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A GLIMPSE
OF
JAPAN'S BUSINESS
AND
HER TRADE WITH INDIA



THE
INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION
TOKYO
1984

Reprinted from
THE INDO-JAPANESE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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The Object of the Indo-Japanese Association

India is one of the oldest countries in the world and has a population of about four hundred millions. The two parts, Further India and Nearer India, including in these British India and the French and Dutch territories, make up one extensive region with homogeneous natural characteristics. History tells us that Japan owes much to India in regard to religion, science, and the arts. When now we consider the matter in the light of present economic conditions, it appears that there are many things commercial, industrial, etc., in regard to which India and Japan need each other's help. Such historic relations and such mutual economic interests should lead Oriental countries into more friendly contact.

The Indo-Japanese Association takes upon itself, so far as in it lies, to promote friendship between the two countries, and promises to provide every possible facility and opportunity to help both peoples to work in concert, whenever investigations have to be made with regard to commerce, industry, religion, science or the arts. If, therefore, our Association shall fortunately succeed even to a degree in carrying out its aims, the relations between Japan and India will be strengthened, and the result, on the one hand, will be the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of both peoples, and, on the other hand, a contribution will have been made towards the peace of the world and the progress of mankind. Especially if we consider the Japanese Empire, it may be said that she, in her peaceful national policy, is bound to open a great market of ample wealth and prosperity necessary for her economical development in future.

Those who sympathize with the aims and objects of the Association are respectfully requested to join and help us to accomplish the aspiration of this organization.

The Indo-Japanese Association

The Constitution of The Indo-Japanese Association

(Revised December 21, 1926)

Article 1

This Association shall be called the Indo-Japanese Association. Its headquarters shall be in Tokyo ; branch offices, when desirable, shall be established in other places both at home and abroad.

Article 2

The object of the Association shall be to promote intimate relations between Japan and Indian countries (British India, Netherlands-India, Straits-Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, etc.)

Article 3

The work of the Association shall be as follows :—

- (1) To study commercial, industrial, scientific and religious topics relating to the above-mentioned countries.
- (2) To afford facilities for traffic and communication between the respective countries, and for the investigation and study of things Indian and Japanese.
- (3) To publish a report of the Association at least twice a year.
- (4) To publish pamphlets and to hold lectures.

Article 4

The officers of the Association shall be as follows :—

A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Board of Councillors, an Executive Committee, and Clerks.

Article 5

The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by the Board of Councillors ; the Councillors shall be elected at the General Meeting of the Association ; and the Executive Committee shall be elected by the Councillors from their number.

Article 6

The duties of the officers shall be as follows :

- (1) The President shall supervise the affairs of the Association.
- (2) One of the Vice-Presidents shall act on behalf of the President, and preside at meetings of the Executive Committee.
- (3) The Councillors shall discuss and decide important affairs of the Association.
- (4) The Executive Committee shall serve as members of the Council, and at the same time shall manage the business of the Association.

- (5) The Clerks shall attend to the general business of the Association under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Article 7

The terms of office of the President, Vice-Presidents, Councillors, and the Executive Committee shall be three years. They shall be eligible to re-election.

Article 8

The Association shall have the following four kinds of members :—

- (1) Honorary Members, who shall be recommended by the Executive Committee, and approved by the President.
- (2) Supporting Members, who shall donate a decent sum of money to the fund of the Association.
- (3) Maintaining Members, who shall pay to the expenses of maintenance the sum stipulated in Article 9.
- (4) Ordinary Members, who shall be recommended by a member of the Association and approved by the Executive Committee.

Article 9

The subscription of the Maintaining Members and the Ordinary Members shall be as follows :—

- (1) The subscription of the Maintaining Members shall be from a hundred to five hundred yen per annum.
- (2) The subscription of the Ordinary Members shall be six yen per annum or over a hundred yen to be immediately paid in a single sum.

Article 10

A General Meeting shall be held once a year, at which reports of the condition of the Association and its finances shall be made, necessary business discussed and officers elected. In case of necessity, an Extraordinary General Meeting may be held.

Article 11

The Constitution may be revised by a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all members present at the General Meeting.

Officers of the Indo-Japanese Association

President

Marquis Nobutsune Okuma.

Vice-President

Kenji Kodama, Esq.

Executive Committee

Abe, F., Esq.	Majima, Y., Esq.	Soyeshima, Y., Esq.
Fujiyama, R., Esq.	Miyagawa, H., Esq.	Takakusu, J., Dr.
Hori, K., Esq.	Mori, H., Esq.	Yasukawa Y., Esq.
Hoshino, S., Esq.	Otani, N., Esq.	Zumoto, M., Esq.

Board of Councillors

Abe, F., Esq.	Kajiwara, N., Esq.	Shirani, T., Esq.
Adachi K., Esq.	Katsuda, G., Esq.	Shoji, O., Esq.
Akiyama, K., Esq.	Kikuchi, K., Esq.	Soyeshima, Y., Esq.
Anezaki, M., Dr.	Kishimoto, K., Esq.	Sugimura, H., Esq.
Fujita, K., Esq.	Kobatake, M., Esq.	Suzuki, S., Esq.
Fujita, T., Esq.	Kokubo, K., Esq.	Suzuki, U., Esq.
Fujiyama, R. Esq.	Kuhara, F., Esq.	Takada, S., Dr.
Furukawa, T., Baron.	Majima, Y., Esq.	Takakusu, J., Dr.
Hamaoka, K., Esq.	Masuda, G., Esq.	Taketomi, T., Esq.
Hanaoka, T., Dr.	Minobe, S., Esq.	Takigawa, G., Esq.
Hara, K., Esq.	Miyagawa, H., Esq.	Tamura, S., Esq.
Hara, T., Esq.	Miyajima, S., Esq.	Uchida, N., Esq.
Hayashi, T., Esq.	Mochida, T., Dr.	Yagi, Y., Esq.
Hiranuma, Y., Dr.	Mori, H., Esq.	Yamaguchi, T., Esq.
Hiroi, T., Esq.	Nagao, R., Esq.	Yamaguchi, Y., Esq.
Hori, K., Esq.	Naito, H., Esq.	Yamakami, S., Esq.
Hoshino, S., Esq.	Nakayama, T., Esq.	Yamamoto, T., Baron.
Igarashi, N., Esq.	Nose, H., Esq.	Yamanari, K., Esq.
Imai, G., Esq.	Nozawa, G., Esq.	Yamasaki, K., Esq.
Inuzuka, K., Esq.	Oaki, K., Esq.	Yamasaki, K., Esq.
Isomura, T., Esq.	Ogasawara, N., Count.	Yamashita, K., Esq.
Itō, C., Esq.	Otake, K., Esq.	Yanagida, K., Esq.
Itō, J., Esq.	Otani, N., Esq.	Yasukawa, Y., Esq.
Itō, Y., Esq.	Ozaki, Y., Esq.	Yokoo, K., Esq.
Iwai, K., Esq.	Shiba, T., Esq.	Yoneyama, U., Esq.
Iwasaki, K., Baron.	Shimozato, R., Esq.	Yoshimura, T., Esq.
Kagawa, K., Esq.	Shinobu, J., Dr.	Zumoto, M., Esq.
Kaji, Y., Esq.	Shiozawa, S., Dr.	

The Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum

AN INTERMEDIARY OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN

(ESTABLISHED IN 1927)

Some 400 Varieties of Samples and Specimens of Japanese goods are displayed in the Show-Room, which covers 12,000 square feet, thus giving Visitors an opportunity for studying the commodities in order to develop Trade between India and Japan.

I. The MUSEUM acts as an Intermediary for the mutual development of commercial and industrial enterprises.

II. The MUSEUM is to improve trade facilities and also to arbitrate Commercial Disputes between Merchants of the two countries.

III. The MUSEUM has the function of an Intelligence Bureau, supplying information regarding Economic Conditions of both countries.

NOTICES!!

1. The Museum does no direct business.
2. No samples, which are displayed only for an exhibit purpose, can be supplied by the Museum, except the consignment goods.
3. The quotations for the goods will be given by the Museum as much as possible. However, as they change every now and then, it is advisable to get them direct from the manufacturers.
4. Agency or business terms may be had direct from the manufacturers or exporters.
5. Firms are requested to state clearly their Bank References in their enquiries.
6. Mofussil merchants are requested to have their local agents in Calcutta call at the Museum to inspect the exhibits and make business connexions, so as to avoid unnecessary correspondence.

THE INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

THE SPONSOR OF THE MUSEUM AND A PROMOTOR OF
GOODWILL BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN.

Taihei Bldg., Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

CALCUTTA BRANCH:—
135, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA,
INDIA.

OSAKA OFFICE:—
MENGYOKAIKAN HIGASHI-KU,
BINGOMACHI OSAKA.

THE INDO-JAPANESE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

A Brief History of The Indo-Japanese Association

In September, 1902, over a score of the Japanese who had been to India, or who took special interest in India, with a few Indian residents in Japan, met together in Tokyo, and as a result of this meeting, a club called the Japan-India Club was organized, with the chief object of promoting friendship between India and Japan. This club was the beginning of the Indo-Japanese Association.

With a view to coping with the national development of the country and also of meeting the increasing demand for business extension, the Japan-India Club was reorganized under the title of the Indo-Japanese Association. The late Viscount Gomi Nagaoka was the first President, with Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador to Japan, as Adviser. The inauguration of the Association took place at the Peers' Club, Tokyo, in December, 1903.

But the rupture of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia in 1904 forced the Association reluctantly to suspend operations. A foreign newspaper ascribed a political significance to the existence of the Indo-Japanese Association and it seemed advisable to limit its activities to the mutual benefit of its members.

In 1906, the Association resumed its active work upon the restoration of peace between Japan and Russia. In June, the

same year, President Viscount Nagaoka died, and was succeeded by Count (later Marquis) Shigenobu Okuma, Sir Claude MacDonald remaining as Adviser. The Association gradually increased its activities.

The economic relations of the world showing remarkable development, the Association extended its outlook in 1914 to include within the scope of its work Dutch India, Siam, French Indo-China, the Philippine Islands and the South Seas.

On Feb. 10th, 1916, an amalgamation of the Dutch-Japanese and the Indo-Japanese Associations was effected. The former had been organized in 1912 for the betterment and promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the Netherlands and her possessions, and for the development of Japan's trade with the South Seas. The union of the two Associations augmented the membership of the Indo-Japanese Association, which now found itself on a firmer basis than ever.

President Marquis Okuma died in January, 1922, and Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, Vice-President, and Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, a Councillor of the Association and heir to the much-lamented Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, were elected President and Vice-President, respectively. With the new staff, the Association was now ready for

new action, when in September, 1923, the great earthquake visited Tokyo and its vicinity, reducing to ashes the library, samples, reference books, reports of investigations, which were the results of the most elaborate efforts of many years on the part of the Association.

Through the courtesy of one of our members, the Association established a temporary office at the community center of Tokyo and the work of reconstruction was at once started. A new Executive Committee was organized in October, 1924, by some of the prominent leaders in business and learning, who accepted directorships at the request of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, President, and offered their assistance and cooperation. At the general meeting held in November, the same year, a plan was decided upon for the extension of our work.

While we were making every effort for our own resuscitation, we extended every help to the Indian refugees of the great earthquake. The disaster killed several Indian residents, but some of those who escaped went to Kobe and others returned to India. The Association provided means for the relief of those who remained in Japan. The Association helped many an Indian student in the pursuit of his study in Japan, and several Indians received technical training in industry by being admitted into factories through the Assistance, though to our great regret we find it impossible nowadays to render assistance in this line on account of keen competition. Indian tourists are no less welcome. When, for instance, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore came to Japan on a visit, the Association made arrangements for his visits, receptions and lectures.

In 1927 we established the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum at Calcutta as intermediary in our trade with India. The Museum has now over four hundred samples of Japanese production exhibited as detailed elsewhere, and is doing pretty good work helping business transactions and settling claims between Japanese and Indian traders. The Association is acting as instrumental of introducing commodities between India and Japan.

Upon the strength of the unanimous approval given at the general meeting held in 1924, preparations went steadily on for the restoration and development of the Association. Some new members were added to the Executive Committee and another committee was appointed for the extension of work. A plan was made for raising a fund and the subscription began in August, 1925, with a comparatively satisfactory result in spite of the depressed condition of business and we were pretty well prepared for new activities when a great loss befell the Association in the sad demise of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, President, which took place on Nov. 11, 1931. It was such a great blow on the Association that some of our plans for new activities had to be put off. Marquis Nobutsune Okuma was elected President in the place of the lamented Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, Mr. Kenji Kodama being elected Vice-President.

Japan supplies India with her products cheap, much cheaper than any other foreign supplies. She always keeps fair play in her trade and never sells any of her commodities by dumping, of which she is falsely accused, for her national efficiency and systematic and disciplined labour account for

extraordinary inroad into foreign market. But India raised the tariff walls higher and higher against the importation of Japanese goods under the pretext of protecting her domestic industry. When the tariff question came up in 1927, the Association sent long cablegrams, in the name of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, President, and Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, Vice-President, of the Association, to the Indian Government, leading newspaper offices, influential leaders of India, including the Speaker and President of the Legislative Assembly and party leaders, strongly protesting against the discrimination attempted at Japanese exports. The Association kept close watch over the development of the problem, and every time when any sign of discrimination against Japanese goods was noticed, the Association made a strong protest. In 1933, the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty was abrogated by the Indian Government and subsequently a discriminatory tariff was declared. The result was that the Indo-Japanese Commercial Conference was held at Simla and later at Delhi, India, and the Association sent Mr. Iwao Nishi, President of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum, so that he might cooperate with the Japanese delegation. Thanks to the conciliatory attitude on the part of the delegates of both countries, the Conference arrived at a peaceful conclusion and the two countries find themselves in amicable relations of commerce.

In 1930, when a great earthquake visited Burma, the Association raised a relief fund for the benefit of the earthquake refugees. In January, 1934, another great earthquake took place in the north-eastern part of India. It was much severer than that of

1930, killing several thousands of people, and the Association again collected some money in aid of the sufferers, the collection amounting in both cases to tens of thousand yen.

As is stipulated in the Constitution, the Association aims at the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and British India and other southern countries of Asia, and for the realization of this object we have a new plan for activities as outlined below:—

1. Collection of materials for investigation: The Association will send some of its investigators to India and other southern countries of Asia with the special object of thoroughly studying and investigating conditions in these countries. The results of their investigations will be printed, from time to time, in the Journal published for distribution among our members.

2. Exchange of results and materials of investigations: The Association will keep a close connection with the governments, banks, commercial firms and other public institutions in Japan, India and other southern countries of Asia for the purpose of exchanging with them the results of its investigations with the reports and other issues of their researches, for mutual information and reference.

3. Library: Our Library, which contained quite a large number of books, was totally destroyed by the earthquake, 1923, and we are preparing for a new library, which will be provided with the principal books and leading newspapers and magazines published in India and other southern countries of Asia. They will be classified with catalogues and indices for the convenience of investigators.

4. Social-Room: We shall have a social-room to be used free of charge by our

members who may desire to exchange information on matters relating to India and other southern countries of Asia.

5. Lodging Accommodation: We hope to provide lodging accommodation for the benefit of those residents who have come from India and other southern countries of Asia, to make their stay in Tokyo as agreeable and as pleasant as possible and to afford them every facility in business and study.

6. The Journal to be issued monthly: The Journal, hitherto issued two or three times a year irregularly, will be published monthly in order to give greater facilities to the members.

7. Public Reports: (a) Public reports will be issued from time to time on various subjects; (b) Information will be supplied free of charge when requested; and (c) Public lectures will be held regularly in Tokyo, and at times in the local provinces.

8. Financial standing to be investigated: On request, we shall investigate into the financial standing of those who are engaged in trade between Japan, India and other southern countries of Asia.

9. Advisers in industry: For Japanese engaged in various branches of industry in

India and other southern countries of Asia, we will offer materials for investigations and be equipped to answer inquiries and so aid them in business and investigation.

10. Assistance to tourists and sight-seeing parties: We will undertake the conduct of tourists and sight-seeing parties in Japan and India and other southern countries of Asia.

11. Commercial Museum: Besides the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum now operated at Calcutta, India, we shall have commercial museums in the chief cities and towns in Japan, India and other southern countries of Asia, showing their samples of principal products and staple commodities of these countries. A circulating museum, if found necessary and desirable, is a part of our plan.

12. Education and training: A special department will be started in the Association for training Japanese who may desire to be qualified for activities in India and other southern countries of Asia. Preliminary education or training will be given, when needed, to those who may come in search of education or technical learning in Japanese schools.



THE INDO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

Japan, though formerly an agrarian country, on the one hand, has recently turned into an industrial one, making such a rapid and wonderful progress in her industry in a short space of time that she requires an extensive market abroad for commodities of her production, while India, on the other, offers a good market for industrial products because 70 or 80 per cent. of her population of over 350 millions is engaged in agriculture producing materials for industry. These two countries, always on friendly terms ever since time out of memory, can promote their trade relations for mutual profit. But we must have an organization of some kind for the mutual introduction of the manufacturers and merchants of both countries so that they may understand each other the better and come into closer contact with each other. With this object in view, the Association established the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum at Calcutta, India, in 1927. The chief object of the Museum is to be an intermediary for the development in commercial and industrial enterprises of India and Japan through the mutual introduction of their products and commodities. The Museum has a show-room of 12,000 sq. ft., in which a great variety of samples and specimens of Japanese goods are exhibited so that the visitors may have the opportunity of studying them. The exhibits of the Museum include such samples as agricultural implements, bamboo manufactures, beer and wine, bicycles and their parts, brushes, buttons, camphor, candies and confections, canned provisions, canvas and duck, celluloid goods,

cement, chemicals and drugs, clocks and watches, cotton goods, dyes, colours and paints, earthen and porcelain ware, electric apparatus, enamelled ware, gas-mantles, glass ware, hats, caps and bonnets, hosiery goods, jewelry cases, lace, lacquered ware, leather goods, machinery, mats and matting, matches, metal ware, motors and their parts, musical instruments, needles, oil, paper and paper manufactures, parasols and umbrellas, pearls, rain coats, scientific instruments, boots and shoes, silk and silk goods, artificial silk, stationery, sugar, sulphur, surgical instruments, table ware, toilet goods, toys, wooden manufactures, woollen goods, and what-nots.

The Museum does no direct business, but it acts as an intermediary for the mutual development of commercial and industrial enterprises, though we may effect trial sale for the benefit, or at the request, of the exhibitors.

The Museum has the function of an intelligence office and will supply any information or reports regarding the economic conditions of India and Japan, and, when requested, the Museum will enquire into the financial and other standing of an importer, exporter or manufacturer in either country, in order thus to help facilitate business relations between the two countries.

The Museum takes upon itself the task of investigating the Indian market and its demands so that Indian need may be well met. At the same time, the Museum is prepared to furnish an Indian importer or exporter with information concerning the industry and commerce of Japan or the

business standing of any Japanese merchant or manufacturer. The Museum will make every effort to bring the merchants and manufacturers of both countries into closer touch with each other for the improvement of trade facilities. In fine, it is one of the chief objects with which the Museum was established, to furnish the people of both India and Japan with every sort of data and information that they may desire to obtain for the promotion of business between the two countries.

Some trade practices now in force have to be eliminated or at least improved. The question of the Letter of Credit, for instance, requires a careful study. While most Japanese merchants do their business on the L/C basis, Indian importers seem to pay little attention to this subject. Then, the trade mark is not properly protected in India and many spurious articles find their way into India through the hands of dishonest traders. The Commercial Museum is investigating into the trade practice with a view to its correction, for no proper development of trade is possible unless every abuse in trade is eliminated.

It is less than seven years since the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum was operated

in 1927, but it is gratifying to note that the Museum is getting known in the business circles of India and consequently we are kept extremely busy in replying the many enquiries that come pouring in concerning the conditions of business and industry in Japan. There is also a growing tendency for claims to be brought to the Museum for settlement, and in his respect the Museum may be said to have a great significance in its existence, for hitherto a just claim has oftener been neglected than otherwise. Surely will trade between India and Japan be improved a great deal more than it is now if a commercial dispute is justly arbitrated or put to rights. The Museum also suggests that every commercial sample be sent through them between India and Japan or at least that the Museum be informed of such a sample being sent from one country to the other. The Museum wishes to take every responsibility in trade to see that no dishonest dealing is effected.

The Museum is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. every day, excepting Sunday and Bank-holidays, and those who have any interest in Indo-Japanese trade are cordially invited to visit the Museum so that the trade may be improved and promoted.

Trade Relations between India and Japan

Mr. J. N. Tata and his son, Mr. R. D. Tata, of India, came to Japan in 1889 or 1890 in connection with the spinning industry, which had been started in Japan quite a long time before. Japan imported a considerable quantity of yarn from India, for we could not manufacture in Japan all the yarn we needed. It was no time for Japan to depend upon the hand-spinning of the old folk or children. Hand-spinning was quite out of date. So we started machine spinning in Japan. Our first spinning mill was built in Sangenya of Osaka and soon several other companies were organized at different places in the country, all on a larger scale than the first. The spinning industry of Japan may be said to have originated at Sangenya and at Miye of Ise Province. The operation of these spinning companies naturally made it necessary to import raw cotton. Japan had some cotton produced in the country, such as was called Moka Cotton. But it was of such insignificantly small quantity that Chinese cotton was purchased. It was of so inferior quality, however, that our eyes then turned to India, the land of raw cotton and spinning in the Orient. An investigation of India and her spinning was now felt necessary, when Mr. J. N. Tata and his son came over to Japan and they were approached for raw cotton.

Another difficulty presented itself now. Cotton had to be brought over by steamer. The Oriental lines were then operated by three shipping companies; namely, the P. & O., and an Italian and an Australian line, the first-mentioned company almost monopoliz-

ing the services to Japan. Freight was quoted at Rs. 17 or more per ton of cotton to Japan. This was unbearably high, but they would not take less. Just at this juncture, Mr. J. N. Tata came over on a visit to Japan, with the object of opening a new shipping service between India and Japan. He offered to share fifty-fifty in the business. The P. & O. was so overbearing that Mr. Tata could not operate a service by himself. An arrangement was made with him by Mr. (later Viscount) Eiichi Shibusawa, Mr. Masazumi Morioka, then President of the N. Y. K., Mr. (later Baron) Rempei Kondo, Mr. Masayoshi Kato, Mr. Masabumi Asada and some other leading businessmen and the Japanese spinners guaranteed an annual shipment of 50,000 bales. Naturally, the P. & O. offered keen competition by absurdly reducing their freight from Rs. 17 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, until a subsidy was granted by the Japanese Government in aid of the competitive service of the N. Y. K. The P. & O. saw the inadvisability of maintaining such competition; it came to an end, and the freight was carried at a reasonable rate. The joint operation between the N. Y. K. and Mr. Tata came to an end three years after, and the service fell into the sole hands of the former. No competition is possible in these days in this service, but such was the state of things thirty years ago, and cooperation between India and Japan was in this way crowned with success.

While the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was in force, Japan was bound in her action by special political relations towards India,

but upon its revocation on the initiative of Great Britain after the world war was over, these special relations naturally died of themselves, and Japan entered into a new significant relation, economic and financial, with Continental India, as much as with China, her big market in the East, which has been internally disturbed with political agitation, to the great impediment of our friendship and cooperation with that republic. So long as one country retains a trade or economic relation with another, mutual progress, as well as friendly relations, is a matter of first consequence, and in such a country as Japan, which has a limited market abroad for her commodities, it is vitally important to extend her market abroad, as much as possible, in order that loss caused by dullness or crisis in one part of the market may be made up by gain in another. Needless to say, such extension of the market depends upon its extent, prospect

and other circumstances. India, for instance, presents several economic questions of an international nature, such as that of the cotton industry. The Indian market has been for many years under the control of British commodities, so that Japanese goods will find it hard to cultivate a new field in India. With a population of over 350 millions, however, she fell as a market for Japanese commodities only behind the U. S. A. and China till a few years ago, but she has recently made such a remarkable progress that she is surpassed only by the U. S. A., so far as her foreign trade is concerned.

What then is the condition of Japan's trade with India, to which is mainly attributed the first development of our marine transportation? What is Japan's situation in Indian trade in comparison with her trade with America and China? We show the amounts and percentage of our trade with U. S. A., China and British India as follows:—

	EXPORTS & IMPORTS			
	Total Exports & Imports	Trade with U. S. A. %	Trade with China %	Trade with India %
1877	50,769	6,669(13)	10,690(21)	513(1)
1887	96,712	24,812(25)	18,956(19)	5,745(5)
1897	382,436	79,467(20)	41,591(10)	35,338(9)
1907	926,880	311,798(33)	144,820(15)	87,691(9)
1917	2,638,816	833,245(31)	451,625(17)	325,305(12)
1926	2,422,211	1,541,065(34)	661,277(13)	547,087(12)
1927	4,171,470	1,507,489(36)	560,217(13)	438,172(10)
1928	4,168,279	1,451,677(34)	607,697(14)	431,473(10)
1929	4,364,858	1,568,158(33)	556,626(12)	486,163(11)
1930	3,015,902	948,993(31)	422,491(13)	309,667(10)
1931	2,382,653	767,619(32)	247,625(10)	243,532(10)
1932	2,841,452	955,020(33)	206,653(9)	309,356(10)
1933	3,778,264	1,113,015(29)	221,610(5)	409,891(10)

In 1877 our trade with India was no more than 1% of our total foreign trade, but it showed such a prodigious stride that in 1917 it recorded no less than 12%. America showed an increase from 13% in 1877 to 31%

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the U. S. A. and China, but her position in our foreign trade lies not so much in her position as the third largest importer of Japanese commodities as in the rapid progress she made to put herself equal in per-

centage with China, till in 1932 India was ahead of China, coming to the second largest customer of Japan. Percentages separately of exports and imports are given below :—

EXPORTS				(Unit: ₹ 1,000)
	Total Exports	Exports to U. S. A. %	Exports to China %	Exports to India %
1877	23,348	5,234(22)	5,015(23)	323(1)
1887	52,408	21,529(41)	10,970(20)	453(0.9)
1897	163,135	52,436(32)	21,325(13)	5,563(3)
1907	432,412	131,101(30)	85,619(19)	13,088(3)
1917	1,603,412	478,537(29)	318,381(19)	101,364(6)
1926	2,044,727	860,880(42)	421,861(20)	155,951(2)
1927	1,992,317	833,808(47)	334,183(16)	167,580(8)
1928	1,971,955	826,141(41)	373,141(18)	146,006(7)
1929	2,145,615	914,101(45)	346,652(16)	198,056(9)
1930	1,469,852	506,112(45)	260,825(10)	129,262(8)
1931	1,146,981	425,330(37)	143,876(12)	110,367(9)
1932	1,409,991	445,147(31)	129,478(9)	192,491(13)
1933	1,861,045	492,237(21)	108,253(5)	205,154(11)

IMPORTS				(Unit: ₹ 1,000)
	Total Imports	Imports from U. S. A. %	Imports from China %	Imports from India %
1877	27,420	1,736(6)	5,674(20)	191(0.7)
1887	44,304	3,284(7)	7,986(18)	5,292(11)
1897	219,301	27,031(12)	20,266(9)	29,775(13)
1907	494,467	80,697(16)	59,182(11)	74,593(15)
1917	1,035,811	359,708(34)	133,271(12)	223,941(21)
1926	2,377,484	680,185(28)	239,416(10)	391,136(12)
1927	2,179,153	673,685(30)	226,034(10)	270,592(14)
1928	2,196,314	625,536(28)	234,556(10)	285,467(13)
1929	2,216,240	654,055(29)	209,974(9)	288,107(13)
1930	1,546,050	442,881(28)	161,666(10)	180,405(11)
1931	1,235,672	342,289(20)	103,749(8)	133,165(10)
1932	1,431,461	509,873(35)	77,175(5)	116,865(8)
1933	1,917,219	620,778(32)	113,357(5)	204,737(10)

Our trade with India, which made a phenomenal progress recording an increase in quantity of no less than 635 times between 1877 and 1933, shows an increase in percentage from 1% in 1877 to 11% in 1933, of all our export trade, and it falls only behind the U. S. A., while our imports increased from 191 thousands in 1877 to

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but upon its revocation on the initiative of Great Britain after the world war was over, these special relations naturally died of themselves, and Japan entered into a new significant relation, economic and financial, with Continental India, as much as with China, her big market in the East, which has been internally disturbed with political agitation, to the great impediment of our friendship and cooperation with that republic. So long as one country retains a trade or economic relation with another, mutual progress, as well as friendly relations, is a matter of first consequence, and in such a country as Japan, which has a limited market abroad for her commodities, it is vitally important to extend her market abroad, as much as possible, in order that loss caused by dullness or crisis in one part of the market may be made up by gain in another. Needless to say, such extension of the market depends upon its extent, prospect

and other circumstances. India, for instance, presents several economic questions of an international nature, such as that of the cotton industry. The Indian market has been for many years under the control of British commodities, so that Japanese goods will find it hard to cultivate a new field in India. With a population of over 350 millions, however, she fell as a market for Japanese commodities only behind the U. S. A. and China till a few years ago, but she has recently made such a remarkable progress that she is surpassed only by the U. S. A., so far as her foreign trade is concerned.

What then is the condition of Japan's trade with India, to which is mainly attributed the first development of our marine transportation? What is Japan's situation in Indian trade in comparison with her trade with America and China? We show the amounts and percentage of our trade with U. S. A., China and British India as follows:—

	EXPORTS & IMPORTS			
	Total Exports & Imports	Trade with U. S. A. %	Trade with China %	Trade with India %
1877	50,769	6,669(13)	10,690(21)	513(1)
1887	96,712	24,812(25)	18,956(19)	5,745(5)
1897	382,436	79,467(20)	41,591(10)	35,338(9)
1907	926,880	311,798(33)	144,820(15)	87,691(9)
1917	2,638,816	833,245(31)	451,625(17)	325,305(12)
1926	2,422,211	1,541,065(34)	661,277(13)	547,087(12)
1927	4,171,470	1,507,489(36)	560,217(13)	438,172(10)
1928	4,168,279	1,451,677(34)	607,697(14)	431,473(10)
1929	4,364,858	1,568,158(33)	556,626(12)	486,163(11)
1930	3,015,902	948,993(31)	422,491(13)	309,667(10)
1931	2,382,653	767,619(32)	247,625(10)	243,532(10)
1932	2,841,452	955,020(33)	206,653(9)	309,356(10)
1933	3,778,264	1,113,015(29)	221,610(5)	409,891(10)

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ported a little more to India than we imported from her for the first time in our Indian

trade. We give below the exports and imports of our trade with India, 1831- 1933 :—

Articles	EXPORTS		
	1933	1932	1931
	₹	₹	₹
Beer	900,717	694,415	649,807
Vegetable fatty oils	31,133	49,404	45,355
Peppermint oil	50,908	49,604	24,504
Fish oil and whale oil	72,117	59,909	18,655
Soap	837,029	98,855	30,818
Camphor	1,288,931	972,737	616,800
Menthol crystal	284,068	355,763	318,836
Matches	88,368	76,989	4,142
Cotton yarn	7,605,372	14,343,099	5,592,235
Cotton tissues	71,163,132	80,653,340	49,866,019
Woollen tissues	1,647,313	591,979	63,385
Silk tissues & rayon tissues	32,958,684	32,956,502	21,524,617
Cotton blankets	314,673	314,061	212,427
Cotton towels	1,005,710	877,032	436,199
Silk handkerchiefs	619,007	363,820	262,822
Hosiery goods	9,628,402	6,698,774	3,901,436
Caps, hats and bonnets	1,187,190	898,829	497,444
Buttons	639,529	635,793	319,374
Jewel for personal adornment	2,431,524	2,042,663	1,142,666
Paper	842,186	1,160,983	983,457
Cement	949,468	1,307,066	1,038,915
Pottery	3,965,489	3,463,192	1,391,511
Glass & glass manufactures	5,506,962	4,106,245	2,239,016
Iron	819,381	251,681	21,956
Brass	3,885,423	2,989,896	1,150,797
Iron manufactures	5,151,036	3,322,435	1,762,134
Machinery & parts thereof	2,104,760	900,034	470,525
Wood	1,884,891	1,529,635	1,762,654
Umbrellas and parasols	669,432	265,196	45,109
Brushes	171,257	172,511	61,022
Lamps & parts thereof	1,233,568	909,351	309,049
Toys	3,809,422	1,465,720	711,348
Others	41,407,578	6,665,666	12,891,407
Total	205,154,660	192,491,854	110,367,354

Articles	IMPORTS		
	1933	1932	1931
	₹	₹	₹
Rice & paddy	478	282,617	386
Beans & pease	1,434,180	1,300,682	811,280
Oil materials	299,388	781,373	582,357
Hides & skins	284,592	97,068	7,383
Leather	1,956,832	1,483,529	1,761,162
India rubber	364,725	293,539	343,087
Raw cotton	168,796,526	91,746,997	113,262,321

Trade Relations between India and Japan

Other vegetable fibres	5,400,399	3,669,455	1,954,677
Ores	1,612,299	1,107,448	108,108
Pig iron	5,802,808	3,027,734	3,626,284
Lead (ingots & slabs)	2,011,680	1,866,839	1,131,596
Tin (ingots & slabs)	—	247,604	1,209
Oil cake	1,184,365	2,048,323	789,425
Others	15,589,586	8,912,262	8,785,976
Total	204,737,858	116,865,470	133,165,251

OUTPUT OF CLOCKS & WATCHES, 1921-1923

	Electric clocks		Table clocks		Wall clocks		Wrist watches		Parts	
	Quantity Pcs	Value ₹	Quantity Pcs	Value ₹	Quantity Pcs	Value ₹	Quantity Pcs	Value ₹	Value ₹	Total Value ₹
1921	—	—	55,647	295,118	157,466	770,192 621,295	48,172	505,397	2,198,002
1922	—	—	808,277	2,067,414	418,772	2,614,361	272,202	2,622,498	7,304,276
1923	—	—	201,218	851,544	463,887	2,690,261	17,048	72,423	1,818,437	5,432,655
1924	—	—	224,470	961,381	501,125	3,181,913	329,784	1,209,493	970,265	6,323,052
1925	—	—	577,622	1,790,758	550,736	2,890,237 7,198	28,003	202,482	2,509,031	7,399,706
1926	—	—	844,850	2,377,272	576,926	3,897,718 41,884	399,566	1,928,334	1,349,070	9,576,278
1927	—	—	1,079,542	2,535,241	590,464	2,921,621	104,771	976,043	2,445,413	8,878,318
1928	—	—	1,135,758	2,612,744	425,257	2,578,099 28,682	78,097	866,169	3,318,187	9,403,881
1929	6,870	303,946	1,232,269	2,664,390	506,504	2,176,758	238,236	1,365,932	2,555,567	9,066,593
1930	11,699	579,919	1,155,988	2,055,593	478,565	1,895,276 15,906	181,233	1,013,042	5,846,179	11,405,915
1931	11,250	366,148	993,287	1,350,822	362,011	1,390,718	169,358	657,528	2,910,248	6,075,464
1932	6,150	216,019	857,594	1,285,172	436,513	1,629,130	160,288	681,156	2,590,187	6,668,669

A History of India's Tariff Raising

The Object of the Nationalist Party

The object of the Nationalist party, headed by Mahatma Gandhi, the Sage of India, is first, the political independence of India and second, the economic independence through use of domestic products.

That the Indian Government aided the Allies materially during the Great War by sending troops to Europe is evidenced by the promise made by Great Britain to India to grant the latter by 1929 the same Dominion status as received by the other British colonies. However, the British Government has failed to carry out her reported promise and, as a consequence, the Nationalist party has again started the Swadeshi movement, a movement which began in 1905. The Swadeshi movement means the use of domestic products.

Gandhi explains the movement more fully as follows: Since India has four months of rain it is crime for the Indian people to live within this period without doing anything. Thus, they should take advantage of this rainy season and weave their own cloth. In order to set a sample to his fellow countrymen Gandhi himself has set aside a certain time each day to devote to his Chalka or the hand loom.

Although this movement, on the surface, is for the purpose of urging the use of home products to become industrially independent, the fundamental aim of the movement is the complete political independence of India. Thus, the Swadeshi movement started with the boycott of the British goods. It gradually turned to a general movement against all foreign goods and

therefore was also directed against Japanese products.

The anti-Japanese move in India became extremely blunt in 1927 when the question of raising the tariff rates on Japanese cotton goods was brought up. It was just at this time that the Japanese goods were making a gradual advance. The Indian manufacturers petitioned the Government for a tariff raise by accusing the Japanese of violating the international labor agreement by still continuing the nightwork and not adhering to the two-shift system and other reasons. The Indian Government was moved by the petition and passed a supplementary duty of 5 percent ad valorem or 11-2ths anna per pound whichever is the higher, on cotton goods imports in September, 1927. Although the raise was made under the heading of a general raise, it was plainly evident in view of the fact that the coarser grade goods were affected more by the increase, that the move was intended as the protection of British manufactures and a pressure against Japanese imports.

Increase in Tariff Rates on Cotton Piece Goods Imports

Although a slight improvement was noticed in the relations between the Indian Government and the Nationalist party, the troubles were again renewed and led to the formation of associations boycotting British goods, refusal to pay customs, closing of shops and a gradual opposition to Britain. As the result of such affairs, British imports into India decreased with each passing month and instead Japanese products began

to make a steady advance. This can be seen in the actual trade statistics for the years 1922 and 1923 when the figure which was around 90 million yen had increased to 190 million yen by 1929. Japanese exports of cotton yarns to India in 1926 totalled 28 million yen. However, with the enforcement of the higher tariff rates by India, Japanese thread trade declined to 20 million yen in 1927, while in the the following year it had dropped to 9 million yen. On the other hand, cotton piece goods, knitted goods and silk tissues had shown an increase.

The Indian cotton manufacturers became worried over the increase in imports of cotton goods manufactures and started a movement for erecting a tariff barrier against goods of this country. Thus, instead of abolishing the tariff rates on cotton yarn which were to have expired at the end of March, 1930, they prolonged the law for three more years. Besides, they increased the general tariff on all cotton goods imports into India. From 11 per cent ad valorem, the duties were raised at once to 15 per cent. And to top the movement, they placed an additional duty of 5 per cent on gray cotton piece goods other than British manufactures. Thus, the rates were now 20 per cent ad valorem or $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound whichever was the higher. In other words, on British goods, the so-called trade duties were levied while for products of other countries, protective tariff rates were enforced.

By gray cotton goods on which the rates were to be made higher are meant, according to an explanation made by the Indian Government printed and bleached manufactures more than 9 yards without trimming, including such items as calico, jeans,

drills, etc. This naturally affected the Japanese products a great deal.

With all these increases, the Indian Government again raised the rates in March of following the treasury deficit of 145 million rupees. This was made in the form of a supplementary tariff and excise, while further changes were made in the rates on cotton piece goods imports. The revisions follow :

In case white or beached or unprinted (plan weaving) cotton cloths of 9 yards or more, without trimming, is imported :—

- (1) For British goods, an ad valorem tax of 20 per cent or $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound, whichever is the higher will be charged.
- (2) For goods other than British imports, an ad valorem tax of 25 per cent or $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound which is the higher will be charged.

Other Cotton Manufactures

- (1) British goods 20 per cent ad valorem.
- (2) Non-British goods 25 per cent ad valorem.

Again in September of the same year, the rates were further increased 5 per cent in view of the 195 million rupees deficit in the Treasury, bringing the duty on British goods to 25 per cent and non-British goods to 30 per cent ad valorem. A special duty was further placed on non-British goods, thus bringing the total to 31.25 per cent or 6.25 per cent more than on British manufactures.

In face of all these handicaps, the Japanese manufacturers lowered their cost of production, and gradually shifted their trade from gray cotton piece goods to white cotton piece goods and to other grades, paying a heavy sacrifice.

They did everything possible to supply Japanese products as cheap as possible in the Indian market to lessen the burden of the Indian people.

In the following table are shown Indian imports of Japanese cotton manufactures from 1928 to 1931.

(Unit : Rupees)

Gray Cotton Piece Goods:—

Year (Fiscal)	Total Imports	British Goods	Japanese Goods
1928	201,916,129	177,809,480	61,198,916
1929	209,258,074	117,598,708	89,125,947
1931	39,244,045	9,553,978	28,900,217
1933	30,572,910	13,495,690	17,009,788

White Cotton Piece Goods:—

1928	153,351,156	142,336,364	1,535,937
1929	132,755,211	120,258,362	3,324,777
1931	53,257,008	40,202,008	9,343,633
1933	47,324,851	36,898,309	9,587,704

Colored Cotton Piece Goods:—

1928	173,482,133	119,920,482	27,128,125
1929	151,466,294	95,044,445	34,477,525
1931	50,528,337	28,535,949	16,266,704
1933	52,542,410	35,411,400	16,537,305

According to the above table, the total Indian imports since the fiscal year of 1928 have shown a steady decline, decreasing to about 60 or 70 per cent of the total in 1933. Of the British products, white and colored goods have shown a decline of about 70 per cent while gray cotton piece goods have decreased more than 90 per cent. On the other hand, gray and colored piece goods trade from Japan dropped only about 50 per cent while in white cotton piece goods the trade showed an increase of six times the figure during the same period.

The reason for the drastic fall in the gray goods imports is the rapid progress made by Indian manufacturers while the increase in the white piece goods trade is due to the gradual advance made by the Japanese producers.

Questionnaire to The Tariff Investigation Committee

When the Indian Government raised her tariff duties in March 1930, to protect her own cotton industry, it specified the time limit to three years. It appointed a tariff investigating board at the same time, to see the effect of the new tariff rates and to make a report to the Government. However, when the Japanese products passed over the tariff barriers and began to make a steady inroad into India, the Indian manufacturers petitioned the Government to do something for them. Accordingly the Government ordered the committee headed by Dr. George Matar to make an investigation on the following points.

1. Is the demand for protection justified?

2. If proper, how should it be granted?
3. If by means of import duties,
 - (a) Should the same rates be applied to British and non-British goods?
 - (b) If British and non-British goods are to be differentiated how should the rates be settled on the following goods?
 1. Cotton goods.
 2. Rayon goods and Rayon mixed goods.
 3. Cotton yarns.

At the same time, the Government asked the committee to take into serious consideration the following factors :

1. That rates on cotton imports had been already raised twice.
2. In view of the sharp increase in imports of rayon goods and rayon mixed cloths, the import rates had been raised to the same level as silk and cotton and silk mixed goods.
3. The Imperial conference to be held at Ottawa on July 21 when the Imperial preference rates will be discussed.

In complying with the wishes of the Government, the Tariff Commission despatched a questionnaire to those interested in the industry. The important items were :

1. Are any changes necessary in the industry taking into study the 1929 Hardy report?
2. Comparing the trade figures for Japan and Britain and their wholesale prices, what are their prospects?
3. What are the effects, after protective rates are abolished in 1933?
4. Comparing Indian cotton status with that of other countries, what are its prospects in various lines? If unfavorable, what support is

necessary?

5. What are the effects of the present protective tariff rates on woollen goods and rayon mixed goods?
6. If protection is necessary, how should it be given?
7. If change is necessary in rayon goods, what are the reasons?
8. What is the present status of the knitting industry in India?
9. What is the condition of raw supplies for knitting industry?

In reply to the questionnaire of the Tariff Commission, the *Times of India*, an English Newspaper published in Bombay, pointed out that the Indian industry had undergone a decided change since the enforcement of the high tariff rates. It stressed the steady advance made by Japanese products and urged the necessity for a higher tariff in order to increase the customs revenue. On the other hand, the *Bombay Chronicle*, an Indian paper, pointed out the necessity of reforming the selling method. Like the other paper, it pointed out all the faults of the Indian industry from the high capital expense, and other matters and says that the industry is already receiving protection amounting to 70 per cent, made up of 30 per cent help to Indian manufacturers, 10 per cent sympathy by the Indian people, and 30 per cent due to decline in the exchange rates. Finally, it states that if protection is necessary it must be had as aid to selling methods.

The Statesman, after pointing out the advance made by the Japanese products in the Indian market says that more protection is necessary if domestic manufacture is to compete with Japanese goods. It also points out the cheap prices at which Japanese products are sold in India.

Petition of the Indian Cotton Manufacturers

The Indian cotton producers in various districts have petitioned the Tariff Investigation Committee or have published statements urging necessity for higher import duties on cotton goods. The following is the statement of the Bombay Spinners' Association, which can be taken as a representative one.

1. The necessity for lower cost of cotton thread production after enforcement of the protective tariff rates and improvement in selling methods which is absolutely necessary if Indian products are to compete successfully with Japanese Imports.

2. Although cotton goods imports have shown a decrease, this is due more to the Swadeshi movement rather than to the increase in domestic production. A study of Indian imports in 1929, 1931 and 1933 shows that English products declined to one-third, from 1,200,000,000 yards to 400,000,000 yards, while Japanese goods decreased less than 50 per cent or from 500,000,000 yards to 300,000,000 yards. Besides, the importation of Japanese goods is a serious threat to the Indian manufacturers and for that reason, prohibitory rates are necessary.

3. Although Indian spinning industry is receiving protection, it is impossible to compete successfully with the superior Japanese manufacturers.

4. In view of the fact that ad valorem duties are effective only for low priced goods, ad valorem as well as specific rates should be applied to gray and also finished products.

5. The reason why Japanese have succeeded in the Indian market is because of their success in buying raw cotton and because of the low yen exchange rates.

6. Although the Indian Government raised the rates in September of 1931 by 6.25 per cent, this is more than offset by the favorable yen exchange rates where an average of 15 per cent advantage has been gained by the Japanese producers.

7. Besides raising the tariff rates further to give protection to the Indian spinning industry, there is the necessity for a further control of the trade by means of special regulations such as the Prevention of Excess of Imports Law passed in October, 1931.

The Bombay Shareholders' Association petitions the Tariff Commission for the necessity of protection to the Indian spinning industry and further urges the abolishment of the Managing Agency System which is one of the drawbacks of the Indian industry. On the other hand, the Ahmedabad Spinning Federation, representing the Ahmedabad interests which are the producers of high grade goods in India, points out the necessity for a long time protective tariff rates on manufactured foreign goods, including those of Great Britain. Then it goes on to state that since the Indian spinning industry has made a rapid progress and is reaching the level of spinning industry in the other countries, it sees no necessity for giving special rates to British goods in order to sustain the Lancashire interests, which are losing its markets all over the world.

On June 28, 1933, the Bombay Spinning Federation issued an emergency resolution to the Indian Secretary of Commerce, Sir George Reiney, urging the necessity for protection to the Indian industry. The main idea of the resolution was to the effect that since the Japanese Government maintained its gold standard for three months

longer than India, it was able to purchase 2,000,000 bales of American cotton under favorable terms. When the yen rates went down to less than one-half of its standard value, the Japanese were able to sell their goods at extraordinary low price in the Indian market, as the result of which the Indian spinners were placed in a jeopardy. Thus, as an emergency measure, it urged the Government to approve additional duties to cover the difference in the exchange without waiting for the report of the Tariff Investigation Committee.

This action was not only limited to the Bombay spinners, but Ahmedabad Spinners Association, the Bombay-European Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Indian Chamber of Commerce and others petitioned the Government for an immediate raise in the tariff rates on cotton imports to India. As the result of such resolutions, the Indian Government without waiting for the report of the Tariff Commission, immediately invited representatives of Indian spinners to meet at Simla to hear their views.

As soon as the problem of the Indian tariff rates on cotton goods came to a head, the Indo-Japanese Association encouraged its Calcutta branch to work in close harmony and cooperation with the home association against the tariff movement. Branch officials were despatched to Simla to study the situation and report any new development immediately to those interested in Japan who were thus able to devise means and counter-measures to combat the Indian movement for higher tariffs.

At the Simla conference on July 11 were representatives of the Bombay Spinners' Federation, the Ahmedabad Spinners' Federation, the Calcutta Knitted Goods Federation,

as well as British and Indian Chambers of Commerce. At the conference Mr. Mody, President of the Bombay Spinners' Federation, urged the necessity for an immediate increase in the Indian tariff rates by means of an order from the Viceroy to prevent dumping of Japanese goods in the Indian market. He reviewed the causes for the Japanese advantage which he stated was due to the success of the Japanese manufacturers in purchasing their raw cotton before the country went off the gold standard and then selling the finished product when the yen exchange dropped suddenly with the abandonment of the gold standard. He further declared that because of Japanese dumping, some of the Indian manufacturers were placed in a jeopardy. Moved by the representation of the Indian spinners the Government promised to do something upon receipt of further detailed reports.

Originally the Bengal traders assumed an attitude opposite to those of the Bombay merchants as regards tariff movement in view of the fact that a large amount of pig iron was exported to Japan, but when the Japanese Government raised the tariff rates on pig iron from India, they joined sides with the other Indian traders in retaliation. This is the view of the *Times of India*, a newspaper published in Bombay. The Japanese tariff rate on pig iron was raised from 1.66 yen per ton to 6.00 yen per ton, which is an increase of 260 percent.

Japan's Counter-Measures

In view of the fact that prospects of Indian Government increasing the tariff rates on cotton goods became a certainty, the Japanese Government as well as private concerns, sought counter-measures to prevent India from raising the import duties. The

various cotton dealers' associations, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Japanese Economic Federation sent petitions and resolutions to the Indian Government, the various Indian Chambers of Commerce and other interested associations opposing the proposed tariff increase by the Indian Government. On July 15, the All-Japan Spinners' Federation and the Japan Raw Cotton Dealers' Association despatched a second petition in the form of telegram to India which may be taken as a representative one. The text of the telegram follows:

The heavy importation of Japanese cotton goods into India during the recent months is due to the following temporary phenomenon:

1. As the result of the recent release in gold hoardings in India, there was a sudden increase in the purchasing power. This, coupled with the fact that the Indian merchants had refrained from buying foreign manufactures unnecessarily from the previous year, had caused a decided scarcity of stock. (British products had increased in the same proportion as the Japanese products.)

2. Contracts for purchase of Japanese cotton goods by the Indian merchants are entered into mostly during the three months of February, March and April. At that time there were indications that the American products would gain in price as the result of which the Indian traders bought heavily despite the fact that the Indian Japanese exchange was figured around 120 rupees. This is shown by the fact that even when the exchange dropped to 105 rupees, contracts entered into were greatly decreased.

3. As the result of the Shanghai outbreak,

Japanese imports into China were stopped and the Japanese manufacturers turned towards producing goods for the Indian market, to make up for the loss in this direction.

4. With loss of the Chinese market, heavy exports were made to India.

As to reasons why Japanese products were sold so cheap in the Indian market, they may be pointed out as follows:—

1. Because of poor harvest in India, the American raw cotton was comparatively cheaper.

2. The fear of oversupply with the operation of the Shanghai spinners.

3. The drastic decline in the American raw cotton market since June.

In view of the above factors, the recent increase in Japanese exports to India is only a temporary phenomenon and it may be stated here that exports from now on will show a decline. This can be seen by considering the following factors.

1. The low yen exchange rates will cause a natural rise in the prices in Japan. This is already noticeable in raw cotton and other factory goods.

2. The low yen exchanges are factors in the flight of capital; hence the Law for Prevention of Capital Flight was adopted on July 1. It is believed that the flight of capital will be stopped by this regulation.

3. With the settlement of the Shanghai incident, the demand for Japanese goods will gradually increase in the Chinese market as the result of which, it is believed, Japanese exports to India will be decreased.

Since India adopted the high tariff rates in 1930, British and Japanese imports into India have shown a decided decrease while Indian domestic production has increased tremendously. If the rates are raised, it will

mean the prohibition of Japanese goods into India and Japan will be hit extremely hard by the move. The reason for this is due to the fact that the prime cost of cotton goods is now at its lowest level and if the prices are once raised, there will be no change in the tariff rates and as the result there will be a heavier tariff burden. In view of these factors, we urge a reconsideration of the projected tariff policy which aims to place additional duties on cotton goods imports.

The Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference

While India was wholly engrossed in raising her tariff walls, England decided to call a conference of her Dominions at Ottawa for one month from July 21. Representatives from England, Canada, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, India and South Rhodesia were invited to discuss the economic, commercial and tariff policies of the British Empire. From India Sir Atul Chatterjee was to be despatched as the chief delegate. The Indian Secretary of Commerce Sir George Schuster was also to be a representative.

In view of the inevitable fact that the Indian tariff rates on cotton goods were going to be discussed at the conference, the Japanese Spinners' Federation despatched a telegram to Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador to England and to Mr. Tokugawa, Japanese Minister to Canada, to do their best to see that no untoward difficulties were placed in the way of Indo-Japanese trade. The Federation also planned to ask the Japanese commercial representatives in Bombay and Calcutta to meet and confer with the Indian Government officials on July 26 at Simla in order to make a petition against the tariff raise, but

the Bombay Spinners, sensing the situation, suddenly cabled a resolution to the Indian Government on July 23. The gist of the petition was to the effect that the Indian Government should order the Tariff Investigation Committee to make a study of the Japanese imports into India, especially cotton goods, for the purpose of levying anti-dumping rates.

Accordingly, the Indian Government ordered the Tariff Committee on July 5 to make an investigation of cotton imports for the purpose of giving protection to her cotton industry based on the Customs Law of 1894, which provided that a general or other rates could be enacted whenever required. The Tariff Board was specially asked to report on whether it was advisable to raise the tariff rates on cotton manufactures of non-British countries, on striped goods or on goods other than striped goods, on goods of one country alone or on several, the time of protection, and other questions.

At the same time, the Indian Government announced that it had received representations from the Bombay and other spinning associations for a tariff raise on Japanese imports into India in view of the low yen exchange rates. This view was likewise supported by various Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies. It also stated that it had received petitions from some calling for a tariff increase in all lines of goods.

Conference of Japanese representatives with the Indian officials

On July 26, the representatives of Japanese dealers, including Mitsui interests, Japan Raw Cotton, and Toyo Cotton, conferred with the Indian Government officials, Sir

George Reiney and Sir George Schuster. The gist of the Japanese petition follows: In 1930 Japanese imports into India totalled 145,000,000 rupees while Indian exports to Japan totalled 239,000,000 rupees. Japan only asks for an opportunity in the Indian market. The recent increase in heavy export trade to India is no more a temporary phenomenon than anything else. It then reviews all the latest reasons why Japanese cotton manufacturers are enjoying an advantage in the Indian market as stated elsewhere and voices the opinion that Japanese cotton exports to India will show a decrease rather than an increase.

During the recent period, the increase in Indian cotton imports is not confined to Japan alone but England has also shown an increase. Since summer, 1932, British products increased 34 per cent. Although Japan has been charged dumping, Japanese spinners have been doing their best to adjust the supply. This can be easily seen in the 1927 report of the Tariff Inquiry Board and in the Hardy report that the Japanese are not selling their goods cheaper than within the country. In some lines, she has been forced to change her manufactures in view of the prohibitive rates adopted by India. For those goods which are still freely imported, the reason for the importation is the demand of consumers in India. Although Bombay merchants have stated that the Japanese have purchased 2,000,000 bales of raw cotton before the country went off the gold standard, the quantity purchased reaching only 650,000 bales.

Japan has also been blamed for sending huge amounts of funds abroad to take advantage of the yen situation in her purchases but the charge is unfounded because Japanese

have the custom of making their quotations in the yen.

In 1931 India suffered from the worst harvest in the past ten years as the result of which India spinners were placed in an unfavorable position. The situation may be stated to be only temporary. On the other hand, the Japanese manufacturers through rationalization, lowering the cost of production and improvement in various fields were able to compete successfully in the Indian market.

Thus, did the Japanese representatives explain the advantages enjoyed in India as being due to the lowered yen rates and that the increase in Japanese exports was not general in all lines. Sir George Reiney was greatly impressed with the Japanese viewpoint and stated that he learned something new in the Japanese trade method as regards cotton purchase. He assured the Japanese representatives that the Indian Government would carefully study the situation and further stated that if the Japanese desired they would be given an opportunity to express their views before the Tariff Inquiry Board.

Report of the Tariff Inquiry Board

The report of the Tariff Inquiry board was submitted to the Indian Government on August 3. Although the report was kept secret, it was reported from Bombay that the commission had requested the Government to raise the present cotton duties of 31.25 per cent on non-British goods to 50 per cent through Viceroy's orders without waiting for the session of the National Assembly. According to the text of the report which was later published in full, the investigation was made at the request of the

Indian Government. Practically all cotton associations in India urged protective tariff rates in view of the drastic fall in the yen rates. Two of the main reasons for the decline in price of cotton goods were, first, the universal financial depression since 1929 and second, the improvement in methods of production.

In this respect the development of Japanese spinners has been especially prominent and has caused a sharp decline in the prices. As regards the yen exchange situation, the report states that since the raising of the tariff rates in March, 1930, the yen has declined drastically making tariff rates ineffective. It then points out the flaws in the 1930 Import Law and urges a closer study of the Indo-Japanese exchange rates as well as the raw cotton prices.

According to the report, the cotton goods imports for March, 1930 is made the basis of 100. Protection against non-British goods is placed at 20 per cent and no consideration is given to the revenue accruing from the supplementary rates. Later with the decline in prices of both raw cotton and manufactured goods, there was a decided difference in the calculations and Japanese manufacturers were able to enjoy advantage of nearly 10 per cent because of the yen exchange rates. Although they had to pay an import duty of 31.25 per cent. in reality they were paying only 21.75 per cent.

The tariff report, in discussing the yen situation, further says that the situation is only temporary but believes that the raising of the tariff rates is not the best method of giving protection to the Indian industry. For changing yen exchange rates, a permanent method of protection cannot be said to be a proper method. The tariff members

believe that there might be some other plans to remedy the situation. For example, the Viceroy can take advantage of Paragraph 2, Article 3 of the Tariff Regulations and order a special method of protection against goods of a certain country. For Japan, the following may be an example: When the rupee rates are below 113, the general level of rates could be raised $1\frac{5}{8}$ times; when the rates are between 113 to 125, the level could be raised to $1\frac{3}{4}$ times; and when the rates are 125 or over, the level could be elevated at once. According to the above plan, the import rates could be increased from the present 31.25 per cent to 50 per cent up to March 31, 1933.

Next, the Tariff Board deals with the Indo-Japanese Commercial Convention and states that if there is a danger of threat to the Indian industry because of the convention, special supplementary rates could be applied to other goods than of British manufacture. And finally the report deals with the cotton yarn and knitted good manufactures, which do not require any duties.

On receiving the report of the Cotton Investigation Commission, the Indian Government assumed an attitude of adopting the recommendations in whole. On the other hand, the Japanese producers continued their opposition against the tariff movement. In this they were supported by all newspapers and magazines in Japan. In India, the *Times of India* wrote that the increase in the tariff rates is necessary but urged a round-table conference between the two countries in order to reach a profitable trade agreement. The magazine *Statesman* declared that the raising of the rates would place a severe handicap on the growing commerce between the two countries.

With the Tariff Commission planning to raise the import duties to 50 per cent and the yen rates falling from 106 rupees to 90 and then to 80 rupees, the cotton situation in India has seen further complications. Lately with the Indian movement for higher tariff rates, a movement for boycotting Indian raw cotton has been rumored in Japan. If India raises her tariff rates to 50 per cent, she will lose her pig iron market in Japan as well as her raw cotton market

amounting to over one million bales a year. When the Indian Government failed to carry out its purported measures immediately, the Bombay cotton manufacturers approached the Government time and again for a speedy action. In the meantime the Japanese exports to India showed a heavy increase due to the lower yen exchange rates. The following table shows the increase in Indian imports of Japanese goods since January 1932:

(Unit : quantity = 100 kin ; value = yen)

	Cotton Yarn		Cotton Goods	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
January	3,981	420,236	24,467	3,806,644
February	8,286	912,883	32,872	3,704,500
March	9,884	932,287	45,530	5,404,570
April	15,184	1,212,706	47,123	5,718,149
May	17,910	1,527,038	61,255	7,433,778
June	16,861	1,352,925	62,695	7,739,134

And according to the report of the India Government, India's imports of Japanese

cotton yarn and cloth during the same period are as follows:—

	Cotton Yarn	Cotton		
		Gray	White	Colored
January	804,547R	2,886,303R	990,561R	1,686,637R
February	643,988	2,904,291	672,092	1,088,373
March	713,596	1,794,998	592,566	1,284,846
April	1,280,688	3,211,709	1,074,808	1,941,715
May	1,143,001	2,479,856	1,049,731	1,998,771
June	2,148,340	3,071,636	1,459,108	2,824,405

Another reason why the Indian Government did not adopt the recommendations of the Tariff Commission immediately was the Imperial conference which was scheduled to open at Ottawa on July 21. The conference ended on August 20 with an Empire agreement giving preferential rates on 160 articles. Imports into India of such as automobiles, materials for construction, chemical goods, electrical goods and other British manufactures were given preferential rates. Indian exports to England, such as jute goods, hide, rice, coffee, tobacco, tea, etc.

were similarly treated.

The question of rates on cotton goods, silk manufactures, and rayon goods was held over to be discussed by the Tariff Investigation Commission. The above agreement was to have been ratified by the Indian Assembly, which was to meet in March of the following year. Thus, did the Indian Government seek pleas to enforce the regulations calling for higher tariff rates on cotton goods before the meeting of the Assembly, pretending apparently that the Government had no authority in this respect.

Raising the Tariff Rates on Cotton Goods Imports

On August 30, the Indian Government announced the increase in tariff rates on cotton imports as follows :

1. For white or colored cotton goods (as opposed to plain gray piece goods) or cloths without hedging or embroidered cloth of more than 9 yards, other than British goods which had been paying a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem or $3\frac{1}{4}$ annas per pound whichever was the higher, was to be taxed 50 per cent ad valorem or $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound whichever was the higher.

2. For other goods, than British goods, which had been taxed 20 per cent, were to be taxed 50 per cent ad valorem.

3. The period of above regulations was to end on March 31, 1933.

At the same time, the Indian Government published a statement explaining the reasons for the increase as well as the present cotton status in India as follows :

1. The reason for the decline in the price of various goods imported into India is due to the drop in the foreign exchange rates and the price of raw cotton.

2. The decline in cotton goods price is due to the low yen exchange rates.

3. In view of the fact that protection was necessary to the Indian producers because of the low yen rates, the Indian Government planned to raise the duties to 53 per cent but because of the various difficulties, they decided on 50 per cent, to be effective until March 31, 1933.

4. Because of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement of 1904, the above rates were to be applied on all non-British goods.

5. In view of the importance held by gray cotton piece goods, a specific rate of

$5\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound will be imposed on these, although an ad valorem duty was also urged by the Tariff Commission.

6. The new rates were to become effective immediately until March 31, 1933.

7. The Indian Government took the above steps, knowing that the situation was only a temporary phenomenon, and without considering the question of whether the Indian cotton producers would be adequately protected or not which situation is now being studied by the Tariff Investigation Commission.

Up till the end of February, 1930, the Indian tariff rate on cotton goods was 11 per cent in general. This was raised 4 per cent to 15 per cent in January, 1930. From April, 1930, a supplementary duty of 5 per cent levied on non-British goods, thus bringing the total to 20 per cent for non-British goods and 15 per cent for British goods. Then on March 1, 1931, there was another 5 per cent increase in general while on September 1, 1930, protective rates of 2.5 per cent were placed on non-British goods. Thus, the rates were now 25 per cent ad valorem or $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound on British goods and 31.25 per cent ad valorem or $4\frac{3}{4}$ annas per pound on non-British goods, whichever was the higher, thus, bringing the difference between British and non-British products to 6.25 per cent ad valorem or $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas per pound.

With the present increase in the tariff rates, the rates on British goods will remain the same while for Japanese goods the rates will be 50 per cent ad valorem or $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas per pound whichever is the higher. The difference between British and non-British goods, which formerly had been 6.25 per cent, will be raised to 25 per cent.

In view of the Indo-Japanese trade convention, the Indian Government has divided the goods between British and non-British products, but from the foregoing and other statements of the Indian Government, the Tariff Board as well as the Indian cotton industrialists, it can be readily seen that India is trying to prohibit the importation of Japanese cotton products under the name of protection to her spinning industry.

Export of Japanese Cotton Piece Goods to India

The Indian imports of cotton goods since the Great War have shown a decided decrease both as to volume and value. In comparison with the average for the pre-War years, the average for the years from 1919 to 1930 is much lower : for gray cotton piece goods there is a decline of 57 per cent, for white cotton piece goods 70 per cent and colored cotton piece goods 59 per cent. Of the countries from which India imports her cotton goods, England has shown the greatest decrease while Japan alone has shown little decline.

In reviewing the trend of the different kinds of cotton goods imported, England virtually held a monopoly in the gray cotton piece goods trade prior to the Great War. In the fiscal year of 1924, practically one-half of the demand in India was supplied by British goods while the rest was fulfilled with domestic products. It was about this time that Japanese goods first began to make their appearance in the Indian market and British manufactures gradually began to decline. Thus, in the fiscal year of 1924, England's trade with India occupied 240,000,000 rupees or 85 per cent of the total gray cotton piece goods imports of 284,000,000 rupees. However, in

the fiscal year of 1931 it had declined to 9,000,000 rupees out of the total imports of 39,000,000 rupees. In comparison with the figure for the fiscal year of 1924, there is a decline of 230,000,000 rupees or 96 per cent. On the other hand, Japanese trade showed a decline of only 30 per cent from 40,000,000 rupees in the fiscal year of 1924 to 28,000,000 rupees in 1931.

In white cotton piece goods, England's share in the fiscal year of 1924 was 192,000,000 rupees of 95 per cent out of the total of 203,000,000 rupees. Japan's share was only 1,800,000 rupees or about 5 per cent. However, in the fiscal year of 1931, out of the total imports of 53,000,000 rupees, which is a decline of 76 per cent in comparison with the figure for 1924, England's share was 40,000,000 rupees or a decline of 80 per cent while Japan's figure was 9,000,000 rupees. This is an increase of nearly five times the sum for the fiscal year of 1924.

In colored cotton piece goods, India's total import figure was 200,000,000 rupees in the fiscal year of 1924 of which England supplied 167,000,000 rupees or 83 per cent. Japan's share was 14,000,000 rupees or 7 per cent. However, in the fiscal year of 1931, the total imports aggregated 50,000,000 rupees, or a decline of 70 per cent while England's share was 28,000,000 rupees or a decrease of 80 per cent. On the other hand, Japan's share was 16,000,000 or an increase of approximately one per cent.

Combining the figures for gray, white and colored cotton piece goods imported in India, Britain's share which was 599,000,000 rupees in the fiscal year of 1924 declined to 77,000,000 rupees in the fiscal year of 1931 which is a decrease of 87 per cent. During the same period Japan's figures were 56,000,000 rupees

in 1924 and 53,000,000 rupees in 1931 which is a decline of about 5 per cent. Besides, from the last fiscal year to the present fiscal year. Japan's exports of cotton goods to India have shown a tremendous increase—a virtual flood of Japanese goods according to a statement of Indian cotton manufactures. There are many reasons for the gradual decline in British exports to India and the sudden increase in Japanese exports to the same country.

One of the main reasons why Japanese exports to India have shown such a huge increase during the last fiscal year is due to the low exchange rate of the yen. Other causes are the decline of the Lancashire spinning supremacy, the huge increase in the buying power of the Indian people, the advance made by Japanese cotton manufactures to India and the South Seas Islands due to the outbreak of the Manchurian and Shanghai incidents, as well as the low price of the American raw cotton caused by the heavy increase in production in the last fiscal year, as shown by the 3,000,000 bales increase bringing the total production to 17,000,000 bales. On the other hand, raw cotton production in India showed a decided decline and this caused a price rise. All these factors gave a tremendous advantage to the Japanese manufacturer which has already been discussed in detail in the protest of the Japanese traders and resolutions to the Indian Government against the latter's tariff policy.

A regrettable feature of the present state of affairs is the view of the Indian cotton manufacturers who fail to understand that the drastic fall in the yen exchange rates is the prime cause of the Japanese expansion in recent months and are raising the duties on

the Japanese goods on a permanent basis. To raise the duties unnecessarily high under the name of protection to the Indian manufacturers is indeed a foolhardy proposition. However, the Indian Government has been raising the tariff barriers against the Japanese goods which have been a serious threat to the British manufactures. This has become extremely marked during the recent months and it is to be expected that special Imperial conference rates will be entered into between India and England at the coming Ottawa conference. However, if the aim of tariff barriers is for the purpose of giving protection to the Indian industry, there is no need for placing such a wide difference of 25 per cent between the British products and products of other countries. Since protection is the conventional method of the Indian Government, there is every expectation that the high tariff rates will be continued hereafter. The present increase in the tariff rates will be enforced till March 31, 1933, the Indian Government announced, but there is no telling what steps the Indian officials will take after the expiration of the present regulations, in view of the present irregularity in the yen exchange rates, and the further movement to increase the tariff rates as well as the movement to abolish the present Indo-Japanese commercial treaty.

Increase in Indian Production

Although the Indian Government¹ claims that the present increase in the duties on Japanese goods is for the purpose of giving protection to the Indian Industry to offset the drastic fall in the yen exchange rates and as such is only a temporary measure, there is a serious doubt whether the Indian industry requires such protection in its

present status. Although it has been mentioned that imports of cotton manufactures have shown a steady decrease, a further study of its cause reveals that outside of the universal economic depression the heavy increase in production of cotton goods in India is one of the major causes of the decline in cotton goods imports. This can be easily seen when a comparison of the

import trend and production in India is made of the years before the Great War and after, for consumption within the country has made little change during these years. In the following table are shown the relative import and production figures for the pre-war years and post-war years up to and including the fiscal year of 1931.

(Unit: 1,000,000 yards)

Year (Fiscal)	Total of Imports & Production	Imports	Production
Pre-War Average	3,721	2,616 (70.6%)	1,105 (29.4%)
War-Year Average	3,252	1,808 (55.5 „)	1,444 (44.4 „)
Post-War Average	3,009	1,334 (44.3 „)	1,675 (55.7 „)
1926	4,023	1,765 (43.9 „)	2,258 (56.1 „)
1927	4,291	1,935 (45.1 „)	2,356 (54.9 „)
1928	3,791	1,898 (50.1 „)	1,893 (49.9 „)
1929	4,299	1,881 (43.8 „)	2,418 (56.2 „)
1930	3,442	881 (25.6 „)	2,561 (74.4 „)
1931	3,741	751 (20.0 „)	2,990 (80.0 „)

According to the table shown above, the total of imports and production within the country, that is the demand in India, has remained little changed through these years. On the other hand, the import figures which before the Great War assumed more than 70 per cent of the total consumption had shrunk to merely 20 per cent by the fiscal year of 1931, while the Indian manufactures which before the War measured up to only 29.4 per cent of the demand in India were supplying 80 per cent of the entire needs in the final year. This clearly illustrates the fact that the primary reason for the decline in foreign imports of cotton piece goods into India is the huge increase in the production of the domestic product. Viewed from the angle, the raising of high tariff duties by the Indian Government is beside the point.

By the increase in the tariff rates on imports from foreign countries, the greatest sufferers in India are without doubt the general mass of the consumers and the raw cotton producers. In the following table is shown the amount of duty paid in by the importers of India since the fiscal year of 1925.

(Unit: 1,000 rupees)

Cotton Yarn and Cloth Imported to India

Year (Fiscal)	Cotton Yarn	Piece Goods	Total
1925	4,337	60,655	64,992
1926	3,644	62,004	65,648
1927	4,144	62,517	66,661
1928	4,580	60,449	65,029
1929	4,515	58,363	62,878
1930	3,009	37,340	40,349
1931	3,722	37,197	40,919

From the foregoing table, it will be seen that the Indian people paid under the name of protection the annual sum from 40,000,000 rupees to 60,000,000 rupees to help the Indian cotton manufacturers as taxes.

Next in reviewing the supply of Indian raw cotton, it will be seen that out of the

yearly output of 4 to 5 million bales (one bale contains 400 pounds) approximately one-half of the lot is exported to Japan. In the following table is shown the statistics for the Indian raw cotton for the fiscal year of 1921 and after.

(Unit: 1,000 bales)

Year Fiscal	Raw Cotton Output	Consumption in India	Consumption Ratio %	Exports Total	Exports to Japan	Ratio of Japan Exports to total exports %
1921	4,484	2,159	48	2,980	1,790	59
1922	5,073	2,109	42	2,363	1,621	48
1923	5,161	1,846	36	3,764	1,722	46
1924	6,088	2,175	36	3,226	1,671	50
1925	6,215	1,983	32	4,173	2,084	50
1926	5,024	2,044	41	3,186	1,842	58
1927	5,963	1,771	30	2,686	1,236	46
1928	5,782	1,992	34	3,712	1,610	43
1929	5,125	2,373	46	4,074	1,640	40
1930	4,820	2,269	47	3,926	1,686	43
1931	4,064	2,320	57	2,369	1,089	46

Japan is the greatest market for the Indian raw cotton. Thus for the Indian nation herself to stop the importation of Japanese products under the name of protection and cause the latter country to lose the Indian market of her finished goods will naturally mean the decrease in the buying power of Japan for the Indian raw cotton. In other words, for Japan to lose the Indian market of her finished products will mean the loss to India of the Japanese market for her raw cotton.

As mentioned before, the productive capacity of the Indian manufacturers during the pre-War years was merely 29.4 per cent of the demand and although it had increased to more than 80 per cent in the fiscal year of 1931, from the view-point of Indian raw cotton production the consumption ratio was only about one-half. That is, approx-

imately one-half of the raw cotton output had to be exported, and the main country to which the exports were made was of course Japan. England consumes only six to seven per cent of the total export from India. Thus, if Japan should lose the Indian market for her finished manufactures as the result of the raise in the Indian tariff rates, it means that India herself will be losing a market which consumes, at the present time, nearly one-half of her total exports of raw cotton. And yet, in spite of this fact, the Indian Government is raising her tariff rates under the guise of protection to her cotton industry by trying to prevent the entry of Japanese finished products. This is indeed a short-sighted policy on the part of the Indian Government which cannot be rightly explained.

**Japanese Cotton Manufacturers
must be Prepared**

The present increase in the Indian tariff raise on the cotton manufactures not only places the Japanese products in an extremely unfavorable position in competition with the British goods, but also places a great handicap in competition especially with the Indian product. Although at the present instance, the yen exchange rates are still unsettled and because Japanese producers are still using fairly cheap raw cotton which had been kept in the warehouse they are able to export their manufactures in the Indian market at extremely low prices. However, when all the warehoused raw cotton is used up and the yen exchange rates begin to regain their former level, there is a general belief that Japanese producers will be unable to compete in the Indian market.

Although pessimism is entertained by the majority, a close study of spinning condition in England, India and Japan reveals that such extreme pessimism is unwarranted. The reasons for such a viewpoint are based on the following; first, although the present raise in the Indian tariff rates on Japanese cotton goods will give a decided advantages to the home products especially in the coarse yarn goods, Japan will be fully able to compete in the white and finished cotton hoods. This is due to the fact that in the manufacture of highly finished products, India is still in the infancy. In a word, the greatest effect of the Indian tariff rates will be felt in the coarser cotton piece goods. This has been already noticeable since the enforcement of the new rates on August 30.

The reason who Japanese goods have made a steady advance in the Indian market

in spite of the pressure, time and again, of the high tariff rates, is due to the remarkable progress made by the Japanese manufacturers. This accounts for the change in Indian consumption from British products to Japanese products. Thus, if Japanese manufacturers make a still greater progress and increase their efficiency at the present time, there is no reason why Japanese should be afraid of the British competition. Although Lancashire has been losing its supremacy in the recent years, latest reports show that things there are going from bad to worse in England as attested by the recurring labor disputes which have led to strikes and closing of factories. Thus Lancashire is no longer in a position to compete with the Japanese products in the Indian market.

The present increase in the Indian tariff rates against Japanese products under the name of protection to the Indian domestic industry is therefore nothing but a move to help the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire at the expense of the Indian consumers who will have to bear a heavy burden. Thus, educated Indian leaders have already seen the point and have come to hold an antagonistic attitude against England. Viewed from this angle, the raising of the Indian duties on Japanese cotton goods is not entirely to the disadvantage of the Japanese producers. This is especially so when consideration is given to the fact that Japanese manufacturers are planning the establishment of branch factories in India to overcome the tariff barriers. In conclusion, it may be said that if Japanese producers are prepared and are willing to go to the limit instead of holding back or retreating, they will be able to make untold progress and development in trade with India.

**Excess of Indian Exports in
Indo-Japanese Trade**

Finally coming down to the Indo-Japanese trade in general, it will be seen that an excess of exports has marked the relations

between the two countries in the past. In the following table will be shown the Indo-Japanese trade figures since the beginning of the Great War :—

(Unit : ₹ 1,000)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess Exports
1914	26,048	160,324	186,372	134,276
1915	42,202	147,585	189,787	105,383
1916	71,617	179,464	251,081	107,847
1917	101,208	223,941	325,149	122,733
1918	202,522	268,165	470,687	65,643
1919	116,878	319,477	436,355	202,599
1920	192,249	394,930	587,179	202,681
1921	84,503	210,365	294,868	125,862
1922	97,203	254,088	351,291	156,885
1923	99,619	305,718	405,337	206,099
1924	105,373	387,791	523,164	252,418
1925	173,413	573,563	746,976	400,150
1926	155,951	391,136	547,087	235,185
1927	167,580	207,592	438,172	103,012
1928	146,006	284,798	430,804	138,792
1929	198,056	288,119	486,175	90,063
1930	129,262	180,405	309,667	51,143
1931	110,367	133,165	243,532	22,798
1932	192,491	116,865	309,356	26,626
1933	205,154	204,737	409,891	417
Total	2,647,702	5,295,228	7,942,930	2,647,526

According to the above table, the Indo-Japanese trade for 20 years from 1914 to 1933 was marked by an excess of imports into Japan from India reaching the total of 2,647,526 thousand yen during the period. If the years before the Great War are included in the above total, the figure will reach an astounding amount.

In the following table will be shown the imports of Japanese products into India from Japan since 1900, as reported from the Indian side :—

Indian Trade Figures with Japan

(In 1,000 Rupees)

Year Fiscal	Imports	Exports
1900	23,100	20,900

1901	7,100	69,600
1902	8,200	58,400
1903	12,800	84,500
1904	11,700	97,400
1905	12,800	99,500
1906	16,100	71,100
1907	21,600	88,800
1908	21,100	71,800
1909	24,600	126,100
1910	33,600	134,900
1911	34,700	167,200
1912	40,600	187,000
1913	47,800	226,700
1914	44,400	156,500
1915	74,900	184,000
1916	133,300	281,300
1917	182,600	240,900
1918	335,200	291,400
1919	191,500	462,600

1920	264,300	241,500
1921	135,700	380,900
1922	144,200	401,900
1923	138,100	501,600
1924	161,200	551,400
1925	181,900	566,500
1926	164,700	410,000
1927	179,000	290,000
1928	176,700	344,200
1929	235,800	322,600
1930	145,100	238,700
1931	133,300	139,500
1932	2,047,000	139,500
1933	163,500	126,100
Total	3,715,900	7,875,000

Excess Exports 4,159,100

From the above it will be seen that for the 34 years from the fiscal year of 1900 to the fiscal year of 1933, India's exports to Japan reached the sum of 7,875,000,000 rupees and imports 3,715,900,000 rupees, leaving a favorable balance of 4,159,100,000 rupees. With this profit from her trade, Japan had been able to contribute directly to Indian industries while indirectly she had been making an important contribution to Great Britain. The one important reason why Indian exports to Japan have assumed such huge proportions in the past has been the heavy exports of raw cotton.

And yet the Indian Government as well as the British Government have ignored the actual state of affairs in view of the recent advance in Japanese imports into India and have caused high tariff barriers to be raised against Japanese goods, forgetting that Japanese products are now enjoying temporary expansion and advantage because of the low yen exchange rates. The Indian

Government has raised her tariff rates, again and again, and is trying its best to prevent the entry of Japanese goods into India. And to climax such a policy, the Indian Government has entered into special Imperial conference agreement with Great Britain and has placed unwarranted high duties on Japanese products. They are trying their utmost to undermine the very foundation of Japanese trade in India. This is not only against the principle of trade and commerce but is a threat to peace and international goodwill. Thus, indeed do the Indian Government as well as the Indian cotton manufacturers need reflection and thought in this direction.

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After the above was written in 1932, the situation made a radical change, for the Indian Government notified the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty on April, 1933, and subsequently raised the duty on cotton to the prohibitive rate of 75%. Thereupon the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association passed a resolution to boycott Indian cotton. A conference was proposed in order to avoid the aggravation of the situation and the delegations met in India in September, 1933. After careful discussions lasting over three months, an agreement was arrived at on January 4, 1934, and as a result the import duty on cotton was reduced to 50%. The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association revoked their resolution against Indian cotton. The new commercial treaty was signed at London on July 12, 1934.

Total Cotton goods from Japan : 325,000,000 Yds

The Banking System of Japan

Total raw cotton from India 1,000,000 bales

It was in the year 1873, six years after the Restoration of the Imperial administration in 1868 that the first national bank was established in Japan, and it was followed in quick succession by many banks, till Japan had 153 national banks in 1878, the National Bank Act being promulgated in November, 1872. The Yokohama Specie Bank was established in 1880 with the chief object of conducting foreign exchange business and facilitating the finance of foreign trade. It was followed in 1882 by the Bank of Japan, the central semi-official bank. In 1890 the Ordinary and Savings Bank Regulations were enacted for the control of banks which by this time were growing in considerable numbers, and the national banks were abolished in 1896-1899. There were over 500 ordinary banks with the aggregate capital of ¥30,000,000 and the total deposits of ¥40,000,000 at the time when the Bank Act was issued. The ordinary banks kept increasing, and at one time there were over 1,800 banks in Japan, though the number decreased to 678 in 1933 through the closing up or amalgamation due to hard times and other causes the number of banks for 1926-1933 being as follows:

Year	No of Banks
1926	1,578
1927	1,428
1928	1,163
1929	1,007
1930	913
1931	956
1932	708
1933	678

The above figures show that during the period of eight years, 1926-1933, no less

than 900 banks were closed up or merged. The capital which was 2,993,338 thousand yen with 1,961,290 thousand yen paid-up in 1926, fell to 2,582,088 thousand yen with 1,722,434 thousand yen paid-up, while the reserve fund went up from 976,158 thousand yen in 1926 to 1,010,399 thousand yen in 1930, a little fall being experienced in the following year as shown below:—

Year	Authorized capital	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund
1926	2,993,338	1,961,290	976,158
1927	2,948,435	1,924,195	967,674
1928	2,759,447	1,825,402	956,285
1929	2,751,032	1,828,872	991,881
1930	2,666,674	1,776,936	1,010,399
1931	2,701,768	1,802,881	980,998
1932	2,588,918	1,729,229	
1933	2,582,088	1,722,434	

There are two kinds of banks, special and ordinary, the latter including savings banks. The special banks consist of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Bank of Chosen, totalling twenty-four in 1933. A brief explanation of the special banks of Japan follows:—

The Bank of Japan:—The Bank of Japan, the central semi-official bank, was established in 1882 as a joint-stock company at the aggregate capital of ¥10,000,000 which was increased three times and it now stands at ¥60,000,000 with ¥45,000,000 paid-up. The principal work of the Bank of Japan may be summed up as follows:—

1. To issue bank notes against gold and silver coins and bullion.

2. To discount or purchase Government bills, bills of exchange, commercial bills, etc.
3. To buy and sell gold and silver bullion.
4. To make loans on security of gold and silver coins or bullion.
5. To collect bills for banks, companies and merchants, who are its regular customers.
6. To receive deposits and to accept for custody articles of value, such as gold, silver and other metals and documents.
7. To make advances in current account or loans for fixed periods on security of Government bonds, treasury bills and other shares guaranteed by the Government.

The maximum amount of bank notes that the Bank of Japan can issue is ¥1,000,000,000, though, subject to a tax of at least 5% per annum, the maximum amount can be exceeded in case of necessity.

The Yokohama Specie Bank:—The Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in 1880 with the authorized capital of ¥3,000,000 as a central financing organ for the foreign trade of Japan. At first the work of the bank proved little short of a failure on account of the fact that several foreign banks had their branches in Japan so that the Japanese traders felt inconvenience in trade. In 1884, a branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in London and it was soon followed by several others in some of the most important business centers of the world. In 1887 the Yokohama Specie Bank Act was enacted and the capital of the bank was raised to ¥100,000,000 all paid-up in 1920. The principal business carried out by the Yokohama Specie Bank may be summed up as follows:—

1. Foreign exchange.
2. Inland exchange.
3. Loans.
4. Deposits of money and custody of articles of value.
5. Discount and collection of bills of exchange, promisory notes and other securities.
6. Exchange of coins.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan:—The Hypothec Bank of Japan was founded in 1897 at the authorized capital of ¥10,000,000 for the purpose of making long-term loans at a low rate of interest. Its capital was later raised to ¥100,000,000 of which ¥84,000,000 has been paid up. The bank is authorized to issue debentures up to fifteen times as much as its paid-up capital and also to issue loans with immovable properties as mortgage within a period of not exceeding fifty years. The chief business of the Hypothec Bank of Japan is summarized below:—

1. To make on mortgage of immovable property loans redeemable by annual instalments within a period of not exceeding fifty years or at a period of not exceeding five years.
2. To make loans without security to prefectures, cities, towns, villages and other public corporations organized by law.
3. To make loans without security redeemable at a fixed term or by annual instalments in case of adjustment of arable land.
4. To take up agricultural and industrial debentures of the Central Chest for industrial associations.
5. To take up debentures issued by the agricultural and industrial banks, the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, the Central

Chest for Industrial associations and the Bank of Chosen.

6. To receive deposits of money and to accept for custody gold and silver bullion and negotiable papers.

The Hypothec Bank is also authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding fifteen times as much as its paid-up capital when at last one fourth of its normal capital has been paid up.

The Industrial Bank of Japan:—The Industrial Bank of Japan is a joint-stock company established with the object of making financial accommodations to all forms of industry, at the authorized capital of ¥10,000,000 fully paid up, which was later increased to ¥50,000,000. The following is the summary of its principal business:—

1. To make loans on pledge of national and local bonds and companies debentures and shares.
2. To make loans on security of ship-building materials or equipments.
3. To subscribe for or take up national and local bonds and companies' debentures.
4. To receive deposits of money and accept for custody articles of value.
5. To engage in trust business.
6. To discount bills.
7. To engage in the business of bills of exchange.
8. To subscribe for national or local bonds and companies' debentures or to act as agents for receiving their instalments.
9. To make call-loans or loans for a fixed term on security of sites and buildings.

The bank may issue debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times as much as

its paid-up capital.

The Agricultural and Industrial Banks:—The Agricultural and Industrial Banks are local financing organs for furnishing long-term loans at a low rate of interest on security of immovable property. They are joint-stock companies established at a capital of not less than ¥500,000 with a prefecture for their exclusive district of business. Their principal business follows:

1. To make on mortgage of immovable property loans redeemable by annual instalments within a period of not exceeding fifty years, or on security of immovable property of fishery rights loans for a fixed term of not more than five years.
2. To make similar loans, but without security to cities, towns, villages and other public corporations organized by law.
3. To make loans without security redeemable at a fixed term of not exceeding five years to a party of at least ten persons combined with joint liability, who are engaged in agriculture, industry or fishery.
4. To make loans without security redeemable by annual instalments within a term of not exceeding fifty years or within a fixed term of not exceeding five years to associations for the adjustment of arable land, to industrial, fishery, stock-breeding or building associations of federations or associations.
5. To make loans on security of cultivated fields, saltpond, forest, pasture, fish farm or fishery rights.
6. To receive deposits of money and to accept for custody gold and silver

bullion and negotiable papers.

7. To discount bills, make short-term loans on security of negotiable papers or marine or agricultural produce or industrial products.

Other Special Banks :—The Hokkaido Colonial Bank was established with the chief object of supplying capital by making loans on security of agricultural produce and helping the colonization and exploitation of Hokkaido and Karafuto (Saghalien). The Bank of Taiwan was founded in 1897 to be engaged as the central bank for that island (Formosa) in the conduct of ordinary banking and foreign exchange business. The Bank of Chosen was opened to business in 1911 at the capital of ¥10,000,000 as the central bank of Chosen (Korea), the recent development of Manchukuo being due much to the facilities afforded by the Bank of Chosen. The Savings Bank Law was enacted in 1921 and superceded the Savings Bank Regulations. A savings bank is a joint-stock company established at a capital of no less than ¥500,000 and its principal functions are as follows :

1. To receive deposits at compound interest.
3. To receive a sum of not less than ten yen as a deposit at one time.
2. To receive deposits periodically or several times during a certain period

of time previously fixed for payment.

The Trust Companies :—The trust company made its first appearance in 1904 and the Trust Law and Trust Business Law were enacted in 1922, there being thirty-four trust companies in Japan at the end of 1933. According to the report of the Japan Trust Association, the total value of properties in trust were ¥1,514,517,000 at the end of July, 1933, against a little over ¥1,000,000,000 at the end of April, 1928. The status of all the trust companies in Japan at the end of July, 1933, follows :

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)	
Money in trust	1,283,113
Money under other items in trust	10,877
Bonds and debentures in trust	170,494
Monetary claims in trust	9,252
Lands and things thereon in trust	31,764
Superfices in trust	15
Total	1,514,517

And the principal business of the trust company is summerized as follows :—

1. To receive deposit for safe custody.
2. To give guarantee for debts.
3. To act as intermediary in the sale of immovable properties.
4. To float loans, debentures and stocks.
5. To execute a will concerning property.
6. To audit.
7. To receive deposit of property and to adjust or liquidate property.

The Railways of Japan

It was in 1872 that the first railway in Japan was opened to traffic for the distance of 28.962 kilometers between Tokyo and Yokohama. It was followed in 1874 by the Osaka-Kobe line of 32.18 kilometers, which was extended to Kyoto in 1877. These were practically the nucleus of the present Tokai-do line running between Tokyo and Kobe, via Kyoto and Osaka, for the distance of 611.42 kilometers, which were completed in 1889. The Government encouraged private enterprises of railway construction by this time, so that the total mileage of the private railways aggregated 1,874.485 kilometers, or more than double the length of the state-owned railways extending for 886.559 kilometers by the end of 1901. At the end of 1905, the operating length of the Government railway lines reached 2,413 kilometers and that of the private railways 5,232 kilometers, totalling 7,645 kilometers.

As the result of the Russo-Japanese war, which broke out in 1904, the nationalization of railways was felt necessary and with the approval of the Imperial Diet, seventeen private lines totalling 4,547,034 kilometers were purchased by the Government in 1906. According to the report of the Imperial Railways, the total tracks reached 21,505.47 kilometers in 1929-30, showing a gain of 871.08 kilometers for 1928-29, while the state-owned lines open to traffic totalled 14,487.325 kilometers, against 14,121.290 kilometers for 1928-29, or an increase of 366.035 kilometers. In September, 1933, the State operating railways reached the mileage of 15,579 kilometers and the local lines 7,128 totalling 22,707 kilometers. The develop-

ment of the Japanese railway lines will be seen from the following figures which give the mileage, 1873 1932 :—

Year	State Railways	Local Lines	Total
1873	28.96 km	— km	28.96 km
1877	104.83	—	104.83
1882	184.73	—	184.73
1887	393.49	472.02	865.51
1892	886.13	2,124.90	4,011.03
1897	1,075.08	3,680.67	4,745.75
1902	1,709.87	4,845.33	6,555.20
1907	7,152.17	717.41	7,869.58
1912	8,396.27	1,282.89	9,679.16
1924	12,164.31	4,596.09	16,760.04
1925	12,612.59	4,904.19	17,516.78
1926	12,887.40	5,371.55	18,258.95
1927	13,371.21	5,472.42	18,843.63
1928	13,672.02	5,937.53	19,609.55
1929	14,121.29	6,513.10	20,634.39
1930	14,487.33	7,018.14	21,505.47
1931	14,910.53	7,192.10	22,102.63
1932	15,267.36	7,242.11	22,509.47
1933	15,579.00	7,128.00	22,707.00

As regards rolling stock, the State railways had 3,919 steam locomotives and 139 electric locomotives in 1932 against 3,944 steam locomotives and 121 electric locomotives, showing a decrease of 29 for the former and an increase of 18 for the latter, while the passenger carriages and waggons for the same year, 1932, decreased from 10,842 and 67,948 respectively to 10,390 and 64,970 or a drop of 452 and 2,974. The number of locomotives and carriages for the Imperial railways, 1926 1932, follow :—

Year	Steam Locomotives	Electric Locomotives	Passenger Carriages	Waggons
1926	3,876	89	9,591	61,897
1927	4,022	92	10,325	64,211
1928	4,048	99	10,949	65,393
1929	4,079	100	10,336	67,325
1930	4,133	100	11,539	68,220
1931	3,944	121	10,842	67,948
1932	3,919	139	10,390	64,974

At the end of the fiscal year 1930, the local railways and tramways numbered 262 and 148, respectively, totalling 410, and their total mileage was 9,724.85 kilometers, including 7,018.14 kilometers for the local railways and 2,706.85 kilometers for the tramways. The total number of locomotives in use in 1931 was 976, while the number of carriages totalled 4,270 with the capacity of 289,509 seats, and the wagons totalled 11,517 with the loading capacity of 110,489 metric tons.

The number of passengers carried by the State railways in 1932 was 776,562 thousand against 18,844,663 thousand carried one kilometer. When compared with the preceding year, these figures show a fall of 13,210 thousand for passengers carried and 198,320 thousand for passengers carried one kilometer. The following figures will show the number of passengers carried and of passengers carried one kilometer, 1926 to 1932 :—

(Unit: 1,000 persons)

Year	Passengers carried	Passengers carried one kilometer
1926	740,333	19,303,229
1927	795,723	20,125,587
1928	845,523	21,159,515
1929	858,392	21,606,466
1930	840,032	20,392,059
1931	789,772	19,242,983
1932	776,562	18,844,663

In 1931 the number of passengers carried by the local railways was 428,142,765 and the number of passengers carried one kilometer numbered 3,583,066,779. The average kilometers per passenger was 26 for 1926, but 24 for 1932 and the average passenger fare per passenger per kilometer, which was 0.012 for 1926, was 0.011 for 1932.

The total revenue of the Imperial railways amounted in 1932 424,398 thousand yen,

which included passenger receipts 211,155 thousand yen, goods receipts 186,996 thousand yen and others 15,483 thousand yen. When compared with the preceding year, 1931, these figures show a drop of 4,909 thousand yen from the total figures for 1931, though the goods receipts showed a little improvement of 1,324 thousand yen and sundry receipts 585 thousand yen for 1932, the local lines receiving ¥59,352,389 for their traffic in 1932. The total receipts of the Imperial railways for 1926-1932 are shown in the following figures :—

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Year	Passenger receipts	Goods receipts	Others	Total
1926	243,147	228,181	7,755	484,083
1927	256,572	242,667	7,206	506,445
1928	253,605	237,721	37,806	529,132
1929	257,390	237,435	23,060	517,795
1930	238,670	208,602	10,868	458,140
1931	217,968	185,672	29,900	433,540
1932	211,155	186,596	27,803	425,954

According to the report of the Department of Railways, the total capital consolidated from the inception of the railways down to the end of the fiscal year, 1931, aggregated ¥3,382,820,115, of which ¥1,639,593,577 was represented by the capital proper. At the end of the fiscal year of 1931 there were 204,564 employees in the service of the Imperial railways against 210,472 in 1930. The same report gives 6,555 as the total number of accidents for 1931, the casualties being 3,846. The Imperial railways maintain six hospitals attached to them for the benefit of their employees, each consisting of eight divisions; as shown in the following figures of the in-patients of the hospitals for 1931 :—

Internal	85,429
Surgery	92,568
Ophthalmology	12,811

Otorhinolaryngology	21,556
Dermourinology	4,906
Dentistry	167
Obsterics	23,705
Physicommedical.....	4,560
Total	245,027

The Relief Association of the States Railways is organized for the benefit of the railway workers and its roll contained 190,485 in 1931. The Association provides the following benefits from its fund :

1. Accident grants to employees disabled in consequence of injuries sustained while attending to their duties.
2. Disability grants to those obliged to

retire from duty on account of injuries sustained or diseases caused while off duty.

3. Sickness grants in the form of a medical allowance to those suffering from injury or sickness caused while off duty.
4. Retirement grants in the form of retirement pension to those who retire from active service after serving for a certian number of years.
5. Allowance to the bereaved family.
6. Disaster benefits given to those suffering from a fire, flood or other accidents.



The Companies of Japan

At the end of 1932 Japan had 65,041 companies established under the Corporation Law of Japan, against 57,226 for 1931, showing an increase of 7,815 or 13.7%. The following figures will show the number of companies in Japan for 1923-1932 :—

Year	No of companies
1923	32,089
1924	33,567
1925	34,345
1926	36,068
1927	38,516
1928	41,702
1929	46,692
1930	51,910
1931	57,226
1932	65,041

The number of companies almost doubled during the ten years. According to the organization, the companies consist of 10,925 (17%) unlimited, 34,059 (52%) partnership, 20,010 (31%) joint-stock, 39 limited partnership and 8 mutual companies. The progress of the unlimited, partnership and joint-stock companies for the past five years is seen in the following figures :—

Year	Unlimited	Partnership	Joint-stock
1928	6,458	16,97	18,230
1929	7,379	20,318	18,950
1930	8,525	23,995	19,341
1931	9,673	27,855	19,649
1932	10,925	34,059	20,010

The following figures will show the number of companies according to the amount of capitals for 1932 :—

Amount of capitals	No of companies	Percentage
Less than ¥ 50,000	45,252	69.6%
Between ¥ 50,000 and 100,000	6,262	9.6
Between ¥ 100,000 and 500,000	8,690	13.3

Between ¥ 500,000 and 1,000,000	1,931	3.0%
Between ¥ 1,000,000 and 5,000,000	12,90	3.4
Between ¥ 5,000,000 and 10,000,000	312	0.5
Over ¥ 10,000,000,000	404	6
Total	65,041	100.0

According to the lines of business, the companies are classified as follows :—

Kinds of companies	No of companies	Percentage
Agriculture	1,370	3%
Fishery	309	3
Mining	389	3
Industry	22,575	35
Commerce	35,315	54
Transportation	5,083	8
Total	65,041	100

The total capitals of the companies for 1932 amounted to ¥ 19,484,540,099 against ¥ 19,551,543,522 for 1931, showing a fall of ¥ 67,003,423 in capitals, though the number of the companies showed an increase for 1932. They were shared by different kinds of companies according to their organization, as follows :—

Kinds of companies	Amount of capitals ¥
Unlimited	1,17,1869,779
Partnership	977,045,248
Joint-stock	17,322,778,672
Limited partnership	8,166,400
Mutual	4,680,000
Total	19,484,540,099

Or, according to the lines of business, the total capitals are distributed as follows :—

Kinds of companies	Amount of capitals ¥	Capital per company
Agriculture	175,921,857	128,410
Fishery	149,269,571	483,073
Mining	951,969,923	2,447,223
Industry	7,571,152,934	335,378
Commerce	8,325,581,416	235,752
Transportation	2,310,644,398	454,583

The Companies of Japan

The total paid-up capitals for 1932 were ¥ 14,046,604,017, which means an increase of ¥ 86,218,342 when compared with ¥ 13,960,385,675 for 1931, the amount for each kind of companies being given below :—

Kinds of companies	Paidup capitals ¥	Percentage %
Unlimited	1,171,869,779	8.1
Partnership	977,045,248	7.0
Joint-Stock	11,889,927,128	84.6
Limited Partnership	5,879,362	0.1
Mutual	1,882,500	0.1
Total	14,046,604,017	0.1

The total reserve funds for 1932 were ¥ 2,934,912,608 or an increase of ¥ 42,782,310 when compared with ¥ 2,892,130,298 for 1931 and were shared by different kinds of companies as shown below :—

Kinds of companies	Reserve Funds ¥	Percentage for capitals %	Percentage for paidup capitals %
Agriculture	9,549,324	5.4	7.9
Fishery	10,091,826	6.8	9.1
Mining	96,981,747	10.2	13.6

Industry	863,546,716	11.4	15.5
Commerce	1,789,408,407	21.5	29.9
Transportation	165,334,588	7.2	10.8

The profits of the companies for 1932 totalled ¥ 830,322,113, showing the average of ¥ 12,766 per company and the loss amounted to ¥ 201,617,106 or ¥ 3,100 per company, the balance being ¥ 628,705,007 for the total or ¥ 9,666 per company. The dividend for 1932 was ¥ 545,112,912 showing a fall of ¥ 4,200,825 or 0.8% when compared with ¥ 549,313,737 for 1931, the total amount of the dividend and its percentage for the paidup capital are shown below :—

Kinds of companies	Amount of dividend ¥	Percentage for paid-up capital %
Agriculture	845,917	0.7
Fishery	3,871,431	3.5
Mining	19,093,927	2.7
Industry	261,873,820	4.7
Commerce	220,975,645	3.7
Transportation	38,452,172	2.5
Total	545,112,912	2.9

No of Periodicals of Japan, 1928-1932

Year	Daily	Weekly	Tri-monthly	Total
1928	966	399	4,117	5,482
1929	1,020	417	4,480	5,917
1930	1,031	428	4,536	5,995
1931	1,038	478	4,731	6,290
1932	1,124	453	4,301	6,301

The Factories of Japan

According to the report of the Department of Commerce and Industry, the number of factories in Japan for 1932 was 67,318 against 64,436 for 1931, showing an increase

of 2,882, (4.5%). The following figures will show the number of factories for each kind according to the numbers of operatives employed for 1932 :—

Kinds of Factories	Factories employing 5-30 operatives	Factories employing 30-100 operatives	Factories employing 100-200 operatives	Factories employing over 200 operatives	Total
Spinning	16,574	3,165	764	794	21,297
Metal ware	4,091	446	56	58	4,651
Machinery	5,855	639	124	120	6,738
Ceramic	2,797	346	69	33	3,245
Chemical	2,793	680	126	96	3,695
Sawing and wooden ware	5,065	337	26	6	5,434
Printing and book-binding	2,647	275	44	22	2,988
Foodstuff	12,068	551	75	35	12,728
Gas and electricity	466	29	8	5	508
Others	5,435	464	100	35	6,034
Total	57,791	6,932	1,392	1,203	67,318

The number of operatives at the end of 1932 was 1,733,511 against 1,661,502 for 1931, the increase for 1932 being 72,009

(4.3%). The operatives are distributed to different kinds of factories as shown below :—

Kinds of Factories	Factories employing 5-30 operatives	Factories employing 30-100 operatives	Factories employing 100-200 operatives	Factories employing over 200 operatives	Total
Spinning	167,110	165,165	105,204	443,980	881,459
Metal ware	37,763	20,840	7,802	31,064	97,469
Machinery	52,226	30,637	17,005	94,704	194,572
Ceramic	22,563	17,073	9,652	12,525	61,813
Chemical	28,344	34,796	16,925	55,956	136,021
Sawing and wooden ware	39,879	15,478	3,555	1,704	60,616
Printing and book-binding	24,293	13,107	6,046	8,906	52,352
Foodstuff	94,614	24,045	9,218	9,556	137,433
Gas and electricity	4,195	1,501	956	1,316	7,968
Others	46,262	22,620	14,378	20,548	103,808
Total	517,249	345,262	190,741	680,259	1,733,511

Of the total operatives, men numbered 846,307 (48.8%) and women 887,204 (51.2%).

who were distributed among the different kinds of factories as follows :—

Kinds of Factories	Men-operatives	Women-operatives	Total
Spinning	161,408	720,051	881,459
Metal ware	89,842	7,627	97,469
Machinery	178,889	15,683	194,572
Ceramic	51,030	10,783	61,813
Chemical	28,680	47,341	136,021

The Factories of Japan

Sawing and wooden ware	56,015	4,601	60,616
Printing and book-binding	46,432	5,920	52,352
Foodstuff	116,402	41,031	137,433
Gas and electricity	7,910	58	7,968
Others	49,699	54,109	103,808
Total	846,307	887,204	1,733,511

The distribution of operatives according to their age is shown in the following figures :—

Kinds of Factories	Under 16 years	Above 16 and under 50 years	Above 50 years	Total
Spinning	140,477	732,759	8,223	881,459
Metalware	1,830	92,961	2,678	97,469
Machinery	6,215	183,295	5,062	194,572
Ceramic	2,139	56,733	2,941	61,813
Chemical	4,370	127,567	4,084	136,021
Sawing and wooden ware	1,383	57,010	2,223	60,616
Printing and book-binding	2,133	49,138	1,081	52,325
Foodstuff	2,121	131,239	4,073	137,433
Gas and electricity	1	7,668	299	7,968
Others	6,897	94,750	2,161	103,808
Total	167,566	1,533,120	32,825	1,733,511

The production of all the factories amounted to ¥ 5,982,469,433 in 1932 or 15% more than that for 1931, the share of each kind of industry being shown in the following figures :—

Kinds of Factories	Products in value ¥
Spinning	2,212,088,161
Metal ware	591,135,243

Machinery	598,840,250
Ceramic	161,716,511
Chemical	937,956,029
Sawing and wooden ware	158,756,176
Printing and book-binding	177,797,451
Foodstuff	893,476,193
Gas and electricity	13,408,824
Others	237,294,595
Total	5,982,469,433

AMOUNT OF MATERIALS USED, 1932	
Spinning	1,464,062,775 ¥
Metal ware	363,435,899
Machinery	224,178,897
Ceramic	40,175,068
Chemical	474,108,198
Sawing & wooden ware	107,749,986
Printing & book-binding	86,711,899
Foodstuff	498,102,137
Others	138,562,456
Total	3,397,786,315

Indo-Japanese Trade for 1933

Japan's trade with India for 1933 amounted to ¥ 205,154,660 under exports and ¥ 204,737,858 under imports making the total of ¥ 409,892,518 with an excess exports of ¥ 416,802. When compared with her trade with India for 1932, in which the exports were ¥ 192,491,854 and the imports

were ¥ 116,865,470, totalling ¥ 309,357,324, an improvement is witnessed of ¥ 12,662,806 or 6% for exports and ¥ 87,872,388 or 75% for imports, making ¥ 100,535,194 or 32% for the total amount. A comparison is made below between 1932 and 1933 for the more important articles of Indo-Japanese trade.

Beer

Our exports of beer amounted in 1933 to 132,373 koku (koku = 5 bushels) in quantity or ¥ 7,684,342 in value against 68,812 koku or ¥ 4,835,042 in 1932, showing an increase of 63,561 koku or ¥ 2,849,300. This increase

for 1933 in our beer exports is accounted for by the greater purchase of our foreign customers in comparison with that for 1932, as shown in the following figures for 1932 and 1933:—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	5,476 koku	383,423 ¥	15,988 koku	966,238 ¥
Kwantung Province	20,542	1,509,037	37,944	2,240,119
China	16,043	1,171,123	12,647	757,749
Hongkong	1,610	120,513	1,676	94,137
British India	10,375	694,415	16,255	900,717
Straits Settlements	1,292	96,420	1,317	72,611
Dutch India	8,856	535,120	29,944	1,639,386
Others	4,618	324,991	16,602	1,013,385
Total	68,812	4,835,042	132,373	7,684,342

As shown above, Kwantung Province was the greatest purchaser of Japan's beer for 1933, taking 37,944 koku valued at ¥ 2,240,119 against 20,542 koku valued at ¥ 1,509,037 for 1932. She was followed by Dutch India, which purchased 29,944 koku or ¥ 1,639,386 against 8,856 koku or ¥ 535,120 for 1932. Then comes British India. Her beer exports made an increase by 5,980 koku and ¥ 206,302 to 16,255 koku and ¥ 900,717 when compared with

her exports of 10,375 koku and ¥ 694,415 for 1932. In 1929 India purchased from Japan 8,063 koku of beer valued at 712,071, which fell to 7,625 koku and ¥ 643,079 in 1930, and to 7,551 koku and ¥ 649,807 in 1931, but as we see above, she improved her imports of Japanese beer in 1932 and 1933.

Japan had fourteen breweries of beer, producing 820,958 koku, 1930, 762,933 koku, 1931 and 765,729 koku, 1932.

Vegetable Oil

The exports of vegetable oil amounted to 340,522 cwts valued at ¥ 8,208,867 in 1933 against 328,404 cwts valued 5,297,236 in 1932 recording an increase of 12,118 cwts in

quantity or ¥ 2,411,631, in value the chief vegetable oil exports for 1932 and 1933 being shown as follows :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Linseed oil	6,784 cwts	150,059 ¥	7,883 cwts	211,981 ¥
Seeds of perilla ocimoides	63,980	1,100,513	126,638	3,532,432
Cocoa-nut	840	15,508	1,816	37,141
Soja bean	106,702	1,009,824	22,418	342,131
Colza	80,787	1,308,449	109,688	2,245,448
Cotton seed	91	1,880	102	2,444
Others	17,330	1,033,900	55,136	695,255
Total	328,404	5,297,236	340,522	8,208,867

Perilla ocimoides oil was at the head of the list for 1933, Japan exporting 126,638 cwts in quantity and ¥ 3,532,432 in value and colza comes next, of which our exports for 1933 amounted to 109,688 cwts valued at

¥ 2,245,446, improvement being witnessed for all kinds of oil exported in 1933. The shares of the importing countries for 1932 and 1933 are given in the following figures :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Kwantung Province	5,972 cwts	148,197 ¥	8,728 cwts	242,313 ¥
British India	2,169	49,409	1,704	31,133
Great Britain	64,582	769,607	27,479	484,781
France	9,090	234,388	6,772	202,351
Germany	13,856	275,094	17,236	390,016
U. S. A.	136,770	2,502,530	234,119	5,804,186
Australia	3,766	59,368	4,460	94,042
Others	92,199	1,258,648	40,024	960,045
Total	328,404	5,297,236	340,522	8,208,867

Great Britain, which for some time was the greatest buyer of Japan's vegetable oil, fell behind the U. S. A. in 1932. The U. S. A. imported 234,119 cwts in 1933 against 136,770 cwts in 1932, showing an increase of 97,349 cwts, while the imports of Great Britain fell from 64,582 cwts in 1932 to 27,479 cwts in 1933, with a fall of 37,103 cwts or 58% in quantity. Germany improved from 13,856 cwts to 17,236 cwts in quantity and from

¥ 275,094 to ¥ 390,016 in value. Australia also showed a little improvement, but France saw a little decrease, for she imported vegetable oil from Japan in the amount of 6,772 cwts in quantity for 1933 against 9,090 cwts for 1932.

Indian imports of Japan's vegetable oils for 1927 were 1,784 kwts valued as ¥ 75,820, which fell to 1,619 cwts valued at ¥ 63,429 -1928 and to 1,350 cwts valued at ¥ 62,358,

Vegetable Oil

in 1929 but they rose in 1930 to 1,668 cwts in quantity and ¥ 64,180 in value. A little fall was recorded for 1931, for she then bought 1,552 cwts or ¥ 45,355. She experienced a little recovery in 1932, when she took from Japan 2,169 cwts of vegetable oil valued at ¥ 49,409, though in the following year her

imports fell again to 1,704 cwts or ¥ 31,133.

Japan produces little amount of materials yielding oil, excepting rape seed, and she depends upon the imports from foreign countries, the following figures showing our imports of oil yielding materials for 1932 and 1933 :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Sesame seed	318,008 cwts	3,683,719 ¥	354,304 cwts	3,602,321 ¥
Perilla ocimoides	377,904	2,347,163	454,366	4,382,217
Rape & mustard seed	235,780	1,738,082	352,612	2,766,684
Linseed	111,362	676,207	356,365	3,258,164
Hemp seed	108,039	485,155	102,798	697,657
Castor seed	230,314	1,781,417	331,475	2,717,437
Cotton seed	779,166	2,347,651	1,144,536	3,762,908
Others	385,806	1,712,997	364,274	2,105,129
Total	2,546,379	14,772,391	3,460,730	23,292,517

The oil-yielding materials are supplied as shown in the following figures giving

Japan's imports for 1932-1933 :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	219,930 cwts	1,492,374 ¥	1,141,133 cwts	9,294,199 ¥
Kwantung Province	425,851	2,772,970	10,940	95,889
China	1,195,577	6,873,088	1,667,553	9,477,864
British India	120,108	781,373	29,920	299,388
Straits Settlements	1,834	14,569	885	8,332
Dutch India	488,526	2,326,770	371,499	2,249,408
Others	94,553	511,247	238,802	1,867,437
Total	2,546,379	14,772,391	3,460,730	23,292,517

In 1927 British India supplied Japan with 95,985 cwts of oil-yielding materials valued at ¥ 959,554. The imports made such a great improvement in 1928, in which Japan imported from British India 299,736 cwts valued at ¥ 3,208,809, or more than three times as much in quantity and value as in the preceding year, though the imports showed a sign of dropping in 1926, Japan

importing in that year 267,547 cwts in quantity and ¥ 2,937,567 in value. The imports of these commodities decreased to 74,754 cwts and ¥ 754,500 in 1930, and to 96,620 cwts and ¥ 582,357 in 1931. In 1932 they improved a little recording 120,108 cwts in quantity and ¥ 781,373 in value, but they again fell by 40,188 cwts to 29,920 in quantity and by ¥ 481,985 to ¥ 299,388 in value in 1933.

Portland Cement

It may be said with propriety that no other branch of the chemical industry has made more conspicuous progress than the manufacture of Portland cement in Japan. The first cement plant was founded by the Japanese Government at Fukagawa, Tokyo, in 1871, though some private concern had been engaged before in the production of Portland cement on a small scale. In 1881 the Onoda Cement Company was established at Onoda, Yamaguchi Prefecture, with the capacity of producing 15,000 barrels a year. Two years later the Government plant was handed over to Mr. Soichiro Asano, the later president of the Asano Cement Company. The production of cement made a gradual but slow progress till the advent of the Chino-Japanese war in 1894 was instrumental of increasing demands for cement on account of the post-bellum development of various industries in Japan and in 1903 there were twenty-three plants producing over a million barrels of cement a year against ten plants with the annual output of 300,000 barrels in 1891. At the end of 1912, the number of the cement plant fell by one to twenty-two with capacity for the annual production of three million barrels. On the outbreak of the World War in 1914, Japan extended her foreign market for Portland

cement, for which demands abroad made a rapid increase. The following figures will show the wonderful progress that Japan made in the cement industry during the period of 1914-1932 :—

Year	Production	
	Quantity	Value
1914	4,531,757 barrels	12,210,000 ¥
1919	8,119,055	43,619,000
1923	11,036,406	71,286,287
1925	13,327,719	67,287,664
1927	19,158,403	85,457,184
1929	21,073,207	95,735,221
1930	14,552,558	50,749,224
1931	15,885,398	51,779,580
1932	17,215,073	67,782,953

In 1933 the total output of cement in Japan, inclusive of her colonies, amounted to 4,481 thousand tons produced at twenty-nine plants. She was the fifth largest cement-producing country in the world in 1930 and it is now generally believed that Japan will be the second largest cement producer only next to the U.S.A., in the near future.

According to the annual report of the Finance Department, Japan's exports of Portland cement amounted to 7,904,095 cwts of ¥ 7,394,590 in 1933 against 7,426,129 cwts of ¥ 8,545,763 in 1932, showing an increase of 169,565 cwts in quantity and a drop of ¥ 1,151,173, as shown in the following figures for both years :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	192,587 cwts	253,679 ¥	175,358 cwts	205,725 ¥
Kwantung Province	257,856	299,285 "	1,642,785	1,824,367
China	278,704	340,478	428,670	395,101
Hongkong	1,805,981	2,047,401	1,475,258	1,214,377
British India	1,171,239	1,307,066	1,095,558	949,468
Straits Settlements	663,430	823,635	674,689	597,282
Dutch India	2,272,080	2,600,128	1,460,777	1,368,522
Philippine Is	222,038	258,584	64,181	71,468
Other	562,214	615,507	886,819	768,280
Total	7,426,129	8,545,763	7,904,095	7,394,590

Kwantung Province was the largest buyer of Japanese Portland cement for 1933, importing 1,642,785 cwts of ¥1,824,367 against 257,856 cwts of ¥299,285 for 1932. Next come Hongkong and Dutch India in order, taking respectively 1,475,258 cwts and 1,460,777 cwts in 1933 against 1,805,981 cwts and 2,272,080 cwts for 1932. British India, the fourth largest buyer of Japanese Portland cement for 1933, imported 1,095,558 cwts valued at ¥949,468 or a fall of 74,681 cwts in quantity and ¥351,598 in value

over the imports for 1932. Her imports of Japanese Portland cement during 1927-1933 follow:

Portland Cement exported to India		
Year	Quantity	Value
1927	190,431 cwts	263,825 ¥
1928	255,899	355,579
1929	305,616	429,474
1930	621,824	746,331
1931	879,788	1,038,915
1932	1,171,239	1,307,066
1933	1,095,558	946,468

Paper and Paperboard

Japan had her own art of paper making from time immemorial, but the Chinese method of paper manufacture was introduced to Japan during the reign of the Emperor Suiko in the 6th century. Paper was manufactured, though on a small scale, all through her long history, but it made little progress in quantity, if not in quality, for Japanese paper, made of paper-mulberry, is superior in its way to foreign paper of any kind, in quality.

It was in the early years of the Meiji era (1868-1912) that paper-making was established on a modern scale. The Yukosha Mill was founded by Marquis Asano in Kakigara-cho, Tokyo, in 1872, for the purpose of manufacturing paper in a foreign style, though this Mill was later merged into the Oji Paper Mill, which was established at Oji, Tokyo, by the combined interests of several commercial firms. This was soon followed by several other mills both in Tokyo and in local provinces includ-

ing such as founded at Kobe, Mita, Umedzu, etc.

The Chino-Japanese war considerably increased the national demand for paper and the annual production of Japanese writing-paper showed such a rapid increase as it rose from 3 million pounds in quantity and 4.8 million yen in value for the years preceding the war to more than 4.5 million pounds and 50 million yen in 1919. But the real expansion of the paper industry in Japan was witnessed after the acquisition by Japan of half the island of Saghalien or Karafuto, as the island is called in the Japanese language, upon the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, as the island is exceedingly rich in materials for paper-making. While there were 19 mills with the paid-up capital of 8 million yen at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, the number of the mills increased to 26 with the capital of 21 million yen in 1908. The following figures will show the development

Paper and Paperboard

of paper-making in Japan since 1906 :—

Year	Production and domestic requirements of paper and paperboard in Japan 1906-1933		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Production	Domestic requirements											
1906	304,533,000 lbs	351,913,000 lbs	1,134,063,000	1,327,100,000	1,433,810,000	1,578,702,000	1,685,879,000	1,903,027,000	2,053,536,000	1,967,905,000	1,729,280,000	1,614,867,000	1,790,406,000
1907	309,980,000	372,226,000	1,163,843,000	1,422,579,000	1,412,695,000	1,612,971,000	1,677,733,000	1,831,556,000	1,951,332,000	1,843,575,000	1,690,137,000	1,603,184,000	1,744,670,000
1908	336,975,000	380,260,000											
1909	352,332,000	423,926,000											
1910	384,481,000	453,059,000											
1911	422,395,000	473,033,000											
1912	440,641,000	495,594,000											
1913	494,246,000	549,399,000											
1914	534,948,000	563,331,000											
1915	625,001,000	605,889,000											
1916	697,345,000	645,300,000											
1917	787,409,000	701,725,000											
1918	1,082,163,000	980,016,000											
1919	977,382,000	926,795,000											
1920	980,968,000	944,216,000											
1921	919,296,000	865,769,000											
1922	1,105,732,000	1,138,844,000											

It is to be understood that by domestic requirements here is meant the balance left over by reducing the amount of exports from the total products and imports of paper and paperboard. The following figures will show the kinds of paper and paperboard Japan manufactured in 1931-1933 :—

Description	1931	1932	1933
Fine printing paper	150,740,042 lbs	132,898,632 lbs	135,943,834 lbs
Ordinary paper	123,794,255	116,845,453	135,724,547
News printing paper	515,593,875	543,572,397	608,621,925
Writing & drawing paper	38,180,209	33,553,206	45,744,697
Simili paper	123,409,112	99,507,988	92,198,539
Coated paper	13,531,914	12,331,239	16,819,607
M. G. paper	54,520,727	58,846,686	41,190,194
Coloured paper	16,767,147	16,881,990	16,819,607
Wrapping & packing paper	136,973,457	157,888,360	200,236,986
Japanese paper	18,897,005	17,416,193	26,635,070
Other kinds of paper	61,784,906	44,021,967	47,767,116
Paperboard	76,391,502	77,551,099	76,715,541
Total	1,330,584,151	1,311,315,210	1,444,104,928

In 1933 the three largest paper mills in Japan were amalgamated; namely, the Oji, the Fuji and the Karafuto Paper Mills. As a result of the amalgamation, the new company, also called the Oji Company, has the total capital of ¥149,988,000 with over

thirty mills in the country.

Japan's exports of paper and paperboard amounted to 154,024,667 lbs or ¥17,687,095 in 1933 or an increase of 21,420,534 lbs in volume and of ¥3,629,332 in value over the exports for 1932, as shown below :—

Description	Export of Paper and Paperboard		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Printing paper	70,034,533 lbs	6,233,816 ¥	82,758,933 lbs	7,642,050 ¥

Paper and Paperboard

Cigarette paper	2,395,467	676,233	3,555,067	1,016,683
News printing paper	223,467	23,317	76,267	8,300
Strawboard & other board	31,829,600	1,675,566	25,077,600	1,299,999
Wrapping & packing paper	3,862,933	472,398	4,228,667	532,519
Others	7,166,267	1,261,227	11,865,333	1,955,386
Total	115,512,267	10,342,557	127,561,867	12,454,937
"Gampi" & other Japanese paper	796,000	675,709	826,667	867,318
"Yoshino-gami" & "Tengujo"	375,733	516,851	326,400	399,532
"Torinoko"	11,446,933	1,433,725	14,581,733	2,089,245
"Hanshi" & "Mino"	1,530,667	586,462	1,851,467	666,619
Toilet paper	2,942,533	502,461	8,876,533	1,209,444
Total	17,091,866	3,715,208	26,461,800	5,232,158
Total exports	132,604,133	14,057,765	154,024,667	17,687,095

These exports of paper and paperboard are distributed among their foreign destina-

tions as shown in the following figures of paper exports for 1932 and 1933 :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	15,671 cwts	312,079 ¥	64,585 cwts	1,287,347 ¥
Kwantung Province	248,850	3,609,928	397,304	6,128,476
China	388,486	5,121,907	367,049	4,785,799
Hongkong	42,801	524,971	54,304	649,711
British India	163,276	1,160,983	118,134	843,186
Straits Settlements	15,029	236,288	12,655	206,363
Dutch India	49,339	643,438	59,424	1,082,004
Asiatic Russia	493	19,775	7,294	102,242
Philippine Is	8,566	195,385	11,325	256,566
Great Britain	2,277	387,372	1,535	229,938
Germany	1,621	112,005	2,257	157,360
U. S. A.	8,809	735,039	7,993	943,257
Others	49,313	962,595	51,326	1,015,846
Total	994,531	14,021,765	1,155,185	17,687,095

China, which was the largest buyer of paper from Japan in 1932, importing 388,486 cwts valued at ¥5,121,907, purchased 367,049 cwts or ¥4,785,799 in 1933 and fell behind Kwantung Province, which imported in 1933 397,304 cwts, of ¥6,128,476 against 248,850 cwts of ¥3,609,928 for 1932. The third largest buyer of Japan's paper and paperboard in quantity for 1933 was British India, though in value Manchukuo comes before British India for 1933, as is seen above. British India imported 118,134 cwts valued

at ¥843,186 for 1933 against 163,276 cwts valued at ¥1,160,983 for 1932, showing a fall of 45,142 cwts in quantity and ¥318,797 in value. Exports to British India of Japanese paper and paperboard from 1927 to 1931 follow :

Year	Exports to British India
1927	613,668 ¥
1928	583,684
1929	881,734
1930	925,387
1931	983,457

Toys

The toy manufactures of Japan may be classified into the following six kinds ; i. e., metal, porcelain, rubber, celluloid, wooden

and paper toys, of which we had 316 factories in 1932, as shown in the following figures for 1929-1932 :—

No of Toy Factories

Year	Metal toys	Porcelain toys	Rubber toys	Celluloid toys	Wooden toys	Paper toys	Total
1929	70	13	61	34	53	10	241
1930	86	25	69	36	55	11	282
1931	63	23	75	33	53	15	272
1932	79	19	122	30	56	10	316

It must be understood that toys are rather extensively manufactured in the domestic industry and the number of the factories mentioned in any statistic report does not fully account for the output of toys. The

total output of toys in Japan amounted to ¥ 3,720,253 in 1921, and it reached the five million mark in 1924, the six million mark in 1929, and the seven million mark in 1932, as seen below :—

Output of Toys

Year	Metal toys	Porcelain toys	Rubber toys	Celluloid toys	Wooden toys	Paper toys	Total
1921	1,456,562 ¥	333,270 ¥	1,297,154 ¥	445,697 ¥	123,020 ¥	64,550 ¥	3,720,253 ¥
1922	591,850	85,075	1,809,581	714,210	62,760	50,440	3,313,916
1923	94,365	141,275	2,262,666	455,881	155,970	386,478	3,496,635
1924	506,875	139,064	3,383,797	1,207,704	208,928	63,900	5,510,268
1925	777,959	110,283	3,437,782	987,645	245,955	332,100	5,891,724
1926	682,999	196,356	2,699,955	1,971,862	258,650	149,630	5,959,452
1927	796,619	90,183	3,064,829	1,539,335	297,785	321,255	6,110,007
1928	820,941	201,631	2,517,955	1,724,404	409,748	187,280	5,861,959
1929	985,369	82,717	2,318,115	2,025,614	489,279	205,553	6,106,647
1930	1,110,529	222,940	2,313,680	1,757,250	395,285	161,827	5,961,511
1931	802,336	122,726	3,320,393	861,112	325,488	309,452	5,741,507
1932	1,171,031	112,532	5,027,635	1,040,911	379,605	117,805	7,859,519

According to the report of the Finance Department, the toy exports of Japan for 1927- 1933 are as follows :—

1930	11,699,071
1931	9,823,613
1932	15,118,968
1933	26,374,572

Year	Toy exports
1927	10,521,131 ¥
1928	11,000,582
1929	13,854,951

We see in the above figures that the volume of our toy exports made a jump of 70% in 1933 over those of 1932 and every

kind of toys is responsible for the improvement of 1933 as shown below :—

Kinds	1932	1933
Metal toys	2,491,851 ¥	5,156,029 ¥
Porcelain toys	298,346	572,596
Rubber toys	5,506,702	8,633,024
Celluloid toys	2,527,789	3,178,037
Wooden toys	1,188,923	2,555,248
Tissue toys	797,490	1,499,984
Others	2,397,868	4,779,654
Total	15,118,969	26,374,572

And the following figures will show the share taken by every country of destination in its importation of Japanese toys in 1932 and 1933 :—

Countries	1932	1933
Manchukuo	17,997 ¥	178,001 ¥
China	142,273	453,296
Hongkong	91,220	128,817
British India	1,465,720	3,809,422
Straits Settlements	445,943	490,613
Dutch India	803,569	1,924,481
Philippine Is.	398,790	379,975
Great Britain	2,288,290	4,053,691
Germany	347,632	266,493
Italy	205,190	485,342
Netherlands	597,803	1,211,721

U.S.A.	4,986,566	6,975,586
Canada	507,683	410,315
Argentine.....	95,585	125,302
Brazil	92,121	270,362
Federation of South Africa.	116,168	391,113
Australia	861,104	1,811,729
Others	1,655,245	3,008,313
Total	15,118,968	26,374,572

The U.S.A., the largest buyer of Japanese toys for 1933, showed an increase of ¥1,989,020 from ¥4,986,566 in 1932 to ¥6,975,586, while Great Britain made an improvement from ¥2,288,290 to ¥4,053,691 showing an increase of ¥1,765,401. Then comes British India, which imported ¥3,809,422 in 1933 against ¥1,465,720 in 1932 or an improvement of 160%. Every other country recorded a more or less increase in its importation of Japanese toys for 1933 over that for 1932, except, according to the Finance Department report, the Philippine Islands, Germany and Canada. When compared with the Indian imports of Japanese toys for 1927, in which British India purchased ¥507,126, her importation for 1933 reached seven times as much.

Enamelled Ironware

It was during the time of great prosperity of the European War that Japan made a sudden and striking improvement in her enamelling industry, and the Japanese Government enacted regulations in connection with the control of the manufacture and exportation of enamelled ware. The favorable situation of the industry was generally attributed to the conditioning that every piece of enamelled ironware had to undergo under the regulations. The uses of enamelled

ware vary, but they are chiefly confined to household utensils, such as a wash basin, cup, spoon, dish, bowl, pan, vase, soap-case, coffee-set, tea-set, etc. According to the Government report, the production of enamelled utensils amounted to 6,690 thousand yen in 1921, and it went up to 7,141 thousand yen in the following year. In 1925 a record amount was reached when the output was 9,920 thousand yen, but a drop came again in 1927, the production amounting to

Enamelled Ironware

7,097 thousand yen, only to fall to 6 million yen in 1930, though the eight-million mark was maintained for 1928 and 1929, as seen below :—

Year	Output
1921	6,690,978 ¥
1922	7,141,051
1923	7,249,572
1924	8,657,645
1925	9,920,415
1926	9,098,755
1927	7,097,221
1928	8,814,871
1929	8,624,677
1930	6,538,696

Our exports of enamelled ironware amounted to ¥6,320,000 in 1920, and two years later the record amount of 6,908 thousand yen was reached. But the exports dropped gradually so that, though the 6 million yen mark was maintained for 1928 and 1929, the exports fell down to 3 million yen due chiefly to the business depression of the world at large, as seen in the following figures showing the exports of enamelled ware for 1924—1932 :—

Year	Exports of Enamelled ware
1924	5,621,669
1925	6,908,056
1926	5,970,328
1927	5,933,026
1928	6,444,177
1929	6,707,272
1930	4,044,779
1931	2,689,303
1932	3,113,869

The following figures will show the quantity of our enamelled ironware exports

according to the countries of destination for 1930 and 1931 :—

Countries	1930	1931
China	2,396 lbs	10,408 lbs
Kwantung Province	2,627	7,733
Hongkong	6,091	10,393
British India	28,701	40,217
Straits Settlements	5,885	10,300
British Borneo	—	1,262
Dutch India	21,641	24,491
French Cochín-China	331	630
Asiatic Russia	912	159
Philippine Is	17,495	15,235
Siam	9,992	14,878
Aden	85	32
Other Asiatic Countries	691	383
Great Britain	18	—
France	—	6
Greece	67	—
Egypt	2,425	4,949
Federation of South Africa	1,730	712
East Africa	4,301	2,422
Other African countries	573	525
Australia	1,665	1,700
New Zealand	409	55
Hawaii	57	59

What important role the Japanese enamelled ironware plays in the Indian market can be seen from the following figures which show the Indian imports of the Japanese enamelled ironware and the total amount of Indian imports of enamelled ironware for 1926-27 to 1923-33 :—

Year	Imports of Enamelled Ironware	
	Total Imports	Japanese Goods
1926-27	3,693,774 R	1,925,644 R
1927-28	3,406,747	1,767,037
1928-29	3,977,586	2,145,754
1929-30	2,984,937	1,745,287
1930-31	2,250,520	1,314,359
1931-32	1,394,355	891,237
1932-33	2,150,349	1,603,075

Peppermint Oil and Menthol Crystal

The peppermint oil exported in 1933 amounted to 5,217 cwts in quantity and ¥ 2,006,755 in value against 5,425 cwts and

¥ 1,259,894, showing a fall of 218 cwts in quantity but a rise of ¥ 746,861 in value, as seen in the following figures :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
British India	205 cwts	49,604 ¥	138 cwts	50,908 ¥
Straits Settlements	61	13,587	180	79,425
French Cochin-China	4	871	24	7,507
Great Britain	1,149	278,187	1,746	672,966
France	1,303	299,816	1,515	571,574
Germany	1,074	248,317	1,056	392,845
Australia	21	4,811	53	20,800
Others	1,608	364,701	505	210,730
Total	5,425	1,259,894	5,217	2,006,755

Great Britain, the largest purchaser of Japanese peppermint oil, imported 1,746 cwts in quantity or ¥ 672,966 in value in 1933 against 1,149 cwts and ¥ 278,187 respectively for 1932. France, the second largest, recorded an increase from 1,303 cwts in quantity and ¥ 299,816 in value for 1932 to 1,515 cwts and ¥ 571,574 for 1933. Germany was the third, importing 1,056 cwts or ¥ 392,845 in 1933 against 1,074 or ¥ 248,317, with a fall of 18 cwts in quantity but a rise of ¥ 144,528. The Straits Settlements imported 180 cwts valued at ¥ 79,425 or more than three times as her imports of 61 cwts valued at ¥ 13,587 for 1932. India imported 138 cwts or ¥ 50,908 in 1933, which

mean a fall of 67 cwts but a rise of ¥ 1,304 when compared with those for 1932. She imported 146 cwts in 1929 or ¥ 67,790, which reduced to 80 cwts in quantity but increased to ¥ 85,477 in value in 1930 and her imports in 1931 were 79 cwts or ¥ 24,504, but they made a sudden progress in 1932, as seen above.

The exports of menthol crystal amounted in 1933 to 5,308 cwts or ¥ 5,283,683 against 4,284 cwts or ¥ 3,689,621 for 1932, the increase of the exports being accounted for by the larger amounts that our foreign market purchased of menthol crystal in 1933 than in 1932, as seen in the following figures :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
British India	401 cwts	355,763 ¥	315 cwts	284,068 ¥
Straits Settlements	53	60,038	168	189,767
Great Britain	84	62,889	71	68,280
France	620	502,501	1,497	1,426,984
Germany	145	114,773	243	152,162
U. S. A.	2,274	2,014,630	2,558	2,691,982
Canada	108	82,819	38	35,753
Others	599	496,208	418	434,986
Total	4,284	3,689,621	5,308	5,283,683

The U. S. A. was the largest market for our menthol crystal in 1933, showing a rise from 2,274 cwts to 2,558 in quantity and from ¥ 2,014,630 to ¥ 2,691,982 in value or an increase of 284 cwts and ¥ 677,352 respectively. France, the second largest purchaser, took 1,497 cwts valued at ¥ 1,426,984 in 1933 against 620 cwts valued at ¥ 502,501, recording an increase of 877 cwts or 140% and ¥ 924,489 or 180%. British India was

the third. Her imports for 1933 were 315 cwts in quantity or ¥ 284,068 in value, a decrease of 86 cwts in quantity and of ¥ 71,655 in value when compared with her imports of 401 cwts or ¥ 355,763 for 1932. Her imports of Japanese menthol crystal have lately been stationary ranging from 300 to 400 cwts in quantity or 200 to 400 thousand yen in value. The imports of the other countries were anything but negligible.

Fish Oil and Whale Oil

The exports of whale oil and fish oil, which consists chiefly of sardine, herring and cod oil, amounted to 286,244 cwts valued at ¥ 2,528,570 in 1933, showing a fall of 323,-

157 cwts in quantity and ¥ 705,353 in value when compared with 609,401 cwts valued at ¥ 3,233,923 for 1932, as shown below :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fish oil	552,431 cwts	2,768,172 ¥	275,161 cwts	2,396,838 ¥
Whale oil	56,970	465,751	11,083	131,732
Total	609,401	3,233,923	286,244	2,528,570

The exports of fish oil and whale oil for 1932 and 1933 were shared by the foreign

countries as shown in the following figures :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
China	3,918 cwts	41,640 ¥	6,843 cwts	94,361 ¥
British India	6,708	59,909	10,026	72,117
Philippine Is.	1	104	4	149
Great Britain	245,777	1,130,877	78,749	591,303
Germany	93,870	628,272	90,467	886,090
Netherlands	110,958	527,320	28,303	201,462
U. S. A.	54,913	201,325	4,190	47,192
Australia	16,061	148,145	18,178	157,719
Others	77,195	496,331	49,484	478,177
Total	609,401	3,233,923	286,244	2,528,570

Germany was our largest buyer of fish oil and whale oil in 1933, importing 90,467 cwts in quantity or ¥ 886,090 in value against 93,870 cwts or ¥ 628,272 for 1932, showing a fall of 3,403 in quantity, but a rise of

¥ 257,818 in value. Great Britain, which was the largest purchaser of our fish oil and whale oil in 1932, taking 245,777 cwts of ¥ 1,130,877, fell behind Germany in 1933, by importing 78,748 cwts of ¥ 591,303 or a

decrease of 167,028 cwts of ¥ 539,574. Netherlands follows Great Britain in order. Her imports of Japanese fish oil and whale oil decreased by 82,625 cwts or ¥ 325,858 to 28,303 cwts or ¥ 201,462, showing a fall in percentage of 75% in quantity and of 61% in value. Australia made a little improvement in 1933 over her imports of fish oil and whale oil for 1932, by importing 18,178 cwts of ¥ 157,719 in 1933 against 16,061 cwts of ¥ 148,145 in 1932. British India, which

witnessed a considerable increase in her imports of Japanese fish oil and whale oil from 2,575 cwts or ¥ 18,655 for 1931 to 6,708 cwts or ¥ 59,909 for 1932, made a further improvement by importing 10,026 cwts of ¥ 72,117, i. e., an increase of 3,318 cwts of ¥ 12,208. In 1933. The U.S.A. also recorded a great fall in her imports of Japanese fish oil and whale oil by purchasing 4,190 cwts valued at ¥ 47,192 in 1933 against 54,913 cwts valued at ¥ 148,145 for 1932.

Soap

Japan's exports of soap were quite negligible before the European war, but she made strides in her soap industry after the war, which caused many kinds of European commodities to be withdrawn from the Asiatic market, Japan sending her products to India and other Asiatic countries. At one time her exports of soap to the southern countries of Asia reached an enormous amount,

though they gradually fell year after year.

Our exports of soap for 1933 were toilet soap 3,131,771 dozens, ¥ 2,141,242 and other soap 6,527,623 kin or ¥ 1,062,069, totalling ¥ 3,203,311 in value against toilet soap 1,170,436 dozen, ¥ 903,969 and other 2,068,251 kin, ¥ 292,996, totalling ¥ 1,196,965 for 1932, as shown in the comparative figures for both years below :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Toilet soap	1,170,436 doz	903,969 ¥	3,131,771 doz.	2,141,242 ¥
Others	2,068,251 kin	292,996	6,527,623 kin	1,062,069
Total	—	1,196,965	—	3,203,311

As seen above, the soap exports for 1933 were more than double the amount both in quantity and value of those for 1932, and the great increase of the exports was shared by all the countries importing Japanese soap. Our soap exports for 1932 and 1933 are as follows :—

British India	98,855	837,029
Dutch India	149,828	436,428
Siam	4,500	49,006
Others	162,776	334,917
Total	1,196,965	3,203,311

	1932	1933
	Value	Value
Manchukuo	174,863 ¥	651,014 ¥
Kwantung Province	486,600	555,974
China	96,137	180,600
Hongkong	23,406	58,343

India has recently encouraged her soap industry, but her production does not keep pace with the growing demands for soap in the country as the Indians now use much more soap than before. In 1932-33, the soap imports of India were household and laundry soap 244,730 cwts valued at

R 4,868,170, toilet soap 43,812 cwts valued at R 3,086,666 and others 7,799 cwts valued at R 307,036 totalling 296,341 cwts valued at R 8,261,874, the general tendency being that while household and laundry soap is increasing year after year, toilet soap shows a gradual fall. According to the reports of the Finance Department of Japan, Indian imports of Japanese soap amounted to ¥ 33,380 in 1926, to ¥ 40,771 in 1928 and to ¥ 44,221 in 1930. They fell to ¥ 31,813 in 1931, but they made leaps in 1932 amounting to ¥ 98,855, which increased to no less than ¥ 837,029 in 1933, as shown in the above figures.

Manchukuo, the second largest buyer of

Japanese soap for 1933, imported ¥ 651,014, or more than three times as much as ¥ 174,-863 for 1932. Next comes Kwantung Province, which was the first largest market in 1932, but she was surpassed in 1933 by India and Manchukuo by importing ¥ 555,-974 against ¥ 486,600 for 1932, or an improvement of a little more than 10%. Dutch India fell from the third in order in 1932 to the fourth in 1933, by importing ¥ 486,428 against ¥ 149,828 of the previous year, or an increase of ¥ 336,600. China, Hongkong and Siam recorded an improvement in their imports of Japanese soap for 1933 by ¥ 84,403, ¥ 34,937 and ¥ 44,506 respectively over those of 1932.

Camphor

Japan as a camphor-producing country supplies the world with 70% of its demands for camphor, her output for 1932 being 3,729,827 kilograms valued as ¥ 6,059,572, as shown below :—

1929	4,192,712	8,102,062
1930	4,563,688	8,266,099
1931	3,999,956	6,287,575
1932	3,729,827	6,059,572

Germany, however, has lifted her head up as the supplier of artificial camphor and her development in the artificial camphor industry is such that her cheap products may take the place of natural camphor as did artificial silk of German production by driving natural silk from the market much against our expectation.

Japan's exports of natural camphor for 1932 and 1933 are as follows :—

	Camphor production	
	Quantity	Value
1921	1,846,534 kg	5,853,146 ¥
1922	3,732,458	9,196,697
1923	5,788,318	13,709,324
1924	3,610,178	9,778,394
1925	6,110,109	15,111,235
1926	5,058,898	12,705,005
1927	4,669,429	8,461,628
1928	3,959,607	7,777,561

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value*	Quantity	Value
British India	6,269 cwts	972,737 ¥	8,843 cwts	1,288,931 ¥
Straits Settlements	214	36,653	159	29,245
Great Britan	1 607	241,669	1,362	252,113
France	1,487	227,934	2,251	414,651
Germany	129	21,042	172	30,395
U. S. A.	8,240	1,217,686	9,253	1,568,132

Camphor

Australia	779	119,302	423	80,775
Others	4,767	704,019	5,141	780,866
Total	23,492	3,541,042	27,604	4,445,108

The U. S. A., which for many a year Japan's best customer for camphor, imported 9,253 cwts valued at ¥ 1,568,132 or 37% in quantity or 35% in value of Japan's total exports of camphor for 1933, against 8,240 cwts valued at ¥ 1,217,686 for 1932, recording an increase of 1,013 cwts or ¥ 350,446 for 1933. British India, where camphor is extensively used in religious services, is the second largest buyer. Her imports of Japanese camphor amounted to 9,043 cwts of ¥ 1,748,287 in 1929, and they showed a little decrease in 1930 and 1931, amounting to 4,307 cwts

of ¥ 685,214 and 4,400 cwts of ¥ 616,800, respectively. The year 1932 saw an increase by 1,869 cwts (or 42%) in quantity or ¥ 355,937 (or 57%) in value to 6,269 cwts or ¥ 972,737, but still greater improvement was seen in 1933, for in that year India imported 8,843 cwts of ¥ 1,288,931, showing an increase of 2,574 cwts (40%) of ¥ 316,194 (33%) over her imports of Japanese camphor for 1932. According to the statistics issued by the Government of India, her camphor imports for 1931-32 and 1932-33 are as follows:—

	1931-32		1932-33	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Germany	452,438 lbs	638,532 R	563,014 lbs	751,323 R
Japan	747,714	1,176,588	1,033,678	1,360,065
Others	552,787	717,833	189,250	201,984
Total	1,752,939	2,532,953	1,785,942	2,313,372

Great Britain comes after British India in order. Lately her imports of Japanese camphor have been on the gradual increase, amounting to 459 cwts of ¥ 71,652 in 1929, 663 cwts of ¥ 88,517 in 1930, 993 cwts of ¥ 125,565 in 1931, 1,607 cwts of ¥ 241,669 in 1932 and 1,362 cwts of ¥ 252,113 in 1933. In 1933 her imports showed a fall of 245 cwts in quantity but a rise of ¥ 10,504 over those of 1932. France comes next, importing 2,251 cwts valued at ¥ 414,651 in 1933 against 1,487 cwts valued at ¥ 227,934, or an increase of 764 cwts valued ¥ 1,867,157, in 1932 while Australian imports of Japanese camphor fell in 1933 by 356 cwts to 779 cwts

in quantity and by ¥ 38,527 to ¥ 80,775 when compared with those of 1932. Germany, which, as is said above, lately improved her artificial camphor industry, imported Japanese camphor less and less every year. While her imports amounted to 1,065 cwts of ¥ 160,223 in 1929, they fell to 129 cwts of ¥ 21,042 in 1932, though a little improvement was witnessed for 1933, her imports increasing by 43 cwts to 172 cwts or by ¥ 9,354 to ¥ 30,393. And the Straits Settlements also saw an decrease in 1933 by 55 cwts to 159 cwts or by ¥ 1,408 to ¥ 29,245 when compared with her imports of Japanese camphor in 1932.

Bicycles

In 1932 Japan manufactured 63,988 bicycles valued at ¥1,315,748, showing a fall of 41,100 bicycles in number and ¥689,765 in value in comparison with the output for 1931 which amounted to 105,088 bicycles valued at ¥2,005,513. Japan's output of bicycles, 1921-1932, are shown below :—

Output of bicycles, 1921-1932

Year	Number	Value
1921	—	15,889,540
1922	—	13,374,210
1923	69,677	2,891,460
1924	92,172	2,751,270
1925	38,229	864,996
1926	41,382	1,112,621
1927	125,588	3,318,999
1928	89,629	3,093,083
1929	90,285	2,563,051
1930	136,985	2,790,331
1931	105,088	2,005,513
1932	63,988	1,315,748

The exports of bicycles and their parts amounted to ¥4,307,857 in 1933 against ¥2,243,445 in 1932, showing an increase of ¥2,064,412 ; the exports for 1927-1933 being as follows :—

Year	Exports of bicycles & parts
1927	1,879,213 ¥
1928	3,357,460
1929	3,429,684
1930	—
1931	1,901,114
1932	2,248,445
1933	4,307,857

The output, which was nearly 2 million yen in 1927, reached 3 million yen in 1928 and after showing a big drop in 1931 and 1932, reached the record amount of 4 millions in 1933.

According to the report of the Indian Government, the total imports of cycles and their parts were R 8,049,840 in 1932, of which Japanese articles amounted to R 1,911,137, showing an increase of R 1,538,801 for the total and R 736,289 for the Japanese cycles, the following figures showing the total cycles and Japanese ones imported to British India for 1928-29 to 1932-33 :—

Year	Total imports of cycles	Imports of Japanese cycles
1928-29	12,934,992 R	274,666 R
1929-30	11,899,267	628,857
1930-31	7,219,343	1,108,782
1931-32	6,511,039	1,174,748
1932-33	8,049,840	1,911,138

The Indian imports of Japanese cycles, which were no more than R 274,666 in 1928-29, went up to 1,108 thousand rupees in 1930-31 or more than 4 times as much as in 1928-29, to go on increasing year after year, till British India imported R 8,872,511 in 1933-34, though her imports of Japanese cycles for that year are not yet available.

Parasols and Umbrellas

Japan produced 47,404 parasols and umbrellas valued at ¥134,400 in 1932 showing a fall of 14,996 pieces of ¥47,740 from the production of 1931, in which our output

was 62,400 pieces valued at ¥182,140, the handles being ¥101,169 in 1932 against ¥89,937 in 1931. The figures of production for 1921-1932 follow :—

Year	Japanese umbrellas		Parasols & Umbrellas		Handles	Cloth	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Value	Quantity	Value
1921	471,026 pcs.	577,387 ¥	227,050 pcs.	639,103 ¥	26,500 ¥	1,180,174 yds.	2,616,979 ¥
1922	655,348	347,023	259,560	418,640	123,749	689,608	1,682,104
1923	456,423	370,468	58,260	427,390	32,128	469,560	7,755,641
1924	388,986	278,942	141,850	242,300	21,600	3,458,466	5,783,155
1925	430,320	297,818	67,150	136,164	—	674,619	1,190,621
1926	365,578	184,213	36,060	113,749	—	526,803	919,921
1927	289,925	179,253	110,540	118,875	370,931	575,016	760,015
1928	351,841	223,078	37,940	93,900	322,382	677,679	898,895
1929	633,103	326,835	28,200	60,210	153,320	627,181	456,039
1930	495,515	211,885	25,400	76,970	90,618	476,375	265,057
1931	671,473	249,690	62,400	182,140	89,937	394,938	255,481
1932	350,720	166,598	47,404	134,400	111,169	310,865	128,835

Japan exported parasols and umbrellas to the amount of ¥1,258,735 in 1932 against ¥568,350 in 1931, or an increase of ¥690,385

as shown in the following figures of parasols and umbrellas of different kinds for 1931 and 1932 :—

Description	1931		1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cotton	70,449 doz.	450,931 ¥	168,339 doz.	1,006,969 ¥
Silk	11,958	117,398	25,590	251,579
Others	14 no	21	170 no	187
Total	—	568,350	—	1,258,735

And the exports of umbrella sticks and handles amounted to 570,154 dozens of ¥534,998 in 1932 and to 744,694 dozens of ¥789,694 in 1933, showing an increase of 174,540 dozens of ¥254,696. The exports of parasols and umbrellas are shared by the purchasing countries as shown in the following figures for 1932 and 1933 :—

	1932	1933
Manchukuo	405	13,307
China	458	966
British India	265,196	669,432
Straits Settlements	3,334	34,436
Dutch India	124,960	126,897
Siam	36,070	45,498
Others	137,927	368,199
Total	568,350	1,258,735

Buttons

British India is the largest buyer of Japanese parasols and umbrellas and her imports amounted to ¥669,432 in 1933, showing an increase of ¥404,236 or 150% over ¥265,196 imported in 1932. The above figures also show that the Indian imports of the Japanese goods cover nearly half the total exports of Japanese parasols and umbrellas. The following figures will show what rapid progress Japan made in her exportation to British India of parasols and umbrellas during the period of 1927-1933 :—

Year	Exports of parasols & umbrellas
1927	141,909 ¥
1928	27,776

1929	53,106
1930	28,653
1931	45,109
1932	265,196
1933	669,432

Our exports to British India, which were ¥141,909 in 1927, fell to ¥27,776 in the following year. But in 1932 they made such a rapid and sudden progress that the amount recorded ¥265,196 or about six times as much as the value of Japan's exports to British India for 1931, when she purchased ¥45,109, her imports for 1933 reaching ¥669,432 or more than double the amount for 1932.

Buttons

Japan's production of buttons of all kinds amounted in 1932 to ¥3,767,267, inclusive of metal ¥907,564, shell ¥2,213,666, ivory nut ¥310,191, bone ¥126,356 and others ¥209,490, against the total of ¥3,331,612, which included metal ¥501,282, shell ¥2,306,576,

ivory nut ¥146,862, bone ¥90,808 and others ¥286,064, their output being shown in detail in the following figures of Japanese button products of different kinds for 1921-1932 :—

Year	Metal	Shell	Ivory nut	Bone	Others	Total
1921	577,435 ¥	2,004,940 ¥	252,700 ¥	344,909 ¥		3,179,984 ¥
1922	442,600	1,410,667	56,350	377,929		2,287,546
1923	259,676	1,496,992	489,600	370,710		2,616,908
1924	366,303	1,997,866	118,042	375,931		2,858,142
1925	366,651	2,731,193	93,600	463,231		3,654,675
1926	446,242	2,092,558	247,300	375,383		3,161,583
1927	540,853	2,314,324	139,501	169,487		3,164,165
1928	750,046	1,982,991	215,051	202,644		3,150,732
1929	820,879	3,941,094	243,242	70,653	312,712	5,388,580
1930	633,551	1,900,040	156,997	107,172	303,001	3,100,761
1931	501,282	2,306,576	146,862	90,808	286,064	3,331,612
1932	907,564	2,213,666	310,191	126,356	209,490	3,767,267

Our exports of buttons amounted to ¥7,748,977 in 1933 or an increase of ¥1,866,153 over those of 1932, when Japan exported

¥5,862,824, as shown in the following figures giving the amount of buttons exported in 1932 and 1933 according to different kinds :—

Brushes

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metal	451,038 Gross	141,326 ¥	460,903 Gross	219,137 ¥
Shell	15,674,394	4,612,870	10,058,245	5,850,177
Bone	691,077	165,727	1,320,382	398,860
Others	—	942,901	—	1,290,803
Total	—	5,862,824	—	7,748,977

In 1932, the shell buttons occupied nearly 78% of the total output, the others taking less than 22%, while in 1933 the shell buttons covered almost 75%, the other being less than 25%. These buttons were shared by the countries of their destination as shown in the following figures:—

	1932 Value	1933 Value
Manchukuo	12,310 ¥	145,592 ¥
Kwantung Province	73,251	79,397
China	262,378	407,578
British India	635,793	639,529
Dutch India	228,587	461,282
Great Britain	1,315,099	1,555,086
France	163,662	189,158
Germany	804,876	739,775
Spain	246,448	315,581
U.S.A.	157,679	357,423
Canada	121,925	85,265
Argentine	269,733	291,719
Brazil	154,260	209,972
Egypt	61,352	80,141
Australia	384,380	219,456
Others	1,071,091	1,872,023
Total	5,862,824	7,748,977

Great Britain, which is the largest buyer of Japan's buttons, imported ¥1,555,086 in 1933 against ¥1,315,099 in 1932, showing a little improvement of ¥239,987, while Germany, the second largest market for our buttons, showed a fall from ¥804,876 in 1932 to ¥739,775, a drop of ¥65,101 in 1933. British India is the third largest customer for Japanese buttons, importing ¥639,529 in 1933 against ¥635,793 or an improvement of ¥3,736. In 1927, she imported ¥12,696, which fell to ¥610,657 in 1928, to ¥545,572 in 1929, to ¥412,953 in 1930 and to ¥319,374. But the trade improved a great deal in 1932 and still more in 1933 as we see above.

With these exports, Japan imports buttons, which amounted to ¥471,608 in 1927, to ¥600,324 in 1928, and to ¥651,060 in 1929. The imports began to decrease in 1930 and we imported ¥285,428 in 1933, or 68% less than our button imports for 1932.

Brushes

Japan's output of brushes, inclusive of all kinds, according to the report of the Department of Commerce and Industry, amounted to ¥2,423,632 in 1932, which was a drop of

¥58,465 when compared with ¥2,482,097 for 1931, as seen in the following figures, which will give a general idea of our brush industry for a period of 1921-1932:—

OUTPUT OF BRUSHES

Year	Tooth		Hair		Waste		Others	Total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
1921	— doz	953,399 ¥	— doz	189,226 ¥	— doz	— ¥	746,881 ¥	1,889,506 ¥
1922	—	2,398,122	—	200,983	—	—	432,521	3,031,626
1923	2,967,942	2,137,283	450,128	982,036	—	—	227,096	3,346,415
1924	1,689,375	1,863,524	69,535	172,595	8,534	74,762	514,630	2,625,511
1925	1,950,010	2,014,571	35,031	326,326	7,542	12,150	457,661	2,810,708
1926	1,901,684	1,834,863	21,234	196,250	417	2,500	695,056	2,759,919
1927	1,979,017	1,986,906	63,944	241,529	11,797	18,800	379,713	2,665,348
1928	2,543,825	2,434,012	72,969	248,059	2,542	2,650	633,419	3,318,140
1929	1,458,298	717,576	89,670	400,900	23,000	19,450	563,082	2,278,154
1930	3,569,131	1,460,582	35,522	187,103	16,763	9,372	442,794	2,301,691
1931	2,831,322	1,688,300	51,118	140,515	10,833	7,850	645,432	2,482,097
1932	3,482,121	1,790,703	100,534	180,340	5,451	6,320	443,519	2,423,632

In 1932 our brush exports amounted to ¥2,927,934 or an increase of ¥659,830 over those of 1931, and they increased in 1933 to ¥4,452,933 by ¥1,524,999 (34%), as is

seen in the following figures of brushes exported in 1932 and 1933, according to different kinds:—

Description	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Hair-brush	75,823 doz	267,277 ¥	111,217 doz	381,396 ¥
Tooth-brush	299,854 gross	2,005,989	374,853 gross	2,950,839
Nail-brush	126,528 doz	158,012	171,062 doz	249,436
Clothing-brush	61,574	215,349	108,728	406,001
Others	376,024	281,337	558,695	465,261
Total	—	2,927,934	—	4,452,933

According to their destination, our brush exports were distributed to different countries as shown below, with the amount of their imports of Japanese brushes for 1932 and 1933:—

	1932	1933
Manchukuo	3,265	30,966
China	29,558	74,260
British India	172,511	171,257
Dutch India	107,862	142,569
Siam	38,715	42,166
Great Britain	505,732	693,572
U. S. A.	1,256,301	1,679,114
Canada	143,471	99,806
Argentine	19,628	16,320

Australia	19,240	70,023
Others	631,651	1,432,880
Total	2,927,934	4,452,933

The U.S.A. is the largest buyer of Japanese brushes, importing in 1933 ¥1,679,114 against ¥1,256,301 in 1932, which shows an increase of ¥422,813 in 1933. British India is the second largest importer. She purchased in 1933 ¥171,257, which was a drop of ¥1,254 from ¥172,511 for 1932. In 1927 British India imported ¥61,101 of our brushes, which increased to ¥81,088 in 1928, ¥87,452 in 1929 and ¥99,579 in 1930. In 1931, the Indian imports of Japanese

brushes fell down to ¥61,022, which went up again to ¥172,511 in 1932, though they showed a little decrease in 1933 as seen above. Dutch India is the third largest

buyer, importing ¥107,862 in 1932 which rose to ¥142,569 in 1933, while Great Britain's share of Japanese brushes amounted to ¥505,732 in 1932 and to ¥693,572 in 1933.

Caps, Hats and Bonnets

The general condition of Japan's headgear industry can be seen from the following

figures giving the output of caps, hats and bonnets for 1921-1932:—

OUTPUT OF CAPS, HATS AND BONNETS

Year	Felt Value	Cloth Serge etc Value	Imitation Panama Value	Straw Value	Hemp Value	Others Value	Total
1921	3,124,119 ¥	3,611,864 ¥	298,660 ¥	2,697,540	— ¥	1,562,687 ¥	11,294,870 ¥
1922	2,239,506	1,969,407	371,893	1,787,450	—	2,583,484	9,951,740
1923	3,743,631	1,377,797	185,345	2,014,942	—	860,234	8,181,949
1924	4,829,418	2,354,512	445,319	1,839,389	—	1,122,739	10,591,377
1925	4,492,490	2,710,842	710,297	2,000,813	—	1,804,397	11,726,439
1926	8,103,803	411,223	1,713,620	2,002,877	—	996,976	13,255,218
1927	8,394,596	509,762	810,673	1,794,555	—	1,408,001	12,920,642
1928	7,299,759	2,060,496	1,117,640	2,156,109	—	464,280	13,098,257
1929	7,214,908	665,806	397,654	2,170,655	58,723	3,024,531	13,797,987
1930	6,118,884	453,808	275,011	1,868,618	169,857	1,518,224	10,493,630
1931	4,321,517	1,230,537	255,701	1,899,058	69,698	574,792	8,359,062
1932	6,304,867	502,581	344,522	1,600,441	129,353	1,202,502	10,123,549

The total output of caps, hats and bonnets amounted to ¥11,294,870 in 1921 but they have since made little progress, for our production was ¥10,123,549 in 1932 against ¥8,359,062 in 1931. Felt hats cover more than half the total production of the country, amounting to ¥4,321,517 in 1931 and to ¥6,304,867 in 1932. Next in value come straw hats, which amounted to ¥1,899,058 in 1931 and to ¥1,600,411 in 1932. As regards the total number of caps, hats and bonnets manufactured in 1921-1932 the following figures will show the number of felt and straw hats manufactured in Japan dur-

ing that period of twelve years:—

Year	Felt	Straw
1921	166,938 doz	225,415 doz
1922	224,218	252,518
1923	195,413	332,972
1924	213,304	238,719
1925	214,906	270,093
1926	481,808	269,125
1927	557,345	308,056
1928	542,292	381,962
1929	587,932	394,557
1930	790,758	387,075
1931	638,033	483,694
1932	847,340	396,011

Out headgear exports amounted in 1933 to 3,352,706 dozens valued at ¥13,926,943

Caps, Hats and Bonnets

or an increase of 149,511 dozens in quantity and ¥5,213,853 in value over the exports for 1932, which were 2,203,195 dozens valued at

¥7,713,090, as is seen in the following figures giving our exports of caps, hats and bonnets for 1932 and 1933 :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Tissues	752,296 doz	1,157,227 ¥	840,162 doz	1,593,593 ¥
Felt	228,604	1,216,885	549,722	3,398,471
Straw	71,705	238,952	47,455	187,994
Imitation Panama	940,762	4,498,191	1,521,332	7,601,189
Others	209,828	601,835	394,035	1,145,696
Total	2,203,195	7,713,090	3,352,706	13,926,943

According to their destinations, the exports of Japanese caps, hats and bonnets are distributed among different countries as

shown in the following figures for 1932 and 1933 :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	874 doz	6,300 ¥	115,316 doz	698,602 ¥
Kwantung Province	26,951	201,972	63,415	479,215
China	35,720	194,017	89,040	507,435
Hongkong	14,547	55,097	22,211	105,237
British India	474,664	898,829	548,825	1,181,190
Dutch India	367,830	728,763	427,966	1,230,092
Great Britain	126,868	458,138	161,684	639,632
U. S. A.	636,649	3,033,691	885,904	4,143,954
Argentine	1,539	9,344	1,654	13,126
Australia	133,101	521,358	113,617	492,553
Others	384,452	1,605,581	923,074	4,435,907
Total	2,203,195	7,713,090	3,352,706	13,926,943

The U. S. A. was the largest market for Japanese hats for 1933, importing 885,904 dozens valued at ¥4,143,954 against 636,649 dozens valued at ¥3,033,691 in 1932, showing an increase of 249,255 dozens in quantity and ¥1,110,263 in value. British India, which is the second largest buyer, imported 474,664 dozens of Japanese hats valued at ¥898,829 in 1932, and 548,825 dozens valued at ¥1,181,190 in 1933, or an increase of 74,161 dozens in quantity and ¥282,361 in value. In 1928 she imported 313,921 dozens or ¥634,601, which dropped to 285,556 dozens in quantity and ¥628,541 in value, and further to 238,028 dozens and

¥506,879 in 1930. A little improvement in quantity was witnessed in 1931, for in that year the Indian imports of Japanese hats were 278,378 dozens showing an increase of 40,350 dozens when compared with the imports of 1930, though in value of a fall of ¥9,435 was recorded for 1931. Next to British India came Dutch India, which shared 367,830 dozens valued at ¥728,763 in 1932 and 427,966 dozens valued at ¥1,230,092 in 1933, while Great Britain, the fourth in order, imported 161,684 dozens valued at ¥639,632 in 1933 against 126,868 dozens valued at ¥458,138 in 1932.

The Cotton Textiles

The production of cotton textiles has a long history in Japan. But Japan, being no cotton-growing country, strictly speaking, depended upon the importation of raw cotton, and her production was naturally quite limited in former days, the industry being carried out chiefly as domestic. As is the case with the spinning industry, cotton weaving made great progress after the wars Japan fought against China and Russia and after the Great War. Our production of cotton fabrics since 1904 follows :—

Year	Production of cotton textiles
1904	80,947,248 yards
1906	137,773,415
1908	177,443,839
1910	226,312,958
1912	342,584,684
1914	454,901,674
1916	560,181,108
1918	656,935,420
1920	762,037,360
1922	869,327,652
1924	1,030,905,958
1926	1,277,726,954
1928	1,382,034,413
1930	1,388,423,325
1932	1,532,850,514
1933	1,673,880,702

Our production of cotton fabrics in 1933 amounted to 1,673,880,702 yards, against 1,532,850,514 yards for 1932, recording an increase of 141,030,188 yards. The following figures shows the amount of production according to the different kinds of cotton fabrics for 1933 :—

Sheeting	238,154,768 yards
Drills	69,542,796
Jeans	122,949,956

T-Cloth	5,323,296
Shirting	960,967,242
Sarin	27,535,696
Flannel	13,411,052
Canvas	6,927,149
Crepe	4,243,219
Others	224,825,528
Total	1,673,880,702

Because the production of cotton textiles was chiefly domestic and naturally quite limited in early days, Japan imported cotton goods much more than she exported as is clearly seen in the following figures for the period of 1868-1888 :—

Year	Imports of cotton	Exports of cotton
1868	2,542,980 ¥	6,450 ¥
1870	2,982,311	3,786
1872	4,888,031	1,659
1874	5,404,653	6,542
1876	4,908,151	10,629
1878	5,007,535	18,819
1880	5,523,014	33,644
1882	4,219,343	38,148
1884	2,488,172	104,943
1886	2,316,977	231,491
1888	4,591,986	153,594

The imports of cotton, on the one hand, which were over two million yen in 1868, showed little improvement during the twenty years after the Restoration of that year, but the imports of cotton, on the other, which amounted to no more than ¥ 6,450 or less than 0.4% of the exports, went on increasing year after year, as Japan made improvement in her cotton manufacture and her exports for 1888 amounted to ¥ 153,594 or a little over 25 times as much as those for 1868, being about 3% of her imports for that year, though the amount of the imports

did not quite double the quantity of cotton imported twenty years before.

The exports of cotton manufactures continued to increase after the Russo-Japanese war, reaching the eleven million level in 1906, and the order of the cotton exports and imports was reversed in 1909, when Japan exported seventeen millions of cotton, or three million yen more than her imports. The following figures will show what remarkable progress Japan has made in her exports of cotton, 1924-1933, when compared with those for 1868, though her cotton imports decreased gradually :—

Year	Exports of cotton textiles	Imports of cotton textiles
1924	326,587,487 ¥	11,865,865 ¥
1925	432,850,421	10,306,788
1926	416,254,675	6,288,134
1927	383,836,636	7,237,130
1928	352,217,536	7,434,145
1929	412,706,729	8,574,578
1930	272,116,781	4,999,395
1931	198,751,572	4,375,435
1932	288,712,833	4,130,679
1933	383,215,392	2,954,205

For many years China was the largest market for the cotton textiles of Japanese manufacture and British India was next only to her. But there was then a great difference between these two countries in the amount of cotton they imported from Japan. In 1932, for instance, China purchased over a hundred million of Japanese cotton textiles, while the Indian purchase amounted to no more than thirty-six millions or 35% of the Chinese imports, and in the following year China took a hundred and thirty-seven million yen against forty-six millions that British India imported from Japan. But the Indian importation of Japanese cotton showed a gradual increase, while the inter-

national dispute of China and Japan so affected our cotton trade with China that British India became the largest buyer of Japanese cotton in 1931, though in that year their imports of Japanese cotton textiles were much smaller than in the previous years, British India taking forty-nine millions against forty-three millions that China imported, as is seen in the following figures of Chinese and Indian imports of Japanese cotton textiles for 1923-1931 :—

Year	(Unit: ¥ 1,000)	
	Exports to China	Exports to British India
1923	100,292	36,546
1924	137,920	46,916
1925	194,012	70,394
1926	180,076	70,346
1927	123,492	86,126
1928	158,497	70,186
1929	150,115	109,138
1930	86,914	61,216
1931	43,073	49,866

Our exports to British India of cotton tissues reached 644,685 thousand yards in quantity valued at ¥ 80,653,540, showing an increase of 240,274 thousand yards valued at ¥ 30,787,521, because of the sudden fall of the yen, but a little fall was witnessed in our exports of cotton to British India in 1933, because of the import duty on cotton raised in British India; the amount of her cotton imports for 1933 being 451,803 thousand yards or ¥ 71,163,132.

It may not be out of the place here to say a few words in connection with the tariff walls that British India built up recently year after year against the cotton manufactures of Japan. British India produces three or four million bales of raw cotton, nearly a half of which is exported, and recently she made great progress in her

cotton industry. The world-wide depression of business came and the yen showed an abnormal drop, so that the Japanese cotton goods flooded into British India, as an Indian leader put it, till the Indian Government adopted the policy of building the tariff walls against the Japanese imports. The following table is enough to show what a drastic measure the Indian Government took in order to bar the way against the Japanese cotton manufactures :—

Changes of Indian Import Tariff on Cotton Yarn and Cloth, 1862-1932

Year	Cotton Cloth	Cotton Yarn
1862-1882	5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
1882-1894	Free	Free
1894-1896	5% ad val.	5% ad val.
1896-1917	3.5% ad val.	Free
1917-1921	7.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
1921-1922	11% ad val.	Free
1922-1927	" "	5% ad val.
1927-1930	" "	(1) 5% ad val. on yarns more than 30 annas per pound (2) 1.5 annas per lb on yarns more than 30 annas per pound
1930-April	Of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	15% ad val. " "
	Grey	15% ad val. " "
	or 3.5 annas per lb.	
	Not of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	20% ad val. " "
	Grey	20% ad val. " "
	or 3.5 annas per lb.	
1931-April	Of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	20% ad val. " "
	Grey	20% ad val. " "
	or 3.5 annas per lb.	
	Not of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	25% ad val. " "
	Grey	25% ad val. " "
	or 3.5 annas per lb.	
1931-Sept.	Of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	25% ad val.

Grey 25% ad val.
or 4.375 annas per lb.
(1) 6.25% ad val on yarns more than 30 annas per pound.
(2) 1 1/8 annas per pound on yarns more than 30 annas per pound.

Not of British manufacture
Cotton in general 31.25% ad val. " "
Grey 31.25% ad val.
or 4.375 annas per lb.

1932-August Of British manufacture
Cotton in general 25% ad val. " "
Grey 25% ad val.
or 4.375 annas per lb.
Not British manufacture
Ordinary cotton 50% ad val.
Grey 50% ad val.
or 5.25 annas per lb.

The Indian Government introduced the anti-dumping bill into the Legislative Assembly on Apr. 9th, 1933, in order to empower the Viceroy to levy special import duties, without parliamentary approval, on goods imported at prices so low as to hinder the progress of the Indian industry. Its real object, however, was said to be to bar the way of the Japanese cotton goods by raising the import duties on them. On April 10th, the same year, the British Government notified the Japanese Government of the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, which provided that articles produced in Japan, when imported to British India, should be assessed with the lowest duty as levied on similar products of any other foreign countries, and the treaty was to lose its force on Oct. 10th, 1933, as it was to continue in force for six months after such a notice was served from one party to the other. On June 6th, the Indian Government raised the import duties on cotton piece-goods of non-British manufacture from 50%

ad val. to 75% ad val. all of a sudden without any previous notice. This was something which was not at all expected on the part of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, which passed a resolution on July 13th to boycott Indian cotton. The resolution was received with a sort of laughter in India, for the Indians thought that Japan could never go along without importing Indian raw cotton. But the members of the association were so firmly united in their resolution against Indian raw cotton, that the Indian cotton-growers beginning to suffer considerably with the suspended demands

for Indian raw cotton, the Indo-Japanese Commercial Conference was held on Sept. 25th at Simla and later at Delhi to discuss the cotton trade between India and Japan. After three months of negotiations, an agreement was arrived at between the Indian and Japanese delegates with the result that the rate of import duties on Japanese cotton goods was reduced from 75% ad valorem to 50% ad valorem. The old commercial treaty between India and Japan was abrogated on Nov. 10th, after the extension of time for one month, and the new treaty was signed at London on July 12, 1934.

Woollen Goods

Japan had little woollen industry during the Shogunate regime, but as demands for woollen products increased after the Restoration of 1868, the Senju Woollen Factory was erected in 1876, for the purpose of meeting the growing demands for woollen fabrics. The Tokyo Seiju Kaisha, the predecessor of the Goto Keori Kaisha, was established in 1887 for supplying the army and the navy with woollen cloth and blankets. It was followed by the Nihon Flannel Company, which was founded in 1891. But generally speaking, the woollen industry was anything but lively, Japan depending more upon foreign imports than upon her own production. After the Chino-Japanese war, which broke out in 1894, however, Japan saw an all-round improvement in her industries and demands for woollen goods saw a rapid increase. But it was after the outbreak of the European war that Japan made an astounding progress in her manufacture and

exportation of woollen goods. The following figures will show what great progress Japan made in her woollen production during the period of 1912 and 1933 :—

Year	(Unit: 1,000 yards) Domestic production
1912	4,446
1914	8,125
1916	9,307
1918	10,790
1920	10,269
1922	8,736
1924	10,279
1926	13,442
1928	25,655
1930	28,210
1932	33,000
1933	44,428

As is seen above, Japan's production of woollen goods amounted in 1933 to 44,428 thousand yards, which was ten times as much as her production for 1912. Japan imported 5,923 thousand yard in 1912, but when her

national production of woollen goods increased to over ten million yards, for 1918 and 1920, as seen above, her imports of woollen goods were as low as two millions for the former year and five millions for the latter. In 1919 Japan produced 19,728 thousand yards, when her imports of woollen goods fell to 1,911 thousand yards. It is of great interest to note the contrast between the products and imports of woollen goods.

Japan exported 303 thousand yards of wollen goods in 1912, which went up to 6,774 thousand yards in 1915 showing an increase of more than ten times as much as her exports for the preeding year, 1914. But the figure went down to 2,493 yards in 1917. For several years after 1920, her exports were less than one million yards, though her imports for those years were over 1.5 millions. It must be noted, however, that her home consumption of woollen goods showed no sign of falling off, always going up in quantity. Below we give the amounts of imports, exports and domestic consumption for the period 1912—1933 :—

Year	(Unit : 1,000 yards)		
	Imports	Exports	Consumption
1912	5,923	303	10,065
1914	7,615	471	15,268
1916	2,430	2,493	9,243
1918	2,901	1,152	12,539
1920	5,713	615	15,366
1922	14,600	267	23,069
1924	22,000	540	31,738
1926	9,479	586	22,335
1928	11,191	1,834	35,012
1930	4,406	2,647	29,969
1932	6,780	4,371	35,409
1933	4,538	10,213	38,753

The imports showed a fall of 20% in 1933 from 1912, while the amount of home con-

sumption increased from 10 millions to 38 millions, a rise of 28 millions over the consumption of 1912 and the exports recorded an improvement from 303 thousands to over 10 millions.

According to the report of the Australian Government, the total exports of raw wool for 1933 were 2,368 thousand bales, of which no less than 693 thousand bales were exported to Japan. Japan's total imports of raw wool and those of Australian wool for the last five years follow :

Year	Wool Imports	
	Australian wool	Total
1929	99,059,017	101,815,826
1930	72,336,018	73,609,916
1931	83,295,123	86,145,716
1932	84,245,799	87,559,423
1933	156,513,509	164,191,832

In 1933 Japan exported ¥12,376,977 of woollen textiles against ¥4,480,866 for 1932, the increase of ¥7,896,111 being accounted for by the great drop of the yen value. British India imported ¥1,647,313 of Japanese woollen products in 1933, against ¥591,979 for 1932 and ¥63,385 for 1931. Japan is supplying British India with cheap but superior-quality woollen goods, but the tariff walls are being built higher and higher in British India in order to check the Japanese goods. The Indians seem to realize the superior quality of Japanese woollen piece-goods, the importation of which, according to the report of the Indian Government, increased from 1,412,661 yards in qunaity or R 778,404 in value for 1932 to 2,090,412 yards valued at R 1,547,222 for 1933, while Italy, which supplied British India with 3,606,617 yards of R 4,210,113 in 1932, sold no more than 2,123,412 yards of R 2,262,206.

Raw Silk and Silk Manufactures

Silk occupies such an important position in Japan's export trade as well as her industry that, according to the report of the Finance Department, her silk exports, including raw silk and silk fabrics, totalled ¥454,445,805 in 1933, covering 25.5% of her total exports for that year.

Sericulture, which is as old as the history of Japan, was exclusively carried on as a domestic industry before the Restoration of 1868, but it was after the war Japan was engaged in against China in 1894-95 that raw silk was manufactured in any large quantities as a national industry. What a great stimulant the war proved to be to the silk industry of Japan is clearly seen from the fact that the annual production of raw silk made so remarkable progress that the average output of raw silk was 8,304,000 lbs for 1899 to 1903 against 3,616,000 lbs for 1889-1893. Still greater progress was witnessed about the time of the European war, for the production of raw silk increased from 22,782,000 lbs. for 1913, the year before the war, to 43,120,000 lbs. for 1920, an increase of no less than 15,248,000 lbs, during the period of eight years.

The output of raw silk in 1925 amounted to 8,284,317 kan (kan = 3.75 kilogrammes) valued at ¥956,052,187, which gradually dwindled down year by year to ¥469,473,528 in value, though it went up to 11,468,394 kan in quantity, as seen below:—

Output of raw silk

Year	Quantity	Value
1925	8,284,317 kan	956,052,187 ¥
1926	9,101,310	850,751,982
1927	9,880,306	798,798,455
1928	10,584,232	835,462,904
1929	11,292,399	857,577,692
1930	11,366,026	536,663,848
1931	11,682,814	427,690,988
1932	11,468,394	469,473,528

The corresponding drop was experienced in the exportation of raw silk, for Japan's exports of raw silk, which fell from 879,656 thousand yen for 1925 to 734,051 thousand yen for 1926, dropped to 416,646 thousand yen in 1930 and further to 355,393 thousand yen, though a little improvement was seen in value in 1932 and also 1933, as shown below:—

Raw silk exports

Year	Quantity	Value
1925	438,430 cwts	879,656 000 ¥
1926	442,960	734,051,000
1927	519,929	741,227,845
1928	547,964	732,697,050
1929	574,849	781,040,140
1930	469,896	416,646,814
1931	555,925	355,393,765
1932	546,590	382,366,442
1933	483,276	390,901,086

A comparison of the exports for 1932 and 1933 shows an increase of ¥8,534,644 in value in 1933, but a fall of 63,314 cwts in quantity. The exports for the two years, according to the kinds of raw silk, are compared in the following figures:—

Exports of raw silk of filature spun up to	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
12 denier (yellow)	10 cwts	8,067 ¥	— cwts	— ¥
" " (white)	35	31,500	40	34,473
17 denier (yellow)	997	666,477	354	304,112
" " (white)	260,529	184,636,251	250,746	203,994,534

Raw Silk and Silk Manufactures

Others (yellow)	199,499	137,501,795	132,397	107,237,668
„ (white)	85,180	59,293,194	99,594	79,210,119
Total	546,590	382,386,442	483,276	390,901,086

Our raw silk exports for 1932 and 1933 were distributed to the following countries, though mention has to be made in this respect that the figures below stand both for

raw silk and for artificial silk, as the report of the Finance Department does not have a separate item for raw silk or artificial silk in the statistic figures.

Countries	Raw Silk Exports		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Great Britain	12,957 cwts	9,257,440 ¥	18,384	14,654,917
France	11,957	7,107,105	20,350	15,378,399
Switzerland	210	116,988	207	145,057
U. S. A.	512,996	360,148,765	437,419	355,805,924
Canada	1,712	1,164,684	275	208,005
Australia	4,412	3,165,031	4,156	3,297,255
Others	2,341	1,406,431	1,985	1,411,529
Total	546,590	382,366,422	583,276	390,901,086

The U.S.A. has been by far the largest buyer of Japanese raw silk for many years, taking nearly 90% every year of its total exports from Japan. Although the American share of the raw silk remained almost stationary in quantity, it showed a falling tendency so far as its value is concerned, dropping to almost half as much in 1933 as the amount for 1927, due chiefly to the low quotations of raw silk, as seen below, though it is to be noted that British India shared hardly any amount of raw silk exported from Japan.

Exports of raw silk to U.S.A.

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	489,999 cwts	698,246,064 ¥
1928	513,847	687,464,451
1929	555,895	755,377,518
1930	448,670	398,715,203
1931	536,664	342,479,370
1932	512,996	360,148,765
1933	437,419	355,805,924

The production of silk textiles was formerly reported together with that of other textiles, either cotton or artificial silk, and the exact figures for silk products are not available for early years. Our products of silk fabrics for 1930-1933 follow :—

Year	Broad width	Narrow width	Special	Total
1930	102,591,449 ¥	215,693,167 ¥	8,530,606 ¥	326,815,222 ¥
1931	93,728,515	219,320,724	10,194,342	323,243,581
1932	98,850,015	204,180,741	10,831,736	333,862,492
1933	122,174,975	188,844,108	11,760,982	322,700,065

The exports of silk fabrics are classified together with those of artificial silk fabrics by the Finance Department, and it is hard

to give the amount of silk fabrics separately. Our exports of silk and artificial silk goods amounted to ¥139,715,206 in 1927, and

Raw Silk and Silk Manufactures

the figures fell to ¥100,710,235 in 1930 and further to ¥82,766,336, though the exports improved a little in 1932 and 1933, for they amounted respectively to ¥110,827,539 and ¥140,926,488. Our silk goods exports according to their destinations (including artificial silk) for 1932 and 1933 follow :—

Countries	1932	1933
Manchukuo	25,692 ¥	661,162
Kwantung Province	1,169,693	3,574,792
China	149,058	128,627
Hongkong	338,556	521,455
British India	32,956,502	32,958,684
Straits Settlements	2,927,610	4,425,816
Dutch India	14,365,958	15,988,521
French Indo-China	787,286	1,018,882
Philippine Is	1,910,619	1,057,037
Great Britain	4,761,032	8,726,046
France	2,064,409	3,524,750
Germany	258,081	381,032
Italy	103,301	195,707
U. S. A.	4,243,530	6,135,916
Canada	548,272	268,014
Argentine	2,169,740	2,537,719

Uruguay	232,993	1,573,316
Egypt	9,183,913	7,704,905
South Africa	5,657,313	8,610,583
Australia	16,623,035	19,934,835
New Zealand	863,980	1,333,654
Others	9,484,964	19,665,035
Total	110,827,539	140,926,488

The above figures show that British India was the largest buyer of Japanese silk fabrics, importing ¥32,958,684 in 1933 against ¥32,956,502 in 1932, with an increase of ¥1,582. British India's imports of Japanese silk goods for 1927-1931 follow :—

Year	Exports of silk fabrics to British India
1927	15,845,566 ¥
1928	17,073,538
1929	24,717,022
1930	16,781,513
1931	21,524,617

The following figures will show the amounts of chief silk tissues exported in 1932 and 1933 :—

Kinds	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Habutae	707,161 kin	6,333,714 ¥	663,154 kin	6,822,928 ¥
Kaiki	17,539 yds	15,698	43,851 yds	50,813
Satin	3,322,123	1,822,691	2,998,536	1,743,669
Taffeta & Poplin	649,128	322,506	148,446	82,576
Chiffon	320,741	109,998	183,963	57,215
Pongee	24,222,010	6,520,354	31,075,151	9,667,735
Fuji Silk	30,332,880	15,014,317	32,449,247	17,178,545
Kabe-ori	30,323	19,020	33,536	35,592
Crape	23,784,605	18,893,658	28,843,904	25,187,665
Others	—	1,235,643	—	2,717,985
Total	—	50,287,599	—	63,544,723

And the following figures show the amounts of silk tissues, according to the

kinds, exported to British India for 1923-1932 :—

Year	(Unit : ¥ 1,000)									
	Habutae	Kaiki	Satin	Taffeta & poplin	Chiffon	Pongee	Kabe-ori	Fuji	Others	Total
1923	3,235	69	1,919	604	—	—	1,440	344	133	7,744
1924	5,467	176	1,987	582	202	—	2,470	1,245	381	12,510

Artificial Silk Goods

1925	4,039	162	2,626	63	128	23	2,739	1,885	485	12,650
1926	3,832	120	2,596	449	218	24	2,832	1,840	73	11,982
1927	4,167	144	2,930	210	140	33	5,180	2,515	523	15,842
1928	3,272	78	2,304	427	145	38	5,983	3,558	1,263	17,068
1929	3,497	16	4,505	1,302	81	193	5,266	4,356	5,496	24,712
1930	1,220	—	344	26	49	149	2,611	1,673	175	6,247
1931	518	1	496	2	45	499	2,160	1,080	139	4,990
1932	648	4	1,098	273	99	1,135	2,937	3,255	452	10,401

Artificial Silk Goods

Artificial Silk was commercially manufactured for the first time in France in 1891, and it came to Japan in 1902 or 1903. Soon a company was organized by Mr. Naokichi Kaneko for manufacturing celluloid and artificial silk at the capital of ¥3,000,000, but with little success.

Prior to this, the Tokyo Leather Company had been studying the preparation of Viscose with the object of reducing the cost of artificial leather. When the company was merged into the Adzuma Kogyo Kaisha in 1909, the chief engineer of the latter company, Mr. Seita Hisanuma by name, succeeded in the manufacture of artificial leather and further of artificial silk, and the Adzuma Kogyo Kaisha began the commercial manufacture of artificial silk in 1906. In 1918 the artificial silk section of the said firm became an independent firm under the title of the Imperial Silk Company, the first company of the kind, at the capital of ¥1,000,000. It is now capitalized at ¥36,000,000. Many other silk manufacturing companies have since been organized and Japan now produces an increasing quantity of artificial silk as shown in the figures below :—

Year	(Unit of output: 1,000 lbs)		
	No of firms	No of plants	Artificial silk output
1918	1	1	100
1919	1	1	145.2
1920	1	1	200
1921	1	2	257.4
1922	2	3	527
1923	2	3	780
1924	3	4	1,368
1925	3	4	3,200
1926	7	8	5,000
1927	8	10	10,500
1928	9	11	16,500
1929	10	12	26,368
1930	10	12	35,958
1931	10	12	46,764
1932	10	12	64,382
1933	10	12	90,428

Japan had only one firm producing a hundred thousand pounds of artificial silk in 1918. The number of the firms gradually increased till we had ten firms whose artificial silk output amounted to no less than 64 million pounds in 1932. Japan imported artificial silk to the amount of ¥77,086 in 1918 and it rose to 138 thousand yen in 1921 and to 952 thousand yen in 1923, till her imports reached the amount of 3,317 thousand yen in 1926. In 1931 her artificial

Artificial Silk Goods

silk imports were 1,160 thousand yen, which fell to 371 thousand yen in 1932. Japan's imports of artificial silk from 1918 are shown below :—

Year	Amount of artificial silk imports
1918	77,086 ¥
1919	75,716
1920	79,805
1921	138,029
1922	226,409
1923	952,225
1924	810,025
1925	833,100
1926	3,317,921
1927	798,671
1928	256,763
1929	624,980
1930	842,465
1931	1,160,785
1932	371,343

According to the statistic report of the Finance Department, Japan, our artificial silk exports amounted to any appreciable amount in 1928, when we exported 51,116 cwts in quantity and ¥113,692 in value. The figures went up to 116,096 cwts valued at ¥183,515 in the following year, 1929. The year 1930 saw the artificial silk exports advance to 2,404,272 cwts valued at ¥3,236,063, or 23 times and 18 times as much as those of the preceding year. A little drop was witnessed in 1931, when our exports were 1,931,619 cwts valued at ¥2,244,611, but they advanced by strides in the subse-

quent years, recording 5,558,706 cwts and ¥5,910,982 for 1932 and 6,696,524 cwts and ¥9,483,169 in 1933, as seen in the following figures for the six years :—

Year	Amount of artificial silk exports	
	Quantity	Value
1928	51,116 cwts	113,692 ¥
1929	116,096	183,515
1930	2,404,272	3,236,063
1931	1,931,619	2,244,611
1932	5,558,706	5,910,982
1933	6,696,524	9,483,169

In 1928 Japanese exports of artificial silk goods amounted to 13,030,570 square yards valued at ¥8,328,539. In the following year the amounts were three times as much, being 47,517,978 square yards and ¥27,163,344, and in 1933 the quantity of the artificial silk goods exports reached 260 million square yards, though their value was no more than ¥77,365,655 on account of the abnormal fall of the yen, as shown below :

Year	Exports of Artificial Silk Goods	
	Quantity	Value
1928	13,030,570 Sq. yds.	8,328,539 ¥
1929	47,517,978	27,163,344
1930	89,632,385	34,929,381
1931	139,516,578	39,712,918
1932	241,564,281	60,539,196
1933	260,054,705	77,365,655

Japan's artificial silk exports for 1932 and 1933 were shared by different countries as follows :

Countries	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
China	69,207 sq. yds.	43,139 ¥	54,445 sq. yds.	28,527 ¥
Kwantung Province	1,200,135	534,005	5,008,349	2,107,458
Manchukuo	23,718	15,899	1,126,152	496,895
Hongkong	203,452	07,255	759,353	205,611
French Indo-China	24,384	8,371	34,858	14,834
Siam	1,271,212	302,332	2,113,874	595,048
Straits Settlements	8,547,788	2,141,451	11,642,587	3,257,178

Artificial Silk Goods

British India	92,598,534	22,553,923	62,006,751	17,653,598
Philippine Is	6,747,114	1,561,902	2,919,940	738,668
Dutch India	59,461,076	13,643,683	60,802,759	14,920,158
Aden	399,302	91,401	310,236	83,713
Other Asiatic Countries	1,333,714	346,357	4,862,690	1,671,868
Great Britain	257,868	79,548	2,780,157	895,289
France	227,640	39,328	562,818	163,158
Germany	8,841	3,593	32,831	13,577
Italy	42,755	12,128	2,242	1,012
Other European Countries	831,577	232,934	1,232,188	511,496
Canada	797,863	195,341	124,149	64,356
U.S.A.	1,819,805	465,894	507,694	190,610
Central America	3,074,501	900,618	9,931,125	3,468,697
South America	1,682,168	433,990	4,649,593	1,483,361
Egypt	19,750,485	5,707,882	16,206,135	4,387,708
Africa	24,871,518	6,462,613	34,360,853	10,225,695
Australia	8,340,760	2,891,358	21,151,200	9,133,669
New Zealand	884,228	247,018	1,594,882	499,230
Hawaii	10,919	2,559	9,938	4,002
Others	6,248,272	1,555,639	15,272,878	4,560,981
Total	241,719,581	60,539,160	260,054,705	77,365,655

In 1928, when Japan's total exports of artificial silk goods amounted to 13,030,570 square yards valued at ¥8,328,539, British India was the third largest buyer importing 1,845,414 square yards valued at ¥1,318,542, a little over 10% in quantity and value of the total exports of Japanese artificial silk goods. But British India has since made such great strides that, as is seen above, she was the largest buyer of Japanese artificial silk goods in 1933 importing 62,006,751 square yards valued at ¥17,653,598, or 24% in quantity and 23% in value, of total exports of the goods, though she imported a great deal more in the previous year, 1932. The following figures will show what great progress Japan made in her artificial silk goods trade with British India during the period of 1928 to 1933 :—

Year	Artificial silk goods exported to British India	
	Quantity	Value
1928	1,845,414 sq. yds	1,318,542 ¥
1929	11,226,105	6,453,687

1930	27,110,767	10,526,844
1931	61,354,039	16,530,195
1932	92,571,888	22,553,923
1933	62,006,751	17,653,598

According to the report of the Indian Government, Japan supplied British India with the negligible quantity of 70 lbs. valued at R312 in 1926-27, out of the total imports of artificial silk yarn amounting to R 5,776,097 lbs. valued at R 10,264,044, of which Italy, the then largest supplier of artificial silk yarn to British India, shared 3,843,179 lbs. valued at R 6,415,052. In 1933-34, eight years later, Japan became the second largest supplier to British India of artificial silk yarn, her supply coming up to 2,542,319 lbs. valued at R 2,001,695, while Italy contributed 4,286,717 lbs. valued at R 3,757,432 to the total imports of artificial silk yarn amounting to 9,808,919 lbs. valued at R 8,198,660, as seen in the following figures showing the amount of artificial silk yarn supplied to British India by Italy and Japan :—

Artificial Silk Goods

Year	Total Imports of Artificial Silk Yarn		From Italy		From Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1926-27	5,776,077 lbs	10,264,044R	3,843,179 lbs	6,415,052R	70 lbs	312R
1927-28	7,509,569	14,920,738	3,431,879	6,623,510	—	—
1928-29	7,608,068	13,530,385	3,637,717	6,103,645	200	418
1929-30	7,353,006	9,910,593	3,482,784	4,585,655	180	442
1930-31	7,119,786	8,082,692	4,519,807	5,060,263	19,420	19,618
1931-32	7,962,546	8,224,621	3,899,354	4,129,374	436,045	439,725
1932-33	11,002,093	9,256,545	5,608,756	4,780,504	1,798,903	1,375,990
1933-34	9,808,919	8,198,660	4,286,717	3,757,432	2,542,319	2,001,695

As we see in the above figures, the Indian demands for artificial silk yarn showed an increase in quantity from 5 million pounds to 9 million pounds, but a fall in value from 10 million rupees to 8 million rupees during the eight years, 1926-27 to 1933-34, while the Italian supply of artificial silk yarn went up from 3 million pounds in quantity to 4 million pounds, but fell from 6 million rupees to 3 million rupees in value. But the imports from Japan showed an increase of over 363,188 times in quantity and 64,156 times in value during the same period of time.

As supplier of artificial silk goods, Japan stands outstandingly above the other suppliers of British India. In 1926-27, British India imported 41,978,274 yards at R 30,874,367, of which Italy, the largest supplier, contributed 13,900,509 yards of R 8,064,695, Great Britain 15,978,929 yards of R 11,718,971, Switzerland 6,697,960 of R 5,864,695 and Germany 2,487,541 yards of R 2,487,541, while Japan supplied only 39,753 yards of R 30,836. Eight years later, that is, in 1933-34, Japan was the largest supplier of artificial silk goods to British India, contributing 48,246,517 yards of 12,423,430 to the total Indian imports of 58,334,596 yards of 17,390,333, to which the other contributions were: Italy, 3,518,976 yards, 1,632,485; Great Britain, 2,755,897 yards, 1,415,401; Switzerland 2,462,149, 1,632,485; and Germany, 176,146

yards, 206,073, all of them showing a fall in quantity and value. Japan's supplies of artificial silk goods to British India during 1926-27 to 1933-34 follow :

Year	Japan's supplies of artificial silk goods to British India	
	Quantity	Value
1926-27	39,753 yds	30,836R
1927-28	1,134,010	1,026,123
1928-29	3,568,040	3,053,110
1929-30	25,038,036	14,000,865
1930-31	38,207,243	15,035,850
1931-32	74,548,909	20,860,078
1932-33	114,501,313	25,243,929
1933-34	48,246,517	12,423,430

The Indian duty of artificial silk imports was not very heavy up to 1933, though the Imperial preference of 10% was allowed in favour of commodities of British make as a result of the Ottawa Conference in 1932. In March, that year, the duty on artificial silk was raised to 50% or 4 annas per sq. yd., whichever higher, while that on artificial silk mixture was 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Consequently, some kinds of artificial silk fell off in quantity and value, while its mixtures increased in large quantities, till the duty on them was revised in December, 1933, as a result of which Japanese imports of artificial silk goods decreased a great deal. In April, 1934, the Indian tariff was again revised, and this time a specific duty was levied on artificial silk. When converted into ad valorem, the new duty would mean 200% in the case of some artificial silk goods.

Porcelain Goods.

In 1927, Japan's exports of porcelain ware amounted to ¥30,491,395, which rose to 34 million yen in 1928 and further to 36 million yen in 1929, but then they decreased to 27 million yen in 1930 and to 19 million yen in 1931. They showed a little improvement in 1932, however, Japan exporting ¥22,937,076 or an increase of ¥3,629,586 over the exports of 1931 and the year 1933 saw a further improvement recording ¥35,634,348 or an increase of ¥12,697,472 over those of 1932; the destinations of our porcelain exports for 1932 and 1933 being shown in the following figures:—

	1932	1933
Manchukuo	87,424	531,126
Kwantung Province	756,766	1,193,195
China	538,750	991,900
Hongkong	142,681	247,869
British India	3,463,192	3,965,489
Straits Settlements	374,695	900,201
Dutch India	2,414,278	3,728,834
French Indo-China	36,221	144,891
Philippine Is	635,106	959,454
Great Britain	825,157	1,296,472
France	311,962	643,527
Germany	100,023	146,194
Italy	236,515	371,660
Netherlands	848,363	981,692
U.S.A.	6,441,464	10,180,005
Canada	1,317,285	1,399,149
Argentine	150,336	395,662
Brazil	118,207	370,384
Egypt	408,200	438,984

Australia	1,768,158	2,707,202
Other	1,962,293	4,040,456
Total	22,937,076	35,634,348

The U.S.A., which was the largest buyer of Japan's potteries, imported ¥10,180,005 in 1933 against ¥6,441,464 in 1932, showing an increase of ¥3,738,531, while British India, Japan's second largest customer for porcelain, purchased ¥3,965,489 in 1933, recording a little improvement of ¥502,298 over her imports of ¥3,463,192 for 1932. For many years, Dutch India ranked second in our export trade of porcelain, British India coming as the third largest, behind her. British India purchased 4 million yen against 2 million yen imported by Dutch India for 1927, 1928 and 1929. Dutch India took 2.2 million yen in 1930 when British India bought 1.8 million, while the former had 1.7 million yen and the latter 1.3 million yen in 1931. In 1932, however, the order was changed, British India becoming the second largest buyer of Japan's porcelain goods by taking ¥3,463,192 when Dutch India shared ¥2,414,278, and in 1933 British India bought ¥3,995,489 when Dutch India imported ¥3,728,834, showing an increase of ¥1,014,556 and ¥502,297, respectively. British India still holds the position of the second largest buyer of Japan's porcelain exports.

Glass and Glassware

Japan's exports of glass and glassware amounted to ¥15,326,611 in 1933 against ¥9,281,682 in 1932, showing an increase of

¥6,044,929 as shown in the following figures of our exports of glass and glassware for 1932 and 1933:—

Glass and Glassware

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Window glass	5,120,552 sq. ft.	377,594 ¥	13,709,563 sq. ft.	969,029 ¥
Thermos	92,055 doz	555,698	101,455 doz	1,330,747
Other bottles	16,470,649	2,814,897	19,117,952	3,795,729
Cups	3,746,118	1,724,653	4,738,316	2,827,154
Tableware	484,957	337,872	1,117,609	749,186
Watch-glass	76,375 gross	83,366	88,150 gross	99,959
Beads and balls	1,694,778 kin	1,043,159	1,960,638 kin	1,179,841
Spectacles	4,354,246 pcs	412,909	8,705,027 pcs	997,165
Looking glasses	22,871 1,000 pcs	1,306,022	40 047 1,000 pcs	2 226,089
Others	—	625,512	—	1,151,712
Total		9,281,682		15,326,611

Besides the above-mentioned the artificial pearls made of glass and glass bracelets, which are separately mentioned in the report

of the Finance Department, amounted to to their respective quantities as given below :—

	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Artificial pearls	—	351,538 ¥	—	1,349,081 ¥
Bracelets	2,234,289 gross	1,067,527	2,545,468 gross	1,090,527

Our exports of glass and glassware were shared by the foreign countries as shown in the following figures of the said exports according to their destinations, though it must be added that the glass articles for personal adornment which are separately mentioned above, are not included :—

	1932 Value	1933 Value
Manchukuo	101,100 ¥	421,531 ¥
Kwantung Province	335,786	480,756
China	809,322	1,047,003
Hongkong	126,958	233,060
British India	4,106,245	5,506,962
Straits Settlements	202,042	617,950
Dutch India	1,070,152	2,068,610
French Indo-China	8,089	46,023
Philippine Is	503,941	809,408
Siam	132,270	398,904
Great Britain	101,003	160,763
U.S.A.	491,872	802,649
Federation of South Africa	158,788	450,066
Australia	357,572	755,904
Others	776,542	1,527,022
Total	9,281,682	15,326,611

British India is by far the largest buyer of Japan's glass and glassware. In 1932 she purchased ¥ 4,106,245, which was over 44% of Japan's total exports of the articles, while in 1933 her imports increased by ¥ 1,400,717 to ¥ 5,506,962, which is over 13% of our total glass exports for that year. In 1927 British India imported ¥ 3,007,175, which showed a little improvement in 1928, by importing ¥ 3,834,233 or an increase of ¥ 227,058. Another increase was witnessed in 1929, when she imported ¥ 4,085,701, which fell down to ¥ 4,085,701 in 1930 and further to ¥ 2,239,016 in 1931, though as is seen above, she imported over 4 million yen in 1932 and 5 million yen in 1933.

The glass industry of Japan can be seen from the following figures giving the amounts of her different glass products for 1930 to 1932 :—

	1930	1931	1932
Glass beads and balls	893,649 ¥	71,003 ¥	373,845 ¥
Tableware	2,870,616	2,455,320	4,193,457
Bracelets	15,745,154 doz	11,220,580 doz	12,747,275 doz
Lamp-shades	26,407,141 pcs	5,221,804 pcs	12,677,160 pcs
Gloves	838,669 ¥	304,894 ¥	371,454 ¥
Glass plates	40,583,769	34,388,541	37,233,348

Hosiery Goods

Japan's exports of hosiery goods have been on the increase year after year. In 1927 they amounted to 9,574,014 dozens valued at ¥29,057,131, which rose to 11,399,563 dozens valued at ¥36,711,473 in 1928 and to 12,327,555 dozens valued at ¥36,711,473 in 1929. The quantity increased further to 12,911,793 dozens in 1930, though the exports showed a slight fall in value, being ¥30,461,969. The year 1931 saw a slight decrease both in quantity and

value, the figures standing at 10,575,483 dozens for the former and ¥21,175,927 dozens for the latter. An improvement was witnessed, however, in 1932 when our exports of hosiery goods amounted to 13,721,012 dozens in quantity and ¥26,935,379 in value, to go on increasing to 16,648,095 dozens and ¥42,047,173 in 1933, the following figures showing our hosiery exports for 1932 and 1933:—

Countries	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	3,777 doz	12,576 ¥	302,598 doz	1,022,882 ¥
Kwantung Province	202,874	547,350	258,479	842,348
China	93,399	240,370	70,527	194,098
Hongkong	10,136	22,532	49,150	158,427
British India	3,510,766	6,698,774	4,388,619	9,628,402
Straits Settlements	93,895	232,754	243,986	771,159
Dutch Ind.a	1,283,209	2,524,682	1,716,432	4,234,663
Philippine Is	1,866,860	3,744,863	1,125,370	2,670,854
Great Britain	1,997,877	3,837,343	2,353,085	6,560,852
France	28,373	60,833	29,955	75,655
U. S. A.	335,730	510,397	440,195	879,301
Egypt	1,041,936	1,818,192	1,357,294	3,370,449
Federation of South Africa	557,952	1,314,130	871,433	2,565,516
Australia	15,045	29,088	17,669	43,367
Others	2,679,183	5,341,484	3,423,302	9,029,202
Total	13,721,012	26,935,379	16,648,095	42,047,173

The following figures will show the amounts of the more important articles of

hosiery exported from Japan in 1932 and 1933:—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cotton shirts	8,883,128 doz	20,733,052 ¥	10,670,912 doz	31,190,603 ¥
Gloves	186,165	223,794	241,741	375,172
Silk socks & stockings	89,838	220,181	29,992	515,940
Other socks & stockings	4,263,022	5,002,312	5,177,340	8,563,833
Short drawers	298,259	756,040	478,110	1,401,625

As is seen above, British India occupies an outstandingly high position in our hosiery trade. In 1927 the Indian imports of Japanese hosiery were 2,787,285 dozens

valued ¥8,449,005 being nearly 30% of our total hosiery exports. The figures rose to 3,381,303 dozens and ¥10,641,567 in 1928, and with some ups and downs in value, they

reached 4,388,619 dozens in quantity and ¥9,628,402 in value in 1933, as shown in the figures above.

The following figures will give Japan's output of hosiery shirts and stockings for 1928-1931 :—

Year	Shirts		Cotton	Stocks and Stockings		
	Cotton	Wool		Shilk	Wool	Others
1928	3,670,218 doz	245,558 doz	3,622,398 doz	93,230 doz	598,253 doz	472,867 doz
1929	4,103,888	474,688	3,597,725	114,723	774,766	1,021,904
1930	3,765,357	510,322	4,224,326	94,572	694,744	675,761
1931	3,973,269	555,593	4,662,343	66,455	706,637	780,977

The Electric Industry of Japan

It was in 1887 that the first electric light company in Japan commenced its supply of electric current in Tokyo, and in the following year, 1889, three more power plants were built by the same company. It was followed in quick succession by electric companies established in Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama for the supply of electric current and Japan generated 1,500 kw at the end of 1889, 44,000 kw in 1902 and 110,000 kw in 1906. In the meantime the great progress that Japan made in her industry increased the demands for power for various branches of industry, and our plants had the power-generating capacity of 1,100,000 kw at the end of 1918, namely, water-power 700,000 kw and steam-power 400,000 kw. The following table will show the number and capacity of power-establishments, 1922-1931 :—

1929	1,605	958	4,077	6,640
1930	1,595	903	4,523	7,721
1931	1,544	963	4,904	7,411

In 1922, Japan had 4,829 power-establishments, inclusive of water-power 1,329 and thermal power 1,790, in 1922, while in 1931, ten years later, the figures rose to 7,411 or an increase of 2,582, including water power 1,544 and thermal power 963. The following figures will show the generating capacity, 1922-1931 :—

Year	Water-power	Thermal power	Power purchased	Total
1922	1,329	1,790	1,710	4,829
1923	1,450	1,687	2,027	5,164
1924	1,402	1,514	2,378	5,294
1925	1,596	1,369	2,778	5,743
1926	1,600	1,197	3,024	5,821
1927	1,665	1,066	3,644	6,375
1928	1,676	1,026	3,756	6,458

Year	Water-power	Thermal Power	Total
1922	2,135,031 kw	923,578 kw	3,058,609 kw
1923	2,157,727	954,274	3,112,001
1924	2,496,320	1,013,478	3,500,798
1925	2,890,034	1,352,570	4,242,604
1926	3,392,581	1,459,082	4,851,663
1927	3,875,421	1,508,869	5,384,290
1928	3,983,621	1,678,585	5,662,206
1929	3,907,737	1,858,421	5,766,158
1930	4,183,094	1,877,143	6,060,234
1931	4,449,035	2,074,780	6,523,815

The number of electric lamps installed, which was 10,317,000 in 1917, reached 20 millions in 1922 and 30 millions in 1926, and Japan had 37,413,988 electric lamps installed in 1931, as seen in the following figures

showing the progress in demand for electric lamps, 1917-1931 :—

Year	No of lamps installed	Estimated candle power	Estimated wattage
1917	10,317,000	123,058,080	173,001
1919	14,167,685	181,532,460	237,234
1921	18,114,095	256,181,122	327,700
1923	21,687,810	334,162,383	430,014
1925	27,320,740	461,673,576	574,268
1927	32,322,991	605,604,846	736,169
1929	35,893,352	704,634,862	863,046
1931	37,413,988	782,340,943	959,144

The demand for electric power made a prodigious progress in Japan during the decade, 1922-1931. Japan had 192,017 electric motors in 1922, with the total capacity of 1,661,147 hp. The number increased to 519,765 by 327,748 in 1931, with the total capacity of 3,832,515 hp. or an increase of 2,171,370 hp as is seen below :—

Year	No of electric motors installed	Total horsepower
1922	192,017	1,661,147
1923	204,954	1,726,737
1924	243,756	1,823,235
1925	261,592	2,087,008
1926	298,956	2,292,690
1927	339,737	2,404,569
1928	412,156	3,050,390
1929	456,793	3,319,217
1930	497,857	3,577,410
1931	519,765	3,832,517

There were 842 power-supplying companies in 1928, including 464 water-power and 60 steam-power companies, but in 1931, the numbers decreased, the total being 773 or a fall of 69, with 310 water and 52 steam power companies, as seen below :—

Year	Water-power	Steam power	Purchasing	Total
1928	464	60	318	842
1929	420	56	357	833

1930	403	46	329	818
1931	310	52	411	773

The total plants in use numbered 6,407 in 1927 and they showed an increase of 84 in 1928, the total figures being 6,492, which went up to 7,411 in 1931. The output of electric equipments, 1923-1931, follows :—

Year	Electric machines	Bulbs	Wire & cable	Total
1923	82,721	15,722	90,803	189,246
1924	98,765	18,030	87,763	194,531
1925	98,919	17,586	104,620	221,125
1926	105,202	16,106	113,531	234,859
1927	94,002	25,865	107,286	225,973
1928	125,395	26,817	109,742	261,954
1929	126,738	29,088	110,543	266,639
1930	106,840	23,216	733,725	203,781
1931	173,435	17,811	51,424	142,670

Japan made a steady and rapid growth in her electric bulb industry. In 1923 she manufactured 45,710,463 dozens of electric bulbs, and in the following year the output of bulbs was 55,123,022 dozens increasing by 9,409,559 dozens. The sixty million mark was reached in 1926 and the eighty million mark in 1927, the following figures showing the rapid progress that Japan made in her electric bulb output during 1923-1932 :—

Year	No of electric bulbs
1923	45,713,463 doz
1924	55,123,022
1925	57,063,338
1926	63,630,342
1927	87,254,705
1928	87,549,987
1929	134,183,114
1930	114,811,775
1931	202,054,444
1932	286,653,068

Matches

Ever since the first match factory was established in Japan in 1876, her match industry has made so steady progress that there are now some ninety match factories producing the annual amount of 20 million grosses so that a trade union has been organized to control the annual output of matches. During the Great War, which caused the European commodities to withdraw from the Asiatic market, the Japanese

products took their place and Japan's annual exports of matches reached 35 million yen, though they showed a gradual falling off. Our match exports which amounted to eight million yen in 1927, fell in 1933 to 161,774 cwts valued at ¥3,248,599 or more than three times as much both in quantity and in value as 46,049 cwts valued at ¥938,774 for 1932 as shown below :—

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	282 cwts	4,329 ¥	4,015 cwts	43,064 ¥
Kwantung Province	1,451	27,211	2,246	44,309
China	120	1,893	53	1,211
Hongkong	915	12,841	10,683	154,988
British India	2,956	76,989	3,775	88,368
Straits Settlements	7,569	119,177	13,884	234,615
Dutch India	3,436	66,712	5,075	107,643
Philippine Is	3,095	98,896	4,097	136,371
African countries	2,243	47,601	4,051	80,747
Others	23,982	482,785	113,895	2,357,283
Total	46,049	938,434	161,774	3,248,599

The Straits Settlements, the largest buyer of Japanese matches for 1933, imported 13,884 cwts or ¥234,615 against 7,569 cwts or ¥119,177 for 1932, showing a rise of 6,315 cwts or ¥125,438, while Hongkong, which was way down in order for 1932, was the second largest buyer for 1933, by importing 10,683 cwts of ¥154,988, which mean a prodigious increase of 9,768 cwts or 115% in quantity over, and of ¥142,147 or twelve times as much in value as, 915 cwts valued at ¥12,841 for 1932. Next comes the Philippine Islands, which purchased 4,097 cwts valued at ¥136,371 of matches from Japan in 1933 against 3,095 cwts valued at ¥98,896 for 1932, while Dutch India showed

an increase from 3,436 cwts of ¥66,712 for 1932 to 5,075 cwts of ¥107,643 for 1933. Then we have British India, the fifth in the exports of Japanese matches for 1933. For many years Japan was the largest exporter of matches for India, supplying, for instance, 71% of Indian demands for matches in 1922 when Sweden shared no more than 25%. But Sweden made so rapid progress in her supply of matches to India that the order was reversed in 1926, Sweden then supplying 77% and Japan only 14% of the Indian demands for matches. During a period of the five years, 1922-23 to 1926-27, the match imports from Japan decreased from R11,523,494 in value (or 71% in percentage) to

R 1,057,873 (or 14%) while those from Sweden rose from R 4,160,433 in value (or 25% in percentage) to R 5,745,252 (or 77%) respectively, as is seen in the

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Sweden	4,160(25%)	6,858(47%)	3,933(44%)	6,064(65%)	5,745(77%)
Japan	11,523(71 „)	7,009(48 „)	4,077(46 „)	2,462(26 „)	1 057(14 „)
Others	402(1 „)	579(5 „)	760(10 „)	751(9 „)	577(9 „)
Total	16 086(100 „)	14 447(100 „)	8,770(100 „)	9 278(100 „)	7,380(100 „)

The match industry, on the other hand, made great improvement in India in the meantime and she has now some fifty match factories filling most of the Indian demands for matches. From the following figures giving the Indian imports of matches for 1931-32 to 1933-34, one can easily see what great development the match industry has made in India, for the consumption of matches increased considerably, as her imports decreased from R 16,086,377 in 1922-23 to the negligible amount of R 73,797 in 1933-34.

	Imports of Matches		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Sweden	94,369R	39,181R	53,073R
Japan	49	5,056	6,336
Others	10,827	7,420	14,388
Total	105,235	51,657	73,797

following figures showing Indian imports of Swedish and Japanese matches during the period of five years, 1922 23 and 1926-27 :—

(Unit: R 1,000)

The decrease in the imports of matches is accounted for by the progress India has made in her production. British India is followed in the amount of the imports of Japanese matches for 1933 by the African countries, Kwantung Province, China, and Manchukuo the last-mentioned making a sudden appearance in our foreign trade of matches taking 4,015 cwts of ¥ 43,064 for 1933 against 282 cwts of ¥ 4,329 for 1932. China has seen a gradual falling off in her purchase of Japanese matches during the past few years possibly on account of her diplomatic relations with Japan. The Kwantung Province made a little improvement in 1933 over that of 1932, while the African countries showed a little fall in that year.

The Spinning Industry of Japan

The first spinning mill in Japan was founded by Lord Shimatsu of the Satsuma clan at Kagoshima in 1868 or about a century after the invention of the Spinning machine in 1869. The second mill was operated by the same lord at Sakai, near Osaka, in 1872, and this was the forerunner of the present Kishiwada Spinning Mill.

The third one, which was founded by Mampei Kashima at Taki-no-gawa, Tokyo, in the same year, was the first private concern of spinning in Japan. The mills gradually increasing in number, Japan had no less than forty-five mills in 1894, operating 530,074 spindles as shown in the following figures :—

The Spinning Industry of Japan

Year	No of Mills	No of Spindles
1868	1	5,456
1870	1	5,456
1872	3	8,204
1874	3	8,204
1876	3	8,204
1878	3	8,204
1880	5	13,204
1882	13	28,204
1884	19	49,704
1886	22	71,604
1888	24	116,276
1890	30	277,895
1892	39	385,314
1894	45	530,074

The production of cotton yarn in Japan was 1,500 bales in 1868, and the amount was more than twice in 1880, being 3,246 bales, and more than ten times in 1886 being 15,881 bales, as much as the production of 1868, showing a steady increase year after year till Japan produced 292,400 bales of cotton yarn in 1894.

The China-Japanese war proved to be a great stimulus to all branches of industry in Japan, spinning not excepted, and during the subsequent decade Japan made strides in her spinning industry, the number of spindles increasing from 580,945 in 1895 to 1,349,074 or an increase of 132% in 1904 and the production of cotton yarn from 336,689 bales in 1895 to 695,212 bales in 1904, though the spinning mills, which rose from 47 in number in 1895 to 78 in 1899 and 79 in 1900, fell again to 49 in 1904. The following figures will show the progress that Japan made in her spinning industry during a period of 1895-1904:—

Year	No of Mills	No of Spindles	Production of Cotton Yarn
1895	47	580,945	336,689 bales
1896	61	757,196	401,614
1898	74	1,146,749	644,504
1900	79	1,135,111	645,432

1902	56	1,246,972	770,853
1904	49	1,349,074	695,212

The Russo-Japanese war broke out in 1904, and after the victory won over Russia in the following year, Japan found herself to be a world-power. During the decade subsequent to the war, the mills showed a falling tendency, the number dropping from 49 in 1905 to 36 in 1909, though it rose to 42 in 1914, but the number of spindles increased from 1,426,594 to 2,657,179 by 1,230,585 and the production of cotton yarn from 905,536 bales in 1905 to 1,666,181 bales in 1914, as seen below:—

Year	No of Mills	No of Spindles	Production of Cotton Yarn
1905	49	1,426,594	905,536 bales
1906	47	1,472,353	945,167
1908	36	1,795,879	878,570
1910	36	2,099,764	1,134,780
1912	41	2,176,748	1,352,209
1914	42	2,657,179	1,666,181

Ten years after the Russo-Japanese war, the Great War broke out in Europe and the European countries were too much engaged in their national defence to look after their industry and their supply of commodities was cut off. Japan seized this opportunity of cultivating her foreign market and her commodities found their way into every corner of the world. The mills increased from 41 in 1915 to 71 in 1932, the spindles rose in number from 2,807,514 to 7,964,850 during the period, the production of cotton yarn being nearly three millions of bales in 1932, as shown in the following figures:—

Year	No of Mills	No of Spindles	Production of Cotton Yarn
1916	40	2,875,904	1,925,574 bales
1918	43	3,227,678	1,803,366
1920	56	3,813,580	1,816,976
1922	64	4,517,612	2,228,246

1924	56	4,870,232	2,072,817
1926	64	5,679,852	2,607,746
1928	70	6,467,174	2,451,862
1930	74	7,214,001	2,524,699
1932	71	7,964,850	2,810,437

Our imports of cotton yarn amounted in 1868 to 12,196 bales valued at ¥ 1,239,580, which gradually increasing year after year went up to 158,132 bales valued at ¥ 13,611,898 in 1878. By that year, 1878, however, Japan had made great improvement in her spinning industry, producing, as we have seen, over 31 thousand bales of cotton yarn and she was already exporting her products of cotton yarn. Hence our imports of cotton yarn were now decreasing, amounting to no more than 53,143 bales valued at ¥ 7,977,365 in 1884 and to 1,792 bales valued at ¥ 343,290 in 1904. The Russo-Japanese war brought a little improvement in her import trade of cotton yarn, but by this time Japan could not only supply her own demands for cotton yarn, but a large quantity of her products was exported to China, the South Seas, and other Asiatic countries, her imports of cotton yarn being now anything but negligible.

It was in 1880 that Japan exported any appreciable amount of cotton yarn of her production. In that year, her exports amounted to 31 bales or ¥ 2,364, which went up to 11,796 bales or ¥ 955,529 in 1884. After the Russo-Japanese war, which broke out in 1904, demands for Japanese spinning grew so large that Japan exported 257,308 bales or ¥ 29,268,455 in 1904, 347,633 bales or ¥ 46,696,511 in 1910 and 468,736 bales or ¥ 73,089,677 in 1913. The European war

accounts for the record amount reached in 1925 for the quantity of 575,891 bales and in 1918 for the value of ¥ 162,789,759. The following figures will show the development that Japan made in her spinning exports of cotton yarn during 1904-1933 :—

Year	Total Exports in value	Exports to India	
		Quantity	Value
1904	29,268,455 ¥	— Bales	— ¥
1906	35,303,526	15	2,155
1908	20,723,904	41	4,511
1910	46,696,511	700	207,819
1912	56,634,702	3,322	327,561
1914	80,851,146	3,144	971,202
1916	80,906,495	11,744	3,239,314
1918	162,789,759	79,426	34,998,715
1920	154,981,805	47,615	30,252,515
1922	114,723,255	68,320	20,666,783
1924	109,610,952	80,840	35,954,637
1926	74,716,355	72,283	28,086,168
1928	25,894,905	17,260	9,181,071
1930	15,032,819	20,039	6,575,986
1932	21,546,681	50,995	14,343,099
1933	15,712,038	18,433	7,605,372

British India, which imported cotton yarn of Japanese production to the amount of 80,840 bales in quantity or ¥ 35,954,637 in 1924, showed a rapid fall from 54,508 bales or ¥ 20,040,131 in 1927 to 17,260 bales or ¥ 9,181,071 in 1928, with a gradual decrease year by year, till her imports of Japanese cotton yarn for 1933 were no more than 18,433 bales or ¥ 7,605,372. It is to be noted that the decrease in the Indian importation of Japanese cotton yarn is chiefly accounted for by the progress that British India has made in her spinning industry, for she is now depending much upon her own production.

Stationery

According to the report issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, Japan manufactured fountain pens to the amount of ¥ 279,565 in 1923, which amount rose to ¥ 1,530,901 in the following year. The production went on increasing and it reached the record amount of ¥ 2,121,096 in 1928. It dropped to ¥ 1,748,663 in 1929 to decrease year after year till our production of fountain pens was no more than ¥ 1,487,034 in 1932. The output of writing ink was ¥ 2,206,973 in 1926 and ¥ 2,367,563 in 1927. A slight drop was witnessed for 1928, when our output of the ink was ¥ 2,245,921, but in the following year, 1929, the industry improved a little and our production was ¥ 3,096,673. Another heavy drop was experienced in 1930, but the industry reached

the 3 million level in 1931, Japan producing over 3.5 millions' worth of fountain pens in that year, though another downfall was seen in the next year, 1932, the output being ¥ 3,130,826. Our production of pencils amounted to 24,295,557 dozens valued at ¥ 1,895,809 in 1929. It decreased to 21 million dozens in 1930 and to 18 million dozens in 1931, the value being over 1.8 million yen for 1930 and 2 millions for 1931, though the output recovered again in 1932, recording 36,673,056 dozens in quantity with an increase of 17,774,712 dozens, the value not increasing in unison, as seen in the following figures giving the output of fountain pens, writing ink and lead pencils for 1929-1932:—

Year	Fountain pens	Writing ink	Pencils	
	Value	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	1,748,663 ¥	3,096,673 ¥	24,295,557 doz	1,895,809 ¥
1930	1,625,141	1,423,150	21,238,674	1,832,385
1931	1,530,506	3,501,924	18,898,344	2,052,421
1932	1,487,034	3,130,826	36,673,056	2,361,585

Our exports of writing ink were 1,174,252 kin valued at ¥ 764,029 in 1927 and rose to 1,434,321 kin valued at ¥ 996,260 showing an increase of 260,069 kin in quantity and ¥ 232,231 in value. The amount, however, decreased after that, year after year, till our ink exports dropped off to 1,224,836 kin of ¥ 468,974, a fall of 209,485 kin in quantity and ¥ 527,286 in value when compared with those of 1928, though they made a great recovery in 1933, when our exports of ink were 1,848,065 kin and ¥ 835,023. Much greater improvement has been witnessed in

our trade of pencils than writing ink, according to the report of the Finance Department. In 1927 we exported pencils to the amount of 317,311 grosses valued at ¥ 499,732, and the exports increased year by year till they reached the million dozen mark in quantity in 1932, with the amount* in value of 782 thousand yen, much greater increase being recorded both in quantity and in value for 1933, as shown in the following figures of our exports of writing ink and pencils for a period of 1927 to 1933:—

Exports of Toilet Articles & Insect Powder 1927-1933

Year	Writing ink		Pencils	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1927	1,174,252 kin	764,029 ¥	317,311 gross	499,732 ¥
1928	1,434,321	996,260	476,029	651,894
1929	1,310,202	896,366	579,752	755,388
1930	1,387,986	779,471	432,862	515,399
1931	1,281,230	533,660	481,625	447,017
1932	1,224,836	468,974	1,063,462	782,985
1933	1,848,065	835,023	1,798,582	1,467,974

According to the report of the Indian Government, the Indian imports of stationery were R 6,622,025 in 1933-34, of which Japan shared R 912,000 or 14% of the total, showing a fall of R 614,297 for the total and R 34,775 for Japan when compared with the figures for 1932-33. The following figures will show the total amount of stationery imported to British India, 1928-29 to 1933-34, with the imports from Japan:—

1931-32	6,802,500	473,765
1932-33	7,236,320	946,775
1933-34	6,622,025	912,000

British India imported 2,133,699 dozens of Japanese pencils valued at R 197,515 in 1928-29. The figures dropped to 1,109,685 dozens or R 110,799 in 1929-30 and further to 879,460 dozens or R 69,122 in 1930-31. Her imports made a remarkable increase in 1931-32, recording 1,344,705 dozens valued at R 92,116 in 1931-32. A prodigious increase was recorded for 1932-33 when British India purchased from Japan 4,654,100 dozens of pencils valued at R 226,716 or a rise of 3,309,395 dozens for quantity and R 134,600 for value; the figures for 1933-34 being not yet available.

India's Imports of Stationery

Year	Total imports of stationery	Imports from Japan
1928-29	10,159,483 R	671,441 R
1929-30	10,506,380	665,982
1930-31	8,124,509	473,596

Exports of Toilet Articles & Insect Powder 1927-1933

Year	Toilet cream		Perfumed water and hair oil		Toilet powder and paste		Insect powder	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1927	— doz	617,308 ¥	373,649 doz	538,833 ¥	— doz	251,075 ¥	8,032 cwts	490,093
1928	754,806	601,034	342,031	541,137	262,734	250,132	9,498	808,741
1929	518,837	435,014	310,456	471,726	244,984	209,320	9,987	809,558
1930	457,411	319,913	199,361	337,742	251,721	196,844	11,360	739,655
1931	122,292	108,404	127,996	207,729	172,727	140,033	12,185	645,821
1932	407,816	262,318	148,405	249,419	263,871	198,274	9,098	520,288
1933	619,833	516,046	315,738	480,329	798,240	561,310	9,149	761,496

Exports of Skin, Hair and Tusk Manufactures 1932 and 1933

Articles	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fur	364,949 kin	2,663,382 ¥	510,742 kin	3,071,960 ¥
Bristle, pig & hog	188,437	1,336,976	343,053	2,915,190
Other skins & hair	—	509,927	—	753,945
Leather	177,337	267,783	531,928	620,682
Belts for machine	125,976	241,482	187,386	368,900
Other leather articles	—	127,072	—	247,805
Ivory articles	12,476	160,097	18,205	257,680
Coral	9,708	68,016	19,184	190,203
Other manufactures	—	347,559	—	568,970
Total	—	5,721,294	—	3,995,335



A GLIMPSE
OF
JAPAN'S BUSINESS
AND
HER TRADE WITH INDIA

2



THE
INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION
TOKYO
1935

Reprinted from
THE INDO-JAPANESE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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The Object of the Indo-Japanese Association

India is one of the oldest countries in the world and has a population of about four hundred millions. The two parts, Further India and Nearer India, including in these British India and the French and Dutch territories, make up one extensive region with homogeneous natural characteristics. History tells us that Japan owes much to India in regard to religion, science, and the arts. When now we consider the matter in the light of present economic conditions, it appears that there are many things commercial, industrial, etc., in regard to which India and Japan need each other's help. Such historic relations and such mutual economic interests should lead Oriental countries into more friendly contact.

The Indo-Japanese Association takes upon itself, so far as in it lies, to promote friendship between the two countries, and promises to provide every possible facility and opportunity to help both peoples to work in concert, whenever investigations have to be made with regard to commerce, industry, religion, science or the art. If, therefore, our Association shall fortunately succeed even to a degree in carrying out its aims, the relations between Japan and India will be strengthened, and the result, on the one hand, will be the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of both peoples, and, on the other hand, a contribution will have been made towards the peace of the world and the progress of mankind. Especially if we consider the Japanese Empire, it may be said that she, in her peaceful national policy, is bound to open a great market of ample wealth and prosperity necessary for her economic development in future.

Those who sympathize with the aims and objects of the Association are respectfully requested to join and help us to accomplish the aspiration of this organization.

The Indo-Japan Association

The Constitution of The Indo-Japanese Association

(Revised December 21, 1926)

Article 1

This Association shall be called the Indo-Japanese Association. Its headquarters shall be in Tokyo ; branch offices, when desirable, shall be established in other places both at home and abroad.

Article 2

The object of the Association shall be to promote intimate relations between Japan and Indian countries (British India, Netherlands-India, Straits-Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, etc.)

Article 3

The work of the Association shall be as follows :—

- (1) To study commercial, industrial, scientific and religious topics relating to the above-mentioned countries.
- (2) To afford facilities for traffic and communication between the respective countries, and for the investigation and study of things Indian and Japanese.
- (3) To publish a report of the Association at least twice a year.
- (4) To publish pamphlets and to hold lectures.

Article 4

The officers of the Association shall be as follows :—

A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Board of Councillors, an Executive Committee, and Clerks.

Article 5

The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by the Board of Councillors ; the Councillors shall be elected at the General Meeting of the Association ; and the Executive Committee shall be elected by the Councillors from their number.

Article 6

The duties of the officers shall be as follows :

- (1) The President shall supervise the affairs of the Association.
- (2) One of the Vice-Presidents shall act on behalf of the President, and preside at meetings of the Executive Committee.
- (3) The Councillors shall discuss and decide important affairs of the Association.
- (4) The Executive Committee shall serve as members of the Council, and at the same time shall manage the business of the Association.

- (5) The Clerks shall attend to the general business of the Association under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Article 7

The terms of office of the President, Vice-Presidents, Councillors, and the Executive Committee shall be three years. They shall be eligible to re-election.

Article 8

The Association shall have the following four kinds of members :—

- (1) Honorary Members, who shall be recommended by the Executive Committee, and approved by the President.
- (2) Supporting Members, who shall donate a decent sum of money to the fund of the Association.
- (3) Maintaining Members, who shall pay to the expenses of maintenance the sum stipulated in Article 9.
- (4) Ordinary Members, who shall be recommended by a member of the Association and approved by the Executive Committee.

Article 9

The subscription of the Maintaining Members and the Ordinary Members shall be as follows :—

- (1) The subscription of the Maintaining Members shall be from a hundred to five hundred yen per annum.
- (2) The subscription of the Ordinary Members shall be six yen per annum or over a hundred yen to be immediately paid in a single sum.

Article 10

A General Meeting shall be held once a year, at which reports of the condition of the Association and its finances shall be made, necessary business discussed, and officers elected. In case of necessity, an Extraordinary General Meeting may be held.

Article 11

The Constitution may be revised by a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all members present at the General Meeting.

Officers of the Indo-Japanese Association

President

Marquis Nobutsune Okuma

Vice-President

Kenji Kodama, Esq.

Executive Committee

Abe, F., Esq.
Fujiyama, R., Esq.
Hori, K., Esq.
Hoshino, S., Esq.

Majima, Y., Esq.
Miyagawa, H., Esq.
Mori, H., Esq.
Otani, N., Esq.

Soyeshima, Y., Esq.
Takakusu, J., Dr.
Yasukawa Y., Esq.
Zumoto, M., Esq.

Board of Councillors

Abe, F., Esq.
Adachi, K., Esq.
Anezaki, M., Dr.
Fujita, K., Esq.
Fujita, T., Esq.
Fujiyama, R., Esq.
Furukawa, T., Baron.
Hamaoka, K., Esq.
Hanaoka, T., Dr.
Hara, K., Esq.
Hara, T., Esq.
Hayashi, T., Esq.
Hiranuma, Y., Dr.
Hiroi, T., Esq.
Hori, K., Esq.
Hoshino, S., Esq.
Igarashi, N., Esq.
Imai, G., Esq.
Inuzuka, K., Esq.
Isomura, T., Esq.
Itō, C., Esq.
Itō, J., Esq.
Itō, Y., Esq.
Iwai, K., Esq.
Iwasaki, K., Baron.
Kagawa, K., Esq.
Kaji, Y., Esq.

Kajiwara, N., Esq.
Katsuda, G., Esq.,
Kikuchi, K., Esq.
Kishimoto, K., Esq.
Kobatake, M., Esq.
Kokubo, K., Esq.
Kuhara, F., Esq.
Majima, Y., Esq.
Masuda, G., Esq.
Minobe, S., Esq.
Miyagawa, H., Esq.
Miyajima, S., Esq.
Mochida, T., Dr.
Mori, H., Esq.
Nagao, R., Esq.
Naito, H., Esq.
Nakayama, T., Esq.
Nose, S., Esq.,
Nozawa, G., Esq.
Oaki, K., Esq.
Otake, K., Esq.
Orani, N., Esq.
Ozaki, Y., Esq.
Shiba, T., Esq.
Shimozato, R., Esq.
Shinobu, J., Dr.
Shiozawa, S., Dr.

Shirani, T., Esq.
Shoji, O., Esq.
Soyeshima, Y., Esq.
Sugimura, H., Esq.
Suzuki, S., Esq.
Suzuki, U., Esq.
Takada, S., Dr.
Takakusu, J., Dr.
Taketomi, T., Esq.
Takikawa, G., Esq.
Tamura, S., Esq.
Uchida, N., Esq.
Yagi, Y., Esq.
Yamakami, S., Esq.
Yamaguchi, T., Esq.
Yamaguchi, Y., Esq.
Yamamoto, T., Baron.
Yamanari, K., Esq.
Yamasaki, K., Esq.
Yamasaki, K., Esq.
Yamashita, K., Esq.
Yanagita, K., Esq.
Yasukawa, Y., Esq.
Yokoo, K., Esq.
Yoneyama, U., Esq.
Yoshimura, T., Esq.
Zumoto, M., Esq.

The Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum

AN INTERMEDIARY OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN

(ESTABLISHED IN 1927)

Some 400 Varieties of Samples and Specimens of Japanese goods are displayed in the Show-Room, which covers 12,000 square feet, thus affording Visitors an opportunity for studying the commodities in order to develop Trade between India and Japan.

I. The MUSEUM acts as Intermediary for the mutual development of commercial and industrial enterprises.

II. The MUSEUM is to improve trade facilities and also to arbitrate Commercial Disputes between Merchants of the two countries.

III. The MUSEUM has the function of an Intelligence Bureau, supplying information regarding Economic Conditions of both countries.

NOTICES!!

1. The Museum does no direct business.
2. No samples, which are displayed only for an exhibit purpose, can be supplied by the Museum, except the consignment goods.
3. The Museum will give quotations on as many commodities as possible. However, in view of the constant fluctuations it is advisable to get them direct from the manufacturers.
4. Agency or business terms may be had direct from the manufacturers or exporters.
5. Firms are requested to state their Bank References clearly in their enquiries.
6. Mofussil merchants are requested to send their local agents in Calcutta to the Museum to inspect the exhibits and make business connexions, so as to avoid unnecessary correspondence.

THE INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

THE SPONSOR OF THE MUSEUM AND A PROMOTOR OF
GOODWILL BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN.

Taihei Bldg., Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

CALCUTTA BRANCH
135, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA,
INDIA.

OSAKA OFFICE
MENGYOKAIKAN HIGASHI-KU,
BINGOMACHI OSAKA.

THE INDO-JAPANESE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

A Brief History of The Indo-Japanese Association

In September, 1902, over a score of the Japanese who had been to India, or who took special interest in India, with a few Indian residents in Japan, met together in Tokyo, and as a result of this meeting, a club called the Japan-India Club was organized, with the chief object of promoting friendship between India and Japan. This club was the beginning of the Indo-Japanese Association.

With a view to coping with the national development of the country and also to meeting the increasing demand for business extension, the Japan-India Club was reorganized under the title of the Indo-Japanese Association. The late Viscount Gomi Nagaoka was the first President, with Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador to Japan, as Adviser. The inauguration of the Association took place at the Peers' Club, Tokyo, in December, 1903.

But the rupture of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia in 1904 forced the Association reluctantly to suspend operations. A foreign newspaper ascribed a political significance to the existence of the Indo-Japanese Association and it seemed advisable to limit its activities to the mutual benefit of its members.

In 1906, the Association resumed its active work upon the restoration of peace between Japan and Russia. In June, the

same year, President Viscount Nagaoka died, and was succeeded by Count (later Marquis) Shigenobu Okuma, Sir Claude MacDonald remaining as Adviser. The Association gradually increased its activities.

The economic relations of the world showing remarkable development, the Association extended its outlook in 1914 to include within the scope of its work the Dutch Indies, Siam, French Indo-China, the Philippine Islands and the South Seas.

On Feb. 10th, 1916, an amalgamation of the Dutch-Japanese and the Indo-Japanese Associations was effected. The former had been organized in 1912 for the betterment and promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the Netherlands and her possessions, and for the development of Japan's trade with the South Seas. The union of the two Associations augmented the membership of the Indo-Japanese Association, which now found itself on a firmer basis than ever.

President Marquis Okuma died in January, 1922, and Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, Vice-President, and Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, a Councillor of the Association and heir to the much-lamented Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, were elected President and Vice-President, respectively. With the new staff, the Association was now ready for

new action, when in September, 1923, the great earthquake visited Tokyo and its vicinity, reducing to ashes the library, samples, reference books, and reports of investigations, which were the results of the most elaborate efforts of many years on the part of the Association.

Through the courtesy of one of our members, the Association established a temporary office at the Community Center of Tokyo and the work of reconstruction was at once started. A new Executive Committee was organized in October, 1924, by some of the prominent leaders in business and learning, who accepted directorships at the request of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, President, and offered their assistance and cooperation. At the general meeting held in November, the same year, a plan was decided upon for the extension of our work.

While we were making every effort for our own resuscitation, we extended every help to the Indian refugees of the great earthquake. The disaster killed several Indian residents, but some of those who escaped went to Kobe and others returned to India. The Association provided means for the relief of those who remained in Japan. The Association helped many an Indian student in the pursuit of his study in Japan, and several Indians received technical training in industry by being admitted into factories through the Association, though to our great regret we find it impossible nowadays to render assistance in this line on account of keen competition. Indian tourists are no less welcome. When, for instance, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore came to Japan on a visit, the Association made arrangements for his visits, receptions and lectures.

In 1927 we established the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum at Calcutta as intermediary in our trade with India. The Museum has now over four hundred varieties of Japanese samples exhibited as detailed elsewhere, and is doing pretty good work helping business transactions and settling claims between Japanese and Indian traders. The Association is acting as instrumental of introducing commodities between India and Japan.

Upon the strength of the unanimous approval given at the general meeting held in 1924, preparations went steadily on for the restoration and development of the Association. Some new members were added to the Executive Committee and another committee was appointed for the extension of work. A plan was made for raising a fund and the subscription began in August, 1925, with a comparatively satisfactory result in spite of the depressed condition of business. We were pretty well prepared for new activities when a great loss befell the Association in the sad demise of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, President, which took place on Nov. 11, 1931. It was such a great blow on the Association that some of our plans for new activities had to be put off. Marquis Nobutsune Okuma was elected President in the place of the lamented Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, Mr. Kenji Kodama being elected Vice-President.

Japan supplies India with her products cheap, much cheaper than any other foreign supplies. She always keeps fair play in her trade and never sells any of her commodities by dumping, of which she is falsely accused, for her national efficiency and systematic and disciplined labour account for

extraordinary inroad into foreign market. But India raised the tariff walls higher and higher against the importation of Japanese goods under the pretext of protecting her domestic industry. When the tariff question came up in 1927, the Association sent long cablegrams, in the name of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, President, and Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, Vice-President, of the Association, to the Indian Government, the leading newspaper offices, influential leaders of India, including the Speaker and President of the Legislative Assembly and party leaders, strongly protesting against the discrimination attempted at Japanese exports. The Association kept close watch over the development of the problem, and every time when any sign of discrimination against Japanese goods was noticed, the Association made a strong protest. In 1933, the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty was abrogated by the Indian Government and subsequently a discriminatory tariff was declared. The result was that the Indo-Japanese Commercial Conference was held at Simla and later at Delhi, India, and the Association sent Mr. Iwao Nishi, President of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum, so that he might cooperate with the Japanese delegation. Thanks to the conciliatory attitude on the part of the delegates of both countries, the Conference arrived at a peaceful conclusion and the two countries find themselves in amicable relations of commerce.

In 1930, when a great earthquake visited Burma, the Association raised a relief fund for the benefit of the earthquake refugees. In January, 1934, another great earthquake took place in the north-eastern part of India. It was much severer than that of

1930, killing several thousands of people, and the Association again collected some money in aid of the sufferers, the collection amounting in both cases to tens of thousand yen.

As is stipulated in the Constitution, the Association aims at the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and British India and other southern countries of Asia, and for the realization of this object we have a new plan of activities as outlined below:—

1. Collection of materials for investigation: The Association will send investigators to India and other southern countries of Asia with the special object of thoroughly studying and investigating conditions in these countries. The results of their investigations will be published from time to time, in the Journal for distribution among our members.

2. Exchange of results and materials of investigations: The Association will keep a close connection with the Governments, banks, commercial firms and other public institutions in Japan, India and other southern countries of Asia for the purpose of exchanging with them the results of its investigations for the reports and other issues of their researches, for mutual information and reference.

3. Library: Our Library, which contained quite a large number of books, was totally destroyed by the earthquake, 1923, and we are preparing for a new library, which will be provided with the principal books and leading newspapers and magazines published in India and other southern countries of Asia. They will be classified with catalogues and indices for the convenience of investigators.

4. Social-Room: We shall have a social-room to be used free of charge by our

members who may desire to exchange information on matters relating to India and other southern countries of Asia.

5. Lodging Accommodations: We hope to provide lodging accommodations for the benefit of those residents who have come from India and other southern countries of Asia, to make their stay in Tokyo as agreeable and as pleasant as possible and to afford them every facility in business and study.

6. The Journal to be issued monthly: The Journal, hitherto issued two or three times a year irregularly, will be published monthly in order to give greater facilities to the members.

7. Public Reports: (a) Public reports will be issued from time to time on various subjects; (b) Information will be supplied free of charge when requested; and (c) Public lectures will be held regularly in Tokyo, and at times in the local provinces.

8. Financial standing to be investigated: On request, we shall investigate into the financial standing of those who are engaged in trade between Japan, India and other southern countries of Asia.

9. Advisers in industry: For Japanese engaged in various branches of industry in

India and other southern countries of Asia, we will offer materials for investigations and be equipped to answer inquiries and so aid them in business and investigation.

10. Assistance to tourists and sight-seeing parties: We will undertake the conduct of tourists and sight-seeing parties in Japan and India and other southern countries of Asia.

11. Commercial Museum: Besides the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum now operated at Calcutta, India, we shall have commercial museums in the chief cities and towns in Japan, India and other southern countries of Asia, showing samples of principal products and staple commodities of these countries. A circulating museum, if found necessary and desirable, is a part of our plan.

12. Education and training: A special department will be started in the Association for training Japanese who may desire to be qualified for activities in India and other southern countries of Asia. Preliminary education or training will be given, when needed, to those who may come in search of education or technical learning in Japanese schools.



THE INDO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

Japan, though formerly an agrarian country, on the one hand, has recently turned into an industrial one, making such a rapid and wonderful progress in her industry in a short space of time that she requires an extensive market abroad for commodities of her production, while India, on the other, offers a good market for industrial products because 70 or 80 per cent. of her population of over 350 millions is engaged in agriculture producing materials for industry. These two countries, always on friendly terms ever since time out of memory, can promote their trade relations for mutual profit. But we must have an organization of some kind for the mutual introduction of the manufacturers and merchants of both countries so that they may understand each other the better and come into closer contact with each other. With this object in view, the Association established the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum at Calcutta, India, in 1927. The chief object of the Museum is to be an intermediary for the development in commercial and industrial enterprises of India and Japan through the mutual introduction of their products and commodities. The Museum has a show-room of 12,000 sq. ft., in which a great variety of samples and specimens of Japanese goods are exhibited so that the visitors may have the opportunity of studying them. The exhibits of the Museum include such samples as agricultural implements, bamboo manufactures, beer and wine, bicycles and their parts, brushes, buttons, camphor, candies and confections, canned provisions, canvas and duck, celluloid goods,

cement, chemicals and drugs, clocks and watches, cotton goods, dyes, colours and paints, earthen and porcelain ware, electric apparatus, enamelled ironware, gas-mantles, glassware, hats, caps and bonnets, hosiery goods, jewelly cases, lace, lacquered ware, leather goods, machinery, mats and matting, matches, metal ware, motors and their parts, musical instruments, needles, oil, paper and paper manufactures, parasols and umbrellas, pearls, rain coats, scientific instruments, boots and shoes, silk and silk goods, artificial silk, stationery, sugar, sulphur, surgical instruments, table ware, toilet goods, toys, wooden manufactures, woollen goods, and what-nots.

The Museum does no direct business, but it acts as an intermediary for the mutual development of commercial and industrial enterprises, though we may effect trial sale for the benefit, or at the request, of the exhibitors.

The Museum has the function of an intelligence office and will supply any information or reports regarding the economic conditions of India and Japan, and, when requested, the Museum will enquire into the financial and other standing of an importer, exporter or manufacturer in either country, in order thus to help facilitate business relations between the two countries.

The Museum takes upon itself the task of investigating the Indian market and its demands so that Indian need may be well met. At the same time, the Museum is prepared to furnish an Indian importer or exporter with information concerning the industry and commerce of Japan or the

business standing of any Japanese merchant or manufacturer. The Museum will make every effort to bring the merchants and manufacturers of both countries into closer touch with each other for the improvement of trade facilities. In fine, it is one of the chief objects with which the Museum was established, to furnish the people of both India and Japan with every sort of data and information that they may desire to obtain for the promotion of business between the two countries.

Some trade practices now in force have to be eliminated or at least improved. The question of the Letter of Credit, for instance, requires a careful study. While most Japanese merchants do their business on the L/C basis, Indian importers seem to pay little attention to this subject. Then, the trade mark is not properly protected in India and many spurious articles find their way into India through the hands of dishonest traders. The Commercial Museum is investigating into the trade practice with a view to its correction, for no proper development of trade is possible unless every abuse in trade is eliminated.

It is less than eight years since the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum was operated in 1927, but it is gratifying to note that the Museum is getting known in the business circles of India and consequently we are kept extremely busy in replying the many enquiries that come pouring in concerning the conditions of business and industry in Japan. There is also a growing tendency for claims to be brought to the Museum for settlement, and in this respect the Museum may be said

to have a great significance in its existence, for hitherto a just claim has oftener been neglected than otherwise. Surely will trade between India and Japan be improved a great deal more than it is now if commercial disputes are justly arbitrated or put to rights. The Museum also suggests that every commercial sample be sent through them between India and Japan or at least that the Museum be informed of such a sample being sent from one country to the other. The Museum wishes to take every responsibility in trade to see that no dishonest dealing is practised.

It is quite discouraging to note that most Indians are inclined to think that Japan cannot manufacture articles of good quality, "made in Japan" always suggesting to them "inferior quality." In order to eliminate this mistaken idea on the part of the Indians, the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum held the High-Grade Goods Exhibition at Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay, in January, 1935, when we exhibited some 2,400 high-quality articles manufactured in Japan, including motor-cars, metal ware, musical instruments, talking machines, radio sets, all sorts of machinery, and textiles of many kinds, which attracted large numbers of Indian people, who all admired the high quality of Japanese articles. The exhibition was closed with great success.

The Museum is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. every day, excepting Sunday and bank holidays, and those who have any interest in Indo-Japanese trade are cordially invited to visit the Museum so that the trade may be improved and promoted.

Trade Relations between India and Japan

Mr. J. N. Tata and his son, Mr. R. D. Tata, of India, came to Japan in 1889 or 1890 in connection with the spinning industry, which had been started in Japan quite a long time before. Japan imported a considerable quantity of yarn from India, for we could not manufacture in Japan all the yarn we needed. It was no time for Japan to depend upon the hand-spinning of the old folk or children. Hand-spinning was quite out of date. So we started machine spinning in Japan. Our first spinning mill was built in Sangenya of Osaka and soon several other companies were organized at different places in the country, all on a larger scale than the first. The spinning industry of Japan may be said to have originated at Sangenya and at Miye of Ise Province. The operation of these spinning companies naturally made it necessary to import raw cotton. Japan had some cotton produced in the country, such as was called Moka Cotton. But it was in such an insignificantly small quantity that Chinese cotton was purchased. It was of so inferior quality, however, that our eyes then turned to India, the land of raw cotton and spinning in the Orient. An investigation of India and her spinning was now felt necessary, when Mr. J. N. Tata and his son came over to Japan and they were approached for raw cotton.

Another difficulty presented itself now. Cotton had to be brought over by steamer. The Oriental lines were then operated by three shipping companies; namely, the P. & O., and an Italian and an Austrian line, the first-mentioned company almost monopoliz-

ing the services to Japan. Freight was quoted at ₹ 17 or more per ton of cotton to Japan. This was unbearably high, but they would not take less. Just at this juncture, Mr. J. N. Tata came over on a visit to Japan, with the object of opening a new shipping service between India and Japan. He offered to share fifty-fifty in the business. The P. & O. was so overbearing that Mr. Tata could not operate a service by himself. An arrangement was made with him by Mr. (later Viscount) Eiichi Shibusawa, Mr. Masazumi Morioka, then President of the N. Y. K., Mr. (later Baron) Rempei Kondo, Mr. Masayoshi Kato, Mr. Masabumi Asada and some other leading businessmen and the Japanese spinners guaranteed an annual shipment of 50,000 bales. Naturally, the P. & O. offered keen competition by absurdly reducing their freight from ₹ 17 to 1½, until a subsidy was granted by the Japanese Government in aid of the competitive service of the N. Y. K. The P. & O. saw the inadvisability of maintaining such competition; it came to an end, and the freight was carried at a reasonable rate. The joint operation between the N. Y. K. and Mr. Tata came to an end three years after, and the service fell into the sole hands of the former. No competition is possible in these days in this service, but such was the state of things forty years ago, and cooperation between India and Japan was in this way crowned with success.

While the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was in force, Japan was bound in her action by special political relations towards India,

but upon its revocation on the initiative of Great Britain after the World War was over, these special relations naturally died of themselves, and Japan entered into a new significant relation, economic and financial, with Continental India, as much as with China, her big market in the East, which has been internally disturbed with political agitation, to the great impediment of our friendship and cooperation with that republic. So long as one country retains a trade or economic relation with another, mutual progress, as well as friendly relations, is a matter of first consequence, and in such a country as Japan, which has a limited market at home for her commodities, it is vitally important to extend her market abroad, as much as possible, in order that loss caused by dullness or crisis in one part of the market may be made up by gain in another. Needless to say, such extension of the market depends upon its extent, prospect

and other circumstances. India, for instance presents several economic questions of an international nature, such as that of the cotton industry. The Indian market has been for many years under the control of British commodities, so that Japanese goods will find it hard to cultivate a new field in India. With a population of over 350 millions, however, she fell as a market for Japanese commodities only behind the U. S. A. and China till a few years ago, but she has recently made such a remarkable progress that she is now surpassed only by the U.S.A., so far as her foreign trade is concerned.

What then is the condition of Japan's trade with India, to which is mainly attributed the first development of our marine transportation? What is Japan's situation in Indian trade in comparison with her trade with America and China? We show the amounts and percentage of our trade with U. S. A., China and British India as follows:—

	EXPORTS & IMPORTS			
	Total Exports & Imports	Trade with U. S. A. %	Trade with China %	Trade with India %
1877	50,769	6,669(13)	10,690(21)	513(1)
1887	96,712	24,812(25)	18,956(19)	5,745(5)
1897	382,436	79,467(20)	41,591(10)	35,338(9)
1907	926,880	311,798(33)	144,820(15)	87,691(9)
1917	2,638,816	833,245(31)	451,625(17)	325,305(12)
1926	2,422,211	1,541,065(34)	661,277(13)	547,087(12)
1927	4,171,470	1,507,489(36)	560,271(13)	438,172(10)
1928	4,168,279	1,451,677(34)	607,697(14)	431,473(10)
1929	4,364,858	1,568,158(33)	556,626(12)	486,163(11)
1930	3,015,902	948,993(31)	422,491(13)	309,667(10)
1931	2,382,653	767,619(32)	247,625(10)	243,532(10)
1932	2,841,452	955,020(33)	206,653(9)	309,356(10)
1933	3,778,264	1,113,015(29)	221,610(5)	409,891(10)
1934	4,454,454	1,168,287(24)	236,624(5)	527,891(11)

In 1877 our trade with India was no more than 1% of our total foreign trade, but it showed such a prodigious stride that in 1917

it recorded no less than 12%. America showed an increase from 13% in 1877 to 31% in 1917, which gives her the first position in

our foreign trade. China comes next with a fall in percentage from 21% in 1877 to 17% in 1917, showing comparatively slow progress. India held third position, next to the U. S. A. and China, but her position in our foreign trade lies not so much in her position as the third largest importer of

Japanese commodities as in the rapid progress she made to put herself equal in percentage with China, till in 1932 India was ahead of China, becoming the second largest customer of Japan, which position she held also in 1934. Percentages separately of exports and imports are given below:—

EXPORTS				(Unit: ¥1,000)
	Total Exports	Exports to U. S. A.	Exports to China	Exports to India
		%	%	%
1877	23,348	5,234(22)	5,015(23)	323(1)
1887	52,408	21,529(41)	10,970(20)	453(0.9)
1897	163,135	52,436(32)	21,325(13)	5,563(3)
1907	432,412	131,101(30)	85,619(19)	13,088(3)
1917	1,603,412	478,537(29)	318,381(19)	101,364(6)
1926	2,044,727	860,880(42)	421,861(20)	155,951(2)
1927	1,992,317	833,808(47)	334,183(16)	167,580(8)
1928	1,971,955	826,141(41)	373,141(18)	146,006(7)
1929	2,145,615	914,101(45)	346,652(16)	198,056(9)
1930	1,469,852	506,112(45)	260,825(10)	129,262(8)
1931	1,146,981	425,330(37)	143,876(12)	110,367(9)
1932	1,409,991	445,147(31)	129,478(9)	192,491(13)
1933	1,861,045	492,237(21)	108,253(5)	205,154(11)
1934	2,171,924	398,928(18)	117,062(5)	238,220(10)

IMPORTS				(Unit: ¥1,000)
	Total Imports	Imports from U. S. A.	Imports from China	Imports from India
		%	%	%
1877	27,420	1,736(6)	5,674(20)	191(0.7)
1887	44,304	3,284(7)	7,986(18)	5,292(11)
1897	219,301	27,031(12)	20,266(9)	29,775(13)
1907	494,467	80,697(16)	59,182(11)	74,593(15)
1917	1,035,811	359,708(34)	133,271(12)	223,941(21)
1926	2,377,484	680,185(28)	239,416(10)	391,136(12)
1927	2,179,153	673,685(30)	226,034(10)	270,592(14)
1928	2,196,314	625,536(28)	234,556(10)	285,467(13)
1929	2,216,240	654,055(29)	209,974(9)	288,107(13)
1930	1,546,050	442,881(28)	161,666(10)	180,405(11)
1931	1,235,672	342,289(20)	103,749(8)	133,165(10)
1932	1,431,461	509,873(35)	77,175(5)	116,865(8)
1933	1,917,219	620,778(32)	113,357(5)	204,737(10)
1934	2,282,530	769,359(33)	119,562(5)	289,671(12)

Our trade with India, which made a phenomenal progress recording an increase in quantity of no less than 737 times as much in value in 1934 as in 1877 shows an

increase in percentage from 1% in 1877 to 12% in 1934, of our total export trade, and she falls only behind the U.S.A., while our imports increased from 191 thousands in

1877 to 289,671 thousands in 1934, or by 148 times. While we have excess exports in our trade with the U.S.A. and China, the case is reversed in our trade with India, for we imported more from India than we exported to her for a long time and our import excess for 1900 to 1934 was no less prodigious than 4,196 million rupees, though

in 1932 and 1933 we exported a little more to India than we imported from her for the first time in our Indian trade, only to see an excess import again in 1934, when we imported ₹ 51,451,000 more from India than we exported to her in that year. We give below the exports and imports of our trade with India, 1832-1934 :—

EXPORTS

Article	1934 ₹	1933 ₹	1932 ₹
Beer	528,428	900,717	694,415
Vegetable oil and fat	60,873	33,504	49,404
Peppermint oil	40,982	50,908	49,604
Fish oil and whale oil	31,433	72,117	59,909
Soap	469,679	837,029	98,855
Camphor	1,228,204	1,288,931	972,737
Menthol crystal	260,847	284,068	355,763
Matches	82,368	88,368	76,989
Cotton yarn	11,111,917	7,605,372	14,343,099
Cotton tissues (grey)	30,393,263	25,884,636	34,654,250
" " (white)	10,103,841	16,899,225	18,653,477
" " (others)	26,317,454	28,649,271	27,345,913
Woollen tissues	8,219,370	1,647,313	591,979
Silk tissues	20,086,957	15,259,430	10,402,579
Artificial silk tissues	22,422,061	17,653,598	22,553,925
Cotton blankets	853,171	314,673	314,061
Cotton towels	1,100,797	1,005,710	877,032
Silk handkerchiefs	1,369,853	619,007	363,820
Hosiery goods	8,349,831	9,628,402	6,698,774
Caps, hats and bonnets	1,586,952	1,187,190	898,829
Buttons	1,303,320	639,529	635,793
Jewel for personal adornment	3,266,167	2,431,524	2,042,663
Paper	750,426	842,186	1,160,983
Cement	418,842	949,468	1,307,066
Pottery	3,200,409	3,965,489	3,463,192
Glass & glass manufactures	5,473,624	5,506,962	4,106,245
Iron	1,378,183	819,381	251,681
Brass	4,919,415	3,885,423	2,989,896
Iron manufactures	4,984,834	5,151,036	3,322,435
Machinery & parts thereof	2,272,990	2,104,760	900,034
Wood	1,060,024	1,884,891	1,529,635
Umbrellas and parasols	97,299	669,432	265,196
Brushes	240,630	171,257	172,511
Lamps & parts thereof	1,219,691	1,233,568	909,351
Toys	3,063,461	3,809,422	1,465,720
Others	59,953,110	41,407,578	6,665,666
Total	238,220,797	205,154,660	192,491,854

Trade Relations between India and Japan

Articles	IMPORTS		
	1934	1933	1932
	₹	₹	₹
Rice & paddy	327,603	478	282,617
Beans & pease	1,370,544	1,434,180	1,300,682
Oil-yielding materials	78,140	299,388	781,373
Hides & skins	232,908	284,592	97,068
Leather	2,762,677	1,956,832	1,483,529
India rubber	478,825	364,725	293,539
Raw cotton	252,434,661	168,796,526	91,746,997
Other vegetable fibres	4,883,936	5,400,399	3,669,455
Ores	2,335,623	1,612,299	1,107,448
Pig iron	7,292,397	5,802,808	3,027,734
Lead (ingots & slabs)	3,048,708	2,011,680	1,866,839
Tin (ingots & slabs)	—	—	247,604
Oil cake	1,032,601	1,184,365	2,048,323
Others	13,392,901	15,589,586	8,912,262
Total	289,671,524	204,737,858	116,865,470

EXPORTS OF COMESTIBLES IN TIN & IN BOTTLE

	1934		1933	
	kin	₹	kin	₹
Manchukuo	1,726,439	325,755	1,250,928	263,176
Kwantung Province	4,560,172	1,197,921	5,292,904	1,447,380
China	957,014	463,173	746,703	205,311
Hongkong	308,843	159,577	357,903	113,658
Asiatic Russia	599,121	142,879	416,486	127,772
Great Britain	43,526,484	24,7724	20,013,627	13,136,261
Germany	260,492	270,601	200,889	187,341
Denmark	65,951	50,023	296,265	190,285
U. S. A.	16,077,623	11,182,124	24,781,718	17,833,103
Australia	1,342,528	797,364	520,034	328,726
Hawaii	1,693,315	829,255	1,870,538	954,458
Others	39,349,776	10,173,819	40,915,577	12,191,930
Total	110,467,758	50,304,226	98,664,572	46,984,401

The Population of Japan

The population of Japan was estimated roughly at 33,000,000 in 1872, four years after the Restoration of the Imperial administration of 1868. It was estimated at 40,000,000 in 1889 and 50,000,000 in 1909.

Formosa was ceded to Japan by China as a result of the Chino-Japanese war, 1894-5; Japan got possession of half the island of Kabafuto (Saghalien) after the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5; Korea was annexed to Japan in 1910 and the Marshall Islands were put under the mandatory rule of Japan at the close of the World War.

Such territorial additions increased the population of Japan.

Japan took her first official census in 1920, when the population of Japan Proper was 55,963,053. The second census taken in 1925 shows that the Japanese population increased to 83,456,929 inclusive of Korea and other overseas territories. According to the report on the second census, our population consisted of 42,209,100 male and 41,247,829 female, being 124 per square kilometer, as shown below :

	Population	Male	Female	Rate per sq kilo
Empire	83,456,929	42,209,100	41,247,829	124
Japan Proper	59,736,822	30,013,109	29,723,713	156
Korea	19,522,945	10,020,943	9,502,002	88
Formosa	3,993,408	2,052,669	1,940,739	111
Kabafuto	203,754	122,379	81,375	6
Kwantung & South Manchuria	1,054,074	644,491	409,583	283
Marshall Is	56,294	30,100	26,194	26

According to the census taken in 1930, five years after the second, the total population of the Japanese Empire was 90,396,043 with 45,675,205 male and 44,720,502 female, show-

ing an increase of 6,939,114, 3,466,165 and 3,472,673, respectively, or of 15.304 per 1,000; the particulars shown below :—

	Population	Male	Female	Rate per sq kilo
Empire	90,396,043	45,675,205	44,720,502	130
Japan Proper	64,450,005	32,390,155	32,059,850	169
Korea	21,058,305	10,763,230	10,294,739	95
Formosa	4,592,537	2,353,288	2,239,249	128
Kabafuto	295,196	168,532	126,664	8
Kwantung & South Manchuria	1,325,011	809,044	518,967	355
Marshall Is.	69,626	37,929	31,697	52

The Population of Japan

Year	Population			Increase
	Empire	Overseas territories	Total	
1920	55,963,253	21,025,326	76,988,579	—
1925	59,736,822	23,720,107	83,456,929	6,468,350
1929	62,938,200	24,131,124	87,059,324	3,602,395
1930	64,450,005	25,946,038	90,396,043	3,337,719
1931	65,366,500	25,354,311	90,720,811	324,268
1932	66,296,000	—	—	—
1933	67,238,600	—	—	—

Year	Births and Still-births		Distribution by age groups, 1932			
	Births	Still-births	Age	Male	Female	Total
1923	2,043,297	133,863	0—4	4,468,000	4,576,000	9,044,000
1924	1,998,520	125,839	5—9	3,897,000	3,844,000	7,741,000
1925	2,086,091	124,403	10—14	3,415,060	3,302,000	6,717,060
1926	2,104,405	124,038	15—19	3,281,660	2,991,000	6,272,660
1927	2,060,737	116,922	20—24	2,810,160	2,642,020	5,452,180
1928	2,135,852	120,191	25—29	2,509,330	2,313,040	4,822,370
1929	2,077,026	116,971	30—34	2,148,960	1,943,030	4,091,990
1930	2,085,101	117,730	35—39	1,812,870	1,729,020	3,541,890
1931	2,102,784	116,505	40—44	1,738,200	1,644,030	3,382,230
1932	2,182,742	119,579	45—49	1,558,470	1,545,020	3,103,490
			50—54	1,438,080	1,429,000	2,867,080
			55—59	1,115,370	1,178,000	2,293,370
			60—64	804,520	888,000	1,692,520
			65—69	586,170	679,000	1,265,170
			70—74	371,040	517,000	888,040
			75—79	223,000	318,000	541,000
			80—	117,000	234,000	351,000
			Total	32,390,155	32,059,850	64,450,005
Year	Deaths	Per mill				
Average, 1894—1898	875,475	20.5				
" 1899—1903	931,755	20.5				
" 1904—1908	992,312	20.5				
" 1909—1913	1,052,735	20.5				
" 1914—1918	1,215,254	22.0				
" 1919—1923	1,322,411	23.20				
" 1924—1928	1,215,484	20.08				
1930	1,170,867	18.17				
1931	1,124,891	18.98				
1932	1,175,544	17.73				

Population according to occupations, 1932

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7,791,030	6,365,000	14,156,030
Fishery	521,040	47,000	568,040
Mining	198,180	38,000	236,180
Industry	4,289,560	1,004,000	5,290,560
Commerce	3,026,110	1,437,000	4,463,110
Transport	1,027,560	81,000	1,108,560
Public Service	1,685,060	346,010	2,031,070
Domestic Service	87,000	719,000	806,000
Miscellaneous	466,980	94,020	501,000
Total	19,089,520	10,131,030	29,220,550

The Population of Japan

Deaths by Causes, 1932

Causes	No of deaths		
Typhoid fever	6,954	Acute bronchitis	14,209
Paratyphoid	372	Chronic bronchitis	13,419
Eruptive typhus	1	Pneumonia & bronchopneumonia	119,681
Malaria	68	Pleurisy	17,560
Small pox	44	Other diseases of the respiratory organs	13,491
Measles	6,220	Diseases of the stomach	21,794
Scarlet fever	336	Diarrhoea & enteritis	13,351
Whooping cough	14,657	Appendicitis & caecitis	2,648
Diphtheria	4,522	Hernia	4,823
Influenza	5,370	Hepatitis	4,437
Cholera	1	Nephritis	61,360
Cholera morbus	75	Diseases of the female genitals	1,693
Dysentery	2,883	Puerperal fever	1,654
Pest spinal	1	Accidents of childbirth	3,837
Cerebrospinal meningitis	165	Diseases peculiar to early infancy	75,287
Other epidemics	19,403	Senility (old age)	77,529
Tuberculosis, lungs	87,427	Violent deaths	27,116
Cerebral Tuberculosis	5,924	Suicides	14,746
Tuberculosis, other organs	25,845	Syphilis	5,864
Cancer	43,852	Beriberi	11,805
Mortal swellings	1,406	Diabetes mellitus	2,331
Meningitis	43,586	Peritonitis	19,334
Cerebral haemorrhage	107,148	Other diseases	77,994
Apoplexy	35,087	Ill defined diseases & causes	41,016
Diseases of the heart	35,087	Total	1,175,344

Marriages & Divorces

Year	Marriages	per mill	Divorces	per mill	Year	Marriages	per mill	Divorces	per mill
1923	521,580	8.77%	51,212	0.88%	1928	499,555	8.01	49,119	0.79
1924	513,130	8.68	51,770	0.88	1929	497,410	7.90	51,222	0.81
1925	521,438	8.73	51,687	0.87	1930	506,674	7.86	51,259	0.80
1926	592,847	8.31	50,472	0.83	1931	496,574	7.60	50,609	0.77
1927	487,850	7.96	50,625	0.83	1932	515,270	7.77	51,437	0.78

Education in Japan

Even in feudal days Japan had an educational system in every clan, for the samurai, who constituted the main stay of the country, were a literate class of people. Nor was the farmer or artizan entirely illiterate in this country. The Terakoya, or, as it means, "temple-school"—for it was often run by a Buddhist priest—contributed a great deal to the education and learning of Japan in her feudal days.

It was in 1872 that Japan adopted the present educational system, which makes elementary education compulsory. But the principles of our education were laid down on Oct. 30, 1890, when the Emperor Meiji was pleased to issue the Imperial Rescript on Education, which practically every school child in the Empire gets by heart.

Elementary education being compulsory, all children from 6 to 14 years of age, who are called school-age children, must attend primary schools, which have a course of six years. In 1933 there were altogether 10,754,962 school-age children, of whom 10,708,930 children, including 5,430,177 boys and 5,278,753 girls, attended primary schools, of which there were 25,698 schools, so only 46,032 children or 0.44% of the total school-age children (22,937 boys and 23,095 girls) stayed away from school education.

Education of School-age Children

Year	School-age children	Those attending school	Those not attending school
1927	9,401,906	9,348,865(99.44%)	53,041(.56%)
1928	9,565,952	9,514,737(99.46%)	51,215(.54%)
1929	9,717,057	9,663,586(99.45%)	53,471(.55%)
1930	9,883,785	9,832,847(99.48%)	50,938(.52%)
1931	10,105,941	10,056,530(99.51%)	49,411(.49%)
1932	10,392,794	10,344,642(99.54%)	48,152(.46%)
1933	10,754,962	10,708,930(99.56%)	46,032(.44%)

Japan had 238,515 teachers engaged in primary education, of whom men-teachers numbered 163,774 against 74,741 women-teachers.

The second-grade education includes middle schools for boys, and high schools for girls, besides vocational or business schools for both, all of a course of either four or five years. There were 558 middle schools, where 329,459 boys were instructed by 13,549 teachers, while the high schools, numbering 968, had 361,735 girls studying under 15,089 teachers, a majority of whom are ladies.

Middle schools and high schools

Year	No of Middle schools	No of Middle-school students	No of High schools	No of High-school students
1927	518	316,759	862	328,208
1928	532	331,551	899	343,578
1929	546	343,709	940	359,269
1930	555	348,584	970	367,726
1931	557	345,691	975	368,999
1932	558	333,605	980	362,625
1933	558	329,459	968	361,735

The business education includes schools of industry, agriculture, fishery, commerce, navigation, and other practical schools, which in 1933 numbered 1,022, educating 281,857 students, under 15,213 teachers.

There were 103 normal schools in 1933, where 36,866 boys and girls were trained for teachers of primary schools, besides two higher normal schools each for 1,716 boys and 866 girls, who will be teachers of second-grade schools after their graduation.

The schools of higher education includes the Koto-gakko (colleges) and vocational colleges, the former being chiefly preparatory for universities. We have 25 Govern-

ment preparatory colleges, besides 3 public and 4 private ones, where 18,150 students are educated, while 89,748 students are trained in 163 vocational, technical, and other colleges in the country.

Japan has 47 universities, of which 19 are operated by the Government, the rest being run by public or private bodies. In 1933 there were 67,893 students instructed

under 5,866 professors.

Mention need be made of blind, deaf and dumb schools, of which we have 78 blind and 59 deaf and dumb schools, where altogether 8,989 deformed students of both sexes are instructed.

The number of schools of all kinds, with those of their teachers and students, in 1933, is given in the following figures:—

	No of schools	No of teachers	No of students
Elementary schools	25,698	238,515	10,708,930
Blind schools	78	625	4,613
Deaf and dumb schools	59	526	4,376
Normal schools	103	2,433	36,866
Higher normal schools for boys	2	191	1,716
Higher normal schools for girls	2	113	866
Temporary training schools for teachers	4	110	154
Middle schools	558	13,549	329,459
Girls' high schools	968	15,089	361,735
Koto-gakko (colleges)	32	1,266	18,150
Universities	47	5,866	67,893
Colleges	111	5,079	67,913
Technical colleges	52	2,027	21,835
Technical schools (A)	807	13,421	256,128
Technical schools (B)	195	1,792	35,887
Technical continuation schools	15,083	20,351	1,271,971
Training schools for teachers of technical education	4	—	371
Training schools for teachers of technical continuation schools	44	98	1,122
Others	1,917	17,031	203,123
Total	45,779	338,082	13,345,191

The State appropriated 196 million yen for the Educational Department for 1934, including 90,750 thousand yen for common or ordinary education, 640 thousand yen for business or technical education, 2,144 thousand yen for what is termed social education, 160 thousand yen for the education of the blind, deaf and dumb,

besides 31,081 thousand yen appropriated for the libraries of the universities and other Government schools. Moreover, the public and private schools are operated by the local governments or private bodies, and these expenditures amounted to no less than 400 million yen altogether in 1933.

Insurance in Japan

The first marine insurance company in Japan was incorporated by Eiichi Shibusawa (later Viscount) in 1879 at the capital of 650,000 and two years later, in 1881, Taizo Abe founded the first life insurance company, called the Meiji Life Insurance Co., at the capital of ¥150,000. It was followed in 1888 by the Teikoku Life Insurance Co. in Tokyo and the Nippon Life Insurance Co. in Osaka.

There are eleven kinds of insurance companies in Japan: namely, life, military conscription, accident, fire, marine, transport, fidelity, steam boiler, automobile, burglary and glasses, totalling 201 in number at the end of 1934, as shown below:—

Life	33	Accident	12
Military Conscription	4	Fire	49

Marine	42	Automobile	11
Transport	36	Burglary	6
Fidelity	4	Glasses	3
Steam boiler	1	Total	201

The total paid-up capital of the insurance companies, which was only 91,176 thousand yen in 1921, made a gradual increase till it amounted to 124,062 thousand yen in 1926. The year 1929 saw the record amount of the capital invested by the insurance companies, namely 124,335 thousand yen though it decreased gradually, amounting to 121,342 thousand yen in 1932 as shown below:—

(Unit: ¥1,000)			
Year		1927	
1921	91,176	1927	123,757
1922	118,043	1928	123,585
1923	119,943	1929	124,335
1924	119,043	1930	123,229
1925	122,018	1931	122,170
1926	124,062	1932	121,342

Life Insurance in Japan

(Amount: ¥1,000)

Year	Contracts in Force		New Contracts and Other Increases		Extinctions and Other Decreases	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1921	3,417,011	2,817,333	578,651	640,016	350,973	320,376
1922	3,656,823	3,195,900	602,617	722,461	352,504	333,508
1923	3,798,412	3,491,849	574,958	724,721	433,373	429,770
1924	4,120,043	4,002,346	772,713	994,645	447,608	482,363
1925	4,543,942	4,657,135	906,004	1,194,885	483,807	541,263
1926	4,814,423	5,197,467	838,392	1,199,971	567,911	659,607
1927	4,834,690	5,522,383	707,955	1,117,923	606,527	708,752
1928	4,968,475	6,052,613	747,538	1,277,778	613,755	729,006
1929	5,164,548	6,663,735	790,122	1,397,624	594,049	764,499
1930	5,310,878	7,113,828	773,489	1,324,162	627,159	825,844
1931	5,492,808	7,643,858	864,618	1,506,305	682,688	934,434
1932	5,668,350	8,065,173	943,323	1,545,301	745,525	1,058,596
1933	6,029,271	8,806,589	1,109,501	1,817,769	748,580	1,031,124

Casualty Insurance in Japan

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Year	Fire Insurance		Marine Insurance		Transport Insurance		Other Insurance		Total	
	Contracts in Force	New Contracts	Contracts in Force	New Contracts	Contracts in Force	New Contracts	Contracts in Force	New Contracts	Contracts in Force	New Contracts
1922	8,631,195	12,076,538	524,753	5,075,448	125,030	1,896,646	21,088	24,415	9,302,066	19,073,047
1923	9,553,678	12,883,196	518,432	5,353,237	116,209	1,905,031	20,610	21,689	10,286,446	20,163,153
1924	11,654,443	15,761,752	534,975	5,952,827	143,266	2,676,113	20,855	25,607	12,353,539	24,416,299

Insurance in Japan

1925	13,351,656	17,698,779	661,635	6,765,661	197,432	3,417,234	23,642	27,402	14,234,365	27,909,076
1926	13,928,810	17,992,036	803,175	6,085,353	161,289	3,412,553	54,731	60,755	14,948,005	27,550,697
1927	14,954,690	19,566,926	972,247	6,570,489	214,518	3,473,199	47,715	57,456	16,189,350	29,668,070
1928	15,635,339	20,265,931	1,166,789	7,134,422	258,249	4,290,792	50,484	73,197	17,110,861	31,764,342
1929	17,062,355	22,196,333	1,316,438	7,152,185	218,249	4,321,364	75,247	100,700	18,672,289	33,770,582
1930	18,135,844	22,855,352	1,338,530	6,473,136	180,731	3,648,717	67,292	87,870	19,722,397	33,065,075
1931	17,490,406	21,821,169	1,359,610	5,963,651	175,673	3,303,935	64,431	82,003	19,090,111	31,170,785
1932	18,627,406	23,942,948	1,619,671	7,044,774	258,971	4,156,334	73,180	92,267	20,579,228	35,236,323
1933	21,119,623	27,593,329	1,796,231	7,874,981	334,900	5,521,416	71,899	92,670	23,322,653	41,082,396

The post office life insurance was put into effect in October, 1916, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the middle and lower classes of people. It consists of the

whole, endowment and infantile insurance, and is handled at the post offices, the result of the work being shown in the following figures:—

	New contracts		Renewals	
	Number	Sums insured	Number	Sums insured
1928	2,502,585	369,607,993	97,080	12,808,561
1929	2,157,554	355,829,271	104,827	14,027,873
1930	2,434,292	357,792,091	131,351	17,871,493
1931	2,800,819	388,533,808	166,531	22,318,260
1932	2,888,356	371,027,787	117,421	23,628,101

CHIEF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1933

			(Unit: ¥ 1,000)		
Companies	Capital	Contracts	Companies	Capital	Co. tracts
Aikoku	525	174,137	Nisshin	2,000	160,096
Katakura	2,000	89,945	Showa	2,000	85,593
Yasuda	300	339,093	Nippon	3,000	1,125
Kokka-chohei	1,000	52,534	Nihon Ishi-kyosai	500	92,918
Ninja	2,000	184,729	Nihon Kyoritsu	2,000	42,178
Sumitomo	1,500	169,470	Nihon Kyoiku	300	10,020
Daiichi	200	107,199	Nihon Chohei	250	144,619
Daiichi-Chohei	2,500	346,830	Nikka	5,000	192,428
Taihei	1,000	107,527	Fuji	500	35,089
Taiyo	1,000	94,336	Fukutoku	1,000	103,144
Daido	300	281,453	Fukuju	1,000	40,791
Taisho	500	66,629	Fukoku-chohei	3,000	205,727
Chiyoda	360	1,034,980	Mitsui	2,000	210,200
Teikoku	1,000	670,795	Meiji	2,000	935,078
Tokiwa	1,000	55,274	Yurin	300	131,732
Toyo	2,000	128,893	Yokohama	1,000	52,392

The Companies of Japan

At the end of 1933 Japan had 71,196 companies established under the Corporation Law of Japan, against 65,041 for 1932, showing an increase of 6,155(9.5%). The following figures will show the number of companies in Japan for 1924—1933:—

Year	No of companies
1924	33,567
1925	34,345
1926	36,068
1927	38,516
1928	41,702
1929	46,692
1930	51,910
1931	57,226
1932	65,041
1933	71,196

During the ten years the number of companies in Japan recorded an increase of 37,629 or 112%. According to the organization, the companies for 1934 consist of 12,344(17%) unlimited, 38,038(54%) partnership, 20,767(29%) limited joint stock, 43 limited partnership and 4 mutual, companies showing an increase of 1,419(13%), 3,979 (11.7%), 757(3.7%) and 4, respectively, for the first three categories, though the number of mutual companies decreased by 4, when compared with those of 1932.

The following figures will show the number of companies according to the amount of capitals for 1933:—

Amount of capital	No of companies	Percentage
Less than ¥ 50,000	50,626	71.1
Between 100,000— 500,000	9,065	12.7
Between 50,000— 100,000	6,699	9.3
Between 1,000,000— 5,000,000	2,198	3.1
Between 500,000— 1,000,000	1,995	2.8
Over 10,000,000	405	0.6
Between 5,000,000—10,000,000	308	0.4
Total	71,196	100.0

A comparison with the figures of 1932 shows an increase of 6,086(10%) for companies capitalized at less than ¥50,000 but no more than 69(1%) for those of capitals amounting over ¥500,000.

According to the lines of business, the companies are classified as follows:—

Kind of companies	No of companies	Percentage
Commerce	38,850	55%
Industry	24,717	35
Transportation	5,338	7.1
Agriculture	1,548	2
Mining	427	0.5
Fishery	316	0.4
Total	71,196	100.0

It has to be understood that commercial companies include those for selling, storage, financing, insurance, etc. The following figures will show the index for the different companies, the number for 1923 being taken as 100:—

Year	Agriculture	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Commerce	Transportation
1923	100	100	100	100	100	100
1924	106	104	105	103	106	106
1925	109	86	93	103	111	106
1926	107	97	100	107	117	117
1927	114	108	104	112	125	135
1928	114	111	106	119	137	154
1929	122	119	113	129	156	175
1930	130	125	107	142	177	191
1931	151	130	109	155	197	204
1932	206	136	111	176	226	216
1933	232	139	122	192	248	227

The total capitals of the companies for 1933 amounted to ¥19,960,318,207 against ¥19,484,540,099, showing an increase of ¥475,778,108(2.4%). Here we give the amounts of capitals for 1923—1933:—

Year	Amount of capital (in 1,000)	Index
1923	¥ 15,547,536	100
1924	16,140,838	104

The Companies of Japan

1925	16,464,200	106
1926	17,633,526	113
1927	18,386,355	118
1928	18,968,865	122
1929	19,666,107	126
1930	19,633,761	126
1931	19,551,544	126
1932	19,484,540	125
1933	19,960,318	128

While the average capital for the companies was ¥204,155 for 1923, that for 1933 amounted to ¥280,357 showing an increase of ¥76,202, though it witnessed a decrease of ¥19,216 when compared with the average amount of capitals for 1932.

The total capitals of the companies for 1933 were shared by different kinds, according to their organization, as follows:—

Kind of companies	Amount of capital	Percentage
Unlimited partnership	¥ 1,167,953,595	5.9%
Partnership	1,033,015,258	5.2
Limited joint stock	17,748,038,474	88.9
Limited partnership	8,060,880	—
Mutual	3,250,000	—
Total	19,960,318,207	100.0

Or, according to the lines of business, the total capitals are distributed as follows:—

Kind of companies	Capitals	Percentage
Commerce	¥ 8,350,747,964	41.8%
Industry	8,008,172,269	40.1
Transportation	2,308,643,012	11.6
Mining	975,954,664	4.9
Agriculture	172,668,571	0.9
Fishery	144,111,727	0.7
Total	19,960,318,207	100.0

The average amount of capital for each kind of companies is shown in the following figures:—

Kind of companies	Average amount of capital
Agriculture	¥ 111,555
Fishery	456,049
Mining	2,285,608
Industry	323,994
Commerce	214,948
Transportation	432,492

The total paid-up capitals at the end of 1933 amounted to ¥14,546,789,496 or an increase of ¥500,185,479(3.6%) over those of 1932, and they were shared by the different kinds of companies as follows:—

Kind of companies	Amount of capital	Percentage
Joint-stock	¥ 12,338,632,293	84.8%
Unlimited Partnership	1,167,953,595	8.0
Partnership	1,033,015,258	7.1
Limited partnership	5,938,350	0.1
Mutual	1,250,000	—
Total	14,546,789,496	100.0

The net profits for 1933 totalled ¥1,092,033,665, the average of ¥15,338 for a company, showing an increase of ¥261,711,552(31.5%) and ¥2,572(21%), respectively, over those for 1932, while the net loss amounted to ¥138,608,444 with the average of ¥1,947, showing a decrease of ¥63,009,062(31.3%) and ¥1,153(37.2%) respectively, when compared with those of 1932.

The Factories of Japan

The number of factories in Japan, which was 31,717 in 1914, increased to 43,949 in the post-war year, 1918. It gradually increased to 49,161 in 1925, 62,234 in 1931, 67,318 in 1932 and 71,940 at the end of 1933.

According to the numbers of the operatives, these factories are divided as follows:—

Over	No of operatives less than	No of factories
5	30	61,569(85.5%)
"	30	7,902(10.6 ..)
"	100	1,474(2.1 ..)
"	200	1,295(1.8 ..)
Total		71,940(100.0 ..)

The factories are distributed among dif-

ferent lines of business as follows:—

	No of factories
Spinning	22,180(30.8%)
Metal ware	5,542(7.6 ..)
Machinery	7,850(10.9 ..)
Ceramics	3,355(4.9 ..)
Chemistry	4,013(5.6 ..)
Sawing & wooden ware	5,973(8.3 ..)
Printing & bookbinding	3,049(4.2 ..)
Foodstuff	12,848(17.8 ..)
Gas & electricity	556(0.8 ..)
Others	6,554(9.1 ..)
Total	71,940(100.0 ..)

The following figures will show the number of factories for each line of business according to the number of operatives employed at the end of 1933:—

Kind of Factories	Factories employing 5-30 operatives	Factories employing 30-100 operative	Factories employing 100-200 operatives	Factories employing over 200 operatives	Total
Spinning	17,353	3,252	765	810	22,180
Metal ware	4,849	541	79	73	5,542
Machinery	6,735	817	151	147	7,850
Ceramics	2,828	407	77	43	3,355
Chemistry	3,010	751	140	112	4,013
Sawing and wooden ware	5,561	369	36	7	5,973
Printing and bookbinding	2,698	285	44	22	3,049
Foodstuff	12,137	617	82	32	12,868
Gas and electricity	512	31	8	5	556
Others	5,886	532	92	44	6,554
Total	61,569	7,602	1,474	1,295	71,940

At the end of 1933 the operatives numbered 1,901,091, of which men were 967,659 and women 933,432, against 1,733,511 operatives including 846,307 men and 887,204 women of 1932, showing an increase

of 167,580 operatives, with 121,352 men and 46,228 women. Below we give the number of operatives employed in factories of different lines of business in 1933:—

Kind of Factories	Factories employing 5-30 operatives	Factories employing 30-100 operatives	Factories employing 100-200 operatives	Factories employing over 200 operatives	Total
Spinning	174,584	169,994	103,161	459,892	907,631
Metal ware	46,756	25,918	10,784	42,194	125,652
Machinery	63,210	39,755	21,008	125,350	249,323
Ceramics	23,301	19,935	10,965	16,994	71,195

The Factories of Japan

Chemistry	30,917	37,808	19,845	75,136	163,706
Sawing and wooden ware	42,932	16,460	4,904	2,143	66,439
Printing and bookbinding	24,675	13,510	6,082	9,412	53,679
Foodstuff	94,614	27,140	10,158	10,325	142,237
Gas and electricity	4,371	1,727	924	1,298	8,320
Others	50,807	26,306	13,108	22,688	112,909
Total	556,167	378,553	200,939	765,432	1,901,091

The following figures will show the number of men and women operatives employed

in the companies, according to different lines of business :—

Kind of Factories	Men-operatives	Women-operatives	Total
Spinning	170,581	737,050	907,631
Metal ware	115,602	10,050	125,652
Machinery	228,540	20,783	249,323
Ceramics	57,930	13,265	71,195
Chemistry	106,272	57,434	163,706
Sawing and wooden ware	60,815	5,624	66,439
Printing and bookbinding	47,531	6,148	53,679
Foodstuff	117,638	24,599	142,237
Gas and electricity	8,257	63	8,320
Others	54,493	58,416	112,909
Total	967,659	933,432	1,901,091

The distribution of operatives according

to age is shown in the following figures :—

Kind of Factories	Under 16 years	Above 16 and under 50 years	Above 50 years	Total
Spinning	149,716	749,481	8,434	907,631
Metal ware	2,782	119,718	3,152	125,652
Machinery	9,559	233,951	5,813	249,323
Ceramics	2,556	65,371	3,268	71,195
Chemistry	7,259	152,185	4,262	163,706
Sawing and wooden ware	1,839	62,145	2,455	66,439
Printing and bookbinding	2,389	50,128	1,162	53,679
Foodstuff	2,421	135,868	3,948	142,237
Gas and electricity	5	8,003	312	8,320
Others	7,199	103,298	2,412	112,909
Total	185,725	1,680,148	35,218	1,901,091

At the end of 1933, the factories where motors were used, numbered 61,203, using the total number of 286,790 motors, of which 262,674(91.6%) were in operation, the rest being suspended. Compared with the motors used in 1932, there was an increase of 48,415 motors (22.6%) in 1933, the total motors in operation in 1933 being distributed among the factories as follows :—

Kind of Factories	No of motors
Spinning	74,289
Metal ware	20,679
Machinery	37,723
Ceramics	8,033
Chemistry	69,157
Sawing & wooden ware	8,603
Printing & bookbinding	8,831
Foodstuff	22,810
Gas & electricity	3,760
Others	8,789
Total	262,674

The Factories of Japan

The products of all the factories amounted to ¥7,871,364,449 in 1933 against ¥5,982,469,438 in 1932, the share of each kind of industry being shown in the following figures:—

Kind of Factories	Products in value
Spinning	2,914,155,543 ¥
Metal ware	878,691,466
Machinery	888,195,312
Ceramics	220,743,275
Chemistry	1,288,083,758
Sawing and wooden ware	189,520,774
Printing and bookbinding	181,588,701
Foodstuff	1,017,037,406
Gas and electricity	14,577,854
Others	278,770,360
Total	7,871,364,449

Amounts of Products, 1933

	¥
Spinning industry	2,914,155,543
Filature	510,165,622
Raw silk	499,192,803
Dupion silk	10,967,474
Others	5,345
Spinning	981,873,839
Cotton	727,959,325
Silk	69,465,182
Jute	1,387,5
Hemp	17,931,389
Wool	166,321,068
Thread-twisting	34,455,513
Cotton	15,915,664
Silk	14,006,258
Other twists	4,533,591
Fabrics	1,075,456,926
Cotton	569,708,368
Silk	208,603,255
Mixture, cotton & silk	6,636,081
Hemp & hemp mixture	15,403,370
Woollen & woollen mixture	177,096,362
Artificial silk & mixture thereof	87,276,246
Others	733,244
Hosiery	62,878,946
Unmanufactured	12,810,427
Manufactured	50,068,519
Hemp plaits	3,196,519
Other plaits	6,945,333
Floss silk	206,948

	¥
Ginning	26,768,119
Embroidery	473,283
Drawnwork & lacework	3,497,216
Felt	2,783,337
Other spinning	6,619,189
Dyeing, refining, bleaching, etc.	198,834,753
Dyeing in thread (refining & bleaching included)	18,525,865
Dyeing by machine	48,657,799
Other dyeing	18,623,903
Plain dyeing (dappling included)	73,085,813
Refining, bleaching, etc.	44,941,373
Metal ware	878,691,466
Metal refining & material-making	564,293,439
Iron	361,257,296
Copper	86,619,751
Zinc	13,061,357
Lead	6,622,718
Aluminium	17,162,400
Tin	3,078,356
Metal tungsten	2,683,191
Antimony	11,000
Bronze	21,553,600
Other alloys	26,140,528
Other metal-refining & material-making	26,103,242
Metal-casting	75,596,278
Pig iron	52,307,887
Iron capable of being wrought	9,486,156
Steel	4,812,205
Other metals	8,990,030
Metal manufacturing except metal casting	169,319,621
Bolts, nuts, washers & rivets	13,380,544
Nails	14,358,893
Needles	2,004,284
Chains	6,504,007
Steel ropes	11,614,224
Springs	3,874,530
Metal nets	5,894,564
Tin cans	25,763,996
Other metal plates	14,997,012
Metal materials for building & fitting	4,805,274
Fittings & furniture	12,568,491
Materials for building bridges & iron towers	22,652,218
Metal vessels	13,133,712
Nibs	1,796,164
Razors, table-knives, forks, spoons, etc.	1,260,900
Umbrella-ribs	810,182

The Factories of Japan

	¥		¥
Toys	1,710,851	research	4,116,787
Metal articles other than cast	12,189,775	Surgical instruments	3,203,959
Metal plating or coating	69,482,128	Surveying implements & map-drawing instruments	817,204
Zinc	64,825,314	Calculating machines, registers, typewriters & other office machines	2,429,481
Nickel	2,710,704	Cameras, magic-lantern apparatus, movie camera, etc.	3,010,637
Others	1,946,110	Apparatus for chandeliers, etc.	37,998,175
Machinery & implements	888,195,312	Bulbs	32,888,331
Steam boilers	8,923,363	Other articles	5,109,844
Gas generators	1,481,689	Optical instruments	6,436,640
Prime movers	22,874,142	Spectacles	138,160
Steam engines & turbines	158,326	Musical instruments	5,539,649
Diesel engines	21,471,840	Gramophones	12,902,253
Water-wheels	1,243,976	Ordnance, projectiles, arms, etc.	25,066,897
Electric machinery & apparatus	84,294,772	Vehicles	133,972,475
Insulated electric wire & cable	67,638,800	Railway & track cars	32,605,592
Wireless & wire telegraphic apparatus	31,345,833	Motor-cars	66,350,465
Batteries	13,821,029	Bicycles, etc.	33,046,127
Machinery & apparatus for agriculture	7,758,519	Others	1,968,291
Machinery & apparatus for engineering & building	4,012,945	Shipbuilding	118,403,218
Mining, dressing & refining machinery	7,617,539	Steel ships	112,776,657
Spinning machinery	48,106,262	Others	5,626,516
For spinning	14,544,236	Rigging	151,414
For weaving	12,788,176	Aeronautical articles	—
For dyeing	1,056,165	Safes	2,027,444
For adjusting cloth	2,990,142	Gas-fittings	1,166,255
For hosiery	1,003,004	Water-fittings	1,028,009
For other spinning machines	15,724,532	Valves, cocks, etc. (including the metal-coated)	3,892,345
Machinery & apparatus for construction	25,779,728	Cog-wheels, wheels, axles, bearing, etc.	10,745,955
Ceramic machinery & apparatus	1,971,149	Other instruments	107,928,592
Paper mill machinery & apparatus	1,855,519	Ceramic industry	220,743,275
Chemical industry machinery & apparatus	14,277,914	Pottery	35,842,149
Food-industry machinery & apparatus	5,922,100	Glass & glass ware	54,018,025
Printing & bookbinding machinery & apparatus	5,816,948	Bricks & refractory articles	14,126,611
Other manufacturing machinery & apparatus	6,620,771	Roof-tiles	6,445,630
Lifts	1,126,605	Cement	82,018,555
Cranes	4,164,176	Cement manufactures	6,276,698
Pumps	8,608,025	Lime	4,170,492
Hydraulic press, blowers, air press, etc.	4,138,609	Enamelled ware	12,324,697
Meters & gauges	11,220,013	Other ceramic articles	829,551
Thermometers	1,031,255	Porcelain painting	4,690,867
Electric meters	4,762,419	Chemical industry	1,288,063,753
Other meters	5,426,339	Medicine	76,273,525
Clocks & watches	8,496,139	Chemicals	158,736,441
Electric clocks	224,807	Soda ash	28,416,695
Others	8,271,332		
Instruments for test, inspection & scientific			

The Factories of Japan

	¥		¥
Iodine	773,208	Wooden manufactures	73,554,536
Yellow & red sulphur	791,394	Fittings & furniture	15,739,699
Other chemicals	128,755,144	Chests, barrels etc. for packing	32,323,451
Dyestuffs & mediums	46,640,336	Wooden pipe	3,337,995
Natural dyestuffs	16,666	Cork manufactures	3,340,061
Synthetic dyestuffs & mediums	43,000,929	Other wooden articles	18,813,330
Sulphide dyes	3,622,741	Printing & Bookbinding	181,588,701
Tannin extracts	34,800	Printing	174,398,323
Artificial perfumery	2,139,449	Bookbinding	7,190,378
Paints & paint manufactures	57,768,495	Food industry	1,017,037,406
Lacquer juice	692,006	Brewing industry	495,916,104
Others including face-paints	57,076,489	Saké (Japanese liquor)	317,219,904
Soap & other toilet articles	71,471,169	Beer	96,538,751
Firing articles & flammables	14,871,302	Foreign liquor	1,528,912
Mineral oil	75,517,572	Shoyu (soy), miso (bean-paste) & vinegar	80,628,537
Coal-tar, etc.	1,602,303	Refreshing drink	9,865,504
Petroleum, etc.	73,915,269	Sauce, catchup, etc.	3,289,595
Vegetable oil	66,622,933	Flour	142,277,518
Camphor	6,861,464	Starch	4,692,729
Menthol	6,244,315	Sugar	123,835,455
Other vegetable volatile oil	432,396	Confectionery, bread, amé (rice-jelly)	88,549,490
Animal fat	4,884,400	Canned food	35,668,650
Fil oil	3,030,178	Dairy products	19,708,013
Grease	1,854,222	Marine products	20,328,321
Vegetable wax	1,423,921	Tea	13,395,193
Wax-candles	4,156,303	Refrigeration	12,088,674
Manufactured oil	19,398,412	Vermicelli	5,118,670
Rubber manufactures	100,489,637	Other food stuffs	42,353,490
Phenol resin	3,132,861	Gas & electricity	14,577,854
Gramophone records	2,736,468	Gas	14,577,854
Pulp	664,632	Electricity	—
Paper	175,677,118	Other industries	278,770,360
Celluloid	24,180,148	Paper manufactures	35,294,849
Plain	17,554,910	Bamboo manufactures	1,858,279
Manufactures	6,625,238	Wicker manufactures	281,717
Artificial silk yarn	102,950,725	Rattan manufactures	578,764
Films, dry-plates	3,651,239	Other vine & stem manufactures	159,378
Fertilizer	184,779,700	Mats for "tatami"	86,400
Vegetable	2,268,152	Mats, figured matting, etc.	1,536,948
Animal	4,087,261	Straw & hemp-palm manufactures	2,490,527
Mineral & composite	178,424,267	Wheat-straw & wood-shaving manufactures	1,358,318
Leather	24,899,669	Leather manufactures	17,293,567
Furs, refined	696,098	Buttons	3,850,112
Paste	4,804,164	Bone, horn, hoof, tusk, shell manufactures	572,937
Polishing stuff & manufactures	2,696,245	Vacuum bottles	567,019
Carbon manufactures	3,184,680	Artificial pearls	1,110,675
Other chemicals	40,063,138		
Sawing & wooden manufactures	189,520,774		
Sawing	115,966,238		

The Factories of Japan

	¥		¥
Brushes & brush manufactures	3,594,092	Matches	11,146,059
Lacquer ware	977,262	Foils	5,312,236
Cotton, hemp rope, nets, & other manufactures	17,189,021	"Fudé" (Japanese brush pens)	36,450
Sewing & tailoring articles	80,001,725	Fountain pens	2,172,827
Hats, caps & bonnets	14,946,708	Pencils & crayons	4,585,837
Felt	10,956,489	Japanese umbrellas	124,936
Others	3,990,219	Foreign umbrellas	211,012
Water-proof cloths	6,811,666	"Geta" (clogs)	11,877,499
Surgical instruments	5,411,272	Stone manufactures	4,009,831
Asbestos manufactures	6,343,944	Other manufactures	36,980,492
		Total	7,871,364,449

Office Staff, 1933

	Officials & Engineers			Clerks		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Spinning	30,223	4,539	34,762	23,051	288,191	311,242
Metal ware	11,626	482	12,108	115,602	10,050	125,622
Machinery	30,275	1,723	31,998	228,540	20,783	249,323
Ceramics	5,110	257	5,367	57,930	13,285	71,195
Chemical industry	18,320	747	19,067	106,272	57,434	163,706
Sawing & wooden ware	6,168	129	6,297	60,815	5,624	66,439
Printing & bookbinding	8,233	423	8,656	47,531	6,143	53,679
Foodstuffs	16,797	537	17,334	117,638	24,599	142,237
Other industry	6,835	537	7,369	54,493	58,416	112,909
Total	133,587	9,374	142,961	811,877	484,525	1,296,402

The Production of Machinery and Implements

Our production of machinery and implements for 1933 amounted to ¥888,195,312 in value showing an increase of 289 million yen over those for 1932; the contributions of different factories, according to the numbers of their operatives, shown below:—

Machinery		Value
No of operatives		
5 to	10	41,342,818 ¥
10 to	15	24,624,273
15 to	30	39,040,496
30 to	50	59,429,336
50 to	100	64,107,244
100 to	200	86,535,362
200 to	500	151,436,237
500 to	1000	92,014,288

Over 1,000	309,665,888
Total	888,195,312

The production of the principal pieces of machinery in Japan is summerized below.

Boiler: Our production of boilers, including water vascular, cast-iron and other boilers, with their parts and accessories, amounted in value to 11 million yen in 1933. This indicates that the machinery industry of Japan was almost ten times as much in 1933 as that of 1924, when we produced no more than 1.3 millions. The production rose to 3 millions in 1928 and to 5 millions in 1929; the amounts for the later years being shown below:—

Year	Water vascular		Caston iron		Others		Parts & accessories	Total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
1929	179 No	2,375,285 ¥	295 No	42,032 ¥	1,529 No	1,968,705 ¥	1,264,520 ¥	5,649,982 ¥
1930	143	2,588,598	374	249,798	844	1,047,479	1,283,363	5,169,731
1931	86	2,396,834	89	50,330	1,180	1,197,505	2,724,523	6,369,190
1932	86	1,185,444	264	178,000	1,257	2,384,306	701,659	4,449,409
1933	120	2,071,541	261	217,976	2,020	5,617,207	3,647,849	11,554,573

Gas generator: Gas genrators, which amounted in value to 328 thousand yen in 1924, rose to 471 thousand yen in the following year. But their production fell gradually to 106 thousand yen in 1929, after which they were on the increase, and in 1933 they reached 1.2 millions against 586 thousands in 1932, or more than ten times as much as the production for 1929:

Year	Value
1929	106,443 ¥
1930	952,585
1931	727,929

1932	586,440
1933	1,210,160

Prime mover: Our imports of internal combustion engines in 1934 amounted to 158,219 cwts valued at ¥20,777,828 against 62,082 cwts valued at ¥16,147,618 in 1933, Formerly Japan depended upon the imports of such machinery, but she is almost self-supplying now. Our production of prime movers, which include steam-engines, steam-turbines and internal combustion engines, amounted in 1933 to 59,365 thousand yen, all inclusive, of which the internal combustion engines covered no less than 48,147

The Production of Machinery and Implements

thousands. This total amount was no less than four times as much in value as in the post-seismic year of 1924, when it was 14 million yen, showing a gradual increase ever since:—

Prime Movers, 1933		
	Quantity	Value
Steam engine	162 No	580,519 ¥
Steam turbine	51	7,269,146
Internal combustion engine		
Gas engine	142	116,780
Light oil engine	5,546	22,360,597
Petroleum engine	17,229	4,049,818
Heavy oil engine	3,961	11,420,068
Total		48,147,263
Water wheel		
Turbine	91	183,073
Pekon	57	318,189
Total		501,265
Parts & accessories		2,867,389
Total		59,365,582

Electric machine & equipment: In 1933 Japan turned out 58 thousand dynamos valued at 7.7 million yen and 195 thousand electric generators valued at 21.5 million yen, against 9 thousand dynamos of 4.6 million yen and 99 thousand generators of 9.8 million yen in 1932. The output of batteries amounted to 11 million yen in 1933, which included 358 thousand storage batteries valued at 4.8 million yen and 41,729 thousand dry batteries valued at 6.6 million yen. This will show what great progress Japan has made in the industry of electric machines in a short space of time, for these articles are of comparatively recent introduction. Japan can now produce electric articles of almost any kind, the following figure showing the output of some of the principal electric machines and equipments:—

Electric Machines, 1933		
Item	Quantity	Value
Dynamo	58,600 No	7,720,547 ¥

Electric generator	195,005	21,553,794
Revolving converter	1,269	1,470,000
Cycling transformer	3	14,006
Current transformer	324,167	9,979,642
Current regulator	1,097	278,657
Electric fan	46,041	866,070
Electric heater	733,819	1,415,757
Insulated electric wire	—	39,487,609
Cable	—	17,850,301
Wireless apparatus	—	19,298,426
Wire-system apparatus	—	7,696,588
Battery		11,456,635
Storage battery	358,871	4,819,757
Dry battery	41,729,522	6,636,828
Others		39,175,923
Total		189,717,598

Japan's imports of dynamos and electric motors amounted in 1934 to 552,962 cwts valued at ¥1,223,864 against 493,357 cwts valued at ¥1,734,165 in 1933, while those of transformers for 1933 were 19,184 cwts of ¥64,671, which increased to 38,358 cwts of ¥85,493 in 1934.

Spinning & weaving machine: In the post-seismic year, Japan produced 17 million yen worth of machines for spinning, weaving and dyeing, (excepting bobbins). The production increased every year keeping pace with the progress Japan has made in her textile industry, which naturally increased the demands, at home and abroad, for textiles of all kinds, as shown below:—

Manufactures of Textile Machinery

Year	Value
1924	17,518,680 ¥
1925	19,360,226
1926	18,883,435
1927	21,344,424
1928	23,804,281
1929	30,658,863
1930	21,221,689
1931	22,756,086
1932	27,478,898
1933	44,151,201

The production of textile machines for the year 1933 included the following different kinds of machines:—

Different Textile Machines, 1933	
Kind	Value
Spinning machine	12,237,709 ¥
Weaving machine	8,532,137
Dyeing machine	735,081
Adjuster & regulator	2,019,051
Hosiery machine	899,755
Other machines	4,031,695
Parts & accessories	15,695,773
Total	44,151,201

Ceramic machine: Our production of ceramic machines, which amounted to 937 thousand yen in 1924, went up to 1,373 thousand yen in 1925, only to fall back to 997 thousands in 1926, though it rose again in the subsequent years, the products going up to 2.7 million yen in 1929, and rapidly to 4.3 millions in 1933 against 1.0 million in 1932:—

Ceramic Machines	
Year	Value
1929	2,774,032 ¥
1930	1,387,210
1931	709,668
1932	1,044,278
1933	4,351,629

Paper-making machine: According to the official report of the Japanese Government, Japan imported 329 cwts of paper-making machines valued at ¥ 37,030 in 1932, which amount decreased to 168 cwts of ¥ 9,715 in 1933, but no imports of paper-making machines are recorded for 1934, as Japan is self-supplying in this line of industry.

Our products of paper-making machines amounted in value to 1.3 million yen in 1924. The amount showed little increase

for several years, but, on the contrary, it showed a falling tendency, though it made a sudden rise in 1933, as seen below:—

Paper-making Machines	
Year	Value
1929	1,409,687 ¥
1930	957,295
1931	695,861
1932	509,207
1933	1,642,611

Printing and book-binding machine and printing type: Until a few years ago, Japan imported printing machines and book-binding machines, but their imports have been decreasing year after year. In 1932, for instance, Japan imported 321,204 lbs of printing machines valued at ¥ 291,125, which fell off to 143,799 lbs valued at ¥ 244,876. But, on the contrary, our exports of printing machines increased year after year, as shown below:—

Exports of Printing Machines		
Year	Quantity	Value
1932	730,557 lbs	371,505 ¥
1933	1,388,024	900,064
1934	1,757,853	1,127,529

This is of course due to the progress that Japan has made in her machinery industry. Her products of printing and book-binding machines amounted to 3.2 million yen in 1924, the figure went to 4.0 millions in 1927 and to 7.0 millions in 1929, which was their record figure, though a larger figure is expected for 1934. The output* of printing and book-binding machines for 1933 was 6.9 million yen, which is twice as much as that for 1924.

The production of printing types made no less progress during the same period of time, for their output amounted to ¥ 1.1

million yen in 1924, that for 1933 being 2.0 millions :

Printing and Book-binding Machines
& Printing Types

Year	Printing & Book-binding Machines	Printing Types
1929	7,076,059 ¥	2,691,617 ¥
1930	6,006,567	1,903,982
1931	5,320,524	2,462,696
1932	6,615,661	1,855,639
1933	6,992,743	2,085,210

Lift & Crane: In 1933 Japan manufactured 614 lifts, which were valued at

¥ 1,238,638, against 691 lifts valued at ¥ 1,509,437 in 1932, while the cranes manufactured in 1933 numbered 1,278 valued at ¥ 5,400,508 against 637 valued at ¥ 2,303,674 in 1932. Possible because the demands for these equipments are in a way limited, their industry may be said to have made little progress, though it must be admitted that while Japan depended formerly upon foreign supplies of these articles, she can now meet all her demands with her own manufactures:—

Products of Lifts & Cranes

Year	Lifts		Cranes	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	502 No	1,408,330 ¥	2,538 No	4,053,238 ¥
1930	815	1,800,499	3,138	5,944,206
1931	519	1,502,850	396	1,828,835
1932	691	1,509,437	637	2,303,674
1933	614	1,238,638	1,278	5,400,508

Watch and clock: According to the official report, Japan imported ¥ 2,795,902 of watches in 1934, against ¥ 2,244,698 in 1933 and ¥ 2,996,630 in 1932, showing an increase of ¥ 551,204 over those of 1933 but a fall of ¥ 200,728 over those of 1932, the particulars of watch imports for 1934 being given below:—

Imports of Watches, 1934

Watches	19,695 No	528,929 ¥
With gold or platinum case	334	29,676
With silver or gilt case	984	39,949
Others	18,377	459,304
Parts of watches		2,154,838
Movements	59,533	776,057
Others		1,378,781
Other clocks & parts		112,135
Total		2,795,902

Japan's turnout of watches and clocks, which was 6.3 million yen in the post-seismic year, may be said to have made little

progress so far as the output in value is concerned, for we have only 8.3 million yen for 1933; but their industry itself has made wonderful improvement, so that Japan falls behind no other countries in the world in the manufacture of watches and our products compare most favorably with any other country's make. Our exports of watches have reached considerable amounts, though their exact figures are not available. The following figures will give the products of watches and clocks of Japan, 1933:—

Products of Watches & Clocks, 1933

Kind	Quantity	Value
Electric clocks	7,654 No	240,388 ¥
Table clocks	1,279,467	2,047,417
Wall clocks	514,626	2,122,065
Watches & wrist watches	153,247	794,183
Parts	—	3,160,690
Total	—	8,364,743

Gauge & Meter: The gauges and meters

The Production of Machinery and Implements

including measure, dry measure, scales, gas-meter, water-meter, etc., amounted to 7.9 million yen in 1924. The 7 million yen mark was kept for two succeeding years, and the production rose to 9 millions in 1927. The year, 1929, witnessed the record amount of 11.3 millions, which fell off in the three following years, though the out-turn of the gauges and meters was 15.5 millions in 1933 :—

Item	Quantity	Value
Measure for weight	1,306,909 No	3,692,690
for length	9,665,208	869,294
for volume	595,675	298,1000

Thermometers

Year	Thermometer		Clinical thermometer	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	732,099 No	425,584 ¥	912,172 No	795,286
1930	745,307	381,415	1,046,500	840,566
1931	676,743	310,924	1,237,192	777,377
1932	511,786	273,356	1,338,889	883,335
1933	750,742	431,194	1,518,544	839,161

Musical instrument: The number of pianos manufactured in 1933 was 5,154 valued at ¥ 2,325,781 against 4,000 valued at ¥ 1,907,456 for 1932, showing an increase of 1,154 in number and ¥ 418,225 in value, while the organs amounted in 1933 to 15,306 in number and ¥ 961,622 in value, which show an increase of 1,628 in number and ¥ 46,671 in value when compared with the output of 13,677 valued at ¥ 914,951 for 1932. The total output of musical instruments for 1933 was ¥ 4,804,458 against ¥ 3,868,974 for 1932. Our production of musical instruments, 1933, follows :—

Item	Quantity	Value
Piano	5,154 No	2,325,781 ¥

Gas-meter	146,659	2,042,099
Water-meter	242,450	1,391,487
Electric meter	439,268	1,391,487
Parts & accessories	—	467,937
Total	—	1,577,174

Thermometers manufactured in 1929 numbered 732,099 valued at ¥ 425,584, which figures remained almost stationary, and in 1933 their output was 750,742 in number and ¥ 431,194 in value, while the products of clinical thermometers numbered 912,172 valued at ¥ 795,286 in value in 1929, showing a little improvement in 1933, when our output of clinical thermometers was 1,518,544 in number and ¥ 839,161 in value :—

Organ	15,306	961,622
Violin, mandolin & guitar	—	96,027
Others	—	1,421,028
Total	—	4,804,458

We used to import musical instruments in large quantities, but in this branch of industry also Japan made such progress that while the imports are decreasing in quantity as well as in value, our exports of musical instruments increase with a rapid pace, their total exports being ¥ 465,919 in 1934 against ¥ 435,451 in 1933 and ¥ 189,672 in 1932.

Opticals: A remarkable progress is seen also in the exportation of Japan's spectacles, which amounted to 12,788,982 in number valued at ¥ 1,451,375 in 1934 recording

a great increase of 4,083,955 in number and ¥ 454,210 in value over those of 1933 and of 8,434,736 in number and ¥ 1,038,466 in value over those of 1932.

Our output of spectacles amounted to 417,696 in number valued at ¥126,050 in 1933 against 494,973 spectacles of ¥360,094 in value, showing an increase of 12,723 in

number, but a decrease of ¥ 234,044 in value. The products of microscopes, telescopes and field-glasses amounted to 3,723, 5,729 and 21,589 in number and ¥261,727, ¥1,433,169 and ¥3,304,088 in value, respectively. The output of optics in value, 1929-1933, are shown below :—

Year	Spectacles	Optics		
		Microscopes	Telescopes	Field-glasses
1929	260,098 ¥	49,562 ¥	18,118 ¥	193,163 ¥
1930	317,550	94,172	16,470	2,955,886
1931	230,338	72,076	20,865	98,741
1932	360,409	54,750	182,302	227,325
1933	126,050	261,727	1,433,169	3,304,068

Passenger car & locomotive: The building of passenger cars including freight cars has been decreasing in the last few years. In the post-seismic year, namely, 1924, the passenger cars numbered 5 thousand valued at 19,577 thousand yen while their construction in 1933 amounted to no more than 1.4 thousands valued at 7,998 thousand yen ; i. e., little more than one fourth both

in number and in value. No better record is seen in the manufacture of locomotives, of which 167 were constructed in 1933, valued at 6.270 thousand yen against 243 of 13,921 thousand yen for 1924. In both cases the figures decreased year after year, though some improvement was made in 1933, as shown below :—

Manufacture of Passenger & Freight Cars & Locomotives

Year	Passenger & Freight Cars		Locomotives	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
1929	3,996 No	14,532,052 ¥	229 No	13,629,665 ¥
1930	3,831	9,306,425	233	9,400,067
1931	1,508	3,881,061	109	5,029,536
1932	1,106	3,980,922	60	2,976,606
1933	1,452	8,064,776	167	6,270,177

Postal & Telegraphic Services

The telegraphic service was first inaugurated for government services in Japan in August, 1869, the year following the Restriction in 1868 of the Imperial administration, though the public telegraph service was opened between Tokyo and Yokohama in September, the same year. Telegrams in foreign languages were handled for the first time in 1870, and the submarine cable was laid between Nagasaki and Shanghai in 1871. In 1879 Japan joined the International Telegraph Association. Wireless telegraphy, which was first studied in Japan in 1890, was installed in 1908.

In 1871, a postal service was installed from Tokyo to Osaka and also to Nagasaki, post offices being opened at Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Niigata, Hakodate, Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama and many other important cities in the Empire in the same year. Foreign mails were first handled in March, 1772, through the aid of the British, American and French post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki. An arrangement was made in 1877 for Japan to participate in the International Mail Service Treaty, the foreign post offices in Japan abolished in that year.

The air mail service was inaugurated in 1929 with the aid of the Japan Air Transport Company, which was organised in the same year.

The number of post offices, which was 180 in 1871, increased to 1,160 in 1874 and it was no less than 10,557 in 1933.

No of Post Offices			
1924	8,546	1926	8,705
1925	8,633	1927	8,916

1928	9,114	1931	9,954
1929	9,393	1932	10,208
1930	9,690	1933	10,557

There were 6,018 post offices which handled mails and telegrams, besides 1,067 minor telegraph offices.

The mail matters handled in 1871 were only 565,934, but they increased in 1907 to 1,375,123,939 despatched and 1,363,092,850 received.

The mails handled in 1932-33 numbered 8,661,181,714 in total, including 4,312,231,344 despatched and 4,348,950,370 received, against 9,136,536,848 with 4,548,404,806 despatched and 4,588,132,042 received, for 1931-32, showing a fall of 475,355,134 in total over that of 1931-32 or 1,605,834,306 when compared with the total for 1929-30.

	Mails Handled		
	Despatched	Received	Total
1929-30	5,160,261,951	5,106,754,069	10,267,016,020
1930-31	4,469,619,404	4,495,664,693	8,995,284,097
1931-32	4,548,404,806	4,588,132,042	9,136,536,848
1932-33	4,312,231,344	4,348,950,370	8,661,181,714

The total number of telegrams handled in 1932-33 numbered 112,844,644 with 110,346,289 domestic mails and 2,498,355 foreign mails, against 115,709,874 with 113,291,778 domestic and 2,418,096 foreign mails, showing an increase of 2,925,300, in total as shown below :—

	Telegrams Handled		
	Despatched	Received	Total
1929-30	63,905,977	66,507,676	130,413,653
1930-31	57,382,506	59,925,616	117,308,122
1931-32	55,507,280	57,784,498	113,291,778
1932-33	54,065,046	56,281,163	110,346,289

Postal & Telegraphic Services

Foreign	Despatched	Received	Total	1932—33	3,208,443,375
1929-30	1,294,828	1,336,570	2,631,398		
1930-31	1,183,861	1,224,974	2,408,835		
1931-32	1,193,654	1,224,442	2,418,096		
1932-33	1,254,430	1,243,925	2,498,355		

It was in 1908 that Japan had the first wireless station established at Choshi, in Chiba Prefecture, and also a wireless equipment was set up on board a T.K.K. liner. More wireless stations were established at Osesaki, Shionomisaki and Tsunojima in July the same year and at Ochiishi in December; wireless messages handled by the Japanese wireless stations, 1929-1933 being given below :

Wireless Telegrams Handled

	Domestic		Foreign	
	Despatched	Received	Despatched	Received
1929—30	379,297	282,954	49,413	23,160
1930—31	376,953	302,153	56,687	25,039
1931—32	386,989	290,59	53,929	24,097
1932—33	387,366	262,587	50,403	22,444

In 1932—33 there were 4,393 telephone exchange offices, besides 6,123 other telephone offices, in Japan, besides 857 telephone offices in Formosa, Kabafuto, Chosen, the Kwantung Province and the South Seas, while the telephone subscribers numbered 761,136 in 1932-33, against 727,914 in 1931-32, the number of telephone messages being shown in the following figures :—

Telephone Messages

1929—30	2,881,123,698
1930—31	2,992,928,336
1931—32	3,111,359,022

Radio broadcasting was first inaugurated in Japan in 1924 and there are 25 broadcasting stations in Japan with the number of subscribers as shown below :—

1930	778,948
1931	1,055,778
1932	1,320,143
1933	1,714,223

Air mail traffic was started between Tokyo and Osaka in 1925 and the Japanese navy purchased a dirigible from Italy in 1926. The Aviation Law was put into effect in 1927 and a regular passenger air-service was inaugurated in 1929. In the meantime many international flights were effected by the Japanese civilian aviators, the Asahi Shimbun (newspaper) aeroplane being the first to fly from Tokyo to Europe. The following are the chief regular air routes in Japan, besides several other minor or irregular routes :

Tokyo—Osaka	425 miles
Osaka—Fukuoka	500
Fukuoka—Urusan	240
Urusan—Heijo	210
Heijo—Shinwiju	150
Shinwiju—Dairen	240
Fukuoka—Shanghai	950
Osaka—Takamatsu	140
Takamatsu—Matsuyama	150
Tokyo—Shimoda	105
Ito—Shimoda	45
Shimoda—Numazu	74
Tokyo—Niigata	380

The Railways of Japan

It was in 1872 that the first railway in Japan was opened to traffic for the distance of 28.962 kilometers between Tokyo and Yokohama. It was followed in 1874 by the Osaka-Kobe line of 32.18 kilometers, which was extended to Kyoto in 1877. These were practically the nucleus of the present Tokai-do line running between Tokyo and Kobe, via Kyoto and Osaka, for the distance of 611.42 kilometers, which were completed in 1889. The Government encouraged private enterprises of railway construction by this time, so that the total mileage of the private railways aggregated 1,874.485 kilometers, or more than double the length of the state-owned railways extending for 886.559 kilometers by the end of 1901. At the end of 1905, the operating length of the Government railway lines reached 2,413 kilometers and that of the private railways 5,232 kilometers, totalling 7,645 kilometers.

As the result of the Russo-Japanese war, which broke out in 1904, the nationalization of railways was felt necessary and with the approval of the Imperial Diet, seventeen private lines totalling 4,547,034 kilometers were purchased by the Government in 1906. According to the report of the Imperial Railways, the total tracks reached 21,505.47 kilometers in 1929-30, showing a gain of 871.08 kilometers for 1928-29, while the state-owned lines open to traffic totalled 14,487.325 kilometers, against 14,121.290 kilometers for 1928-29, or an increase of 366.035 kilometers.

At the end of 1932-33, the state line open for traffic totalled 15,267.36 kilometers against 14,910.53 kilometers for 1931-32,

showing an increase of 356.83 kilometers, though the total length of tracks was 24,993.37 kilometers for 1932-33 against 24,583.53 kilometers 1931-32; the total length for traffic consisting of single tracks 13,134.46 kilometers, double tracks 1,919.09 kilometers, triple tracks 29,960 kilometers and quadruple tracks 183.34 kilometers. In 1933-34, the state railways were 15,579.00 kilometers or an increase of 301.64 kilometers while the local lines were 7,128.00 kilometers against 7,242.11 kilometers for 1932-33; the total mileage being 22,707.00 kilometers. The development of the Japanese railways will be seen from the following figures giving the mileage, 1873-1934:—

Year	State Railways	Local Lines	Total
1873-74	28.96 km	— km	28.96 km
1877-78	104.83	—	104.83
1882-83	184.73	—	184.73
1887-88	393.49	472.02	865.51
1892-93	886.13	2,124.90	4,011.03
1897-98	1,075.08	3,680.67	4,745.75
1902-03	1,709.87	4,845.33	6,555.20
1907-08	7,152.17	717.41	7,869.58
1912-13	8,396.27	1,282.89	9,679.16
1924-25	12,164.31	4,596.09	16,760.04
1925-26	12,612.59	4,904.19	17,516.78
1926-27	12,887.40	5,371.55	18,258.95
1927-28	13,371.21	5,472.42	18,843.63
1928-29	13,672.02	5,937.53	19,609.55
1929-30	14,121.29	6,513.10	20,634.39
1930-31	14,487.33	7,018.14	21,505.47
1931-32	14,910.53	7,192.10	22,102.63
1932-33	15,267.36	7,242.11	22,509.47
1933-34	15,579.00	7,128.00	22,707.00

On March 31, 1933, the total length of state lines not yet open to traffic was 3,144.289 kilometers consisting of 1,098.376 kilometers under construction and 2,045.913 kilometers sanctioned for construction. The

following figures will give the results of traffic for 1914-1934:—

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS BY THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
IN JAPAN PROPER

Government Railways, Japan Proper

	Freight metric tons	Passengers in thousands	Freight Revenues 1,000 yen	Passenger Revenues 1,000 yen
1914—15	35,837,241	166,092	51,350	54,671
1919—20	60,898,557	357,881	131,809	161,546
1920—21	57,529,853	405,819	133,183	203,887
1921—22	58,312,233	454,535	167,241	214,519
1922—23	65,095,702	512,754	179,220	232,301
1923—24	65,818,955	579,288	178,109	249,563
1924—25	71,178,263	640,828	194,563	259,047
1925—26	73,090,274	683,568	198,786	262,074
1926—27	74,780,409	740,333	201,609	266,199
1927—28	78,621,788	795,722	211,749	271,523
1928—29	79,762,959	847,300	220,686	285,337
1929—30	77,224,824	862,939	217,949	279,030
1930—31	64,087,099	824,152	184,146	255,086
1931—32	60,590,307	787,223	176,128	239,972
1932—33	61,732,756	781,149	174,706	233,378
1933—34	71,970,592	841,315	198,038	254,533
April	5,684,674	181,708	15,525	28,198
May	5,717,383	68,032	15,518	21,837
June	5,586,752	53,677	15,280	18,191
July	5,386,606	55,755	14,629	19,155
August	5,395,880	53,691	14,931	22,010
September	5,644,103	69,530	16,159	20,206
October	6,260,619	71,473	18,130	23,134
November	6,361,641	55,640	18,066	19,592
December	6,970,451	54,330	19,667	19,732
1934				
January	6,050,603	64,653	15,609	20,987
February	6,073,472	50,852	16,014	18,090
March	6,838,408	61,969	18,502	23,382
1934—35				
April	6,517,988	197,319	18,034	30,736
May	6,441,612	73,403	17,993	24,479
June	5,952,467	57,134	16,822	20,042
July	5,716,200	59,976	15,872	19,926
August	5,981,179	59,920	16,738	24,347
September	5,983,038	73,389	17,172	20,646
October	6,833,265	75,900	20,260	20,950
November	6,777,573	60,878	19,829	21,324
December	7,283,819	59,441	21,410	21,280
1935				
January	6,360,212	72,393	17,225	23,403
February	5,666,354	62,715	16,767	20,146
March	6,564,621	73,970	20,122	25,824

On March 31, 1934, there were altogether 198,678 employees in the state railways as against 198,848 in 1933, showing a decrease of 170. Besides, there were 7,682 women in the employment of the state railways.

The number of accidents reported during 1932-33 was 4,292 or 22.1 per 1,000,000 train kilometers, while the number of casualties during the year was 2,962 or 15.3 per 1,000,000 kilometers, as shown below:—

Accidents:		
Collision		8
Trains touched		3
Trolley-cars shocked		3
Trains derailed		106
Others		4,172
Total		4,292
Casualties:		
Passengers	{ Killed	118
	{ Injured	639
Employees	{ Killed	130
	{ Injured	428
Passers-by	{ Killed	787
	{ Injured	860
Total		2,962

At the end of March, 1933, the number of the local railways and tramways totalled 9,982.54 kilometers consisting of 7,242.11 kilometers for the railways and 2,740.43 kilometers for the tramways. The aggregate number of passengers carried was 1,894,342,429, including 427,668,098 for the railways and 1,466,672,331 for the tram-

ways, yielding the receipts of ¥55,430,020 and ¥99,140,266, respectively, totalling ¥154,570,286. The local railways hauled the aggregate tonnage of 22,252,511 metric tons, while the tramways hauled 1,356,921 metric tons, their total earning aggregating ¥19,097,039.

The Relief Association of the States Railways is organized for the benefit of the railway workers and its roll contained 190,484 in 1931. The Association provides the following benefits from its fund:

1. Accident grants to employees disabled in consequence of injuries sustained while attending to their duties.
2. Disability grants to those obliged to retire from duty on account of injuries sustained or diseases caused while off duty.
3. Sickness grants in the form of a medical allowance to those suffering from injury or sickness caused while off duty.
4. Retirement grants in the form of retirement pension to those who retire from active service after serving for a certain number of years.
5. Allowance to the bereaved family.
6. Disaster benefits given to those suffering from a fire, flood or other accidents.

Japan's Marine Transportation

It was in 1670 that the Mercantile Marine Law was promulgated in Japan, and the Kaiso Kaisha, the first shipping company in Japan, was organized under the new marine law. The company was later renamed the Teikoku Yusen Joki Kaisha, which maintained a regular steamship service between Tokyo and Yokohama and also between Osaka and Kobe. Yataro Iwasaki organized a shipping company, which he named the Kutsumo Shokai and which was later called the Mitsubishi Shokai, with the object of starting a regular passenger service between Tokyo and his own province of Kochi in the southern part of Japan.

In 1882 Eiichi Shibusawa (later Viscount Shibusawa) established the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha, which was later merged with the Mitsubishi in 1885 to incorporate the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N. Y. K.) with ¥6,000,000 and ¥5,000,000 invested by the Kyodo Unyu and the Mitsubishi, respectively, and the new company owned 58 ships with the aggregate tonnage of 68,700 tons.

About this time the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (O. S. K.) was established at Osaka with the chief object of maintaining services in the Inland Sea. It also operated a regular line to Korea, North China, Shanghai and Vladivostock and later to Manila and Australia. It was in 1894 that the Japan-Bombay line was inaugurated by the N. Y. K. for the transportation of raw cotton from British India.

During the Chino-Japanese war, 1894-5, the greater part of Japanese space was requisitioned and Japan purchased large

numbers of foreign bottoms in order to meet the situation, so that Japan saw her space doubled at the close of the war, when compared with that of the pre-war days. In 1896 the N. Y. K. inaugurated the three trunk lines: the Yokohama—London—Antwerp line, the Hongkong—Japan—Seattle line and Yokohama—Manila—Australia line. Two years later the Oriental Steamship Company, generally known by the name of T. K. K., came into existence to maintain regular services between Hongkong and San Francisco, via Japan ports, with five giant passenger steamers. Japan had the gross tonnage of 477,000 tons at the end of 1898 and of 521,000 tons at that of 1903.

At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, Japan felt the shortage of her space for meeting the requirements of the Government and she purchased a large tonnage, so that at the close of the war Japan found herself to be the sixth largest shipping company in the world, having the tonnage of no less than 1,000,000 tons, thus to meet the growing necessity of carrying freight due to the sudden expansion of Japan's industry and foreign trade. The T. K. K. operated services to South America.

The World War, which broke out in 1914, proved a great opportunity for Japan to augment her shipping, which was no less than 1,550,000 tons. But in 1920 a shipping depression came up, and Japan, like the rest of the world, suffered considerably. The T. K. K. had to transfer all its Pacific ships to the N. Y. K., making it one of the

largest shipping companies in the world.

Japan's merchant marine has a short history of little over fifty years, and she has never built such a giant ship as the "Mary Queen" or "Normandy," 70,000 tons and 80 knots. But still she ranks third as a shipping country of the world, falling only behind Great Britain and the U.S.A. Japan's commercial fleet consists as follows:—

Tonnage		No of steamers	Gross Tonnage	Registered Tonnage
tons	tons		tons	tons
20	— 99	1,716	73,955	33,639
100	— 299	418	75,116	35,094
300	— 499	132	52,465	27,359
500	— 999	195	146,946	84,081
1,000	— 1,999	198	283,266	167,964
2,000	— 2,999	154	370,725	225,368
3,000	— 3,999	130	433,639 ^a	261,752
4,000	— 4,999	76	338,749	220,736
5,000	— 5,999	132	742,907	490,755
6,000	— 6,999	54	353,276	226,369
7,000	— 7,999	45	331,564	209,443
8,000	— 8,999	18	151,781	94,441
9,000	— 9,999	18	171,691	104,975
10,000	— —	9	234,598	136,622
Total		3,305	3,760,678	2,318,629

Although Japan has 6.4% of the total number of ships in the world, her percentage of ships under five years of age is 5.93% and of those under ten years, 3.47% showing that she has more old ships than new. The following figures will show the percentage of ships according to their age for the five largest shipping countries of the world:—

	Under 5 years	Under 10 years	Under 15 years	Under 20 years	Under 25 years	Above 25 years	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.K.	14.60	23.84	25.40	14.75	11.52	9.89	100
U.S.A.	5.37	4.69	46.63	18.05	7.08	18.18	100
Japan	12.14	8.38	30.72	19.57	7.37	21.82	100
Norway	28.20	18.29	18.49	14.62	7.35	13.05	100
Germany	10.01	23.82	37.30	6.97	9.81	14.19	100

The Japanese merchant marine is of two kinds: the regular and irregular lines.

The regular lines are operated by the N. Y. K., the O. S. K., the "K" lines and other larger shipping companies, while the irregular or tramp steamers are operated by minor companies as well, the chief services operated by the principal lines in the Japanese marine transportation being as follows:—

- I. North American line
 - (a) Seattle line
 - (b) San Francisco line
 - (c) New York line
 - (d) Gulf line
 - (e) Tramp line
- II. European line
 - (a) London line
 - (b) Liverpool line
 - (c) Hamburg line
 - (d) Semi-regular and tramp line
- III. Australian line
- IV. South American and African line
 - (a) South American East Coast line
 - (b) African line
 - (c) South American West Coast line
 - (d) Tramp line
- V. Indian line
 - (a) Bombay line
 - (b) Calcutta line
- VI. Near Sea Line
 - (a) South Seas line
 - (b) Philippine line
 - (c) China line

North American Line: This line includes services to Seattle, San Francisco, New York and the Gulf of Mexico. The Seattle service was initiated by the N.Y.K. in 1896, and for some time the O.S.K. had quite an active share in it. But the N.Y.K. has had the whole control of the line since the agreement arrived at between the two lines in 1931, though some tramp steamers are quite active on this line for the transportation of lumbers, wheat, salted fish, etc.

The N.Y.K. runs four large passenger boats, 14,000 tons to 17,000 tons, on the San Francisco line, via Honolulu and Los Angeles, first started by the T.K.K., which was one of the largest shipping companies

in Japan. Some tramp steamers run on this line for the transportation of oil.

Japanese cargo boats are most active in the New York service, which connects the Orient with the Atlantic coast of the U.S.A., the chief ports of call being Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newfolk on the Atlantic coast, Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Davao in the Philippine Islands, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tien-tsin, Dairen on the Chinese coast, and some Japan ports. Besides the N.Y.K., the O.S.K., and the K.K.K., which are the three largest shipping companies in Japan, several other lines, such as Kawasaki, Mitsui, etc. are operating their steamers in keen competition with many foreign lines.

Some cargo boats of the N.Y.K. run between the Philippine Islands and the Gulf of Mexico, calling at some ports of the Gulf and the Caribbean sea.

No less active are tramp steamers on this line, for during the past one year forty-one Japanese steamers of the total tonnage of 401,000 tons on an average per month ran on the Pacific Ocean, while thirty-five ships of 326,000 tons per month carried cargo on the Atlantic Ocean.

That over twenty foreign lines operate shipping services between Europe and Japan will show how important our European line, which connects the Orient and Europe, with many way-ports between them, is in our shipping, though the N.Y.K. is the only Japanese line that runs a regular service in competition with many foreign companies. There are three chief lines; namely, the London line, the Liverpool line, and the Hamburg line. The N.Y.K. has a bi-weekly service to London with ten 10,000-ton passenger steamers, which compare favorably with any foreign ships, while the Liverpool

and Hamburg lines, which though secondary to the main London line, are considered to be very promising as their cargo boats call at such ports as Beirut, Stamboul, Pireus, of the Near East, Valencia of Spain, Aeno of Italy, Marseilles of France, Casablanca of West Africa, etc., besides many Asiatic ports, on the way, in China, Malay, Ceylon, India, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, etc.

The Australian line: Japan and Australia are connected by two foreign and three Japanese lines, which are the N.Y.K., the O.S.K. and the J.A. The N.Y.K. sent their first steamer to Australia in 1896 and the Japan-Australian line joined the service in 1925, while the O.S.K. entered it for the first time in 1929. The Japanese liners are now running between Japan and Australia regularly every month, besides several tramp steamers.

The South American and African Line: There are three lines running between Japan and South America; namely, the South American East Coast service operated by the O.S.K., the South American West Coast service by the N.Y.K. and the South African service extending to South America by the O.S.K.

South America, and specially Brazil and Argentine, are the best home for Japanese emigrants. The O.S.K. runs five steamers on this line, which carried over 20,000 emigrants last year. It was in 1912 that the N.Y.K. started the South American line, as an irregular service, which continued till 1917, carrying over 40,000 Japanese emigrants by that time. In 1917 the O.S.K. took the place of the N.Y.K., their steamers calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Victoria, New

Orleans, and, on the west coast of South America, such as Manzanillo, Balboa, Callao, Pisco, Iquique, Arica, Valparaiso, and many others.

Bombay line: The Indian line consists of the Bombay and Calcutta lines, in which the N.Y.K., the O.S.K., Kokusai, Yamashita, Mitsui, etc. take part. The Bombay line was started in November, 1894, when the N.Y.K. berthed the S/S "Hiroshima Maru", 3,276 tons, as the first steamer on the line. The Bombay-Japanese services had been monopolized by the P. & O., the Austrian Lloyd, and an Italian line, and Japan suffered not a little because she had no other way open than to depend entirely upon these foreign lines for the transportation of raw cotton, which was essentially important in the growing industry of Japan. The N.Y.K. started its regular services to Bombay against all competition. At present the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. operate regular services between Japan and Bombay, besides some tramp steamers operated by Kokusai, Mitsui, Yamashita, etc., their chief ports of call being:

Outward voyage:

Yokohama, Nagoya (or Yokkaichi), Osaka, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Bombay.

Homeward voyage:

Bombay (or Karachi), Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.

And the following steamers are now (1935) running on the line:

N. Y. K.

"Toyama Maru"	7,090 tons
"Tottori Maru"	5,973
"Tango Maru"	6,893

"Mayebashi Maru"	7,005
"Ginyo Maru"	8,600
"Tokiwa Maru"	6,972

O. S. K.

"Argun Maru"	6,608 tons
"Manju Maru"	5,863
"Harvre Maru"	5,652
"Juyo Maru"	5,458
"Pacific Maru"	5,873
"Havana Maru"	5,652

Recently a service was extended from Bombay to Iraq by Yamashita for the transportation of cotton manufactures, though the line had been entirely in the hands of the P. & O.

Tramp steamers running on the Bombay line in July, 1933, to June, 1934, numbered 87 with the total tonnage of 709,000 tons, or seven per month with the average tonage of 57,000 tons. They were operated by Kokusai, Yamashita, Mitsui, etc.

Calcutta line: The N. Y. K. and the O.S.K. run their regular liners on the Calcutta line, which was first started by the N.Y.K. in 1911, much later than the Bombay line. The B.I., the Indo-China and Aparcar lines had a strong conference line when the N.Y.K. began its services. They took a drastic measure against the inroad of the N.Y.K., which consequently had great difficulties for a considerable time till at last by the help and patronage of Japanese traders it succeeded in establishing a strong line to Calcutta.

In 1921 the O.S.K. came in and it suffered no less under the oppressive competition of the conference lines, though like the N.Y.K. it stood against all competition till it finally joined the Conference.

The chief ports of call for both the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. are as follows:—

Japan's Marine Transportation

Outward voyage :

Yokohama, Nagoya (or Yokkaichi),
Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singa-
pore, Penang (for N.Y.K.), Belawandily
(for O.S.K.), Rangoon and Calcutta.

"Morioka Maru"	4,469
"Penang Maru"	5,214
"Murooran Maru"	5,374
"Akita Maru"	3,817
"Genoa Maru"	6,785

Homeward voyage :

Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Hong-
kong, Shanghai, Dairen, Moji, Kobe,
Osaka and Yokohama.

O. S. K.

"Celebes Maru"	5,862 tons
"Hymalaya Maru"	5,229
"Borneo Maru"	5,864
"Sumatra Maru"	5,863
"Hamburg Maru"	5,220
"Hague Maru"	5,642

Steamers running on Calcutta Line

N. Y. K.

"Tokushima Maru"	5,976 tons
"Malacca Maru"	5,374
"Bengal Maru"	5,396
"Yamagata Maru"	3,807

The N.Y.K. runs three steamers a month,
or 36 runs a year, while the O.S.A. main-
tains two runs a month or 24 runs a year.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF ALL VESSELS REGISTERED

Year	Total		Japan Proper		Steam and Motor Ships						Sailing Vessels	
	Number	Gross tons	Number	Gross tons	Chosen		Taiwan		Kwantung Province		Number	Gross tons
1914	2,331	1,853,425	2,133	1,577,025	—	—	198	276,400	—	—	—	—
1920	3,110	3,186,807	2,931	3,011,635	—	—	179	175,173	—	—	—	—
1921	3,138	3,335,542	2,955	3,167,737	—	—	183	167,805	—	—	—	—
1922	3,219	3,539,228	3,001	3,254,262	—	—	218	284,266	—	—	—	—
1923	3,309	3,676,680	3,046	3,322,744	123	36,721	29	11,817	108	305,378	15,208	949,082
1924	3,426	3,913,889	3,143	3,520,869	133	43,531	32	11,274	117	338,171	15,205	933,529
1925	3,477	3,898,187	3,187	3,496,066	136	40,988	31	10,654	123	350,479	15,409	928,006
1926	3,561	4,010,381	3,246	3,607,038	160	45,185	29	10,125	126	348,033	15,519	918,508
1927	3,608	4,078,511	3,287	3,670,097	160	44,530	28	3,337	133	360,547	15,566	911,872
1928	3,659	4,158,664	3,321	3,753,765	179	49,519	29	3,817	130	351,563	16,049	923,992
1929	3,705	4,215,772	3,350	3,802,316	186	47,202	29	2,356	140	363,898	16,422	934,022
1930	3,718	4,326,059	3,350	3,907,755	197	54,957	30	3,471	140	359,876	16,795	945,954
1931	3,726	4,322,587	3,357	3,918,134	202	52,302	34	4,423	133	347,728	16,730	935,947
1932	3,687	4,258,640	3,308	3,874,619	223	58,003	32	4,399	124	321,616	16,446	917,392
1933	3,683	4,162,710	3,295	3,780,197	232	58,087	32	4,183	124	320,243	16,459	916,250
1934	3,877	4,136,691	3,366	3,812,089	259	53,547	139	9,634	113	261,421	16,396	922,427

CHARTERAGE

Year	Vessel, 1,000 Tons		Vessel, 3,000 Tons		Vessel 5,000 Tons		Vessel, 8,000 Tons	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1925	¥ 4.40	¥ 2.65	¥ 3.50	¥ 1.50	¥ 3.00	¥ 1.30	¥ 2.15	¥ 1.15
1926	4.20	2.70	3.80	1.50	2.70	1.30	2.30	1.30
1927	5.00	1.40	3.70	0.70	3.00	1.00	2.75	0.80
1928	4.80	2.00	4.50	0.80	4.00	0.90	2.80	1.20
1929	5.50	1.80	4.10	1.30	3.20	1.00	2.45	0.80
1930	4.30	1.30	3.30	0.80	2.45	0.85	1.75	0.70
1931	4.00	1.20	2.80	0.95	2.50	0.60	2.20	0.55
1932	4.00	1.60	3.30	1.30	2.60	0.95	2.40	0.90
1933	4.30	2.80	3.25	1.85	2.75	1.60	2.25	1.60
1934	5.50	3.50	3.80	2.40	3.50	2.20	2.70	1.80

The Banking System of Japan

It was in the year 1873, six years after the Restoration of the Imperial administration in 1868 that the first national bank was established in Japan, and it was followed in quick succession by many banks, till Japan had 153 national banks in 1878, the National Bank Act being promulgated in November, 1872. The Yokohama Specie Bank was established in 1880 with the chief object of conducting foreign exchange business and facilitating the finance of foreign trade. It was followed in 1882 by the Bank of Japan, the central semi-official bank. In 1890 the Ordinary and Savings Bank Regulations were enacted for the control of banks, which by this time were growing in considerable numbers, and the national banks were abolished in 1896-1899. There were over 500 ordinary banks with the aggregate capital of ¥30,000,000 and the total deposits of ¥40,000,000 at the time when the Bank Act was issued. The ordinary banks kept increasing, and at one time there were over 1,800 banks in Japan, though the number decreased to 652 in 1934 through the closing up or amalgamation due to hard times and other causes, the number of banks for 1926-1934 being as follows:—

Year	No. of Banks
1926	1,578
1927	1,428
1928	1,163
1929	1,007
1930	913
1931	811
1932	665
1933	637
1934	652

The above figures show that during the

period of nine years, 1926-1934, more than 900 banks were closed up or merged. The capital which was 2,993,338 thousand yen with 1,961,290 thousand yen paid-up and a reserve fund of 976,158 thousand yen in 1926, fell to 2,538,723 thousand yen with 1,702,543 thousand yen paid-up in 1934, though the reserve fund increased from 976,158 thousand yen in 1926 to 997,718 thousand yen in 1932, as shown below:—

Year	(Unit: ¥ 1,000)		
	Authorized capital	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund
1926	2,993,338	1,961,290	976,158
1927	2,948,435	1,924,195	966,998
1928	2,759,447	1,825,420	956,285
1929	2,751,035	1,828,872	991,881
1930	2,666,647	1,776,936	1,010,399
1931	2,587,752	1,738,525	980,998
1932	2,546,122	1,707,970	997,718
1933	8,489,088	1,681,719	—
1934	2,538,723	1,702,543	—

There are two kinds of banks, special and ordinary, the latter including savings banks. The special banks consist of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Bank of Chosen, totalling twenty-four in 1934. A brief explanation of the special banks of Japan follows:—

The Bank of Japan:—The Bank of Japan, the central semi-official bank, was established in 1882 as a joint-stock company at the aggregate capital of ¥10,000,000 which was increased three times and it now stands at ¥ 60,000,000 with ¥ 45,000,000 paid-up.

The principal work of the Bank of Japan may be summed up as follows:—

1. To issue bank notes against gold and silver coins and bullion.
2. To discount or purchase Government bills, bills of exchange, commercial bills, etc.
3. To buy and sell gold and silver bullion.
4. To make loans on security of gold and silver coins or bullion.
5. To collect bills for banks, companies and merchants, who are its regular customers.
6. To receive deposits and to accept for custody articles of value, such as gold, silver and other metals and documents.
7. To make advances in current account or loans for fixed periods on security of Government bonds, treasury bills and other shares guaranteed by the Government.

The maximum amount of bank notes that the Bank of Japan can issue is ¥1,000,000,000, though, subject to a tax of at least 5% per annum, the maximum amount can be exceeded in case of necessity.

The Yokohama Specie Bank:—The Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in 1880 with the authorized capital of ¥3,000,000 as a central financing organ for the foreign trade of Japan. At first the work of the bank proved little short of a failure on account of the fact that several foreign banks had their branches in Japan so that the Japanese traders felt inconvenience in trade. In 1884, a branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in London and it was soon followed by several others in some of the most important business centers of the world. In 1887 the Yokohama Specie Bank Act was enacted and the capital of the bank was

increased to ¥100,000,000 all paid-up in 1920. The principal business carried out by the Yokohama Specie Bank may be summed up as follows:—

1. Foreign exchange.
2. Inland exchange.
3. Loans.
4. Deposits of money and custody of articles of value.
5. Discount and collection of bills of exchange, promisory notes and other securities.
6. Exchange of coins.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan:—The Hypothec Bank of Japan was founded in 1897 at the authorized capital of ¥10,000,000 for the purpose of making long-term loans at a low rate of interest. Its capital was later raised to ¥100,000,000 and stands at ¥108,750,000. The bank is authorized to issue debentures up to fifteen times as much as its paid-up capital and also to issue loans with immovable properties as mortgage within a period of not exceeding fifty years. The chief business of the Hypothec Bank of Japan is summerized below:—

1. To make on mortgage of immovable property loans redeemable by annual instalments within a period of not exceeding fifty years or at a period of not exceeding five years.
2. To make loans without security to prefectures, cities, towns, villages and other public corporations organized by law.
3. To make loans without security redeemable at a fixed term or by annual instalments in case of adjustment of arable land.
4. To take up agricultural and industrial debentures of the Central Chest for

industrial associations.

5. To take up debentures issued by the agricultural and industrial banks, the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, the Central Chest for industrial associations and the Bank of Chosen.
6. To receive deposits of money and to accept for custody gold and silver bullion and negotiable papers.

The Hypothec Bank is also authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding fifteen times as much as its paid-up capital when at least one fourth of its normal capital has been paid up.

The Industrial Bank of Japan:—The Industrial Bank of Japan is a joint-stock company established with the object of making financial accommodations to all forms of industry, at the authorized capital of ¥10,000,000 fully paid up, which was later increased to ¥50,000,000. The following is the summary of its principal business:—

1. To make loans on pledge of national and local bonds and companies debentures and shares.
2. To make loans on security of ship-building materials or equipments.
3. To subscribe for or take up national and local bonds and companies' debentures.
4. To receive deposits of money and accept for custody articles of value.
5. To engage in trust business.
6. To discount bills.
7. To engage in the business of bills of exchange.
8. To subscribe for national or local bonds and companies' debentures or to act as agents for receiving their instalments.
9. To make call-loans or loans for a

fixed term on security of sites and buildings.

The bank may issue debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times as much as its paid-up capital.

The Agricultural and Industrial Banks:—The Agricultural and Industrial Banks are local financing organs for furnishing long-term loans at a low rate of interest on security of immovable property. They are joint-stock companies established at a capital of not less than ¥500,000 with a prefecture for their exclusive district of business. Their principal business follows:—

1. To make, on mortgage of immovable property, loans redeemable by annual instalments within a period of not exceeding fifty years, or on security of immovable property of fishery rights loans for a fixed term of not more than five years.
2. To make similar loans, but without security to cities, towns, villages and other public corporations organized by law.
3. To make loans without security redeemable at a fixed term of not exceeding five years to a party of at least ten persons combined with joint liability, who are engaged in agriculture, industry of fishery.
4. To make loans without security redeemable by annual instalments within a term of not exceeding fifty years or within a fixed term of not exceeding five years to associations for the adjustment of arable land, to industrial, fishery, stock-breeding or building associations of federations or associations.
5. To make loans on security of culti-

vated fields, saltpond, forest, pasture, fish farm or fishery rights.

6. To receive deposits of money and to accept for custody gold and silver bullion and negotiable papers.
7. To discount bills, make short-term loans on security of negotiable papers or marine or agricultural produce or industrial products.

Other Special Banks :—The Hokkaido Colonial Bank was established with the chief object of supplying capital by making loans on security of agricultural produce and helping the colonization and exploitation of Hokkaido and Kabafuto (Saghalien). The Bank of Taiwan was founded in 1897 to be engaged as the central bank for that island (Formosa) in the conduct of ordinary banking and foreign exchange business. The

Bank of Chosen was opened to business in 1911 at the capital of ¥10,000,000 as the central bank of Chosen (Korea), the recent development of Manchukuo being due much to the facilities afforded by the Bank of Chosen. The Savings Bank Law was enacted in 1921 and superceded the Savings Bank Regulations. A savings bank is a joint-stock company established at a capital of no less than ¥500,000 and its principal functions are as follows :

1. To receive deposits at compound interest.
2. To receive a sum of not less than ten yen as a deposit at one time.
3. To receive deposits periodically or several times during a certain period of time previously fixed for payment.

AMOUNTS OF NOTES-ISSUE & SPECIE RESERVES OF
THE BANK OF JAPAN (Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Year	Bank-Notes Issued	Specie Reserves	Securities	Excess or Margin of Issue
1913	426,388	224,365	202,022	82,022
1914	385,589	218,237	167,352	47,352
1921	1,546,545	1,245,574	300,971	180,971
1922	1,558,402	1,063,886	494,515	374,515
1923	1,703,596	1,057,471	646,124	526,124
1924	1,662,315	1,059,024	603,291	483,291
1925	1,631,783	1,056,988	574,785	454,785
1926	1,569,708	1,058,131	511,576	391,576
1927	1,682,390	1,062,737	619,653	499,653
1928	1,739,096	1,061,636	677,459	577,459
1929	1,641,851	1,072,273	569,578	449,578
1930	1,436,295	825,998	610,297	490,207
1931	1,330,575	469,549	861,025	741,025
1932	1,426,158	425,068	1,001,090	1,090
1933				
February	1,156,013	425,068	730,944	269,055
March	1,170,857	425,068	745,788	254,211
April	1,179,886	425,068	754,817	245,182
May	1,125,795	425,069	700,726	299,273
June	1,269,878	425,069	844,809	155,190
July	1,184,336	425,069	759,267	240,732

The Banking System of Japan

August	1,231,136	425,069	806,067	193,932
September	1,184,408	425,069	759,339	240,660
October	1,231,524	425,069	806,454	193,545
November	1,240,095	425,069	815,026	184,973
December	1,544,797	425,069	1,119,728	119,728
1934				
January	1,323,963	425,069	898,894	101,106
February	1,280,169	425,069	855,099	144,900
March	1,270,660	525,069	845,530	154,469
April	1,290,709	428,675	862,034	137,965
May	1,221,296	452,975	768,321	231,678
June	1,294,504	455,504	839,000	160,999
July	1,241,429	456,933	784,496	215,504
August	1,232,996	458,561	774,435	225,565
September	1,223,466	460,028	763,438	236,562
October	1,289,502	462,246	827,256	172,744
November	1,318,665	464,335	854,330	145,670
December	1,627,349	466,338	1,161,011	161,011

DEPOSITS, ADVANCES & DISCOUNTS OF THE BANKS IN JAPAN

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Year	Deposits				Loans				Percentage of Loan to Deposit (100)
	Ordinary Bank	Savings Bank	Special Chartered Bank	Total	Ordinary Bank	Savings Bank	Special Chartered Bank	Total	
1921 Dec.	6,327,436	1,900,131	779,171	9,006,738	5,735,525	1,524,850	2,178,856	9,439,231	104.8
1922 Dec.	7,705,662	616,820	884,050	9,206,531	7,314,760	160,492	2,418,671	9,893,923	107.5
1923 Jan.	7,651,510	623,983	828,017	9,103,510	7,324,197	155,773	2,219,170	9,669,140	106.5
1924 Dec.	7,914,933	768,660	1,639,190	10,322,783	7,516,426	175,648	2,835,289	10,527,363	102.0
1925 Dec.	8,702,065	890,108	1,451,520	11,043,693	8,159,616	163,483	3,200,986	11,524,085	104.3
1926 Dec.	9,031,090	1,064,141	1,320,565	11,415,796	8,493,521	214,412	3,239,089	11,947,022	104.7
1927 Dec.	8,906,473	1,083,098	1,475,266	11,464,837	7,908,680	269,576	3,656,125	11,834,481	103.2
1928 Dec.	9,215,948	1,241,216	1,300,157	11,757,321	7,388,893	335,569	3,478,416	11,202,878	95.3
1929 Dec.	9,213,171	1,421,138	1,342,530	11,976,785	7,147,337	402,848	3,473,660	11,023,845	92.0
1930 Dec.	8,658,539	1,540,763	1,291,848	11,491,150	6,748,151	477,621	3,737,115	10,962,887	95.4
1931 Dec.	8,174,255	1,636,255	1,155,238	10,965,767	6,549,295	467,724	4,024,576	11,041,595	100.7
1932 Dec.	8,131,567	1,687,248	1,345,760	11,164,575	6,175,976	405,704	3,853,678	10,435,358	93.5
1933									
March	8,097,967	1,710,238	1,445,628	11,253,833	6,029,699	385,654	3,745,329	10,160,682	90.3
April	8,118,520	1,723,209	1,402,147	11,243,876	5,984,365	378,224	3,697,391	10,059,980	89.5
May	8,292,088	1,735,199	1,280,867	11,308,154	5,936,218	366,071	3,671,689	9,973,978	88.2
June	8,614,657	1,766,721	1,261,266	11,642,644	6,130,563	359,178	3,754,772	10,244,513	88.0
July	8,604,094	1,792,598	1,272,630	11,669,322	6,137,844	358,199	3,664,497	10,160,540	87.1
August	8,416,860	1,797,790	1,342,390	11,557,040	5,994,089	351,323	3,704,465	10,109,877	87.5
September	8,394,394	1,808,207	1,409,580	11,612,181	5,983,793	349,840	3,789,724	10,123,357	87.2
October	8,528,955	1,182,853	1,426,769	11,777,577	6,064,217	350,294	3,745,478	10,141,989	86.1
November	8,554,544	1,821,407	1,648,290	12,024,241	6,062,310	350,323	3,656,731	10,069,364	83.7
December	8,727,313	1,825,258	1,331,112	11,883,683	6,032,076	349,959	3,712,390	10,094,425	84.9
1934									
January	8,701,404	1,843,292	1,384,653	11,929,349	5,971,074	340,138	3,614,372	9,925,584	83.2
February	8,812,740	1,848,342	1,374,445	12,035,527	5,918,660	333,604	3,636,969	9,889,233	82.2

The Banking System of Japan

March	8,758,487	1,849,224	1,473,104	12,080,815	5,910,420	334,719	3,626,715	9,871,854	81.7
April	8,950,315	1,863,074	1,254,954	12,068,343	5,825,912	333,332	3,531,193	9,690,437	80.3
May	9,064,524	1,840,455	1,349,286	12,254,265	5,825,748	323,873	3,565,223	9,714,844	79.3
June	9,144,061	1,843,046	1,262,910	12,250,017	5,816,079	810,313	3,494,648	9,621,040	78.5
July	9,105,668	1,850,405	1,371,396	12,327,469	5,774,440	310,593	3,573,794	9,658,827	78.4
August	9,034,150	1,853,775	1,512,696	12,400,621	5,789,579	307,350	3,677,879	9,774,808	78.8
September	8,943,780	1,858,553	1,374,627	12,176,960	5,744,414	316,971	3,590,798	9,652,183	79.3
October	9,025,794	1,859,835	1,271,938	12,157,567	5,800,358	322,512	3,560,523	9,683,393	79.6
November	9,132,487	1,861,880	1,525,148	12,519,551	5,829,736	324,123	3,576,358	9,730,217	77.7
December	9,353,692	1,881,238	1,304,754	12,539,684	5,871,829	335,188	3,614,499	9,821,516	78.3
1935									
January	9,150,010	1,899,519	1,300,152	12,349,681	5,856,255	322,693	3,599,387	9,778,315	79.2
February	9,188,740	1,910,259	1,359,199	12,458,198	5,832,252	321,470	3,561,710	9,715,432	78.0
March	9,140,872	1,916,796	1,529,311	12,586,979	5,908,096	323,568	3,563,887	9,795,551	77.8

AMOUNTS OF CLEARINGS IN SIX PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Year	Total Amount of Clearings	Toyko	Osaka	Kobe	Kyoto	Yokohama	Nagoya
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
1913	10,401,204	4,366,004	2,912,736	1,150,991	299,684	1,144,891	282,846
1922	72,098,528	34,013,835	23,816,370	4,578,690	1,609,008	3,020,220	2,355,319
1923	68,442,702	30,715,120	23,993,188	4,892,021	1,586,433	2,107,383	2,337,597
1924	74,383,755	30,739,301	26,880,402	7,789,432	1,665,505	1,701,245	2,484,623
1925	83,795,725	37,320,355	27,577,760	8,580,742	1,834,112	2,023,722	2,871,007
1926	89,128,395	39,460,447	28,386,749	9,861,564	2,062,003	1,972,970	3,436,365
1927	62,647,952	27,327,475	20,130,091	6,079,814	1,499,101	1,711,073	2,678,794
1928	68,565,289	31,126,238	21,684,366	6,255,738	1,535,241	1,716,378	2,884,022
1929	63,331,590	25,070,553	22,374,043	6,226,483	1,403,492	1,786,106	2,911,929
1930	51,374,849	21,366,616	17,888,936	4,454,993	1,140,667	1,267,054	2,331,177
1931	46,063,847	21,593,184	14,432,147	3,182,811	1,113,441	1,062,295	2,279,472
1932	52,697,677	26,562,719	15,624,538	3,520,516	1,148,001	1,059,703	2,435,575
1933	66,771,199	31,549,888	22,175,225	4,653,868	1,392,012	1,231,719	2,795,718
1934	64,194,422	25,338,571	24,438,933	5,433,360	1,386,729	1,228,256	2,919,072
1933							
January	4,737,999	2,411,306	1,370,456	314,358	119,441	74,718	232,344
February	4,586,227	2,264,501	1,379,725	329,968	101,395	75,334	226,598
March	5,161,621	2,650,084	1,511,613	351,432	102,574	94,539	215,939
April	4,499,600	2,325,327	1,299,364	311,506	89,140	90,166	186,858
May	5,081,641	2,439,038	1,529,912	420,228	110,718	106,474	222,713
June	5,810,664	2,946,732	1,725,710	406,045	117,070	116,999	249,297
July	5,811,975	2,921,348	1,787,726	381,083	111,713	119,112	231,548
August	6,352,641	3,099,812	2,110,533	435,086	123,280	118,909	212,415
September	5,844,092	2,504,192	2,225,678	408,609	123,100	108,869	225,793
October	6,410,696	2,790,031	2,483,572	404,676	126,297	110,206	234,707
November	6,389,290	2,697,450	2,489,361	415,812	136,784	103,355	267,612
December	6,084,748	2,500,067	2,261,575	475,063	130,449	113,037	389,894
1934							
January	4,597,097	1,670,243	1,921,631	370,805	103,022	83,281	210,524
February	5,469,023	2,186,418	2,135,649	420,699	112,479	101,242	243,347

The Banking System of Japan

March	6,388,307	2,698,922	2,416,446	462,969	126,111	107,597	281,476
April	5,262,632	1,953,575	2,152,606	426,310	115,040	94,753	230,398
May	5,726,208	2,213,367	2,242,765	490,097	122,420	100,662	265,106
June	5,401,737	2,112,058	2,118,918	433,412	114,444	98,693	249,098
July	5,162,349	1,988,806	1,983,951	446,962	116,794	99,142	245,122
August	5,487,094	2,211,515	2,022,623	507,748	110,084	104,473	230,779
September	4,833,493	2,027,714	1,709,469	421,326	100,108	97,601	220,297
October	4,785,390	1,897,835	1,684,994	444,229	117,328	111,608	226,635
November	4,986,876	1,952,038	1,806,753	464,179	123,372	103,773	237,745
December	6,904,211	2,426,028	2,243,126	544,620	125,526	125,431	278,542

The Trust Companies :—The trust company made its first appearance in 1904 and the Trust Law and Trust Business Law were enacted in 1922, there being thirty-four trust companies in Japan at the end of 1933. According to the report of the Japan Trust Association, the total value of properties in trust was ¥1,514,417,000 at the end of July, 1933, against a little over ¥1,000,000,000 at the end of April, 1928.

And the principal business of the trust

company is summarized as follows :—

1. To receive deposits for safe custody.
2. To give guarantee for debts.
3. To act as intermediary in the sale of immovable property.
4. To float loans, debentures and stocks.
5. To execute a will concerning property.
6. To audit.
7. To receive deposits of property and to adjust or liquidate property.

TRUST DEPOSITS AND LOANS OF TRUST COMPANIES IN JAPAN

(Unit : ¥1,000)

Year	Total Amount in Trust	Money in Trust	TRUST					Total Amount of Loans
			Trust Fund Other than Money in Trust	Securities in Trust	Claims in Trust	Real Estates in Trust	Other Properties in Trust	
1926	636,398	439,255	18,320	118,104	42,846	19,736	134	472,985
1927	958,210	709,987	19,789	158,105	47,019	23,183	125	645,158
1928	1,268,559	1,008,886	15,275	194,250	25,473	24,605	68	787,777
1929	1,436,808	1,163,371	12,231	205,520	28,174	27,507	2	398,363
1930	1,421,458	1,173,141	6,927	197,053	16,604	27,728	2	900,554
1931	1,465,739	1,217,807	8,016	194,717	16,161	29,033	1	883,005
1932	1,453,560	1,220,089	10,325	181,415	11,769	29,958	1	877,312
1933	1,628,515	1,387,277	12,459	187,009	9,227	32,525	15	928,343
1934	1,834,043	1,574,823	8,135	209,412	9,019	32,639	13	899,072

Agriculture in Japan

In former days Japan regarded herself to be an agricultural country, and agricultural produce was to the Japanese so important that local lords and their samurai or retainers received their salaries in rice, the chief staple food of Japan, on the cultivation and production of which our farmer of old concentrated his time and labour, though it must be admitted that nowadays industry is regarded to be and really is more important to the national life of the Empire than agriculture is, since Japan is now known as an industrial country the world over.

According to the official report of the Government, the total area of the arable lands in Japan amounted in 1933 to 6,028,764.4 chobu (chobu=2.45 acres), of which 3,185,682.1 chobu was cultivated by landed farmers and 2,843,083.3 chobu by tenant farmers. The arable lands consisted of rice-fields covering 3,225,623.3 chobu (1,508,830 chobu cultivated by landed farmers and 1,716,793.3 by tenant farmer) and upland farms of 2,803,136.1 chobu (1,676,847.1 chobu by landed farmers and 1,126,289.0 chobu by tenant farmers), the area of the arable lands, 1928-1934, being shown below :—

(Unit: 1,000)			
Year	Rice fields	Upland farms	Total
1928	3,147,601.0	2,937,863.0	6,085,464.0
1929	3,192,555.5	2,704,878.8	5,897,434.3
1930	3,204,230.8	2,711,762.8	5,915,993.6
1931	3,211,907.7	2,742,229.5	5,954,137.2
1932	3,219,935.4	2,772,101.0	5,792,036.4
1933	3,225,628.3	2,803,136.1	6,028,764.4
1934	3,172,810.6	—	—

According to the census taken in 1930,

Japan had a population 64,450,005, with 12,160,736 households, of which 5,599,670 households were agrarian. The last-mentioned figure increased to 5,683,800 in 1931, 5,642,509 in 1932 and 5,621,535 in 1933.

Households of Farmers

Year	Households of landed farmers	Households of tenant farmers	Households of landed and tenant farmers	Total
1930	1,742,993	1,486,133	2,370,544	5,599,670
1931	1,756,399	1,495,310	2,382,091	5,683,800
1932	1,754,537	1,498,596	2,389,376	5,642,509
1933	1,745,847	1,499,855	2,375,833	5,621,535

Rice is by far the most important kind of agricultural produce in Japan, upon the crop of which much of Japanese life depends. Japan Proper cultivated 3,172,810.6 chobu of rice in 1934, including paddy and upland rice fields, which yielded 51,840,182 koku (koku=4.96 bushels), the least crop for many years, showing a fall in quantity of no less than 18,988,935 koku and 8,549,916 koku when compared with the crops of 1933 and 1932 respectively :

Rice Crop	
Year	
1929	59,552,053 koku
1930	66,875,535
1931	55,215,263
1932	60,390,098
1933	70,829,117
1934	51,840,182

It is to be understood that the above figures do not include the crops of rice in Chosen and Formosa, which yielded 16,345,800 koku and 8,072,000 koku respectively, in 1932.

As is seen above, rice fields covered almost half the total acreage of the arable lands in Japan in 1934 having 3,172,810.6 chobu

which yielded 51,840,182 koku of rice against 3,173,203.3 chobu with the crop of 70,829,117 koku in 1933. Wheat comes next. It had 648,497.5 chobu of land which produced 9,450,754 koku of wheat in

1934 against 8,013,041 koku produced on 616,476.4 chobu in 1933. The following figures will show the acreage and crop of the chief agricultural produce in Japan for 1933 and 1934 :—

Chief Agricultural Products, 1933 & 1934

	1934		1933	
	Acreage	Crop	Acreage	Crop
Rice	3,172,810.6 chobu	51,840,182 koku	3,173,203.3 chobu	70,829,117 koku
Wheat	648,497.5	9,450,754	616,476.4	8,013,041
Rye	424,385.0	6,160,409	437,659.4	5,348,532
Barley	331,745.1	6,796,388	347,294.7	6,916,599
Soya beans	339,182.0	2,163,512	326,370.3	2,807,549
Oats	120,401.6	2,536,543	128,214.5	2,038,944
Red beans	120,487.0	624,508	114,986.3	948,343
Buckwheat	103,804.5	670,283	101,340.4	918,810
Millet ("Awa")	73,930.6	629,621	75,093.0	988,591
„ ("Kibi")	25,728.1	185,677	26,668.3	309,885
Deccan grass	34,352.1	294,366	33,867.8	553,969
Maize	49,764.0	504,791	47,706.5	584,678
Sweet potatoes	268,177.1	807,602,772 kan	271,638.9	936,459,688 kan
Potatoes	135,626.5	338,697,672	129,232.3	366,521,203

The cattle numbered 1,157,936 female, and 401,902 male, totalling 1,559,838 in 1933 against 1,129,844 female and 399,465 male totalling 1,529,309, while the horses numbered 852,834 female and 648,343 male, totalling 1,501,177, in 1933 against 872,928

female and 668,158 male totalling 1,541,086, showing a decrease in 1933 of 20,094 female, 19,815 male, and 39,901 in total. The number of chief live stock for 1932 and 1933 is given below :—

Live Stock, 1932 & 1933

	1933			1932		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Cattle	1,157,936	401,902	1,559,833	1,129,844	399,465	1,529,309
Horses	852,834	648,343	1,501,177	872,928	668,158	1,541,086
Swine	557,866	355,636	913,502	567,399	358,611	926,010
Sheep	21,977	8,539	30,516	19,378	7,540	26,918
Goats	167,217	68,804	236,021	160,263	68,715	228,998

There were 53,315,720 chicken valued at ¥34,040,650 in 1934 against 50,910,994 chicken valued at ¥31,012,766 in 1933. While the ducks numbered 467,723 valued

at ¥270,906 in 1933, which increased to 560,044 in number and ¥338,942 in value as shown below :

	1934		1933	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Chicken	53,315,720	34,040,650 ¥	50,910,994	31,012,766 ¥
Ducks	560,044	338,942	467,723	270,906

Japan's Foreign Trade

Japan's foreign trade for 1934 amounted to ¥2,171,924,623 for exports and ¥2,282,530,645 for imports, totalling ¥4,454,454,668, which show an increase of ¥310,878,905 for exports, ¥345,311,287 for imports and ¥676,290,192 for the total over those of 1933, but when compared with our trade for 1925, ten years ago, that of 1934 shows a decrease of ¥133,656,184, ¥240,127,218 and ¥323,793,602, respectively. Our foreign trade for 1925-1934 follows:—

1928	1,971,955,352	2,196,314,717	4,168,270,079
1929	2,148,618,652	2,216,240,015	4,364,858,667
1930	1,469,852,293	1,546,070,870	3,015,923,163
1931	1,146,961,326	1,235,672,566	2,382,033,892
1932	1,409,991,977	1,431,461,226	2,841,453,203
1933	1,861,045,718	1,917,219,858	3,778,265,576
1934	2,171,924,623	2,282,530,645	4,454,454,668

As is seen above, the amount of our foreign trade fell gradually down, due to the general depression of the world, till it reached its bottom in 1931, when it indicated a rising tendency. It is now on its way to recovery as shown by the great activities it makes the world over. The exports and imports of Japan for 1932-1934 are shared by different countries as follows:—

	Exports			Imports		
	1934	1933	1932	1934	1933	1932
Asia						
Manchukuo	¥107,151,176	¥82,071,259	¥25,947,145	¥164,209,085	¥147,897,860	¥51,569,935
Kwantung Province	295,868,340	221,068,304	120,583,521	27,222,851	20,161,372	76,718,775
China	117,062,536	108,253,039	129,478,517	119,562,000	113,357,334	77,175,024
Hongkong	33,497,371	23,419,278	18,041,338	1,431,265	2,093,397	977,070
British India	238,220,797	205,154,660	192,491,854	289,671,524	204,737,858	116,865,470
Ceylon	19,790,503			2,288,059		
Straits settlement	63,320,161	46,133,209	25,549,467	63,320,281	38,771,639	25,337,968
British Borneo	299,866	137,779	51,344	7,303,883	5,771,834	3,622,633
Dutch Indies	158,450,525	157,487,754	100,251,108	63,464,068	55,709,966	40,409,383
French Indo-China	2,654,318	3,680,018	2,343,790	10,620,781	9,909,697	5,691,687
Asiatic Russia	11,366,671	12,090,011	13,065,459	32,752,933	31,042,414	31,078,872
Philippine Islands	36,460,951	24,050,881	22,362,070	18,890,730	14,185,013	9,764,148
Siam	28,048,031	18,124,093	8,581,239	1,540,485	12,255,961	11,197,838
Aden	9,353,195	7,193,073	8,307,026	27,381	10,141	839
Syria	11,699,081	21,773,224	10,559,573	68,213	2,652,946	501,180
Palestine	6,411,665			1,810		
Iraq	17,165,948			26,416		
Others	12,682,346			9,567,928		
Total	1,169,503,481	930,636,582	677,613,451	812,019,693	658,557,435	450,910,822
Europe						
Great Britain	109,269,642	87,849,073	60,536,239	70,036,955	82,558,928	78,760,233
France	38,318,589	38,736,313	21,547,331	18,299,591	21,745,904	21,094,294
Germany	19,677,187	12,411,722	9,349,596	109,583,723	95,797,524	71,741,909
Belgium	9,675,280	7,739,040	4,160,845	17,226,509	14,693,282	6,133,198

Japan's Foreign Trade

Italy	9,579,193	6,167,850	5,672,752	3,461,372	6,035,627	3,971,905
Switzerland	307,408	323,406	311,073	10,925,490	9,185,222	12,104,534
Austria	198,088	93,027	54,321	3,542,244	2,473,945	1,549,434
Czechoslovakia	40,696	26,303	30,538	1,755,505	1,702,835	1,453,631
Holland	17,882,680	12,325,195	12,444,900	3,652,107	3,717,737	3,879,007
Sweden	6,113,059	3,259,265	1,610,281	21,140,412	16,085,840	9,826,582
Norway	2,828,029	1,608,690	464,654	14,279,865	11,624,285	5,956,708
Russia	1,638,828	1,575,347	1,378,539	8,055,602	5,717,441	1,356,556
Poland	212,211	44,199	18,869	267,854	947,308	1,638,236
Spain	1,749,358	1,844,354	910,027	2,851,625	3,629,057	2,273,070
Denmark	1,262,495	1,412,514	1,411,809	1,657,183	504,446	311,913
Greece	1,059,094	1,095,230	329,994	325,272	215,447	118,752
Turkey	2,194,039	2,431,847	5,964,742	1,973,035	976,295	139,177
Portugal	572,308	529,759	344,222	1,448,918	1,515,322	1,303,413
Others	5,194,043	2,605,123	635,515	5,139,781	3,685,948	1,648,764
Total	227,772,227	182,078,257	127,176,247	295,623,043	282,812,393	225,261,317
North America						
United States	398,928,139	492,237,580	445,147,462	769,359,099	620,778,684	509,873,556
Canada	8,666,087	6,580,441	8,562,081	54,093,620	46,891,334	39,504,887
Others	20,185	338,976	255,693	23,405	31,755	22,286
Total	407,614,411	499,156,997	453,965,236	823,476,124	667,701,773	549,400,729
Central America						
Mexico	4,009,900	1,491,706	638,252	189,522	188,874	318,776
Cuba	9,985,637	3,328,485	961,738	32,885	193,806	195,964
Salvador	2,289,289	684,704	394,225	1,535	106	3
Panama Canal Zone	1,827,426	1,110,145	551,323	47,709	9,372	35,297
Panama	4,249,965			19,833		
Guatemala	2,275,656			47,495		
Honduras	1,166,605	9,560,216	2,585,193	4,216	46,091	106,263
Jamaica	2,767,704			2,142		
Haiti	8,492,597			27,749		
Others	6,230,459			483,867		
Total	43,295,238	16,175,256	5,130,731	856,953	438,249	656,303
South America						
Peru	6,879,242	3,899,521	840,574	1,822,989	1,553,785	41,361
Chili	7,439,506	1,475,859	286,848	3,438,088	2,962,618	761,395
Argentine	20,013,282	12,261,761	7,553,092	12,128,002	6,738,805	2,719,367
Brazil	3,064,520	2,765,874	1,330,245	3,291,849	1,008,143	753,864
Uruguay	6,964,646	2,451,143	422,701	2,630,559	317,792	173,859
Venezuela	1,969,538			35,941		
Colombia	9,004,740	7,525,280	2,699,896	41,861	291,039	230,878
British Guiana	587,135			9,046		
Others	5,534,778			563,795		
Total	61,457,387	30,379,843	13,133,356	23,962,130	12,872,182	4,680,724
Africa						
Egypt	72,988,255	55,607,947	41,876,960	46,259,423	26,455,823	19,787,715
French Somali Land	4,090,990			85,690		
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	22,328,581	23,174,900	15,760,136	15,188,347	14,356,610	3,414,283
Portuguese East Africa	8,821,554			1,116,373		
Others (East Africa)	2,213,281			4,915,339		

Japan's Foreign Trade

Spanish Morocco	2,553,169			1,806		
French Morocco	19,075,887			505,567		
Nigeria	2,430,270	Separated from "Others (East Africa)"		40,039	Separated from "Others (East Africa)"	
Anglo, Egyptian Sudan	9,428,574			1,315,848		
Gold Coast	796,247			91,674		
South African Federation	29,539,434			26,740,815		
Others	8,130,038	31,715,283	11,639,984	1,819,651	3,281,418	1,612,538
Total	182,396,550	137,238,945	85,695,363	79,573,681	48,406,845	27,450,088
Oceania						
Australia	64,461,865	51,416,425	36,895,205	197,757,844	204,586,330	134,277,239
New Zealand	8,587,815	6,452,500	2,993,044	11,594,056	2,399,741	1,470,660
Hawaii	5,526,263	6,484,500	6,676,472	153,502	135,892	532,962
Others	1,309,336	1,026,818	712,872	4,790,491	4,269,174	3,640,694
Bonded manufacturing warehouse	—	—	—	32,723,128	35,036,844	33,179,688
Optional Cargo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	79,885,329	65,380,243	47,277,593	214,295,893	211,391,137	139,921,555
Grand Total	2,171,924,623	1,861,045,718	1,409,991,977	2,282,530,645	1,917,219,858	1,431,461,226

The following figures will show Japan's foreign trade by articles, 1932-1934.

EXPORTS

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

	1934	1933	1932
Cotton tissues	492,351	383,215	288,712
Gray	123,579	93,502	88,813
Shirting	55,595	38,486	40,338
Sheeting	35,167	33,171	27,697
Drills	7,428	4,289	3,596
T-cloth	6,497	4,067	3,814
Imitation Nankeen	6,263	3,601	2,086
Dhooty	5,385	5,033	7,337
Ducks	2,866	1,905	1,117
Jeans	1,703	2,431	1,368
Others	2,671	1,516	3,545
Bleached	88,916	78,032	48,860
Shirting	79,212	68,371	43,528
Jeans	2,009	2,760	1,758
Others	7,695	6,900	3,573
Others	279,854	211,680	151,039
Jeans, dyed, printed & others	40,188	34,856	25,370
Prints	34,512	24,484	18,390
Striped drill & others	26,695	31,163	28,649
Poplins	26,667	15,977	3,166
Satin & serges, dyed or printed	26,062	29,150	33,145
Gingham & Zaffer	17,510	—	—
Printed shirting	13,744	8,820	5,686
Dyed or printed flannel	11,490	10,233	9,258
Velvet	11,381	—	—
Crapes	6,853	4,732	3,357

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Kokura-ori	6,549	4,104	1,466
Dyed & other drills	4,611	3,439	1,720
Noilcloth & gabardine	3,966	—	—
T-cloth	2,865	2,834	2,487
Dyed & other moslin	1,917	1,483	1,317
Others	39,838	40,400	17,024
Raw Silk	286,793	390,901	382,366
Artificial Silk Tissues (including mixed tissues)	113,484	77,381	60,539
Crape & Kabe-ori	41,610	18,494	4,361
Satin	17,311	13,310	8,711
Habutaé	12,778	16,341	19,313
Taffetas & poplin	1,696	5,856	5,759
Others	40,086	23,378	22,394
Silk Tissues (including cotton mixtures)	77,487	63,544	50,287
Crapes	34,545	25,187	18,893
Fuji Silk	18,578	17,178	15,014
Habutaé	8,314	6,822	6,333
Pongees	6,732	9,667	6,520
Satin	4,442	1,743	1,822
Others	4,875	2,944	1,702
Machinery (including parts & accessories)	57,777	25,857	10,943
Electric machinery	10,055	2,724	1,414
Spinning machines & weaving looms	8,377	4,878	3,650
Others	39,344	18,254	5,877
Iron	53,029	34,665	13,278
Rail (including fish-plates)	16,192	—	—
Bars & rods	11,504	4,669	1,681
Plates & sheets	6,299	3,257	1,718
Wire	5,247	3,827	1,583
Wire-ropes	1,127	723	396
Waste & old	929	378	493
Others	11,728	21,809	6,405
Comestibles in tin & bottle	50,304	46,985	22,774
Salmon & trout	18,860	11,230	5,039
Crabs	15,420	18,619	10,750
Fish (excluding salmon & trout)	8,245	12,114	3,710
Fruits	2,822	—	—
Flavouring matter	2,210	1,059	590
Abalones & other shells	1,078	893	689
Others	1,666	3,067	1,993
Knitted articles	47,617	42,047	26,935
Cotton knitted undershirts	31,843	31,190	20,733
Knitted socks & stockings	12,327	9,079	5,222
Others	3,446	1,776	980
Vehicles & parts thereof	46,589	28,341	11,506
Cycle & parts thereof (excluding rubber tyres)	18,904	12,114	6,028
Rubber tyres	9,994	8,839	4,377
Other vehicles & parts thereof	17,690	7,387	1,100

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Pottery	41,877	35,634	22,937
For domestic use (table ware)	36,354	—	—
Others	5,523	—	—
Iron Manufactures	35,276	26,897	14,192
Enamelled ironware	8,049	7,216	4,113
Iron nails	6,746	4,491	2,486
Cutlery	2,694	1,784	497
Tinned iron sheet manufactures	1,701	1,986	1,542
Umbrella ribs or frames	952	619	587
Pans & kettles	942	708	178
Sewing needles	914	1,009	799
Others	13,274	8,990	3,987
Toys	30,385	26,374	15,118
Metal	7,802	5,156	2,491
Rubber	6,406	8,633	5,506
Celluloid	3,708	3,178	2,527
Wooden	3,506	2,555	1,188
Tissue	1,773	1,499	797
Others	7,189	5,352	2,606
Woollen tissues	29,848	12,376	4,480
Serges	18,402	8,020	2,531
Woollen cloth	696	—	—
Moslin	2,185	1,199	569
Others	8,564	3,157	1,380
Wheat-flour	28,451	34,955	20,539
Wood	23,915	18,637	11,328
Shooks	5,779	4,506	3,304
Lumber & logs	4,638	3,803	2,351
Veneer	4,010	2,550	1,292
Wood shaving for matches	402	462	493
Match sticks	254	347	285
Others sawn	8,828	6,937	3,600
Cotton yarn	23,484	15,712	21,546
Artificial silk	22,399	9,483	5,910
Footgears	21,544	29,629	20,665
Sporting shoes (of leather & tissues with rubber sole)	13,532	—	—
Rubber boots & shoes	3,332	8,213	4,889
Leather boots & shoes	1,480	848	317
Others	3,200	20,568	15,458
Papers	20,650	17,687	14,021
Printing paper	7,675	7,642	6,233
Cigarette paper	2,158	1,016	676
Paste-board	1,718	1,299	1,675
Torinoko	1,593	2,089	1,433
Toilet paper	1,119	1,209	466
Hanshi & Mino	921	666	586
Others	5,461	3,763	2,945
Glass & glass manufactures	19,454	15,326	9,281
Bottles (excluding thermos)	4,618	3,795	2,814

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Glasses and tumblers	3,327	2,827	1,724
Looking glasses	2,645	2,226	1,306
Thermos	1,653	1,330	555
Window glass	1,596	969	377
Others	5,613	4,177	2,502
Hats, caps & bonnets	17,860	13,926	7,713
Imitation Panama	9,279	7,601	4,498
Felt	4,144	3,398	1,216
Tissues	1,108	1,593	1,157
Straw	227	187	238
Others	2,400	1,145	604
Marine products	16,473	10,301	7,756
Dried fish	5,687	3,255	1,772
Dried shell-fish	2,583	1,358	654
Tangles & sliced tangles	2,363	1,293	2,013
Fresh fish & shell-fish	2,191	8,657	1,396
Dried trepang	2,054	659	474
Boiled fish	743	513	464
Others	1,834	1,563	983
Lamps & parts thereof	15,696	15,863	12,753
Electric bulbs	8,942	10,167	10,187
Others	6,754	5,696	2,566
Manures	14,798	7,473	3,249
Fish meal	12,124	—	—
Artificial manure	2,447	2,409	1,779
Others	227	5,064	1,470
Sugar	14,521	16,056	8,850
Refined sugar	13,531	14,909	7,797
Rock sugar	744	950	919
Others	244	196	133
Vegetable oil & fat	12,291	8,300	5,297
Colza	5,024	2,245	1,308
Oerilla ocimoides	3,709	3,352	1,100
Vegetable wax	1,258	1,139	1,177
Soja beans	623	342	1,009
Others	1,675	949	703
Woollen yarn	12,184	5,292	1,697
Kimono	12,165	9,177	4,952
Silk	11,046	8,230	4,249
Others	1,119	946	701
Coal	10,375	14,158	13,450
Personal adornment	10,085	8,367	5,434
Celluloid combs	4,260	3,110	1,467
Glass bracelets	1,646	1,090	1,067
Artificial pearls	1,115	1,385	867
Others	3,063	2,780	2,033
Buttons	9,648	7,748	5,862
Shell	6,685	5,840	4,612

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Bone & horn	597	398	165
Others	2,365	1,509	1,084
Tea	9,557	8,449	8,173
Green tea	8,497	8,250	7,987
Others	1,059	199	185
Alcoholic liquors	9,393	10,807	8,187
Beer	5,535	7,684	4,835
Saké	3,585	2,901	3,206
Others	227	221	146
Beans & pease	9,051	7,160	5,905
Pease	6,245	5,571	4,387
Kidney beans	2,534	1,323	1,187
Others	271	265	330
Rags	8,719	6,328	5,348
Rice & paddy	8,420	2,123	4,786
Undershirts & drawers (excepting cotton hosiery)	8,369	5,649	2,925
Copper	8,407	6,457	10,517
Wire	4,609	4,653	1,776
Plates & sheets	1,145	505	622
Others	2,651	1,298	8,118
Plaits for hat-making	8,125	7,204	3,228
Hemp	6,395	4,946	1,779
Straw	1,595	2,158	1,357
Others	134	99	92
Cement	8,038	7,394	8,545
Brass	7,816	5,497	3,740
Plates & sheets	5,908	4,322	2,876
Wire	884	612	468
Others	1,022	562	394
Insecticide powder	7,447	6,349	4,752
Insulated electric wire	7,362	4,497	1,997
Vegetables	7,315	4,887	4,230
Raw vegetables	4,161	2,531	2,478
Dried vegetables	3,153	2,356	1,751
Cotton towels	7,215	6,040	3,823
Waste cotton & cotton yarn	6,598	4,112	2,215
Carpet & carpeting	5,841	5,924	3,202
Rag rug	2,448	3,868	2,257
Grass rug	1,583	1,077	768
Others	1,809	978	177
Wooden manufactures (not specified)	5,610	3,847	2,544
Cotton blankets	5,380	3,662	1,780
Fruits & nuts	5,247	4,325	2,881
Mandarin oranges	3,471	2,388	1,579
Others	1,775	1,936	1,302
Brushes	5,246	4,452	2,927
For teeth	3,235	2,950	2,005
For hair	628	381	267

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
For clothing	489	406	215
Others	891	714	440
Telephonic instruments & accessories thereof	5,241	2,834	642
Rubber manufactures (not specified)	5,215	3,327	1,479
Hardened oil	5,042	4,939	4,221
Span silk yarn	4,875	2,066	3,010
Camphor	4,603	4,445	3,541
Menthol crystal	4,556	5,283	3,689
White shirts	4,472	4,004	2,243
Silk handkerchiefs	4,307	2,464	1,402
Coal-tar dyes	4,258	2,895	1,522
Fishing nets	4,094	3,325	2,148
Cotton handkerchiefs	4,060	3,645	1,763
Physical & chemical instruments (including batteries & other parts)	3,938	2,121	942
Mineral oil	3,918	3,089	2,908
Portmanteaus, trunks & bags	3,624	2,725	1,076
Leather	1,613	1,076	430
Others	2,011	1,648	646
Antimony manufactures	3,610	2,969	1,727
Pig or hog bristles	3,600	2,915	1,335
Soap	3,541	3,203	1,196
Toilet	2,487	2,141	903
Others	1,053	1,062	292
Nickel-coated manufactures	3,326	1,750	714
Fish & whale oil	3,306	2,528	3,233
Celluloid	3,303	2,363	876
Phonographs & parts thereof	3,263	—	—
Celluloid manufactures (not specified)	3,223	2,346	1,494
Hanging clocks & table clocks	3,221	2,091	920
Isinglass	3,215	3,198	3,165
Fur	3,023	3,071	2,663
Matches	2,928	3,248	938
Sulphur	2,886	2,430	1,435
Gunny bags	2,871	1,911	1,420
Bed cloth	2,869	2,095	1,520
Silk shawls	2,761	2,059	909
Lacquered articles (not specified)	2,570	2,371	1,195
Agricultural implements and mechanical tools	2,565	1,486	514
Ore	2,550	2,043	1,039
Tin	1,746	—	—
Manganese	371	481	295
Others	432	1,561	744
Brass manufactures	2,264	1,310	545
Lily bulbs	2,236	1,900	1,934
Table cloth	2,168	1,857	908
Oil cake	2,085	1,450	1,451
Prepared medicine	2,055	1,272	746
Paints	2,023	1,829	750

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Tobacco	1,928	1,729	1,106
Books & magazines	1,921	1,383	1,348
Aluminium manufactures	1,894	1,120	410
European clothing	1,875	1,177	666
Peppermint oil	1,838	2,006	1,259
Waste silk, floss silk & dupion	1,822	1,303	1,241
Peignes	863	776	420
Dupion	289	290	583
Others	668	236	238
Hanamushiro (fancy mats)	1,819	1,430	841
Pencils	1,810	1,467	782
Prepared perfumeries	1,806	1,475	823
Toilet powder	796	561	198
Tooth powder	535	502	300
Others	474	411	325
Condensed milk	1,537	743	429
Shoe laces	1,525	1,078	469
Waste paper (including old newspaper)	1,520	855	615
Cotton thread	1,478	919	269
Sashes	1,456	1,302	621
Surgical instruments & parts thereof	1,439	810	406
Japanese socks	1,388	1,366	1,569
Calcium carbide	1,378	946	549
Umbrellas & parasols	1,364	1,258	568
Coal-tar & pitch	1,360	1,353	649
Confectionaries	1,280	1,109	779
Plaited cords & braids	1,261	675	290
Ribbon & laces	1,256	734	279
Hemp rope	1,224	1,388	1,171
Toilet cream, perfumed water & hair oil	1,210	996	511
Ink	1,165	835	468
Blank books & note-books	1,151	787	305
Ships	1,112	1,723	7,487
Steam vessels	216	886	5,428
Others	896	837	2,059
Purses	1,099	828	327
Hemp & flax tissues	1,071	348	239
Stockinet & knitted tissues	1,032	821	638
Explosives	1,016	1,088	113
Cotton bags	1,005	762	557
Umbrella sticks & handles	996	789	534
Insecticide powder	995	761	520
Bed quilts	989	1,366	359
Bamboos	952	700	511
Leather	842	620	267
Neck-ties	824	—	—
Artificial silk	765	—	—
Silk	59	—	—

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Mosquito-sticks	802	656	562
Lace thread	787	464	445
Playing cards	782	519	281
Soy	768	806	709
Bleaching powder	755	486	261
Asbestos & manufactures thereof	737	445	250
Red lead	704	433	552
Oyster	646	—	—
Japanese umbrellas & parasols	640	787	449
Nitric acid	625	530	414
Hemp & flax thread	613	661	528
Mats for Tatami	603	490	417
Acetic acid	598	425	66
Rape seed	591	439	244
Sulphide of soda	590	539	461
Preserved vegetables	582	538	644
Woollen or woollen and cotton blankets	571	391	198
Gauzes, wadding & bandage	566	359	207
Paper boxes	540	333	105
Aluminium plates & sheets	534	376	478
Wooden hose & belting for machinery	531	343	188
Fishing guts	501	455	350
Lead tubes	500	191	112
Total	2,139,195	1,832,315	1,365,812
Re-exports	32,729	28,730	44,179
Grand total	2,171,924	1,861,045	1,409,991

IMPORTS

(Unit : ¥ 1,000)

	1934	1933	1932
Cotton, in seed & grinned	731,424	604,847	447,401
Sheep's wool	186,455	164,191	87,559
Iron	171,563	136,640	65,075
Ingots & slabs	34,700	34,088	13,933
Pig iron	26,528	25,251	12,173
Others	8,171	8,836	1,759
Sheets	34,252	31,746	16,447
Tinned iron & steel sheets	25,698	22,916	13,324
Not coated with metal	8,357	8,652	3,018
Others	196	177	104
Bands & hoops	9,869	8,275	3,607
Round, square & flat iron	4,932	4,176	1,793
Pipes & tubes	4,421	2,585	2,222
Wire rods	4,107	5,231	2,943
Ribbon	2,950	2,067	1,406
T-angle etc	2,778	3,662	2,664
Wire	840	665	496
Rail & fish plates	421	346	874
Others	231	285	284

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Special steel	6,327	4,865	2,096
Waste & old iron	65,730	38,644	16,304
Mineral oil	124,026	108,859	98,588
Crude & heavy oil	82,482	68,346	54,887
Oil (under 0.730 S.G.)	325	46	369
„ (under 0.8762 S.G.)	33,358	34,773	36,533
„ (under 0.9218 S.G.)	5,607	3,978	4,443
Others	2,252	1,713	2,356
Machinery & accessories thereof	98,022	72,657	60,572
Metal or wood working machinery	21,432	16,247	5,808
Internal combustion engines	20,777	16,147	12,471
Spinning machines	6,394	3,520	7,998
Sawing machines & accessories thereof	5,866	2,183	3,265
Steam boilers & accessories thereof	4,090	1,790	1,192
Card clothing	2,574	2,440	2,031
Gas compressors	1,742	669	809
Felts for paper making	1,409	1,341	1,182
Dynamos & electric motors	1,223	1,734	1,643
Pumps	999	726	370
Other machines & accessories thereof	31,509	25,856	23,797
Gum & gum rosins	65,985	35,784	20,449
India rubber	57,337	29,685	15,988
Shellac	3,308	1,664	1,107
Rosins	3,160	2,993	2,291
Gum arabia	484	432	272
Others	1,693	1,008	789
Beans & pease	51,968	50,344	42,069
Soja beans	41,028	38,034	31,240
Small beans	5,979	7,119	6,557
Ground-nuts	1,855	1,767	1,905
Broad beans	775	891	338
Pease	646	696	458
Others	1,683	1,833	1,568
Coal	47,192	36,657	27,358
Manures	45,140	44,226	37,875
Pulp for paper making	44,255	27,066	15,328
Wheat	40,748	44,384	49,572
Wood	40,183	40,584	35,029
Cedar, pine, fir, hemlock, & spruce	30,463	33,225	30,287
Ebony, kwarin, tagayasan, rosetta etc	952	922	578
Teak	758	919	753
Others	8,009	5,516	3,409
Automobiles & accessories thereof	32,302	13,871	14,821
Automobiles	3,357	1,864	2,894
Chassis	1,167	1,115	892
Tyres	8	8	423
Others	27,769	10,883	10,612
Fodder	31,074	20,761	19,928

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Copper	28,389	9,627	901
Ingots & slabs	26,171	7,476	142
Others	2,218	2,151	758
Ore	27,805	22,171	16,478
Iron	19,420	12,839	11,878
Others	8,384	9,331	4,600
Vegetable fibres (cotton excepted)	27,461	23,137	17,101
Hemp, jute, & manila hemp	15,094	13,904	10,201
Flax, china grass, & ramie	9,214	5,856	4,738
Others	3,153	3,376	2,161
Oil-yielding materials	25,257	23,291	14,772
Rape seed & mustard seed	5,591	2,766	1,788
Perilla ocimoides	4,687	4,382	2,347
Sesame seed	3,026	3,602	3,683
Cotton seed	3,000	3,762	2,347
Linseed	2,906	3,258	676
Castor seed	2,537	2,717	1,782
Copra	1,449	1,196	818
Hemp seed	1,026	697	485
Others	1,032	908	894
Fish & shellfish	20,280	15,748	17,329
Salted fish	11,480	10,079	9,831
Others	8,799	5,668	7,498
Lead (ingots & slabs)	17,903	11,901	9,972
Phosphorite	16,677	15,374	11,097
Hides & skins	16,320	13,544	7,896
Cow & buffalo	14,344	11,709	6,566
Others	1,975	1,835	1,329
Tin (ingots & slabs)	15,316	10,670	5,956
Salt	14,839	11,709	5,555
Sulphate of ammonium (crude)	13,806	9,420	7,035
Cotton yarn	13,251	14,476	5,924
Aluminium	12,576	10,233	7,794
Ingots, slabs & grain	7,431	5,806	5,044
Others	5,145	4,426	2,750
Paper	11,992	9,792	11,050
Printing paper	5,657	3,668	5,530
Packing paper & match paper	2,592	1,942	2,075
Imitation parchment	1,656	2,447	1,981
Writing paper	465	473	472
Pasteboard	443	597	419
Imitation Japanese paper & tissue paper	306	484	337
Others	201	179	233
Sugar	9,678	12,793	3,332
Zinc	9,458	9,349	6,098
Ingots, slabs & grain	7,227	7,461	4,624
Others	2,230	1,888	1,474
Tobacco	9,435	7,103	5,087

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Synthetic colours	9,147	8,060	9,066
Direct cotton colour	2,403	1,990	1,802
Vat colours	2,146	1,431	1,071
Acid colours	1,669	1,366	1,587
Mordant & acid mordant colours	1,353	1,363	1,311
Basic colours	979	1,248	1,425
Others	594	623	1,922
Wheat bran	8,884	6,054	6,132
Nickel (ingots & grain)	8,789	10,905	5,319
Meats	7,382	5,536	4,998
Beef (fresh)	6,876	5,267	4,479
In tin or bottle	442	221	466
Others	63	47	52
Sulphate of potash (crude)	6,065	3,986	2,110
Chloride of potash (crude)	5,790	5,009	1,825
Waste & old fibres	5,203	5,198	3,289
Woollen tissues	5,198	7,212	10,487
Woollen & cotton	2,638	3,682	3,570
Woollen	2,442	3,365	6,548
Others	117	164	369
Pig or hog bristles	5,096	3,115	1,023
Asbestos & manufactures thereof	5,093	3,901	1,974
In lump, powder or fibres	4,607	3,342	1,446
Others	486	559	528
Leather	4,829	3,933	3,617
Cow, buffalo, horse & sheep	4,703	3,828	3,486
Dyed or coloured	1,668	1,443	1,351
Others	3,034	2,384	2,135
Other kinds of leather	126	104	131
Films for photograph	4,789	4,577	4,342
For cinematograph	3,931	3,744	3,520
Others	858	833	812
Platinum	4,456	3,803	1,259
Caustic soda, soda ash & natural soda	4,418	5,263	6,385
Soda ash & natural soda	2,892	3,269	2,519
Caustic soda (crude)	1,525	1,994	3,865
Shells of mollusca	4,112	3,932	2,745
Glass plates & sheets	3,853	3,896	2,969
Uncoloured sheet	3,176	2,967	3,123
Others	676	928	846
Coal-tar distillates & products thereof	3,575	4,621	3,848
Oxynaphthoic acid & derivatives thereof	336	336	274
Others	3,239	4,285	3,573
Nitrate of soda (crude)	3,494	3,858	2,049
Beef tallow	3,380	3,411	2,453
Carechu & other tanning extracts	3,063	2,881	1,828
Lacquer	2,988	2,695	2,043
Watches & parts thereof	2,683	2,097	2,856

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Watches	528	293	531
Parts thereof	2,154	1,803	2,324
Brass & bronze	2,653	1,291	769
Waste & old	2,540	1,154	697
Others	113	137	72
Hops	2,625	1,619	547
Mercury	2,582	1,672	1,634
Vegetable fragrant volatile oil	2,546	2,655	2,541
Casein	2,494	1,567	701
Flour, meal & starch	2,380	2,353	2,817
Tapioca & manioca	179	256	875
Wheat flour	146	118	280
Corn starch	34	18	104
Others	2,020	1,959	1,558
Paper for photograph	2,318	2,178	1,997
Brayta paper	1,358	829	631
Bromite & platinum paper	955	1,345	1,362
Others	5	3	2
Books & periodicals	2,266	1,531	1,755
Coffee	2,226	2,068	1,971
Gall-nuts & other tanning materials	2,093	2,147	1,377
Alcoholic liquors	2,063	1,757	1,893
Wine	1,103	958	912
Whiskey	532	419	520
Others	426	380	461
Millet (Kao-liang)	2,009	823	2,961
Animal bones	1,985	1,855	1,596
Dry plates for photograph (undeveloped)	1,823	2,195	1,639
Woollen yarn	1,708	3,020	5,112
Worsted	1,524	2,765	4,601
Others	183	255	511
Dolomite & magnesite	1,688	1,402	735
Paraffin wax	1,632	2,602	3,952
Grinding mineral materials	1,625	1,175	939
Cork bark	1,616	1,695	1,304
Mercers	1,607	1,704	1,386
Vegetables, fruits & nuts	1,598	1,618	1,703
Millet & corn	1,555	595	309
Iron cylinder for filling compressed gas	1,539	342	206
Carbon for electric use	1,498	1,564	842
Photographic instruments & parts thereof	1,418	765	966
Telegraphic instruments & parts thereof	1,357	2,606	1,446
Radio receiving sets	355	337	490
Others	1,002	2,268	955
Clay	1,333	1,002	442
Goat's & camel's hair	1,212	1,626	791
Borate of soda	1,205	1,064	1,020
Methyl alcohol	1,149	2,617	2,244

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Tale and soapstone	1,137	1,267	706
Fur	1,084	1,427	941
Antimony & sulphide of antimony	1,049	865	541
Firearms & parts thereof	1,031	6,452	5,827
Agricultural implements, mechanical tools & parts thereof	1,023	532	800
Explosives	1,005	3,373	4,708
Physical & chemical instruments & parts thereof	1,003	1,049	1,039
Plumbago	986	635	250
India rubber & gutta-percha manufactures	980	862	1,046
Barley	978	311	1
Rattan	964	948	859
Cotton tissues	952	2,954	4,130
Plain tissues	520	1,566	2,740
Other cotton tissues	293	1,253	892
Tea	948	859	766
Coal-tar distillates	946	2,644	783
Carbon black	946	1,543	1,001
Quinine (hydro-chlorate & sulphate)	904	582	343
Nails, rivets, screws, bolts, nuts etc.	883	780	862
Iron nails	328	367	281
Others	555	412	581
Tusks of elephants	846	749	496
Condensed milk	825	779	1,943
Dried	523	387	1,142
Others	302	391	801
Cocoa	783	682	923
Plate glass with metal wire or net inlaid	753	632	504
Pyramidon	748	520	958
Raw silk	712	1,087	1,199
Wild silk,	226	270	610
Others	486	817	588
Corks & valves	684	606	258
Bearing balls	676	566	519
Liquorice	666	671	506
Rice & paddy	660	11,521	12,164
Cash registers & calculating machines & parts thereof	640	347	346
Lamps & lanterns & parts thereof	620	340	642
Hats	608	579	937
Animal snaws	591	430	300
Packing mats	588	831	786
Cycles & parts thereof	584	621	795
Motor-cycles	510	510	580
Others	73	110	215
Paulownia oil	579	441	311
Oxide of cobalt	571	455	347
Olive oil	563	357	327
Naphthalin	560	625	346
Gelatin	543	290	265

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Cassava-root	528	783	638
Cinchona bark	527	320	277
Hemp & flax tissues	523	655	498
Logwood extract	519	423	408
Needles & pins	505	449	537
Gunny bags	477	189	145
Pens	476	437	375
Tonic food	466	341	414
Iron chain	461	444	687
Fire bricks	452	621	294
Glycerin	449	639	1,422
Cotton seed oil	448	1,066	582
Cryolite	423	147	213
Glue	414	287	306
Pitch & asphalt	413	370	596
Drills, bits, reamers & screw-taps	395	362	183
Horses	393	168	330
Type-writers & parts thereof	379	227	244
Perfumed water	374	340	248
Liquid gold	360	371	325
Tooth powder & other prepared perfumeries	343	318	379
Animal hoofs	357	229	103
Tortoise shell	343	296	261
Cotton twine & thread	336	440	582
Calligraphies & pictures	335	71	146
Plaits for hat-making	332	349	410
Milk sugar	331	198	207
Medical alcoholic preparations	327	290	311
Emery cloth	326	367	251
Precious stones	311	304	153
Waste yarn & thread	306	2,358	1,180
Tartaric acid	305	309	475
Cutlery	294	254	403
Rongalite & other similar reducing agents	268	208	148
Acetylsalicylic acid	266	186	499
Buttons	264	285	414
Cyanide of soda & potash	259	287	316
Antipyrin	258	282	389
Salicylic acid	252	181	123
Paints	245	282	220
Gypsum	235	205	206
Microscopes & parts thereof	229	126	255
Vaseline	228	223	154
Bicarbonate of soda	216	16	309
Hardened oil	210	64	66
Printing ink, liquid & paste	206	180	232
Surgical instruments & parts thereof	199	156	311
Chlorate of polish	189	234	379

Japan's Foreign Trade

	1934	1933	1932
Chloride of ammonium	185	276	269
Coke	183	123	55
Medical instruments, parts & accessories thereof	182	185	296
Oil, fat, wax, perfumed & preparations thereof	179	143	195
Stearin	161	112	171
Artificial grindstone or whetstone	150	153	100
Turpentine oil	150	214	104
Citric acid	144	86	106
Pencils	143	100	139
Lace tissues & netted tissues	143	181	247
Metal polish	137	136	100
Electric batteries & parts thereof	133	106	176
Acetate of calcium	127	161	164
Artificial silk	122	637	408
Bichromate of soda	113	66	45
Telegraphic instruments & parts thereof	111	384	219
Total	2,277,041	1,912,129	1,427,457
Re-imports	5,489	5,089	4,003
Grand total	2,282,530	1,917,219	1,431,461

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES BY
GROUPS OF KINDRED ARTICLES

Year	General Average	Foodstuff					Average	Wearing Apparels	Fuels	Building Materials	Miscella- neous
		Cereals	Vegetables	Meat	Fish and Seaweeds	Beverages and Condiments					
1930	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931	88.4	80.2	95.7	88.2	90.6	90.2	88.7	84.7	90.8	95.1	87.5
1932	88.5	88.5	93.9	78.9	84.4	92.2	89.0	85.1	88.5	97.0	86.9
1933	97.1	92.2	96.1	88.2	93.4	97.3	94.1	96.5	100.1	115.3	100.8
1934	98.8	91.5	96.4	90.0	107.3	96.6	95.9	99.9	100.8	115.9	99.0

Trade Between Japan and India, 1934

Japan's trade with British India for 1934 amounted to ¥238,220,797 for exports and ¥289,671,524 for imports, totalling ¥527,892,321, against ¥205,154,660 for exports and ¥204,737,858 for imports, totalling ¥409,892,518 for 1933, showing an increase of ¥33,066,137(15%), ¥84,933,666(41%), and ¥117,999,803(27%), respectively. While our trade for 1933 witnessed excess exports of ¥416,802, the year under review had excess imports of ¥51,450,727. A comparison in percentage between 1933 and 1934 is shown below :—

Exports	
Articles	Increase (-) or decrease (-) of 1934 over 1933
Beer	(-) 41%
Vegetable fatty oils	(+) 81%
Peppermint oil	(-) 19%
Fish oil and whale oil	(-) 56%
Soap	(-) 43%
Camphor	(-) 4%
Menthol crystal	(-) 8%
Matches	(-) 6%
Cotton yarn	(+) 46%
Cotton tissues (grey)	(+) 17%
Cotton tissues (white)	(-) 40%
Cotton tissues (others)	(-) 8%
Woollen tissues	(+) 399%
Silk tissues	(+) 31%
Rayon tissues	(+) 27%
Cotton blankets	(+) 171%
Cotton towels	(+) 9%
Silk handkerchiefs	(+) 100%
Hosiery goods	(-) 1%

Caps, hats and bonnets	(+) 34%
Buttons	(+) 103%
Jewel for personal adornment	(+) 34%
Paper	(-) 10%
Cement	(-) 55%
Pottery	(-) 19%
Glass & glass manufactures	(-) 0.6%
Iron	(+) 68%
Brass	(+) 26%
Iron manufactures	(-) 3%
Machinery & parts thereof	(+) 7%
Wood	(-) 43%
Umbrellas and parasols	(-) 85%
Brushes	(+) 40%
Lamps & parts thereof	(+) 1%
Toys	(-) 19%
Total	(+) 6%

Imports	
Articles	Increase (-) or decrease (-) of 1934 over 1933
Rice & paddy	(+) 66,100%
Beans & pease	(-) 5%
Oil materials	(-) 73%
Hides & skins	(-) 17%
Leather	(+) 41%
India rubber	(+) 31%
Raw cotton	(+) 49%
Other vegetable fibres	(-) 93%
Ores	(+) 44%
Pig iron	(+) 25%
Lead (ingots & slabs)	(+) 51%
Tin (ingots & slabs)	— —
Oil cake	(-) 12%
Total	(+) 41%

The particulars of the chief commodities are given below :—

Beer

It was in 1870 that beer was brewed for the first time for a commercial purpose, in Japan. Four years later a brewery was established at Sapporo on the northern isle of Hokkaido, where barley was most abundantly produced in Japan. Soon some more plants were built in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama and some other places. At the end of 1933 Japan had 14 brewing plants of beer, where 3,369 operatives were employed.

Production of beer

1929	895,945 koku
1930	846,014
1931	797,544
1932	765,676
1933	1,003,981
1934	970,519

In 1934 Japan exported 118,009 koku of beer valued at ¥5,535,420 against 132,373 koku in quantity or ¥7,684,342 in value 1933, showing a fall of 14,364 koku or ¥2,098,822, the decrease being accounted for by the following figures showing the imports of different countries:—

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	21,937 koku	992,681 ¥	15,988 koku	966,228 ¥
Kwantung Province	48,874	2,189,448	37,944	2,240,119
China	11,670	587,280	12,647	757,749
Hongkong	2,188	103,174	1,676	94,137
British India	11,176	528,428	16,255	900,717
Straits Settlements	2,033	92,086	1,317	72,611
Dutch Indies	4,209	224,743	29,944	1,639,386
Others	15,922	817,580	16,602	1,013,385
Total	118,009	5,535,420	132,373	7,684,342

The Kwantung Province was the largest buyer of beer from Japan in 1934, taking 48,874 koku valued at ¥2,189,448 against 37,944 koku valued at ¥2,240,119, or 10,950 koku more in quantity but ¥50,671 less in value, than in 1933. Manchukuo was the second largest purchaser, importing in 1934 21,937 koku valued at ¥992,681 against 15,988 koku of ¥966,228 or 5,949 koku, valued at ¥26,453, more than in 1933. China, which was the fifth in 1933, comes next, purchasing 11,670 koku in quantity and ¥587,280 in value against 12,647 koku and ¥757,749 in 1933. British India is the fourth largest importer of beer from Japan in 1934. She imported 11,176 koku in quantity and ¥528,428 in value or 5,079 koku and ¥372,289 less when compared

with her imports of Japanese beer in 1933. India's imports of Japanese beer amounted to 8,668 koku valued at ¥712,071 in 1929, which fell to 7,625 koku and ¥643,079 in 1930 and to 7,551 koku and ¥649,807 in 1931. Then they went up to 10,375 koku and ¥694,415 in 1932 and to 16,255 koku and ¥900,717 in 1933, only to fall again to 11,176 koku and ¥528,428 in 1934, as shown above. And her total imports of ale, beer and porter for 1934-34 amounted to 3,479,474 gallons valued at ₹6,715,437. British India was followed in the order of the imports of Japanese beer by the Dutch Indies, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, which purchased 4,209 koku of ¥224,743, 2,188 koku of ¥103,174 and 2,033 koku of ¥92,086, respectively.

Vegetable Fatty Oil

In 1933 Japan had 95 factories where 2,995 operatives were engaged in the manufacture of vegetable oil, which amounted to 108,700,064 kg as shown below :—

Oil	Quantity
Rapeseed	21,184,654 kg
Seasame	6,129,159
Groundnut	994,564
Camellia	47,190
Cotton seed	9,632,179
Cocoonut	12,053,473
Castor	5,793,955
Soya beans	42,742,968

Linseed	8,425,923
Perilla ocinoides	499,573
Paulownia	113,128
Turpenline	885,711
Orange	8,850
Others	188,737
Total	108,700,064

Our exports of vegetable oil in 1934 amounted to 563,665 cwts valued at ¥12,291,371 against 344,394 cwts valued at ¥8,300,445, showing an increase of 219,274 cwts in quantity or ¥990,926 in value, as shown below :—

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Kwantung Province	9,813 cwts	261,488 ¥	9,288 cwts	259,006 ¥
British India	2,725	60,873	1,345	33,604
Great Britain	64,518	890,870	28,541	510,981
France	10,432	272,261	7,604	222,526
Germany	28,296	636,292	18,258	414,621
U. S. A.	382,943	8,859,949	238,560	5,912,086
Australia	6,491	125,143	4,463	94,122
Others	58,447	1,164,495	36,335	853,599
Total	563,665	12,291,371	344,394	8,300,445

Great Britain, which for a long time had led the list of the importers of Japanese vegetable oil, fell in 1932 behind the U.S.A., which kept the first position in 1934, taking 382,943 cwts in quantity and ¥8,859,949 in value against 238,560 cwts and ¥5,912,086, respectively, in 1933 while the imports of Great Britain rose from 28,541 cwts valued at ¥510,981 in 1933 to 64,518 cwts valued at 890,870 cwts in 1934 with an increase of 35,977 cwts and ¥379,789. Next comes Germany, importing 28,296 cwts in quantity and ¥636,292 in value with an increase of 10,038 cwts valued at ¥221,671 when compared with her imports in 1933. They are followed by France, the Kwantung

Province, and Australia, which purchased 10,432 cwts, 9,813 cwts and 6,491 cwts respectively of vegetable fatty oil from Japan in 1933.

British India's imports of vegetable oil from Japan for 1927 were 1,784 cwts or ¥75,820, which fell to 1,619 cwts or ¥63,429 in 1928, and to 1,350 cwts or ¥62,358 in 1929. They improved a little in 1930, when she purchased 1,668 cwts or ¥64,180, though a little drop was recorded in 1931, in which British India purchased 1,552 cwts valued at ¥45,355. Another recovery was seen in 1932, but a big drop came on in 1933, though the year 1934 witnessed the largest quantity for many

Peppermint Oil and Menthol Crystal

years being no more than 2,725 cwts valued at ¥60,873.

1933	1,345	33,504
1934	2,725	60,873

Exports to British India

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	1,784 cwts	75,820¥
1928	1,619	63,429
1929	1,359	62,358
1930	1,668	64,180
1931	1,552	45,355
1932	2,169	49,409

Japan purchased oil-yielding materials in 1934 to the amount of 3,965,909 cwts valued at ¥25,257,444 against 3,460,730 cwts valued at ¥23,292,517 in 1933, with an increase of 505,179 cwts in quantity and ¥1,964,927 in value, their contributions being shown below:—

Imports of oil-yielding materials

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	1,389,457 cwts	10,456,062¥	1,141,133 cwts	9,294,199¥
Kwantung Province	3,015	26,985	10,940	95,889
China	1,889,522	11,215,259	1,667,553	9,477,864
British India	9,817	78,140	29,920	299,388
Straits Settlements	3,267	23,110	885	8,332
Dutch Indies	440,569	2,075,005	371,499	2,249,408
Others	230,262	1,382,883	238,802	1,867,437
Total	3,965,909	25,257,444	3,460,730	23,292,517

In 1927 British India supplied Japan with 95,985 cwts of oil-yielding materials valued at ¥959,554. The imports made such a great improvement in 1928, in which Japan imported from British India 299,736 cwts valued at ¥3,208,809, or more than three times as much in quantity and value as in the preceding year, though the imports showed a sign of dropping in 1929, for Japan imported in that year 267,547 cwts in quantity and ¥2,937,567 in value. The im-

ports of this commodity decreased to 74,754 cwts and ¥754,500 in 1930, and to 96,620 cwts and ¥582,357 in 1931. In 1932 they improved a little, recording 120,108 cwts in quantity and ¥781,373 in value, but they again fell by 40,188 cwts to 29,920 in quantity and by ¥481,985 to ¥299,388 in value in 1933, though a little improvement was again witnessed in 1934, in which year Japan purchased 9,817 cwts of the materials valued at ¥78,140 from British India.

Peppermint Oil and Menthol Crystal

Our products of oil peppermint and menthol crystal amounted to ¥6,574,315, consisting of peppermint oil ¥4,729,770 and menthol crystal ¥1,844,545; their products, 1929—1933 being shown below:—

Year	Peppermint oil		Menthol Crystal	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	268,585	1,495,146	250,036	4,570,870
1930	250,345	1,059,940	230,996	3,118,262
1931	232,560	923,883	212,960	2,726,206
1932	210,002	1,463,340	214,945	4,254,451
1933	289,333	1,844,545	280,839	4,729,770

Peppermint Oil and Menthol Crystal

The peppermint oil exported in 1934 amounted to 5,413 cwts valued at ¥1,838,294 against 5,217 cwts valued at ¥2,006,755 in 1933, showing an increase of 196

cwts in quantity, but a fall of ¥168,461 in value, its destinations being shown below:—

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
British India	106 cwts	40,982 ¥	138 cwts	50,908 ¥
Straits Settlements	127	36,931	180	79,425
French Cochin-China	9	3,984	24	7,507
Great Britain	1,625	550,026	1,746	672,966
France	1,534	504,537	1,515	571,574
Germany	1,614	542,510	1,056	392,845
Australia	64	25,479	53	20,800
Others	334	133,939	505	210,730
Total	5,413	1,838,294	5,217	2,006,755

Great Britain, the largest purchaser of Japanese peppermint oil, imported 1,625 cwts in quantity or ¥550,026 in value in 1934 against 1,746 cwts or ¥672,966, with a fall of 121 cwts in quantity or ¥22,940 in value. Germany, which was the third largest buyer of Japan's peppermint oil in 1933, was the second, purchasing 1,614 cwts valued at ¥542,510, in 1934, with an increase of 558 cwts in quantity and ¥149,665 in value when compared with her imports in 1933, while France fell from the second position in 1933 to the third in 1934, her purchase increasing in quantity from 1,515 cwts to 1,534 cwts by 19 cwts but falling in value from ¥571,574 to ¥504,537 by ¥66,997. The Straits Settlements imported 127 cwts of peppermint oil

valued at ¥36,931 in 1934 against 180 cwts valued at ¥79,425 in 1933. Next comes British India. In 1929 India imported 146 cwts of peppermint oil valued at ¥67,790, which decreased to 80 cwts in quantity, but increased to ¥85,477 in value in 1930, her imports for 1931 being so low as 79 cwts or ¥24,504. But they made so rapid an increase in 1932 that they were 205 cwts in quantity and ¥49,604 in value. Her imports fell again to 138 cwts but rose in value to ¥50,908 in 1933, and still down to 106 cwts and ¥40,982 in 1934.

Japan's exports of menthol crystal amounted in 1934 to 5,097 cwts or ¥4,566,540 against 5,308 cwts or ¥5,283,683 in 1933, showing a fall of 211 cwts or ¥717,143, as shown below:—

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
British India	276 cwts	260,847 ¥	315 cwts	284,068 ¥
Straits Settlements	141	90,954	168	189,767
Great Britain	185	153,849	71	68,280
France	928	783,862	1,497	1,426,984
Germany	60	46,351	243	152,162
U. S. A.	2,772	2,575,052	2,558	2,691,982
Canada	64	59,757	38	35,753
Others	671	585,868	418	434,986
Total	5,097	4,566,540	5,308	5,283,683

The U.S.A. was the largest market for our menthol crystal in 1934, showing an increase of 219 cwts in quantity but a fall of ¥116,910 in value when compared with her imports in 1933. France was the second largest buyer, though her imports of menthol crystal from Japan fell from 1,497 cwts or ¥1,426,984 in 1933 to 928 cwts or ¥783,862 by 569 cwts or ¥643,122. Next is

British India. Her imports of menthol crystal from Japan, which fell 401 cwts valued at ¥355,763 in 1932 to 315 cwts valued at ¥284,068 in 1933, showed a further fall to 276 cwts valued at ¥260,874 in 1934, her imports of Japanese menthol crystal being comparatively stationary both in quantity and in value for several years in the past.

Fish Oil and Whale Oil

In 1933 Japan produced 20,065,416 kilograms valued at ¥3,155,643 of fish oil, including whale oil, its particulars being shown below:—

	Quantity	Value
Cod liver oil	1,378,506 kg	295,077¥
Herring oil	193,919	35,854
Sardine oil	3,309,228	449,925
Whale oil	2,768,423	457,124

Others	12,414,840	1,917,663
Total	20,065,416	3,155,643

Our exports of fish oil and whale oil in 1934 were fish oil 333,896 cwts valued at ¥3,150,337 and whale oil 11,935 cwts valued at ¥155,678, total 345,831 cwts in quantity and ¥3,306,015 in value, which were distributed according to their destinations as follows:—

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
China	1,658 cwts	23,652¥	6,843 cwts	94,361¥
British India	4,620	31,433	10,026	72,117
Philippine Is	363	4,005	4	149
Great Britain	58,175	432,660	78,749	591,303
Germany	141,408	1,405,002	90,467	886,090
Netherlands	24,972	182,884	28,303	201,462
U. S. A.	12,413	153,501	4,190	47,192
Australia	14,501	154,785	18,178	157,719
Others	87,721	918,093	49,484	478,177
Total	345,831	3,306,015	286,244	2,528,570

Germany, the largest buyer of our fish oil and whale oil, imported in 1934, 141,408 cwts in quantity or ¥1,405,002 in value against 90,467 cwts valued at ¥886,090 for 1933, showing a rise of 50,941 cwts or 56% in quantity and ¥518,912 or 58% in value. Great Britain, which was the largest purchaser in 1932 purchasing 245,777 cwts

of ¥1,130,877, fell behind Germany in 1933 by importing 78,749 cwts of ¥591,303 or a decrease of 167,028 cwts of ¥539,574, and her imports fell still further to 58,175 cwts of ¥432,660 in 1934. Netherlands follows Great Britain in order. Her imports of Japanese fish oil and whale oil decreased from 28,303 cwts valued at

¥201,462 in 1933 to 24,972 cwts valued at ¥182,884, with a fall of 3,331 cwts in quantity or ¥18,578 in value. Australia imported 14,501 cwts or ¥154,785 in 1934 against 18,178 cwts or ¥157,719 in 1933 with a fall of 3,677 cwts in quantity and ¥2,934 in value. British India, which witnessed a considerable increase in her imports of Japanese fish oil and whale oil from 2,575 cwts or ¥18,655 in 1931 to 6,708 cwts or ¥59,909 in 1932, made a further improvement in 1933 by importing 10,026 cwts of ¥72,117, i.e., an increase of 3,318 cwts of ¥12,208. But her imports in 1934 fell to 4,620 cwts in quantity and ¥31,433 in value, showing a decrease of 5,406 cwts

and ¥41,684, respectively. The U. S. A., which recorded a great fall in her imports of Japanese fish oil and whale oil in 1933 by purchasing 4,190 cwts valued at ¥47,192 against 54,913 cwts of ¥201,325 in 1932, recorded a great increase in 1934 by importing 12,413 cwts valued at ¥153,501 with a rise of no less than 198% and 223% respectively. The Chinese imports were 1,658 cwts and ¥23,652 in 1934 against 6,843 cwts and ¥94,361 in 1933, a fall of 5,185 cwts and ¥70,709. The Philippine Islands, whose imports of Japanese fish oil and whale oil were no more than 4 cwts of ¥149 in 1933, increased to 363 cwts of ¥4,005 in 1934.

Soap

A general idea of Japan's soap industry can be obtained from the following figures giving her soap products in 1933:—

Soap	Quantity	Value
Toilet use	18,026,552 doz	15,455,922 ¥
Industrial use	6,612,267	1,707,827
Medical use	97,523	107,891
Laundry use	46,442,355	8,051,255
Soap powder	12,239,914 kg	2,461,455
Total	—	27,784,350

Japan's exports of soap were quite negligible before the European war, but she made strides in her soap industry after the war, which caused many kinds of European commodities to be withdrawn from the Asiatic market, Japan seizing the opportunity of exporting her products. At one time her exports of soap to the southern countries of Asia reached an enormous amount, though they gradually fell year after year.

Our exports of soap for 1932 were toilet soap 1,170,436 dozen, ¥903,969 and others

2,068,251 kin, ¥292,996 totalling ¥1,196,965. These figures were more than doubled in 1933; namely, toilet soap 3,131,771 dozen, ¥2,141,242, and other 6,527,623 kin, ¥1,062,069, totalling ¥3,203,311. Still more increases were witnessed in 1934, when Japan exported toilet soap 3,651,890 dozen, ¥2,487,975, and others 7,804,425 kin, ¥1,053,266, totalling ¥3,541,241, with an increase of ¥337,930 in total. Below we give comparative figures of soap exports of Japan, for 1933 and 1934:—

Countries	1934	1933
	Value	Value
Manchukuo	782,164 ¥	651,014 ¥
Kwantung Province	679,683	555,974
China	345,777	180,600
Hongkong	94,994	58,343
British India	469,679	837,029
Dutch Indies	316,915	436,428
Siam	80,975	49,006
Others	770,754	334,917
Total	3,541,241	3,203,311

Manchukuo, which was the second largest buyer of soap from Japan in 1933, became the first in 1934, importing ¥782,164 in value against ¥651,014 in 1933, with an increase of ¥131,150, while the Kwantung Province taking ¥679,683 worth of soap in 1934 against ¥555,974 in 1933, with an increase of ¥123,709, was the second largest in 1934. British India, which held the first position as the market for our soap for several years in the past, fell behind the above two countries in 1934, importing ¥469,679 against ¥837,029 in 1933, with a decrease of no less than ¥367,350 or 43%.

India has recently encouraged her soap industry, but her production does not keep pace with the growing demands for soap in the country as the Indians now use much more soap than before. In 1932-33, the soap imports of India were household and laundry soap 244,730 cwts valued at ₹ 4,868,170, toilet soap 43,812 cwts valued at ₹ 3,086,666 and others 7,799 cwts valued at ₹ 307,036, totalling 296,341 cwts valued at ₹ 8,261,874, the general tendency being that while household and laundry soap is

increasing year after year, toilet soap shows a gradual fall. According to the reports of the Finance Department of Japan, Indian imports of Japanese soap amounted to ¥33,380 in 1926, ¥40,771 in 1928 and ¥44,221 in 1930. They fell to ¥31,813 in 1931, but they made leaps in 1932 amounting to ¥98,855, which increased to no less than ¥837,029 in 1933, though the figure fell to ¥469,679 in 1934. For information, we give below the soap imports of British India, 1929-30 to 1934-35, in order to show how they dwindled down year after year:

Year	Quantity	Value
1929-30	447,939 cwts	16,668,406 ₹
1930-31	332,322	11,198,235
1931-22	309,784	8,872,154
1932-33	296,341	8,262,872
1933-34	303,413	7,837,362
1934-35	206,807	6,320,798

China, the fourth largest market for soap, improved from ¥180,600 in 1933 to ¥345,777 in 1934 by ¥165,177, while the Dutch East Indies fell from ¥436,428 to ¥316,915 by ¥119,513. And Hongkong and Siam improved by ¥44,651 and ¥13,969 respectively.

Camphor

Japan as a camphor-producing country supplies the world with 70% of its demands for camphor, her output for 1933 being 3,694,084 kilograms valued as ¥6,264,384, as shown below:—

Camphor production		
Year	Quantity	Value
1921	1,846,534 kg	5,853,146 ¥
1922	3,732,458	9,196,697

1923	5,788,318	13,709,324
1924	3,610,178	9,778,394
1925	6,110,109	15,111,235
1926	5,058,898	12,705,005
1927	4,669,429	8,461,628
1928	3,959,607	7,777,561
1929	4,192,712	8,102,062
1930	4,563,688	8,266,099
1931	3,999,956	6,287,575
1932	3,729,827	6,059,572
1933	3,699,084	6,264,384

Besides, Japan produces a large quantity of camphor oil, as seen below :

Year	Red camphor	White camphor
1929	1,014,372 kg	829,529 kg
1930	1,160,069	1,056,128
1931	974,883	955,971
1932	1,019,280	876,319
1933	819,015	1,185,131

Germany, however, has lifted her head up as the supplier of artificial camphor and her development in the artificial camphor industry is such that her cheap products may take the place of natural camphor as

did artificial silk of German production by driving natural silk from the market much against our expectation.

In 1933-34, for instance, Indian imports of natural and artificial camphor amounted to 2,018,933 lbs valued at ₹2,162,936, of which Japan supplied 1,071,633 lbs in quantity and ₹1,218,008 in value, while the German products, which are chiefly artificial, were 740,495 lbs valued at ₹753,201.

Japan's exports of natural camphor for 1933 and 1934 are as follows:—

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
British India	9,191 cwts	1,228,204 ¥	8,843 cwts	1,288,931 ¥
Straits Settlements	225	40,051	159	29,245
Great Britain	976	181,327	1,362	252,113
France	2,115	406,709	2,251	414,651
Germany	520	97,280	172	30,395
U. S. A.	9,881	1,716,072	9,253	1,568,132
Australia	593	111,905	423	80,775
Others	4,463	821,675	5,141	780,866
Total	2,7963	4 603,224	27,604	4,445,108

The U. S. A., which for many a year Japan's best customer for camphor, imported 9,881 cwts valued at ¥1,716,072 or 35% in quantity or 37% in value of Japan's total exports of camphor for 1934, against 9,253 cwts valued at ¥1,568,132 for 1933, recording an increase of 628 cwts or ¥147,946 for 1934. British India, where camphor is extensively used in religious services, is the second largest buyer. Her imports of Japanese camphor in 1934 amounted to 9,043 cwts of ¥1,748,287 in 1929, and they showed a little decrease in 1930 and 1931,

amounting to 4,307 cwts of ¥685,214 and 4,400 cwts of ¥616,800, respectively. The years 1932 saw an increase by 1,869 cwts (or 42%) in quantity or ¥355,937 (or 57%) in value to 6,269 cwts or ¥972,737, but still greater improvement was seen in 1933, for in that year India imported 8,843 cwts of ¥1,288,931, showing an increase of 2,574 cwts (40%) of ¥316,194 (33%) over her imports of Japanese camphor for 1932, though a little fall in value was seen in 1934 when she imported 9,191 cwts valued at ¥1,228,204.

Matches

Ever since the first match factory was established in Japan in 1875, her match industry has made so steady progress that there are now 143 match factories producing the annual amount of 20 million grosses so that a trade union has been organized to control the annual output of matches. During the Great War, which caused the

European commodities to withdraw from the Asiatic market, the Japanese products took their place and Japan's annual exports of matches reached 35 million yen, though they showed a gradual falling off. The following figures will show Japan's production of matches, 1929-1933:

Year	Quantity	Matches	Value	Matche-boxes	Match-sticks
1929	21,607,683 gr		8,815,155 ¥	1,368,616 ¥	1,220,140 ¥
1930	16,722,653		6,999,504	695,765	600,047
1931	13,535,353		6,236,440	457,067	701,334
1932	18,234,683		6,920,542	764,905	613,939
1933	20,711,239		8,062,565	1,169,029	710,525

Our match exports, which recorded no less than eight million yen in 1927, dwindled gradually down to 46,049 cwts valued at ¥938,434, or a little over ten per cent, in 1932. They improved a little in the follow-

ing year, amounting to 161,774 cwts or ¥3,248,599, with an increase of 115,726 cwts or ¥2,310,165 1932, still going up to 178,092 cwts in quantity but falling to ¥2,928,558 in value in 1934, as shown below:—

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	2,284 cwts	38,295 ¥	4,015 cwts	43,064 ¥
Kwantung Province	4,062	69,306	2,246	44,309
China	110	3,034	53	1,211
Hongkong	69,335	954,794	10,683	154,988
British India	4,353	82,368	3,775	88,368
Straits Settlements	27,692	401,718	13,884	234,615
Dutch Indies	5,515	110,483	5,075	107,643
Philippine Is	3,936	111,942	4,097	136,371
African countries	4,871	90,460	4,051	80,747
Others	55,934	1,066,184	113,895	2,357,283
Total	178,092	2,928,558	161,774	3,248,599

Hongkong, which was way down in order in 1932, was the second largest buyer in 1933, by importing 10,683 cwts of ¥154,988, which mean a prodigious increase of 9,768 cwts or 115% in quantity over, and of ¥142,147 or twelve times as much in value as, 915 cwts valued at ¥12,841

for 1932, and in 1934 she was the first largest market for our matches, importing 69,335 cwts valued at ¥954,794, with an increase of 58,652 cwts in quantity and ¥759,786 in value over those of 1933. The Straits Settlements, the largest buyer of Japanese matches for 1931, fell behind

Hongkong in 1934 taking 27,692 cwts or ¥401,718 against 13,884 cwts or ¥234,615, with an increase of 13,808 and ¥167,103, respectively. Next comes the Dutch Indies, which improved a little in 1934 by increasing from 5,075 cwts of ¥107,643 in 1933 to 5,515 cwts of ¥110,483, by 440 cwts in quantity and ¥2,440 in value. The African countries showed an improvement of 820 cwts or ¥9,713 over their imports of Japanese matches of 1933.

Then we have British India, the fifth in 1933 but the sixth in 1934 in her imports of our matches. For many years Japan was the largest supplier of matches for

India, exporting for instance, 71% of Indian demands for matches in 1922 when Sweden shared no more than 25%. But Sweden made so rapid progress in her supply of matches to India that the order was reversed in 1926, Sweden then supplying 77% and Japan only 14% of the Indian demands for matches. During a period of the five years, 1922-23 to 1926-27, the match imports from Japan decreased from ₹11,523,494 in value (or 71% in percentage) to ₹1,057,873 (or 14%), while those from Sweden rose from ₹4,160,433 in value (or 25% percentage) to ₹5,745,252 (or 77%) respectively.

	Sweden	Japan	Others	Total (Unit: ₹ 1,000)
1922-23	4,160(25%)	11,523(71%)	402(4%)	16,086(100%)
1923-24	6,858(47%)	7,009(48%)	579(5%)	14,447(100%)
1924-25	3,933(44%)	4,077(46%)	760(10%)	8,770(100%)
1925-26	6,064(65%)	2,468(26%)	751(9%)	9,278(100%)
1926-27	5,745(77%)	1,057(14%)	577(9%)	7,380(100%)

The match industry, on the other hand, made great improvements in India in the meantime and she had forty-one match factories at the end of 1930, filling most of the Indian demands for matches. From the following figures giving the Indian imports of matches for 1933-34 to 1934-35,

one can easily see what great developments the match industry has made in India, for, while the consumption of matches considerably increased, her imports decreased from ₹16,086,377 in 1922-23 to the negligible amount of no less than ₹62,102 in 1934-35.

Imports of Matches, India

	1934-35		1933-34	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Sweden	19,000 gross	21,159 ₹	61,819 gross	53,037 ₹
Japan	15,069	7,088	11,703	6,336
Others	20,326	33,855	5,196	14,388
Total	54,395	62,102	78,718	73,797

After British India comes, in order, the Kwantung Province, which purchased 4,026 cwts or ¥69,306 in 1934 against 2,246 cwts or ¥44,309 in 1933, while the match imports of the Philippine Islands and Manchukuo decreased from 3,936 cwts of ¥111,942 in

1933 to 4,097 cwts of ¥136,371 and 4,015 cwts of ¥43,064 to 2,284 cwts of ¥38,299, respectively in 1934. The Chinese Republic has seen a gradual falling off in her imports of Japanese matches during the past few years, possibly on account of her anti-

Japanese sentiment and also her development in the match industry, till she imported in 1933 no more than 53 cwts valued at ¥1,211, though a little improve-

ment was witnessed in 1934, when she purchased 110 cwts valued at ¥3,034, being a little over double the figures for 1933.

Woollen Goods

Japan had little woollen industry during the Shogunate régime, but as demands for woollen products increased after the Restoration of 1868, the Senju Woollen Factory was erected in 1876, for the purpose of meeting the growing demands for woollen fabrics. The Tokyo Seiju Kaisha, the predecessor of the Goto Keori Kaisha, was established in 1887 for supplying the army and the navy with woollen cloth and blankets. It was followed by the Nihon Flannel Company, which was founded in 1891. But generally speaking, the woollen industry was anything but lively, Japan depending more upon foreign imports than upon her own production. After the Chino-Japanese war, which broke out in 1894, however, Japan saw an all-round improvement in her industries and

demands for woollen goods saw a rapid increase. But it was after the outbreak of the European war that Japan made an astounding progress in her manufacture and exportation of woollen goods. The following figures will show what rapid progress Japan made in her woollen production during the period of 1912 and 1933:—

Year	Woollen production (Unit: 1,000 yards)
1912	4,446
1916	9,307
1930	197,658
1931	215,106
1932	235,566
1933	210,311

We give below Japan's output of woollen yarn, woollen cloth and woollen muslin, 1933 & 1934:—

	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value (in ¥ 1,000)	Quantity	Value (in ¥ 1,000)
Woollen yarn	28,495 metric tons	126,490	30,550 metric tons	108,659
Tops	23,519	93,241	23,644	71,759
Woollen cloth	29,988,000 sq yds	77,479	40,624,000 sq yds	72,927
Muslin	97,490	38,087	112,503	37,350

As Japan produces little wool, she depends upon foreign supplies of wool, Australia being its largest supplier for her. Japan's imports of wool and its Australian supplies, 1930-1934, follow:—

Year	Wool Imports	
	Total imports	from Australian
1930	73,609,916 ¥	72,336,018 ¥
1931	86,145,716	83,295,123

1932	87,559,423	84,245,799
1933	164,191,832	156,513,509
1934	186,455,460	159,241,408

According to the report of the Australian Government, the total exports of raw wool for 1933 were 2,368 thousand bales, of which no less than 693 thousand bales were exported to Japan.

Japan imported 5,923 thousand yards of

Woollen Goods

woollen manufactures in 1912, but when her national production of woollen goods increased to over ten million yards in 1918, her imports went as low as two millions. In 1919, when Japan produced 19,728 thousand yards, her imports of woollen goods fell to 1,911 thousand yards. It is of great interest to note the contrast between the domestic products and imports of woollen goods of Japan.

Year	Imports (¥ 1,000)
1912	5,923
1914	7,615
1916	2,430
1918	2,901
1920	5,713
1922	14,600
1924	22,000
1926	9,479
1928	11,191
1930	4,406
1932	10,487
1933	7,212
1934	5,198

Woollen Manufacturing Facilities

	1933	1932
Woollen textile factories	1,178	1,138
Weaving machines	26,923	26,554
Operatives	41,311	41,609
Worsted spindles	677,390	581,564
Woollen spindles	9,871	87,893

Japan exported 303 thousand yards of woollen goods in 1912, which went up to 6,774 thousand yards in 1915 showing an increase of more than ten times as much as her exports for the preceding year, 1914. But the figure went down to 2,493 yards in 1917. For several years after 1920, her exports were less than one million yards, though her imports for those years were over 1.5 millions, though her home consumption of woollen goods showed no sign of falling off, always going up in quantity.

Year	Exports (1,000 yards)
1912	303
1914	471
1916	2,492
1918	1,152
1920	615
1922	267
1924	540
1926	586
1928	1,834
1930	2,647
1932	4,481
1933	12,376
1974	29,848

WOOLLEN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Woollen Exports in Value

Countries	1934	1933	1932
	¥	¥	¥
Manchukuo	1,539,845	1,360,545	171,528
Kwantung Province	8,281,087	5,944,272	2,925,762
China	2,975,250	1,687,321	430,739
British India	8,219,370	1,647,313	591,979
Hawaii	42,000	35,171	24,475
Others	8,791,168	1,702,355	336,383
Total	29,848,720	12,376,977	4,480,866

Woollen Imports in Value

Countries	1934	1933	1932
	¥	¥	¥
Great Britain	5,041,515	6,833,691	8,597,890
France	27,534	51,546	157,499
Germany	105,401	297,206	1,541,821
Italy	2,394	7,475	7,904
U. S. A.	7,950	4,770	18,094
Others	14,006	17,914	164,730
Total	5,198,790	7,212,602	10,487,848

The above tables show that the Kwantung Province and British India were the two largest markets for Japanese woollen goods for 1934, importing ¥8,281,087 and ¥8,219,370, respectively, against ¥5,944,272 and ¥1,647,313 in 1933, while most woollen imports of Japan come from the Occidental countries, Great Britain supplying no less than ¥5,041,515 in 1934 and ¥6,833,691 in 1933 or 99% and 93%, respectively, of Japan's total imports of woollen goods.

The Spinning Industry of Japan

The first spinning mill in Japan was founded by Lord Shimatsu of the Satsuma clan at Kagoshima in 1868 or about a century after the invention of the Spinning machine in 1769. The second mill was operated by the same lord at Sakai, near Osaka, in 1872, and this was the forerunner of the present Kishiwada Spinning Mill. The third one, which was founded by Mampei Kashima at Taki-no-gawa, Tokyo, in the same year, was the first private concern of spinning in Japan. The mills gradually increasing in number, Japan had no less than forty-five mills in 1894, operating 530,074 spindles as shown in the following figures :—

Year	No of companies	No of Spindles
1868	1	5,456
1870	1	5,456
1872	3	8,204
1874	3	8,204
1876	3	8,204
1878	3	8,204
1880	5	13,204
1882	13	28,204
1884	19	49,704
1886	22	71,604
1888	24	116,276
1890	30	277,895
1892	39	385,314
1894	45	530,074

The products of cotton yarn in Japan were 1,500 bales in 1868, and the amount was more than twice in 1880, being 3,246 bales, and more than ten times in 1886 being 15,881 bales, as much as the products for 1868, showing a steady increase year after year till Japan produced 292,400 bales of cotton yarn in 1894.

The Chino-Japanese war proved to be a great stimulus to all branches of industry in Japan, spinning not excepted, and during the subsequent decade Japan made strides in her spinning industry, the number of spindles increasing from 580,945 in 1895 to 1,349,074 or an increase of 132% in 1904 and the products of cotton yarn from 336,689 bales in 1895 to 695,212 bales in 1904, though the spinning mills, which rose from 47 in number in 1895 to 78 in 1899 and 79 in 1900, fell again to 49 in 1904. The following figures will show the progress that Japan made in her spinning industry during a period of 1895-1904 :—

Year	No of Mills	No of Spindles	Products of Cotton Yarn
1895	47	580,945	336,689 bales
1896	61	757,196	401,614
1898	74	1,146,749	644,504
1900	79	1,135,111	645,432
1902	56	1,246,972	770,853
1904	49	1,349,074	695,212

The Russo-Japanese war broke out in 1904, and after the victory won over Russia in the following year, Japan found herself to be a world-power. During the decade subsequent to the war, the mills showed a falling tendency, the number dropping from 49 in 1905 to 36 in 1909, though it rose to 42 in 1914, but the number of spindles increased from 1,426,594 to 2,657,179 by 1,230,585 and the production of cotton yarn from 905,536 bales in 1905 to 1,666,181 bales in 1914, as seen below :—

Year	No of Mills	No of Spindles	Products of Cotton Yarn
1905	49	1,426,594	905,536 bales
1906	47	1,472,353	945,167

1908	36	1,795,879	878,570
1910	36	2,099,764	1,134,780
1912	41	2,176,748	1,352,209
1914	42	2,657,179	1,666,181

Ten years after the Russo-Japanese war, the Great War broke out in Europe and the European countries were too much engaged in their national defence to look after their industry, and their supply of commodities was cut off. Japan seized this opportunity of cultivating her foreign market and her commodities found their way into every corner of the world. The spinning companies increased from 41 in 1915 to 71 in 1932, falling to 69 in 1933, and 70 in 1934, while the spindles rose in number from 2,875,904 in 1916 to 9,125,664 in 1934.

The production of cotton yarn made a gradual increase to over three millions of bales in 1934, as shown in the following figures :

Year	No of Companies	No of Spindles	Products of Cotton Yarn
1916	40	2,875,904	1,925,574 bales
1918	43	3,227,678	1,803,366
1920	56	3,813,580	1,816,976
1922	64	4,517,612	2,228,246
1924	56	4,870,232	2,072,817
1926	64	5,679,852	2,607,746
1928	70	6,457,174	2,451,862
1930	74	7,214,001	2,524,699
1932	71	7,964,850	2,810,437
1933	69	8,643,988	3,099,856
1934	70	9,125,664	3,472,442

Our imports of cotton yarn amounted in 1868 to 12,196 bales valued at ¥1,239,580, which gradually increasing year after year went up to 158,132 bales valued at ¥13,611,898 in 1878. By that year, 1878, however, Japan had made great improvement in her spinning industry, producing, as we have seen, over 31 thousand bales of cotton yarn and she was already exporting her products

of cotton yarn. Hence our imports of cotton yarn were now decreasing, amounting to no more than 53,143 bales valued at ¥7,977,365 in 1884 and to 1,792 bales valued at ¥343,290 in 1904. The Russo-Japanese war brought a little improvement in her import trade of cotton yarn, but by this time Japan could not only supply her own demands for cotton yarn, but a large quantity of her products was exported to China, the South Seas, and other Asiatic countries, her imports of cotton yarn being now anything but negligible.

It was in 1880 that Japan exported any appreciable amount of cotton yarn of her production. In that year, her exports amounted to 31 bales or ¥2,364, which went up to 11,796 bales or ¥955,529 in 1884. After the Russo-Japanese war, which broke out in 1904, demands for Japanese spinning grew so large that Japan exported 257,308 bales or ¥29,268,455 in 1904, 347,633 bales or ¥46,696,511 in 1910 and 468,736 bales or ¥73,089,677 in 1913. The European war accounts for the record amount reached in 1925 for the quantity of 575,891 bales and in 1918 for the value of ¥162,789,759. The following figures will show the development that Japan made in her exports of cotton yarn during 1904-1934 :—

Year	Total Exports in value	Exports to India in value
1904	29,268,455 ¥	— ¥
1906	35,303,526	2,155
1908	20,723,904	4,511
1910	46,696,511	207,819
1912	56,634,702	327,561
1914	80,851,146	971,202
1916	80,906,495	3,239,314
1918	162,789,759	34,998,715
1920	154,981,805	30,252,515
1922	114,723,255	20,666,783
1924	109,610,952	35,954,637

1926	74,716,355	28,086,168
1928	25,894,905	9,181,071
1930	15,032,819	6,575,986
1932	21,546,681	14,343,099
1933	15,712,038	7,605,372
1934	23,484,585	11,111,917

British India, which imported cotton yarn of Japanese production to the amount of ¥35,954,637 in 1924, showed a rapid fall from ¥28,086,168 in 1926 to ¥9,181,071 in 1928, with a gradual decrease year by year, till her imports of Japanese cotton yarn for 1933 were no more than 55,269 cwts or ¥7,605,327, though it rose to ¥11,111,-

917 in 1934. It is to be noted that the decrease in the Indian importation of Japanese cotton yarn is chiefly accounted for by the progress that British India has made in her spinning industry, for she is now depending much upon her own production.

In 1934 Japan exported cotton yarn to the amount of 194,533 cwts valued at ¥23,484,585 against 144,916 cwts valued ¥15,712,038, showing an increase of 49,617 cwts in quantity and ¥7,712,497 in value, the amounts of the exports, 1934, according to their destinations, being shown below :—

Exports of Cotton Yarn

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	36,189 cwts	3,631,549 ¥	33,638 cwts	3,099,825 ¥
Kwantung Province	5,221	513,146	6,459	614,781
China	971	175,360	1,293	168,072
Hongkong	1,059	132,677	3,426	291,773
British India	72,955	11,111,917	55,296	7,605,372
Dutch Indies	13,556	1,695,132	11,953	1,236,135
Philippine Is	3,254	339,804	1,929	193,418
Siam	1,448	274,075	893	147,054
Egypt	2,235	228,078	3,571	259,318
Others	2,235	5,382,847	264,458	2,096,290
Total	194,533	23,484,585	144,916	15,712,038

The Cotton Textiles

Japan has a long history of cotton manufacture, but being, strictly speaking, no cotton-growing country, she had to depend almost entirely upon the importation of foreign raw cotton, and her production, which was carried out chiefly as domestic work, was naturally limited in former days. As is the case with the spinning industry, cotton weaving made great progress after the wars Japan fought against China and

Russia, and also after the Great War. Our production of cotton fabrics since 1904 follows :—

Year	Cotton Manufactures
1904	80,947,248 yds
1906	137,773,415
1908	177,443,839
1910	226,312,958
1912	342,584,684
1914	454,901,674
1916	560,181,108

Year	Cotton Manufactures
1918	656,935,420 yds
1920	762,037,360
1922	869,327,652
1924	1,030,905,958
1926	1,277,726,954
1928	1,382,034,413
1930	1,388,423,325
1932	1,532,850,514
1933	1,673,880,702
1934	1,793,845,440

Our production of cotton fabrics in 1934, as is seen above, amounted to 1,793,845,440 yards against 1,673,880,702 yards for 1933, recording an increase of 119,964,738 yards.

Because the production of cotton textiles was chiefly domestic industry and naturally quite limited in early days, Japan imported more cotton goods than she exported as is clearly seen in the following figures showing her cotton imports and exports 1868-1888 :—

Year	Imports of cotton	Exports of cotton
1868	2,542,980 ¥	6,450 ¥
1870	2,982,311	3,786
1872	4,888,031	1,659
1874	5,404,653	6,542
1876	4,908,151	10,629
1878	5,007,535	18,819
1880	5,523,014	33,644
1882	4,219,343	38,148
1884	2,488,172	104,943
1886	2,316,977	231,491
1888	4,591,986	153,594

While the cotton imports, which were over two million yen in 1868, showed little improvement during the twenty years after the Restoration of that year, the cotton exports, which amounted to no more than ¥6,450 or less than 0.4% of the imports, went on increasing year after year, by keeping pace with the improvement that Japan made in her cotton manufacture, and

her exports for 1888 amounted to ¥153,594 or a little over 25 times as much as those for 1868, being about 3% of her cotton imports for that year, though the amount of the imports was not quite double the cotton imported twenty years before.

The cotton exports of Japan increased after the Russo-Japanese war, reaching the eleven-million level in 1906 and the order of the cotton exports and imports was reversed in 1909, when Japan exported seventeen millions of cotton goods or three million yen more than her imports. The following figures will show what great progress Japan made in her cotton exports, 1924-1934, when compared with those for 1868 given above, though her cotton imports decreased gradually and steadily :—

Year	Exports of cotton textiles	Imports of cotton textiles
1924	326,587,487 ¥	11,865,865 ¥
1925	432,580,421	10,306,788
1926	416,254,675	6,288,134
1927	383,836,636	7,237,130
1928	352,217,536	7,434,145
1929	412,706,729	8,574,578
1930	272,116,781	4,999,395
1931	198,751,572	4,375,435
1932	288,712,833	4,130,679
1933	383,215,392	2,954,205
1934	492,351,023	952,082

For many years China was the largest market for the cotton textiles of Japanese manufacture and British India was next only to her. But there was then a great difference between these two countries in the amount of cotton goods they imported from Japan. In 1923, for instance, China purchased over a hundred million yen of Japanese cotton textiles, while the Indian purchase amounted to no more than thirty-six millions or 35% of the Chinese imports,

and in the following year China took a hundred and thirty-seven million yen against forty-six millions that British India imported from Japan. But the Indian importation of Japanese cotton showed a gradual increase, while the international dispute of China and Japan so affected our cotton trade with China that British India became the largest buyer of Japanese cotton in 1931, though in that year their cotton imports of Japanese make were much smaller both in quantity and in value than in some of the previous years, British India taking 49,866 thousand yen against 43,073 thousand that China imported from Japan. In 1932, British India purchased 80,653 thousands while China imported 37,158

thousands, or less than half the Indian imports.

Cotton Exports to China & British India

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

Year	To China Value	To British India Value
1923	100,292	36,546
1924	137,920	46,916
1925	194,012	70,394
1926	180,076	70,346
1927	123,360	85,781
1928	158,497	70,185
1929	150,115	109,138
1930	86,914	61,216
1931	43,073	49,866
1932	37,158	80,653
1933	25,604	71,163
1934	13,029	66,814

Japan's Cotton Exports to British India

Year	Grey		Bleached		Others	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1932	314,824 cwts	34,654,250 ¥	143,093 cwts	18,653,477	186,768 cwts	27,345,913 ¥
1933	194,830	25,884,636	107,435	16,899,225	149,340	28,649,241
1934	218,986	30,393,263	59,192	10,103,941	132,375	26,317,454

For comparison, we give the Indian imports of Japanese cotton manufactures

as reported by the Indian Government:—

Indian Imports of Japanese Cotton Manufactures

Kind	1934		1933		1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Plain Grey	152,212,154 yds	19,620,463 ₹	112,531,144 yds	13,909,081 ₹	184,486,947 yds	26,126,413 ₹
Bordered grey	41,540,902	4,715,454	29,094,740	3,100,707	59,462,397	13,120,406
White	40,261,974	6,453,387	75,177,481	9,587,704	120,354,174	16,257,483
Printed	101,657,000	13,734,218	83,751,803	10,215,009	144,712,494	18,202,948
Dyed	18,479,483	2,951,053	24,912,995	3,616,978	43,545,364	6,525,286
Woven coloured	19,622,487	4,483,897	15,381,585	2,697,974	25,967,886	4,459,097
Total	373,774,000	51,958,472	340,849,848	43,127,453	578,529,262	84,691,633

It may not be out of the place here to say a few words in connection with the tariff walls that British India builds up year after year against the cotton manufactures of Japan, which the Indians call "the flood of Japanese goods." British India

produces five or six million bales of raw cotton, nearly a half of which is exported, and recently she made great progress in her cotton industry. The world-wide depression of business came on and the Yen showed an abnormal drop, so that the Japanese cotton

goods "flooded" into British India, as an Indian leader puts it, till the Indian Government adopted the policy of building the tariff walls against the Japanese imports. The following table is enough to show what a drastic measure the Indian Government took in order to bar the way against the Japanese cotton manufactures:—

Changes of Indian Import Tariff on Cotton Yarn and Cloth, 1862-1932		
Year	Cotton Cloth	Cotton Yarn
1862-1882	5% ad val	3.5% ad val
1882-1894	Free	Free
1894-1896	5% ad val	5% ad val
1896-1917	3.5% ad val	Free
1917-1921	7.5% ad val	7.5% ad val
1921-1922	11% ad val	Free
1922-1927	" "	5% ad val
1927-1930	" "	(1) 5% ad val on yarns more than 30 annas per pound (2) 15 annas per lb on yarns more than 30 annas per pound
1930, April	Of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	15% ad val " "
	Grey	15% ad val " "
	or 3.5 annas per lb	
1930, April	Not of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	20% ad val " "
	Grey	20% ad val " "
	or 3.5 annas per lb	
1931, April	Of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	20% ad val " "
	Grey	20% ad val " "
	or 3.5 annas per lb	
1931, April	Not of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	25% ad val " "
	Grey	25% ad val " "
	or 3.5 annas per lb	
1931, Sept.	Of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	25% ad val
	Grey	25% ad val
or 4.375 annas per lb		
		(1) 6.25% ad val on yarns more than 30 annas per lb

(2) 1 1/4 annas per lb on yarns more than 30 annas per lb

Not of British manufacture
Cotton in general 31.25% ad val " "
Grey 31.25% ad val
or 4.375 annas per lb

1932, August Of British manufacture
Cotton in general 25% ad val " "
Grey 25% ad val
or 4.375 annas per lb

Not of British manufacture
Ordinary cotton 50% ad val
Grey 50% ad val
or 5.25 annas per lb

The Indian Government introduced the anti-dumping bill into the Legislative Assembly on Apr. 9th, 1933, in order to empower the Viceroy to levy special import duties, without parliamentary approval, on goods imported at prices so low as to hinder the progress of the Indian industry. Its real object, however, was said to be to bar the way of the Japanese cotton goods by raising the import duties on them. On April 10th, the same year, the British Government notified the Japanese Government of the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, which provided that articles produced in Japan, when imported to British India, should be assessed with the lowest duty as levied on similar products of any other foreign countries, and the treaty was to lose its force on Oct. 10th, 1933, as it was to continue in force for six months after such a notice was served from one party to the other. On June 6th, the Indian Government raised the import duties on cotton piece-goods of non-British manufacture from 50% ad val to 75% ad val all of a sudden without any previous notice. This was something which was not at all expected on the

part of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, which passed a resolution on July 13th to boycott Indian cotton. The resolution was received with a sort of laughter in India, for the Indians thought that Japan could never go along without importing Indian raw cotton. But the members of the association were so firmly united in their resolution against Indian raw cotton, that the Indian cotton-growers beginning to suffer considerably with the suspended demands for Indian raw cotton, the Indo-Japanese Commercial Conference was held on Sept. 25th at Simla and later at Delhi

to discuss the cotton trade between India and Japan. After three months of negotiations, an agreement was arrived at between the Indian and Japanese delegates with the result that the rate of import duties on Japanese cotton goods was reduced from 75% ad val to 50% ad val. The old Commercial Treaty between India and Japan was abrogated on Nov. 10th, 1933, after the extension of time for one month, and the new treaty was signed at London on July 12, 1934, and sanctioned Sept. 12, to be in force for three years.

Raw Silk and Silk Manufactures

Silk occupies such an important position in Japan's export trade as well as her domestic industry that, according to the official report of the country, her silk exports, including raw silk and silk fabrics, totalled ¥364,281,721 in 1934 covering 17% of her total exports of ¥2,171,924,623 for that year.

Sericulture, which is as old as the history of Japan, was exclusively carried on as a domestic industry before the Restoration of 1868, but it was after the war Japan was engaged in against China in 1894-95 that raw silk was manufactured in any large quantities as a national industry. What a great stimulant the war proved to be to the silk industry of Japan is clearly seen from the fact that the annual production of raw silk made so remarkable progress after the war that the average output of raw silk was 8,304,000 lbs for 1899 to 1903 against 3,616,000 lbs for 1889-1893. Still greater

progress was witnessed about the time of the European war, for the production of raw silk increased from 22,782,000 lbs for 1913, the year before the war, to 43,120,000 lbs for 1920, an increase of no less than 20,338,000 lbs. during the period of eight years.

Our output of raw silk in 1925 amounted to 2,436,783 bales, which with some ups and downs rose to 3,099,856 bales in 1933 and to 3,472,435 in 1934, as shown below:—

Year	Output of raw silk
1925	2,436,783 bales
1926	2,607,746
1927	2,530,692
1928	2,451,851
1929	2,792,586
1930	2,524,699
1931	2,567,133
1932	2,810,437
1933	3,099,856
1934	3,472,435

Japan's silk manufactures amounted to

Raw Silk and Silk Manufactures

¥341,101,249 in total in 1934 against ¥322,780,065 in 1933, showing an increase of ¥18,321,184, their amounts by different kinds, 1930-34, shown below:—

Year	Broad width	Narrow width	Special	Total
1930	102,591,449¥	215,693,167¥	8,530,606¥	326,815,222¥
1931	93,728,515	219,320,724	10,194,342	323,243,561
1932	98,850,015	204,180,741	10,831,837	313,862,492
1933	122,174,975	188,844,108	11,760,982	322,780,065
1934	120,187,111	208,226,916	12,687,222	341,101,249

Our exports of raw silk in 1934 amounted to 505,998 cwts valued at ¥286,793,875, against 483,276 cwts valued at ¥390,901,086, showing an increase of 22,722 cwts in quantity, but a fall of ¥104,107,211 in value. Our raw silk exports, 1930-1934, follow:

Year	Quantity	Value
1930	469,896 cwts	416,646,814¥

1931	555,925	355,393,765
1932	546,590	382,366,442
1933	483,276	390,901,086
1934	505,998	286,793,875

Our raw silk exports, 1933 and 1934, were distributed to the following countries, though mention has to be made in this respect that the figures include some artificial silk:—

Countries	Raw Silk Exports		Raw Silk Exports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1934		1933
Great Britain	22,878 cwts	14,237,056¥	18,384 cwts	14,654,917¥
France	36,574	20,333,890	20,850	15,378,399
Switzerland	170	101,671	207	145,057
U. S. A.	425,914	239,568,115	437,419	355,305,924
Canada	757	411,267	275	208,005
Australia	5,523	4,017,105	4,156	3,297,255
Others	14,182	8,124,771	1,985	1,411,529
Total	505,998	286,793,875	483,276	390,901,086

The U.S.A. has been by far the largest buyer of Japanese raw silk for many years, taking nearly 90% every year of its total exports from Japan. Although the American share of the raw silk remained almost stationary in quantity, it showed a gradual falling off so far as its value is concerned, dropping to almost one third in 1933 when compared with the amount for 1927, due chiefly to the low quotations of raw silk, as seen below. It is to be noted that British India shared hardly any amount of raw silk exported from Japan.

Exports of raw silk to U.S.A.

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	489,999 cwts	698,246,064¥
1928	513,847	687,464,451
1929	555,895	755,377,518
1930	448,670	398,715,203
1931	536,664	342,479,370
1932	512,996	360,148,765
1933	437,419	355,805,924
1934	425,914	239,568,115

The exports of silk fabrics were formerly classified together with some of artificial silk fabrics by the Finance Department, and it is hard to give the amount of silk fabrics separately. Our exports of silk and

Artificial Silk Goods

artificial silk goods amounted to ¥139,715,206 in 1927, and the figures fell to ¥100,710,235 in 1930 and further to ¥82,766,336. Our silk manufactures were separated from artificial silk goods in 1932, when the former amounted to ¥50,287,599, which increased to ¥63,544,723 in 1933 and to ¥77,487,845 in 1934. Our silk goods exports according to their destinations for 1933 and 1934 follow :—

Countries	1934	1933
Manchukuo	403,551¥	107,893¥
Kwantung Province	2,677,886	1,202,012
China	71,168	63,801
Hongkong	425,431	129,182
British India	20,086,957	15,259,430
Straits Settlements	3,395,924	1,128,888
Dutch Indies	1,014,261	915,676
French Indo-China	316,688	378,693
Phillippine Is	135,376	86,475
Great Britain	10,587,970	7,619,095
France	2,373,472	3,276,725
Germany	706,211	362,329
Italy	438,604	158,824
U. S. A.	5,258,494	5,562,937
Canada	142,704	120,376

Argentina	1,369,330	2,503,125
Uruguay	649,310	645,337
Egypt	3,601,272	3,386,697
South African Federation	4,650,762	4,737,583
Australia	8,840,310	10,799,305
New Zealand	729,704	525,213
Others	9,612,461	4,075,122
Total	77,487,846	63,544,723

The above figures show that British India was the largest buyer of Japanese silk fabrics, importing ¥15,259,430 in 1933 and ¥20,086,957 in 1934, with an increase of ¥4,827,527, though, as is said above, these figures contain the exports of artificial silk goods excepting those for the last two years. British India's imports of Japanese silk goods for 1927-1934 follow :—

Year	Exports of silk fabrics to British India
1927	15,845,566¥
1928	17,073,538
1929	24,717,022
1930	16,781,513
1931	21,524,617
1932	10,402,579
1933	15,259,430
1934	20,086,957

Artificial Silk Goods

Artificial Silk was commercially manufactured for the first time in France in 1891, and it came to Japan in 1902 or 1903. Soon a company was organized by Mr. Naokichi Kaneko for manufacturing celluloid and artificial silk at the capital of ¥3,000,000, but with little success.

Prior to this, the Tokyo Leather Company had been studying the preparation of Viscose with the object of reducing the cost of artificial leather. When the company was merged into the Adzuma Kogyo Kaisha in

1909, the chief engineer of the latter company, Mr. Seita Hisanuma by name, succeeded in the manufacture of artificial leather and further of artificial silk, and the Adzuma Kogyo Kaisha began the commercial manufacture of artificial silk in 1906. In 1918 the artificial silk section of the said firm became an independent firm under the title of the Imperial Silk Company, the first company of the kind, at the capital of ¥1,000,000. It is now capitalized at ¥36,000,000. Many other silk manufacturing companies have

since been organized and Japan now produces increasing quantities of artificial silk as shown in the figures below :—

(Unit of output : 1,000 lbs)

Year	No of plants	Artificial silk output
1918	1	100
1919	1	145.2
1920	1	200
1921	2	257.4
1922	3	527
1923	3	780
1924	4	1,368
1925	4	3,200
1926	8	5,000
1927	10	10,500
1928	11	16,500
1929	12	26,368
1930	12	35,958
1931	12	46,764
1932	12	64,382
1933	12	90,428
1934	14	137,795

In 1918, Japan had only one artificial silk firm, which produced a hundred thousand pounds, and the number of the firms gradually increased year after year till we had fourteen plants in 1934, where 33,020 operatives were engaged in the manufacture of artificial silk amounting, as shown above, to no less than 137 million pounds.

Japan produced ¥97,286,709 of artificial silk manufactures in 1930. A little improvement was seen in the following year, when our manufactures increased by ¥8,485,825 to ¥104,772,534, which increased rapidly to ¥200,971,943 in 1934, as shown below :—

Artificial Silk Manufactures

Year	Value
1930	97,286,709¥
1931	104,772,534
1932	121,740,755
1933	150,019,194
1934	200,971,943

Artificial Silk Manufactures, 1934

	Quantity	Value
Broad width	298,850,483 m	154,142,373¥
Narrow width	11,671,209 tan	24,921,386
Special	62,008,296 cwts	21,908,184
Total	—	200,971,943

The imports of artificial silk in 1918 amounted to ¥77,086, which rose to ¥138,029. With ups and downs, our imports of artificial silk went up to 599,735 cwts valued at ¥1,619,116 in 1927, but they have since shown little improvements on account of the great progress Japan has made in her artificial silk industry till we imported in 1934 only 50,748 cwts valued at ¥122,557 as seen in the following figures :—

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	599,735 cwts	1,619,116¥
1928	192,572	456,982
1929	468,735	855,066
1930	639,410	942,065
1931	871,174	1,005,766
1932	280,935	408,016
1933	383,843	637,577
1934	50,748	122,557

It was in 1928 that, according to the official report, Japan produced any appreciable amount of artificial silk. In that year our exports amounted to 51,116 cwts in quantity and ¥113,692 in value. The figures went up to 116,096 cwts valued at ¥183,515 in the following year, 1923. The year 1930 saw the artificial silk exports advance to 2,404,272 cwts valued at ¥3,236,063, or 23 times and 18 times as much as those of the preceding year. A little drop was witnessed in 1931, when our exports were 1,931,619 cwts valued at ¥2,244,611, but they advanced by strides in the subsequent years, recording 5,558,706 cwts and ¥5,910,982 for 1932, 6,696,524 cwts and ¥9,483,169 for 1933 and further 116,792,508

cwts and ₹22,399,525 for 1934, as shown below :—

Amount of Artificial Silk Exports

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	51,116 cwts	113,692₹
1929	116,096	183,515
1930	2,404,272	3,236,963
1931	1,931,619	2,244,611
1932	5,558,706	5,910,982
1933	6,696,524	9,483,169
1934	116,792,508	22,399,525

According to the report of the Indian Government, Japan supplied British India with the negligible quantity of 70 lbs valued at ₹312 in 1926-27, out of the total Indian imports of artificial silk yarn for

that year amounting to 5,776,097 lbs valued at ₹10,264,044, of which Italy, the then largest supplier of artificial silk yarn to British India, shared 3,843,179 lbs valued at ₹9,415,052. In 1933-34, eight years later, however, Japan became the second largest supplier to British India of artificial silk yarn, her supply coming up to 1,798,903 lbs valued at ₹1,375,990, while Italy contributed 5,608,756 lbs. valued at ₹4,780,504 to the total imports of artificial silk yarn amounting to 11,002,093 lbs valued at ₹9,256,545, as seen in the following figures showing the amount of artificial silk yarn supplied to British India by Italy and Japan :—

Year	Total Imports of Artificial Silk Yarn		Imports from Italy		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1926-27	5,776,077 lbs	10,264,044 ₹	3,843,179 lbs	6,415,052 ₹	70 lbs	312 ₹
1927-28	7,509,569	14,920,738	3,431,879	6,623,510	—	—
1928-29	7,608,068	13,530,385	3,637,717	6,103,645	200	418
1929-30	7,353,006	9,910,593	3,482,784	4,585,655	180	442
1930-31	7,119,786	8,082,692	4,519,807	5,060,263	19,420	19,618
1931-32	7,962,546	8,224,621	3,899,354	4,129,374	436,045	439,725
1932-33	11,002,093	9,256,545	5,608,756	4,780,504	1,798,903	1,375,990
1933-34	9,808,919	8,198,660	4,286,717	3,757,432	2,542,319	2,001,695
1934-35	11,002,093	9,256,545	5,608,756	4,780,504	1,798,903	1,375,990

The Indian demands for artificial silk yarn showed an increase in quantity from 5 million pounds to 11 million pounds, though a fall is seen in value from 10 million rupees to 9 million rupees during the nine years, 1926-27 to 1934-35, while the Italian supply of artificial silk yarn went up from 3 million pounds in quantity to 4 million pounds, but fell from 6 million rupees to 4 million rupees in value. But the imports from Japan showed an increase of over 25,698 times in quantity and 6,000 times in value during the same period of time.

In 1928 Japanese exports of artificial silk goods amounted to 13,030,570 square yards valued at ₹8,328,539. In the following year the amounts were three times as much, being 47,517,978 square yards and ₹27,163,344, and in 1933 the quantity of the artificial silk goods exports reached 260 million square yards, though their value was no more than ₹77,365,655 on account of the abnormal fall of the Yen, but our exports of artificial silk goods for 1934 amounted to ₹113,484,235, their quantity being not available.

Artificial Silk Goods

Exports of Artificial Silk Goods

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	13,030,570 sq yds	8,328,539 ¥
1929	47,517,978	27,163,344
1930	89,632,385	34,929,381
1931	139,516,578	39,712,918
1932	241,564,281	60,539,196
1933	260,054,705	77,381,765
1934	—	113,484,235

The following table shows our exports of artificial silk goods by destinations which practically cover the whole world. And their amount increased from ¥60,539,940 in 1932 to no less than ¥113,484,235 in 1934, which is expected to make a further development in 1935.

Imports of Artificial Silk Manufactures

Countries	(Unit : Rupee)		
	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
Manchukuo	736,022 ¥	553,269 ¥	19,780
Kwantung Province	7,532,185	2,372,780	601,620
China	72,853	64,826	43,258
Hongkong	929,750	440,654	127,468
British India	22,422,061	17,653,598	22,553,925
Straits Settlements	3,542,188	3,294,003	2,143,267
Dutch Indies	13,067,927	14,972,845	13,643,782
French Cochin-China	1,137	140,184	86,046
Philippine Is	1,956,095	970,562	1,601,496
Great Britain	961,240	1,106,379	119,409
France	367,635	248,025	98,822
Germany	25,100	19,275	5,170
Italy	13,866	36,883	11,025
U. S. A.	281,569	472,979	433,654
Canada	157,666	143,638	262,740
Argentina	43,888	45,997	36,919
Uruguay	3,688,087	916,576	41,141
Egypt	8,076,179	4,328,208	5,726,342
South African Federation	6,249,541	3,873,000	3,126,440
Australia	16,936,930	9,135,530	2,898,990
New Zealand	1,430,455	808,441	323,724
Others	24,991,861	15,784,113	6,634,922
Total	113,484,235	77,381,765	60,539,940

In 1928, when Japan's total exports of artificial silk goods amounted to 13,030,570 square yards valued at ¥8,328,539, British India was the third largest buyer importing 1,845,414 square yards valued at ¥1,318,542, a little over 10% in quantity as well as in value of the total exports of Japanese artificial silk goods. But British India making rapid increases after that year, was the largest importer of our artificial silk goods in 1933, taking 62,006,751 square yards valued at ¥17,653,598 or 24% in

quantity and 22% in value of our total exports of this article, and her imports in 1934 being ¥22,422,061 in value or 19% in percentage.

Artificial silk goods exported to British India

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	1,845,414 sq yds	1,318,542 ¥
1929	11,226,105	6,453,687
1930	27,110,767	10,526,844
1931	61,354,039	16,530,195
1932	92,571,888	22,553,923
1933	62,006,751	17,653,598
1934	—	22,422,061

The Indian duty of artificial silk imports was not very heavy up to 1933, though the Imperial preference of 10% was allowed in favour of commodities of British make as a result of the Ottawa Conference in 1932. In March, that year, the duty on artificial silk was raised to 50% or 4 annas per sq yd, whichever higher, while that on artificial silk mixture was $34\frac{1}{8}\%$. Consequently, some kinds of artificial silk fell off in quantity

and value, while its mixtures increased in large quantities, till the duty on them was revised in December, 1933, as a result of which Japanese imports of artificial silk goods decreased a great deal. In April, 1934, the Indian tariff was again revised, and this time a specific duty was levied on artificial silk. When converted into ad valorem, the new duty would mean 200% in the case of some artificial silk goods.

Hosiery Goods

In 1929 Japan's output of hosiery goods amounted 65,979 thousand yen including cotton, woollen, silk and other kinds of hosiery. This figure fell to 61,602 thousand in 1930 and further both in 1931 and 1932, but our hosiery industry made sudden progress as is fully seen in the following figures showing our production of hosiery goods in 1933:—

Output of Hosiery Goods, 1933.

Shirts & trousers	Quantity	Value
Cotton	3,379,547 doz	12,019,318¥
Woollen	887,109	9,411,963
Others	619,426	2,276,140
Stockings & socks		
Cotton	5,290,902 doz	7,417,056¥
Silk	151,547	1,290,575
Woollen	885,688	2,912,899
Others	1,423,085	2,675,038
Gloves		
Cotton	1,412,257 doz	1,479,614¥
Silk	1,876	19,480
Woollen	343,254	782,178
Others	26,627	54,754
Draws		
Cotton	564,356 doz	1,218,818¥
Woollen	45,656	225,480
Others	14,100	110,995

Others	—	1,440,808¥
Cotton	—	662,242
Woollen	—	15,117,827
Others	—	59,115,185
Total	—	

Japan's exports of hosiery goods have been on the increase year after year. In 1927 they amounted to 9,574,014 dozen valued at ¥29,057,131, which rose to 11,399,563 dozen valued at ¥36,711,473 in 1928 and to 12,327,555 dozen valued at ¥36,711,473 in 1929. The quantity increased further to 12,911,793 dozen in 1930, though the exports showed a slight fall in value, being ¥30,461,969. The year 1931 saw a slight decrease both in quantity and value, the figures standing at 10,575,483 dozen for the former and ¥21,175,927 for the latter. An improvement was witnessed, however, in 1932, when our exports of hosiery goods amounted to 13,721,012 dozen in quantity and ¥26,935,379 in value, to go on increasing to 16,648,095 dozen and ¥42,047,173 in 1933 and 18,017,298 dozen valued at ¥47,617,692 in 1934 the following figures showing our hosiery exports for 1933 and 1934:—

Hosiery Goods

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	299,376 doz	899,271 ¥	302,598 doz	1,022,882 ¥
Kwantung Province	300,674	1,014,338	258,479	842,348
China	61,091	165,799	70,527	194,098
Hongkong	165,795	467,639	49,150	158,427
British India	3,397,513	8,349,831	4,388,619	9,628,402
Straits Settlements	443,448	1,320,814	243,986	771,159
Dutch Indies	1,786,457	4,338,926	1,716,432	4,234,663
Philippine Is	1,502,722	3,631,829	1,125,370	2,670,854
Great Britain	2,470,983	7,672,383	2,353,085	6,560,852
France	13,480	44,561	29,955	75,655
U S. A.	820,720	1,514,121	440,195	879,301
Egypt	1,228,289	3,029,540	1,357,294	3,370,449
South African Federation	525,987	1,884,181	871,433	2,565,516
Australia	6,668	20,301	17,669	43,367
Others	5,003,113	13,464,158	3,423,302	9,029,202
Total	18,017,298	47,617,692	16,648,095	42,047,173

British India, which was the largest buyer of Japan's hosiery goods, imported 3,397,513 dozen valued at ¥8,349,831 in 1934 against 4,388,619 dozen valued at ¥9,628,402, showing a fall of 991,106 dozen in quantity and ¥1,278,571 in value. The following figures will show our hosiery exports to British India, 1927-1934:

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	2,787,285 doz	8,449,005 ¥
1928	3,733,295	10,641,567
1929	3,203,760	9,928,721
1930	3,203,760	7,848,919
1931	1,884,458	3,901,436
1932	3,510,766	6,698,774

1933	4,388,619	9,628,402
1934	3,397,513	8,349,831

According to the official report of the Indian Government, hosiery imports of Japanese make occupy more than 90% of the Indian imports of hosiery goods, as seen in the following figures:

Indian Imports of Hosiery

Year	Total imports	Japanese manufactures
1929-30	14,370,062 R	12,334,967 R
1930-31	8,780,251	7,851,337
1931-32	4,813,443	4,158,674
1932-33	6,740,965	6,122,693
1933-34	7,722,476	7,250,697
1934-35	5,779,445	5,352,841

Japan's Hosiery Exports by kinds, 1933 & 1934

Item	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cotton knit	10,111,121 doz	31,843,711 ¥	10,670,912 doz	31,190,603 ¥
Knit gloves	602,966	1,337,100 ¥	240,741	375,172
Knit socks & stockings				
Silk	184,102	1,263,964	79,992	515,940
Others	6,441,037	11,063,661	5,177,340	8,563,833
Knit short drawers	678,070	2,109,256	478,110	1,401,625
Total	18,017,299	47,617,692	16,648,095	42,047,173

Caps, Hats and Bonnets

The general condition of Japan's headgear industry can be seen from the following

figures giving the output of caps, hats and bonnets for 1924-1933:—

Output of Caps, Hats and Bonnets

Year	Felt Value	Cloth, Serge etc. Value	Imitation Panama Value	Straw Value	Hemp Value	Others Value	Total
1924	4,829,418 ¥	2,354,512 ¥	445,319 ¥	1,839,389 ¥	— ¥	1,122,739 ¥	10,591,377 ¥
1925	4,492,490	2,710,842	710,297	2,000,813	—	1,804,397	11,726,439
1926	8,103,803	411,223	1,713,620	2,002,877	—	996,976	13,255,218
1927	8,394,596	509,762	810,673	1,794,555	—	1,408,001	12,920,642
1928	7,299,759	2,060,496	1,117,640	2,156,109	—	464,280	13,098,257
1929	7,214,908	665,806	397,654	2,170,655	58,723	3,024,531	13,797,987
1930	6,118,884	453,808	275,011	1,868,618	169,857	1,518,224	10,493,630
1931	4,321,517	1,230,537	255,701	1,899,058	69,698	574,792	8,359,062
1932	6,304,867	502,581	344,522	1,600,441	129,353	1,202,502	10,123,549
1933	10,399,881	623,368	5,850,020	1,551,282	74,425	1,361,010	14,595,006

The total output of caps, hats and bonnets, which amounted to ¥11,294,870 in 1921, made little progress, during the ten years, for it was ¥10,123,549 in 1932 and ¥14,595,006 in 1933, showing a fall of ¥467,828 and a rise of ¥3,003,629, respectively. Felt hats cover more than half the total production, amounting to ¥10,399,881 against the total of ¥14,595,006 in 1933. Next in value come straw hats, which amounted to ¥1,600,441 in 1932 and ¥1,551,282 in 1933. The following figures will show the exports of felt and straw hats, 1929-1933:—

Year	Felt hats	Straw hats
1929	587,932 ¥	394,557 ¥
1930	790,758	387,075
1931	638,033	433,694
1932	847,340	396,011
1933	1,229,160	425,136

Our headgear trade must be said to have made little progress during the recent years, for Japanese exports of headgears, which amounted to 1,481,055 dozen valued at ¥12,194,400 in 1928, showed no more increase than 2,283,956 dozen in quantity and ¥2,283,956 in value in 1934:—

Exports of Headgears

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	1,481,055 doz	12,194,400 ¥
1929	2,094,733	18,129,379
1930	1,590,924	9,364,267
1931	2,217,649	10,530,911
1932	2,203,195	7,713,090
1933	3,352,706	13,926,943
1934	3,765,011	17,860,375

The exports of Japanese caps, hats and bonnets, which amounted to 3,765,011 dozen in quantity and ¥17,880,375 in value, in 1934, were distributed as follows:—

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	150,686 doz	803,120 ¥	115,316 doz	698,602 ¥
Kwantung Province	78,617	505,369	63,415	479,215
China	155,130	967,819	89,040	507,435

Buttons

Hongkong	62,584	257,677	22,211	105,237
British India	551,787	1,586,952	548,825	1,181,190
Dutch Indies	335,234	903,265	427,966	1,230,092
Great Britain	266,431	929,047	161,684	639,632
U. S. A.	836,272	4,521,492	885,904	4,143,954
Argentina	5,395	63,560	1,654	13,126
Australia	65,915	315,272	113,617	492,553
Others	1,256,956	7,006,802	923,074	4,435,907
Total	3,765,011	17,880,375	3,352,706	13,926,943

The U.S.A., which was for a long time enjoyed the position of the largest buyer of Japanese caps and hats, imported 836,272 dozen valued at ¥4,521,492 in 1934 against 885,904 dozen valued ¥4,143,954 in 1933, showing an increase of ¥367,538 in value, but a fall of 49,623 dozen in quantity. British India is the second largest purchaser of our headdresses, importing 551,787 dozen valued at ¥1,586,952 in 1934 against 548,825 dozen valued at ¥1,181,190, which show an increase of 2,962 dozen and ¥405,762, respectively. The following figures show our headgear trade with British India, 1927-1934:—

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	— doz	628,117 ¥
1928	313,921	634,601

1929	285,556	628,541
1930	238,028	506,879
1931	278,378	497,444
1932	474,664	898,829
1933	548,825	1,181,190
1934	551,787	1,586,952

Unlike our headdress industry, but like our trade in general, our trade with British India has made a steady progress, for as is seen above, our headdress exports to British India became little less than three times in 1934 as much as in 1927.

Our imports of hats were 9,319 dozen in quantity and ¥525,588 in value in 1934 against 6,881 dozen valued ¥523,071 in 1933, while the imports of hat materials were ¥83,161 in 1934 against ¥56,039 in 1933.

Buttons

Japan produced buttons of different kinds in 1921 to the amount of ¥3,179,984, including metal, shell, ivory-nut and bone buttons. It may be said with propriety that Japan has made little progress during the last ten years, so far as the button industry is concerned, for it has since kept

the 3-million level, our output in 1932 being ¥3,767,267, which decreased in 1933 to ¥3,757,778, inclusive of shells ¥2,313,621, ivory nuts ¥635,115, bone ¥113,674 and others ¥696,368, as is shown in detail in the following figures of Japanese button products, 1921-1933:—

Year	Metal	Shell	Ivory nut	Bone	Others	Total
1921	577,435 ¥	2,004,940 ¥	252,700 ¥	344,909 ¥	—	3,179,984 ¥
1923	259,676	1,496,992	489,600	370,710	—	2,616,908

Caps, Hats and Bonnets

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figures giving the output of caps, hats and bonnets for 1924-1933:—

Output of Caps, Hats and Bonnets

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Unlike our headdress industry, but like our trade in general, our trade with British India has made a steady progress, for as is seen above, our headdress exports to British India became little less than three times in 1934 as much as in 1927.

During the war, to more than 4.5 million pounds and 50 million yen in 1919. But the real expansion of the paper industry in Japan was witnessed after the acquisition by Japan of half the island of Saghalien, or Kabafuto, as the island is called in the Japanese language, upon the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, because the island is exceedingly rich in materials for paper-making. While there were 19 mills with the paid-up capital of 8 million yen at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, the number of the mills increased to 26, with the capital of 21 million yen, in 1908. The following figures will show the development of paper-making, 1924-1934:—

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	— doz	628,117
1928	313,921	634,601

Japan produced buttons of different kinds, an in 1921 to the amount of ¥3,177, including metal, shell, ivory-nut and foreign buttons. It may be said with proper on that Japan has made little progress which the last ten years, so far as the by the industry is concerned, for it has sin-

Year	Metal	Shell	several local
1921	577,435 ¥	2,004,940	local
1923	259,676	1,496,992	local

Year	Manufacture	Sales
1924	817,383,324 lbs	804,809,793 lbs
1925	931,772,930	898,602,137
1926	1,074,647,798	1,039,408,323
1927	1,151,515,013	1,131,568,527

Paper and Paperboard

1928	1,305,754,720	1,292,597,670
1929	1,418,187,277	1,379,231,403
1930	1,367,534,290	1,347,188,299
1931	1,330,584,151	1,329,585,442
1932	1,311,315,210	1,414,767,881
1933	1,444,104,928	1,468,579,709
1934	1,591,474,908	1,605,884,952

Our production of paper amounted to 1,591,474,908 lbs in 1935 against 1,444,104,928 lbs in 1934, showing an increase of 147,369,980 lbs while the sales of paper

were 1,605,884,952 lbs in 1934 against 1,468,579,709 lbs in 1933, with the increase of 137,305,243 lbs. It is also seen from the above figures that during the ten years the paper industry of Japan has almost doubled both in manufacture and in sales. When compared with the yields of 1900, our production has reached no less than five times as much. The following figures will show our production of paper, 1932-34, according to its kinds:—

Kind	1934	1933	1932
Fine printing paper	142,590,924 lbs	135,943,834 lbs	132,898,632 lbs
Ordinary paper	156,456,532	135,724,547	116,845,453
News printing paper	688,227,574	608,621,925	543,572,397
Writing & drawing paper	51,082,194	45,744,697	33,553,206
Simili paper	99,277,422	92,198,539	99,507,988
Coated paper	22,967,769	16,506,872	12,331,239
M. G. paper	40,706,752	41,190,194	58,846,686
Coloured paper	14,023,247	16,819,607	16,881,990
Wrapping & packing paper	226,071,444	200,236,986	157,888,360
Japanese paper	25,495,624	26,635,070	17,416,193
Other kinds of paper	48,850,311	47,767,116	44,021,967
Paperboard	75,725,114	76,715,541	77,551,099
Total	1,591,474,908	1,444,104,928	1,311,315,210

In 1933 the three largest paper mills in Japan were amalgamated; namely, the Oji, the Juji and Karafuto Paper Mills. As a result of the amalgamation, the new company, also called the Oji Company, has the total capital of ¥149,988,000 with over thirty mills in the country.

Japan's exports of paper and paperboard amounted to 1,292,299 cwts valued at ¥20,650,253 in 1934 showing an increase of 137,114 cwts in quantity and ¥2,963,158 in value over 1,155,185 cwts of ¥17,687,095 exported in 1933 as shown below:—

Paper and Paperboard Exports

Kind	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Printing paper	579,135 cwts	7,675,365 ¥	620,692 cwts	7,642,050 ¥
Cigarette paper	50,667	2,158,900	26,663	1,016,683
"Gampi" & "Usuyo"	11,091	821,760	6,200	867,318
"Yoshino" & "Tengujo"	2,196	361,894	2,448	399,532
"Torinoko"	86,397	1,593,866	109,363	2,089,245
"Renshi"	5,082	66,780	572	8,300
Paste-board	244,439	1,718,987	188,082	1,299,999
"Hanshi" & "Mino"	20,811	921,348	13,888	666,619
Packing paper	40,139	738,541	31,715	532,519

Portland Cement

Toilet paper	63,847	1,119,809	66,574	1,209,444
Others	188,495	3,473,003	88,990	1,955,386
Total	1,292,299	20,650,353	1,155,185	17,687,095

These exports of paper and paperboard were distributed among their foreign destinations as shown in the following

figures of paper exports for 1933 and 1934:—

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	88,913 cwts	1,933,899 ¥	64,589 cwts	1,287,347 ¥
Kwantung Province	431,632	6,851,048	397,304	6,128,476
China	399,888	6,152,897	367,049	4,785,799
Honkong	100,680	1,251,153	54,304	649,711
British India	125,037	750,426	118,134	842,186
Straits Settlements	19,834	293,931	18,655	206,363
Dutch Indies	49,339	643,438	59,424	1,082,004
Asiatic Russia	1,668	56,968	7,294	102,242
Philippine Is	12,130	263,424	11,325	256,566
Great Britain	2,597	322,641	1,535	229,938
Germany	4,446	428,830	2,257	157,360
U. S. A.	7,537	636,404	7,993	943,257
Others	64,316	1,194,547	51,326	1,015,846
Total	1,292,299	20,650,253	1,155,185	17,687,095

The Kwantung Province, which is the largest purchaser of our paper and paperboard, rose from 397,304 cwts valued at ¥6,128,476 in 1933 to 431,632 cwts valued at ¥6,851,048, while China, the second largest, imported 399,888 cwts in quantity and ¥6,152,897 in value in 1934 with an increase of 32,839 cwts or ¥1,367,098 over the imports for 1933. Next comes Manchukuo, with 88,913 cwts valued at ¥1,923,899 against 64,589 cwts of ¥1,287,347, in 1933 while British India shared ¥750,456

worth of paper in 1934 against ¥842,186 for 1933, the following figures showing her imports of paper and paperboard from Japan during 1929-1934.

Year	Imports
1926	252,625 ¥
1927	613,668
1928	583,684
1929	881,734
1930	925,287
1931	983,457
1932	1,160,983
1933	842,186
1934	750,426

Portland Cement

It may be said with propriety that no other branch of the chemical industry has made more conspicuous progress in Japan than the manufacture of Portland cement. The first cement plant was founded by the

Japanese Government at Fukagawa, Tokyo, in 1871, though a certain private concern had been engaged before in the production of Portland cement on a small scale. In 1881 the Onoda Cement Company was established

at Onoda, Yamaguchi Prefecture, with the capacity of producing 15,000 barrels a year. Two years later the Government plant was handed over to Mr. Soichiro Asano, the later president of the Asano Cement Company. The production of cement made a gradual but slow progress till the advent of the Chino-Japanese war in 1894 was instrumental of increasing demands for cement on account of the post-bellum development of various industries in Japan, and in 1903 there were twenty-three plants producing over a million barrels of cement a year against ten plants with the annual output of 300,000 barrels in 1891. At the end of 1912, the number of the cement plants fell by one to twenty-two with a capacity for the annual production of three million barrels. On the outbreak of the World War in 1914, Japan extended her foreign market for Portland cement, for which demands abroad made a rapid increase. The following figures will show the output and producing capacity of Portland cement in Japan, 1930-

1934 :—

Cement Output & Capacity

Year	(Unit : 1,000 kg.)	
	Output	Capacity
1930	3,748,330	580,516
1931	3,614,914	697,063
1932	3,731,382	562,485
1933	4,781,031	652,919
1934	4,729,395	790,597

Japan produced 4,729 million kilograms of Portland cement in 1934, there being twenty-nine cement plants in the country. She was the third largest cement-producing country in the world in 1930 and it is generally believed that she will be the second largest only behind the U.S.A. in the near future.

According to the annual report of the Finance Department, Japan's exports of Portland cement amounted in 1933 to 7,904,095 cwts valued at ¥7,394,590, which increased to 8,998,422 cwts valued at ¥8,038,278, showing an increase of 1,094,327 cwts and ¥703,688, respectively. Our cement exports, 1933 & 1934, follow :—

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	150,283 cwts	168,676 ¥	175,358 cwts	205,725 ¥
Kwantung Province	3,684,807	4,119,632	1,642,785	1,824,367
China	377,540	263,924	428,670	395,101
Hongkong	1,037,250	668,761	1,475,258	1,214,377
British India	570,716	418,842	1,095,558	949,468
Straits Settlements	1,087,338	764,947	674,689	597,282
Dutch Indies	870,073	667,157	1,460,777	1,368,522
Philippine Is	33,715	26,884	64,181	71,468
Others	1,180,694	939,555	886,819	768,280
Total	8,998,422	8,038,278	7,904,095	7,394,590

The Kwantung Province was the largest purchaser of cement from Japan in 1934, importing 3,684,807 cwts in quantity and ¥4,119,632 in value, against 1,642,785 cwts and ¥1,824,367 in 1933, with an increase of 2,042,022 cwts and ¥2,295,265, while the

Straits Settlements, the second largest buyer, increased from 674,689 cwts valued at ¥597,282 in 1933 by 412,677 cwts and ¥167,665 to 1,087,338 cwts and ¥764,947. Hongkong fell from 1,475,258 cwts valued at ¥1,214,377 in 1933 to 1,037,250 cwts

Umbrellas

valued at ¥668,761, or a fall of 438,008 cwts of ¥545,616, and the Dutch Indies also decreased from 1,460,777 cwts to 870,703 cwts in quantity and from ¥1,368,522, to ¥667,157 with a fall of 590,073 cwts in quantity and ¥701,365 in value. British India comes next. She also experienced a great fall in 1934 by purchasing 570,716 cwts valued at ¥418,842 against 1,095,558 cwts valued at ¥949,468 in 1933, showing a fall of 524,842 cwts (49%) in quantity and ¥530,626 (56%) in value. The following will give an idea of our cement trade with British India:—

Portland Cement exported to India

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	190,431 cwts	263,825 ¥
1928	255,899	355,579
1929	305,616	429,474
1930	621,824	746,331
1931	879,788	1,038,915
1932	1,171,239	1,307,066
1933	1,095,558	946,468
1934	570,716	418,842

In 1934-35, British India imported 67,321 tons of cement valued at ₹ 2,374,274, of which Great Britain supplied 45,935 tons (68%) in quantity and ₹ 1,835,830 (79%) in value, against 18,008 tons (26%) of ₹ 379,494 (16%) supplied by Japan in the same fiscal year.

Umbrellas

Our production of umbrellas, which including Japanese and foreign umbrellas, numbered 698 thousands valued at 1,216 thousand yen in 1921, dwindled gradually down year after year till our products in

1933 were valued at 293 thousand yen or little more than one fifth of the products for 1921, though many rises and falls were experienced in the number of the products during the period as seen below:—

Year	Japanese umbrellas		Parasols & Foreign umbrellas		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Quantity	Value
1921	471,026 pcs	577,387 ¥	227,050 pcs	639,103 ¥	698,076 pcs	1,216,490 ¥
1922	655,348	347,023	259,560	418,640	914,908	765,663
1923	456,423	370,468	58,260	427,390	514,683	797,858
1924	388,986	278,942	141,850	242,300	530,836	521,242
1925	430,320	297,818	67,150	136,164	497,470	433,982
1926	365,578	184,213	36,060	113,749	401,638	297,961
1927	289,925	179,253	110,540	118,875	400,465	298,128
1928	351,841	223,078	37,940	93,900	389,781	316,978
1929	633,103	326,835	28,200	60,210	661,303	386,045
1930	495,515	211,885	25,400	76,970	520,915	288,855
1931	671,473	249,690	62,400	182,140	733,873	431,830
1932	350,720	166,598	47,404	134,400	398,124	300,998
1933	290,834	125,213	36,800	168,640	327,634	293,853

The production of the umbrella fittings also showed a gradual falling-off both in

quantity and in value, the following figures being available in the official report:—

UMBRELLA FITTINGS

Year	Handles	Cloth		Frames		Total	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1921	26,500 ¥	1,180,174 yds	2,616,979 ¥	— doz	— ¥	—	— ¥
1922	123,749	689,608	1,682,104	—	—	—	—

Umbrellas

1923	32,128	469,560	7,755,641	—	—	—	—
1924	21,600	3,458,466	5,783,155	—	—	—	—
1925	—	674,619	1,190,621	—	—	—	—
1926	—	526,803	919,921	—	—	—	—
1927	370,931	575,016	760,015	—	—	—	—
1928	322,382	677,679	898,895	—	—	—	—
1929	153,320	627,181	456,039	844,212	789,263	—	1,398,622
1930	90,618	476,375	265,057	586,625	570,374	—	926,049
1931	89,937	394,938	255,481	283,350	383,535	—	728,953
1932	111,169	310,865	128,835	421,050	671,745	—	911,749
1933	120,791	239,159	151,245	476,576	775,077	—	1,047,113

Japan's exports of umbrellas and their fittings for 1934 amounted to ¥3,002,333 against ¥2,836,231 in 1933, showing an

improvement of ¥166,102. Their detailed figures follow:—

Kind	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Umbrella & parasols				
Cotton	167,861 doz	1,205,458 ¥	168,339 doz	1,006,969 ¥
Silk	17,437	159,261	25,590	251,579
Others	23 pcs	62	170 pcs	187
Total	—	1,364,781	—	1,258,735
Japanese umbrellas	260,130 doz	640,732	253,673 doz	787,802
Umbrella sticks & handles	827,460 pcs	996,820	744,694 pcs	789,694
Grand total	—	3,002,333	—	2,836,231

According to the official report for 1934, our exports of umbrellas and parasols (Japanese umbrellas excluded) amounted to ¥1,364,781, as shown above, against ¥1,258,735 for 1933, their destinations being shown below:—

Dutch Indies	95,567	126,897
Siam	49,107	45,498
Others	1,056,238	368,199
Total	1,364,781	1,258,735

The following figures will show the comparative contributions of Great Britain, Germany and Japan to the amounts of umbrellas and parasols, including their fittings, imported to British India, 1929-30 to 1933-34:

Countries	1934	1933
Manchukuo	12,358 ¥	13,307 ¥
China	8,695	*966
British India	97,299	669,432
Straits Settlements	45,417	34,436

Origin	Umbrellas and Fittings Imported to India				
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Total	4,366,220 ₹	3,108,524 ₹	3,016,478 ₹	2,777,040 ₹	2,666,280 ₹
Great Britain	1,123,320	572,794	599,723	368,075	355,922
Germany	1,976,679	1,436,090	1,117,723	724,196	502,438
Japan	1,037,423	868,871	987,716	1,462,284	1,703,285

In 1934-35, British India imported umbrellas and their fittings to the amount of ₹2,716,352, of which umbrellas amounted

to ₹144,083, Japan's contribution to the fittings being ₹1,679,644.

Glass and Glassware

According to a historical record, Japan seems to have had glass and glassware as early as the Nara Days (710-784), for the Shoso-in, where art works of the same period are preserved, have some glass articles among them. After the Restoration of 1868, the Japanese Government made a special encouragement of the glass industry and Japan made remarkable development in this branch of industry, the wars she fought against China, Russia and also Germany, helping the development of the industry a great deal. The following figures, which are the amounts of the chief glasswares, will give a general idea of Japan's glass industry :

Output of Glasswares, 1933		
Kind		Value
Table use		4,143,424 ¥
Ornamental		
Beads		302,716
Bangles	17,730,057 doz	676,218
Others		159,754
Total		1,138,638
Lighting use		
Shades & bulbs	4,602,660	499,420
Others		1,280,036
Total		1,779,456
Electric use		1,904,455
Medical use		276,914
Refractory use		80,000
Phyals		16,845,600
Sheet glass		
Colourless & plain, under 2.2 mm		15,237,162
" " " under 4.0 mm		3,988,865
Others		3,147,082
Total		22,372,909
Looking-glasses		288,865
Others		3,696,270
Total		52,526,581

Japan's exports of glass and glassware amounted to ¥19,454,303 in 1934 against

¥15,326,611 in 1933, showing a rise of ¥4,127,692, or of ¥10,172,621 when compared with our exports of ¥9,281,682 for 1932. The following figures will show the destinations of our glass exports, 1933 & 1934 :—

Countries	1934 Value	1933 Value
Manchukuo	516,750 ¥	421,531 ¥
Kwantung Province	509,485	480,756
China	1,191,236	1,047,003
Hongkong	318,255	233,060
British India	5,473,624	5,506,962
Straits Settlements	1,041,506	617,950
Dutch Indies	1,931,671	2,068,610
French Indo-China	143,722	46,023
Philippine Is	881,276	809,408
Siam	567,137	398,904
Great Britain	257,030	160,763
U. S. A.	1,815,949	802,649
South African Federation	757,269	450,066
Australia	832,213	755,904
Others	3,117,180	1,527,022
Total	19,454,303	15,326,611

British India is by far the largest market for Japan's glasswares. Her imports amounted to 2 million yen in 1931, which increased to 4 millions in 1932 and 5 millions in 1933. In 1934 she imported from Japan ¥5,473,624, which indicated a fall of ¥133,338 when compared with her imports of 1933. The Dutch Indies, the second, also saw a decrease from ¥2,068,610 by ¥136,939 to ¥1,931,671, while the U. S. A. the next largest buyer of Japan's glasswares, improved a little by importing ¥1,815,949 against ¥802,649, with an increase of ¥1,013,300. The Straits Settlements also increased, importing ¥1,041,506 in 1934 or ¥433,656 more than her imports of 1933, and all the other destinations of Japan's

glassware for 1933 amounted to less than a million yen.

In 1934 Japan imported glass plates and sheets to the amount of ¥1,667,388 sq m valued at ¥3,853,462 against 1,610,705 sq m valued at ¥3,896,711 in 1933, the chief glass imports, 1934, being as follows:—

Glass Imports, 1934		
Kind	Quantity	Value
Glass plates & sheets	1,351,939 sq m	3,176,612 ¥
Uncoloured sheets	1,130,952	953,959
Under 2.2 mm, thick	44,046	357,117
Under 4.0 mm, thick	176,941	1,865,536
Others	315,449	676,850
Total	1,667,388	3,853,462

Iron

The art of iron smelting in Japan is of pre-historic origin, for Japan manufactured mirrors and swords of iron even in the "mythological days," as her pre-historic age is called. In her feudal days, she had hundreds of iron-smelting works, as all local clans vied with one another in the art of sword-making. But the iron industry in the modern sense of the term was started after the Restoration of the Imperial administration in 1868, though little importance was attached to this branch of industry until Japan fought against foreign countries. To us every war proved epoch-making for almost every branch of industry. Japan requires at present 2,000,000 tons of iron ore, but her production is no more than 350 thousand tons, as shown below, and she has to depend upon the foreign supplies in her iron manufacture:—

Products of Iron Ore	
Year	Quantity
1924	57,922 tons
1926	130,420
1928	157,706
1930	245,991
1931	308,181
1932	236,722
1933	320,670
1934	350,000

Japan's iron imports amounted to 26 million hundredweights in quantity and 135 million yen in value in 1927, which figures increased to 30 million hundredweights and 149 million yen in 1928. Two years later, namely, in 1930, her imports fell to 23 millions in quantity and 93 millions in value, and further to 16 millions valued at 48 millions in 1931, a little more than one third in value of our iron imports in 1927. But the business improved in 1932, when our imports went up again to 20 million hundredweights and 65 million yen, which increased to 35 million hundredweights and 136 million yen in 1933 and to 41 million hundredweights and 171 million yen in 1934, as shown below:—

Iron Imports		
Year	Quantity	Value
1927	26,606,598 cwts	135,141,470 ¥
1928	30,588,786	149,383,073
1929	34,913,681	159,721,614
1930	23,275,541	93,608,190
1931	16,345,100	48,027,429
1932	20,919,223	65,075,249
1933	35,966,825	136,640,637
1934	41,417,104	171,563,197

Our imports of pig iron in 1927 were 7 million hundredweights in quantity and 20 million yen in value, which increased to 9

million hundredweights of 25 million yen in 1928 and 10 million hundredweights of 28 million yen in 1929. The figures decreased in 1930, 1931 and 1932, though they rose again to 10 million hundredweights both in 1933 and in 1934 :

Year	Pig Iron Imports	
	Quantity	Value
1927	7,882,451 cwts	20,975,480 ¥
1928	9,486,913	25,254,312
1929	10,900,920	28,435,466
1930	6,763,820	15,845,808
1931	6,657,465	11,229,067
1932	7,407,065	12,173,808
1933	10,680,855	25,251,759
1934	10,239,965	26,528,461

Japan imported scrap iron to the amount of 80,155.32 tons in 1926, which increased in the following year to 228,222.92 tons, a little less than three times. With steady and rapid increases, the figures went to 559 millions in 1932 and to a million tons in 1933, the actual figures being shown below :—

Imports of Scrap Iron	
Year	Quantity
1927	228,222.92 tons
1928	367,207.14
1929	496,455.84
1930	489,920.68

Countries	1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	232,675 cwts	1,841,693 ¥	75,416 cwts	651,077 ¥
Kwantung Province	4,288,600	38,853,380	2,941,627	27,555,211
China	689,030	4,957,408	395,438	2,618,840
Hongkong	29,268	299,196	7,832	66,159
British India	120,535	1,378,183	91,867	819,381
Straits Settlements	59,265	612,740	51,778	371,598
Asiatic Russia	20,041	330,418	20,467	333,360
Others	398,942	4,750,152	257,528	2,250,458
Total	5,838,356	53,029,170 *	3,841,953	34,665,534

The Kwantung Province is the largest market for our iron and our exports to that country in 1934 were 4,288,600 cwts valued at ¥38,853,380 or 72.4% and 71.7% respectively of the total iron exports of

1931	295,599.90
1932	559,080.48
1933	1,012,960.32
1934	1,412,988.36

Our products of pig iron and steel in 1927 amounted to 896 thousand tons and 1,415 thousand tons respectively. They rose to 1,092 thousand tons and 1,720 thousand tons, respectively, in 1928. While pig iron has since kept the million level, steel rose to 2 millions in 1932 and 3 millions in 1934, as shown below :—

Year	Products of Pig Iron & Steel	
	Pig iron	Steel
1927	896,171 tons	1,415,121 tons
1928	1,092,536	1,720,489
1929	1,087,128	2,033,880
1930	1,161,895	1,921,066
1931	917,342	1,662,858
1932	1,010,761	2,113,647
1933	1,598,025	2,719,000
1934	1,935,561	3,233,188

Our exports of iron in 1934 amounted to 5,838,356 cwts valued at ¥53,029,170 against 3,841,953 cwts valued at ¥34,665,584 or an increase of 1,996,403 cwts and ¥18,363,586, respectively, the destinations and their shares, 1933 & 1934, shown below :—

Japan for that year, showing an increase of 1,346,973 cwts and ¥11,298,189. Next comes China, which imported from Japan 689,030 cwts valued at ¥4,957,408 in 1934 against 395,438 cwts valued at ¥2,618,840.

Manchukuo and British India, which follow China in the amount of their imports of Japan's iron, purchased in 1934 232,675 cwts valued at ¥1,841,693 and 120,535 cwts valued at ¥1,378,183, respectively. British India being an iron-producing country, buys very little iron from Japan, but her share in percentage of our imports of pig iron is pretty high, though the quantity itself is comparatively small. In 1929, for

instance, British India supplied Japan with 6 million hundredweights valued 16 million yen of pig iron, but the figures went gradually down and in 1933 the Indian supplies of pig iron were 2 million cwts valued at 5 million yen or about one fifth in quantity and value of the total imports of pig iron, India being the second largest supplier of pig iron of Japan, behind Manchukuo.

Enamelled Ironware

It was at the time of great prosperity during the European War that Japan made a sudden and striking improvement in her enamelled ironware industry, and the Japanese Government enacted regulations in connection with the control of the manufacture and exportation of enamelled ware. The favorable situation of the industry was generally attributed to the conditioning that every piece of enamelled ironware had to receive under the regulations. The uses of enamelled ware vary, but they are chiefly confined to household utensils, such as a wash basin, cup, spoon, dish, bowl, pan, vase, soap-case, coffee-set, tea-set, etc. According to the Government report, the production of enamelled utensils amounted to 6,690 thousand yen in 1921, and it went up to 7,141 thousand yen in the following year. In 1925 a record amount was reached when the output was 9,920 thousand yen, but a drop came again

in 1927, the production amounting to 7,097 thousand yen, only to fall to 6 million yen in 1930, though the eight-million mark was maintained for 1928 and 1929. The years 1931 and 1932 recorded 5 millions and 8 millions, respectively, but the output reached 11 millions in 1933, which was kept also in 1934, as seen below:—

Year	Output
1921	6,690,978 ¥
1922	7,141,051
1923	7,249,572
1924	8,657,645
1925	9,920,415
1926	9,098,755
1927	7,097,221
1928	8,814,871
1929	8,624,677
1930	6,538,696
1931	5,343,842
1932	8,708,272
1933	11,992,402
1934	11,500,000

The detailed output for 1934 being unavailable, we give below that of 1929-1933:—

Year	Tableware		Industrial use		Others	Total
	Quantity	Value	Value	Value	Value	
1929	278,995,730 pcs	7,772,549 ¥	129,591 ¥	721,537 ¥		8,624,677 ¥
1930	119,683,983	5,498,085	27,615	1,013,396		6,538,696
1931	96,222,843	4,174,042	86,292	1,083,606		5,343,842
1932	66,651,303	7,169,701	192,115	602,257		8,708,272
1933	78,917,803	9,716,617	330,370	1,945,415		11,992,402

Porcelain

Our exports of enamelled ironware amounted to 6,320 thousand yen in 1920 and two years later the record amount of 6,908 thousand was reached. But though the 6 million mark was maintained in 1928 and 1929, the exports fell rapidly to 2 million yen in 1931 due chiefly to the business depression of the world at large. The business recovered, however, in 1932, when our enamelled ironware exports were 4,113 thousand yen, which rose to 7 millions in 1933 and 8 millions in 1934, as seen below:—

Year	Exports of Enamelled ware
1924	5,621,669
1925	6,908,056
1926	5,970,328

1927	5,933,026
1928	6,444,177
1929	6,707,272
1930	4,044,779
1931	2,689,303
1932	4,113,869
1933	7,216,898
1934	8,049,619

Our exports for 1933 stood at 229,009 cwts in quantity, which rose in 1934 to 257,718 cwts consisting of tableware 131,060 cwts valued at 4,266 thousand yen, pans and kettles 27,456 cwts valued at 910 thousand yen, wash basins 82,063 cwts valued at 2,277 thousand yen and other 17,239 cwts valued at 594 thousand yen, as shown below:—

Item	Exports of Enamelled Ironware 1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Tableware	131,060 cwts	4,266,090 ¥	229,009 cwts	7,216,898 ¥
Pans & kettles	27,456	910,873		
Wash basins	82,063	2,277,955		
Others	17,239	594,801		
Total	257,718	8,049,619		

What important rôle the Japanese enamelled ironware plays in the Indian market can be seen from the following figures, which show India's importation of total imports of enamelled ironware as well as of Japanese manufactures of the same article, 1926-27 to 1933-34:—

Year	Imports of Enamelled Ironware	
	Total imports	Japanese manufactures
1926-27	3,693,774 ¥	1,925,644 ¥
1927-28	3,406,747	1,767,037
1928-29	3,977,586	2,145,754
1929-30	2,984,937	1,745,287
1930-31	2,250,520	1,314,359
1931-32	1,394,355	891,237
1932-33	2,150,349	1,603,075
1933-34	2,027,604	1,523,944

Porcelain

In Japan pottery is almost as old as her history itself, dating far back in her pre-historic days, when an offering to a god was made in an earthen vessel, as we know from things unearthed all over the country. The Emperor Jimmu, the first of the Imperial line, ordered some kinds of

pottery to be made by his courtiers. Porcelain is also called "seto," the name given after the village of Seto, which was a ceramic center in Japan during the reign (810-823) of the Emperor Saga. Later, potters were brought from or through Korea, and settled in different localities of

the country, to the great development of the ceramic industry of Japan, which may be well said to have made a unique progress in this branch of industry.

According to the official report of the Government, Japan's output of pottery goods amounted to 85 million yen in 1933 against 65 million yen in 1932, showing an increase of 20 million yen during the two years. Our pottery products in 1,000's for 1929-1933 follow :—

Output of Pottery
(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Year	Value
1929	74,767
1930	62,420
1931	54,198
1932	65,263
1933	85,247

Our pottery products by different kinds, 1933, are given below :—

Kind	Value
Table use	15,978,567 ¥
Sanitary use	1,324,246
Furniture	1,843,717
Building use	
Terra cotta	4,636,064
Others	647,918
Total	5,283,982
Electric use	
Insulators	
High pressure	1,663,338 pcs 2,206,980
Others	37,747,915 1,545,668
Total	3,752,648
Electric-heater use	52,914
Others	76,576
Total	3,882,138
Medical use	10,527
Anti-corrosive & refractory	1,672,998
Toys	245,885
Porcelain tube	1,420,366
Others	1,476,181
Total	33,138,607

In 1927, Japan's exports of porcelain ware amounted to ¥30,491,395, which rose

to 34 million yen in 1928 and further to 36 million yen in 1929, but then they decreased to 27 million yen in 1930 and to 19 million yen in 1931. They showed a little improvement in 1932, however, Japan exporting ¥22,937,076 or an increase of ¥3,629,586 over the exports of 1931 and the year 1933 saw a further improvement, recording ¥35,634,348, or an increase of ¥12,697,472 over those of 1932 and in 1934 the exports amounted to ¥41,877,441, the destinations of our pottery exports for 1933 and 1934 being shown in the following figures :—

Countries	1934	1933
Manchukuo	1,238,882 ¥	531,126 ¥
Kwantung Province	1,768,211	1,193,195
China	1,387,635	991,900
Hongkong	374,552	247,869
British India	3,200,409	3,965,489
Straits Settlements	1,289,696	900,201
Dutch Indies	3,168,530	3,728,834
French Indo-China	134,410	144,891
Philippine Is	578,530	959,454
Great Britain	1,161,309	1,296,472
France	355,088	643,527
Germany	221,105	146,194
Italy	343,011	371,660
Netherlands	761,435	981,692
U.S.A.	14,313,790	10,180,005
Canada	1,508,266	1,399,149
Argentina	628,221	395,662
Brazil	554,475	370,384
Egypt	627,488	438,984
Australia	2,331,083	2,707,202
Others	5,930,965	4,040,456
Total	41,877,441	35,634,348

The U.S.A., which was by far the largest market for Japan's pottery, imported ¥14,313,790 against ¥10,180,005 in 1933, recording an increase of ¥4,133,785, while British India, Japan's third largest customer for pottery in 1933, was the second in 1934, purchasing ¥3,200,409, or ¥11,113,381 less than the U.S.A.'s imports for 1934,

against ¥3,965,489, indicating a fall of ¥765,080. The Indian imports of Japan's porcelain articles, 1929-1934, follow:—

Year	Value
1929	2,558,990 ¥
1930	1,867,367
1931	1,391,511
1932	3,463,192
1933	3,965,489
1934	3,200,409

British India is followed in order by the Dutch Indies, importing ¥3,168,580, Australia importing ¥2,331,083, Canada importing ¥1,508,266, the Straits Settlements importing ¥1,289,696, Great Britain importing ¥1,161,309 and so forth against ¥3,728,834, ¥2,707,202, ¥1,399,145, ¥900,201 and ¥1,296,472, respectively.

Toys

The toy manufactures of Japan may be classified into the following six kinds; i. e., metal, porcelain, rubber, celluloid, wooden and paper toys, of which we had 378 factor-

ies operated in pursuance of the Factory Laws of the country in 1933, as shown in the following figures of toy factories in 1929-1933:—

No of Toy Factories

Year	Metal toys	Porcelain toys	Rubber toys	Celluloid toys	Wooden toys	Paper toys	Total
1929	70	13	61	34	53	10	241
1930	86	25	69	36	55	11	282
1931	63	23	75	33	53	15	272
1932	79	19	122	30	56	10	316
1933	88	30	131	37	80	12	378

It is to be understood that toys are rather extensively manufactured in the domestic industry and the number of the toy factories mentioned in any statistic report does not fully account for the output of toys. The total output of toys in Japan amounted to 3 million yen in 1921,

which amount was maintained in 1922 and 1923, reaching the 5 million mark in 1924. The year 1927 saw the output of toys reach 6 million yen, which fell to 5 million yen again, though it rose to 7 million yen in 1932 and 11 million yen, the record figure line of industry in Japan:—

Output of Toys

Year	Metal toys	Porcelain toys	Rubber toys	Celluloid toys	Wooden toys	Paper toys	Total
1921	1,456,562 ¥	333,270 ¥	1,297,154 ¥	445,697 ¥	123,020 ¥	64,550 ¥	3,720,253 ¥
1922	591,850	85,075	1,809,581	714,210	62,760	50,440	3,313,916
1923	94,365	141,275	2,262,666	455,881	155,970	386,478	3,496,635
1924	506,875	139,064	3,383,797	1,207,704	208,928	63,900	5,510,268
1925	777,959	110,283	3,437,782	987,645	245,955	332,100	5,891,724
1926	682,999	196,356	2,699,955	1,971,862	258,650	149,630	5,959,452
1927	796,619	90,183	3,064,829	1,539,335	297,785	321,255	6,110,007
1928	820,941	201,631	2,517,955	1,724,404	409,748	187,280	5,861,959
1929	985,369	82,717	2,318,115	2,025,614	489,279	205,553	6,106,647
1930	1,110,529	222,940	2,313,680	1,757,250	395,285	161,827	5,961,511
1931	802,236	122,726	3,320,393	861,112	325,488	309,452	5,741,507
1932	1,171,031	112,532	5,027,635	1,040,911	379,605	117,805	7,859,519
1933	1,701,151	245,885	5,562,954	2,628,561	583,863	127,329	11,069,743

According to the official report of Japan for 1927, our toy exports were 10 million yen in value, which increased to 11 million in 1928 and 13 million in 1929, though they fell a little in the two subsequent years. The toy exports rose rapidly to 15 millions in 1932 and 26 millions in 1933, to increase still further on to 30 million yen in 1934:

Year	Toy exports
1927	10,521,131 ¥
1928	11,000,582
1929	13,854,951
1930	11,699,071
1931	9,823,613
1932	15,118,968
1933	26,374,572
1934	30,385,563

We see in the above figures that the volume of our toy exports recorded a jump of no less than 180% in 1934 over those of 1927, i.e., during a period of seven years; the total output for 1934 being shared by the following kinds of toys:—

Kind	1934	1933
Metal	7,802,192 ¥	5,156,029 ¥
Porcelain	1,032,289	572,596
Rubber	6,406,263	8,633,024
Celluloid	3,708,302	3,178,037
Wooden	3,506,047	8,555,248
Tissue	1,773,753	1,499,984
Paper	1,886,481	4,779,654
Others	4,270,236	
Total	30,385,563	26,374,572

Our toy exports for 1934 registering ¥30,385,563 shows an improvement of ¥4,010,991 over those of 1933, when we exported ¥26,374,572 of toys. Our toy exports for 1934 are distributed, according to their destinations, as follows:—

Countries	1934	1933
Manchukuo	237,514 ¥	178,001 ¥
China	664,710	453,296
Hongkong	284,626	128,817
British India	3,063,461	3,809,422
Straits Settlements	641,751	490,613
Dutch Indies	1,045,607	1,924,481
Philippine Is	281,226	379,975
Great Britain	4,604,840	4,053,691
Germany	160,332	266,493
Italy	640,422	485,342
Netherlands	1,184,426	1,211,721
U.S.A.	9,603,906	6,975,586
Canada	627,434	410,315
Argentine	191,598	125,302
Brazil	227,172	270,362
South African Federation	865,736	391,113
Australia	1,765,924	1,811,729
Others	4,294,875	3,008,313
Total	30,385,563	26,374,572

The U. S. A., the largest market for Japan's toys for 1934 showed an increase of ¥2,628,320 from ¥6,975,586 in 1933 to ¥9,603,906 in 1934, while Great Britain, the second largest buyer of our toys, made an improvement from 4,053,691 in 1933 to ¥4,604,840 showing an increase of ¥551,149. British India, the third, which improved ¥3,809,422 in 1933 against ¥1,465,720 in 1932 or an improvement of 160%, recorded a fall by ¥745,961 to ¥3,063,461 in 1934. Next come in order Australia, Netherlands and the Dutch Indies, which purchased over a million yen worth of toys from Japan, all the other countries of destination taking less than a million.

The following figures will show the comparative shares of Great Britain, Japan and Germany, the three largest suppliers of toys to British India, in her total imports of toys, 1929-30 to 1933-34:—

Toys imported from Great Britain, Japan & Germany

Year	Great Britain	Japan	Germany	Total
1929-30	1,530,288 ₹	1,884,319 ₹	1,627,651 ₹	4,910,790 ₹
1930-31	1,220,077	1,310,224	829,281	3,650,268
1931-32	1,065,290	965,691	543,212	2,604,331
1932-33	1,045,905	2,285,725	454,986	3,638,870
1933-34	1,162,268	3,379,726	305,757	4,130,154

Motor Cars

After Japan imported the first motor car in 1899, her imports of cars increased year after year, steadily but slowly, and it was during the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-5 that the real need of motor cars made itself strongly felt. There were little over a thousand cars by the end (1912) of the era of Meiji but over 16 thousands in 1922. The earthquake of 1923 was indeed instrumental of the development of our motor car trade, for the reconstruction of Tokyo and other smitten cities and towns paved the way for the increased imports of motor cars, and in 1925 the number of motor cars was 30,215, including 21,002 passenger cars, 8,161 trucks and 1,051 special cars. The total number increased to 48 thousands two years later, and to 61 thousands in 1928, to keep growing on till we had 106,803 cars inclusively

in 1933, as seen below :—

Year	Passenger cars	Trucks	Special cars	Total
1929	54,115	25,218	2,138	81,471
1930	58,690	29,744	1,682	90,116
1931	63,917	32,926	2,232	99,075
1932	66,906	34,531	2,478	103,915
1933	68,224	36,117	2,462	106,803

In view of the growing demands for motor cars in Japan, the Tokyo Gas and Electric Industrial Co. began the manufacture of motor cars and they turned out twelve cars for the first time in 1917. The Ishikawajima Dockyards appeared in 1922 and several other firms came into existence for the manufacture of motor cars, so that we have at present eight firms engaged in this industry. Our motor car manufactures for 1929-1933 follow :—

Year	Cars assembled after importation		Others Quantity No	Parts & accessories		Total Value ¥
	Quantity	Value ¥		Quantity	Value ¥	
1929	11,220 No	12,484,951 ¥	18,058 No	71,179,949 No	6,219,850 ¥	89,884,750 ¥
1930	20,596	34,903,822	1,254	3,626,254	4,493,957	43,024,032
1931	19,935	32,099,506	971	2,573,231	6,535,494	41,211,231
1932	13,853	28,869,297	710	4,738,618	6,095,992	39,703,897
1933	14,373	37,690,059	5,600	11,673,754	10,955,149	66,318,962

Our imports of motor cars, which were imported in 1899 for the first time, made gradual and steady increases in number and value of the car imports. The total imports of motor cars and accessories amounted to ten million yen in 1922, which was more than double, namely, 21 million yen, in 1924. The figure reached 33 millions in 1929 and, after showing a little falling off during the three subsequent years, i.e., 1930-1933, rose to 32 million yen as shown below :—

Year	Value ¥
1922	10,478,000 ¥
1924	21,186,000
1926	15,722,000
1928	32,244,000
1929	33,608,383
1930	20,773,730
1931	16,729,168
1932	14,821,423
1933	13,871,350
1934	32,302,124

The baby-car, which made its first appearance in Japan a few years ago, is now enjoying great reputation, so that the Nissan Jidosha Co., its manufacturers, have built a new plant near Tokyo in addition to their old one near Osaka, in order to

meet the increasing demands; the new plant having the capacity of manufacturing 500 cars a month. Our exports of motor cars and their accessories amounted to ¥32,302,224 in 1934 against ¥13,871,350 in 1933 and ¥13,821,423 in 1932.

Bicycles

The bicycle made its first appearance on the market of Japan in 1881, and it was about 1900 that Japan began manufacturing bicycles, her exportation of bicycles started in the following year. The wars she fought against China, 1894-94, and Russia, 1904-5, stopped the foreign supplies of bicycles, so that Japan's bicycle industry made great progress after the wars. At present Japan is said to have the highest percentage of bicycle-owners, who, according to a certain statistic report, numbered over 6.1 millions or little less than ten percent of the total population of Japan Proper.

Our output of bicycles in 1923 amounted to 69 thousand bicycles valued at 2.8 million yen, which rose to 125 thousands of 3.3 million yen in 1927. The year 1930 saw the record figures of 136 thousands in number and 2.7 million yen in value, and they fell to 105 thousand bicycles valued at 2 million yen in 1931 and still further to 63 thousands of 1.3 million yen in 1932, though the production improved a little in 1933, as shown below :—

1930	136,985	2,790,331	12,206,374
1931	105,088	2,005,513	13,747,235
1932	63,988	1,315,748	20,666,605
1933	118,405	2,165,804	26,396,495

Our imports of bicycles and their parts in 1925 amounted to 2.8 million yen, which decreased to 1.6 million yen in 1929, to go on dropping year after year till in 1932 they fell to 583 thousands, our imports for 1934 being ¥511,278 in value. This gradual fall of our imports of bicycles and their parts indicates what great development Japan has made in her bicycle industry. In 1926 our bicycle exports were 1.9 million yen or 0.9 million less than our imports. But while the imports fell gradually year after year, our exports, on the contrary, have been on the increase. The two million yen mark was reached in 1928, and the three million in 1929. Our exports of bicycles and their parts in 1930 were above 6 million yen, which increased to 16 millions in 1933 and to no less than 24 millions in 1934, as shown below :—

Year	Quantity	Value	Parts
1923	69,677 No	2,891,460 ¥	— ¥
1925	38,229	864,996	—
1927	125,588	3,318,999	—
1929	90,285	2,563,051	16,138,063

Year	Imports	Exports
1929	1,606,663 ¥	3,429,684 ¥
1930	967,095	6,198,401
1931	754,333	5,198,037
1932	583,466	8,276,597
1933	511,617	16,422,567
1934	511,278	24,602,881

According to the official report of British India, her cycle imports in 1929-30 numbered 142,052 valued at ₹5,912,139, of which Japan shared 324 cycles valued at ₹11,877, while the British contribution amounted to 140,138 cycles of ₹5,833,205. Five years later, that is, in 1933-34, when British India imported 88,624 cycles, valued at ₹2,513,175, Japan sent 19,717 cycles of ₹188,910. A remarkable fall is seen in the case of Germany and France. British India purchased in 1929-30 272 cycles valued at ₹13,072 from Germany, which fell to 21

cycles of ₹926 in 1933-34, while the French cycles numbered 1,102 valued at ₹45,533 in 1929-30 but only 1 in 1933-34. The following figures will show the development of India's imports of Japanese cycles, 1929-30 to 1933-34:—

Imports of Japanese Cycles & Parts

Year	Quantity	Cycles	Value	Parts
		No		Value
1929-30	324	No	11,877 ₹	616,980 ₹
1930-31	1,190		25,222	1,083,560
1931-32	1,253		22,559	1,152,195
1932-33	14,889		170,347	1,740,790
1933-34	19,717		188,910	1,655,935

Brushes

Japan's output of brushes, inclusive of all kinds, according to the official report of Japan, amounted to 1.8 million yen in 1921, which went up to 3 millions in the following year, 1922. In 1924, it fell to the 2

million mark, which was maintained till 1932, excepting 1928, when the 3-million mark was again reached; the output rising again to 3 million yen in 1933, as seen below:—

OUTPUT OF BRUSHES

Year	Tooth		Hair		Paste		Others	Total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
1921	— doz	953,399 ¥	— doz	189,226 ¥	— doz	— ¥	746,881 ¥	1,889,506 ¥
1922	—	2,398,122	—	200,983	—	—	432,521	3,031,626
1923	2,967,942	2,137,283	450,128	982,036	—	—	227,096	3,346,415
1924	1,689,375	1,863,524	69,535	172,595	8,534	74,762	514,630	2,625,511
1925	1,950,010	2,014,571	35,031	326,326	7,542	12,150	457,661	2,810,708
1926	1,901,684	1,834,863	21,234	196,250	417	2,500	695,056	2,759,919
1927	1,979,017	1,986,906	63,944	241,529	11,797	18,800	379,713	2,665,348
1928	2,543,825	2,434,012	72,969	248,059	2,542	2,650	633,419	3,318,140
1929	1,458,298	717,576	89,670	400,900	23,000	19,450	563,082	2,278,154
1930	3,569,131	1,460,582	35,522	187,103	16,763	9,372	442,794	2,301,691
1931	2,831,322	1,688,300	51,118	140,515	10,833	7,850	645,432	2,482,097
1932	3,482,121	1,790,703	100,534	180,340	5,451	6,320	443,519	2,423,632
1933	3,861,944	2,301,176	99,720	190,830	49,400	13,922	526,692	3,032,620

Our brush exports, which were over 6 millions in value in 1929, were no more than 2.9 millions in 1930, falling still further in 1931 when the exports were 2.2 millions. The year 1933 saw such a rapid increase

in the amount of our brush exports that they rose from 2.9 millions in 1932 to 4.4 millions, which went to 5.2 millions in 1934:—

Brush Exports

1929	6,091,477 ¥
1930	2,964,732
1931	2,279,104
1932	2,927,934
1933	4,452,933
1934	5,246,142

The improvement of ¥793,209 in our brush exports for 1934 over those of 1933 attributed to an increase seen in the amount of every kind of brushes as shown below :—

Kind	1934	1933	Increase in 1934
Hair-brush	628,809 ¥	381,396 ¥	247,413 ¥
Tooth-brush	3,235,769	2,950,839	284,930
Nail-brush	293,796	249,436	44,360
Clothing-brush	489,943	406,001	83,942
Others	597,825	465,281	132,564
Total	5,246,142	4,452,933	793,209

According to their destinations, our brush exports for 1934 were distributed to the following different countries :—

Countries	1934	1933
Manchukuo	74,051 ¥	30,966 ¥
China	138,154	74,260
British India	240,630	171,257
Dutch Indies	181,659	142,569
Siam	51,683	42,166
Great Britain	1,038,109	693,572
U.S.A.	1,807,631	1,679,114
Canada	67,698	99,806
Argentine	14,028	16,320
Australia	63,726	70,023
Others	1,568,773	1,432,880
Total	5,246,142	4,452,933

The U.S.A., the largest buyer of Japan's

brush exports imported 1,807 thousand yen in 1934 against 1,679 thousands in 1933, showing an increase of 128 thousands, while Great Britain, the second, increased from 693 thousands in 1933 to 1,038 thousands in 1934 by 345 thousands. British India was the third largest market for our brushes in 1934, when she imported 240 thousand yen against 171 thousands in 1933. After India come the Dutch Indies importing 181 thousands in 1934, China 138 thousands, Manchukuo 74 thousands, and so on.

The total brush and broom imports of British India in 1929-30 were 608 thousand dozen in quantity and 1,434 thousand rupees in value, of which Great Britain shared 135 thousand dozen valued at 573 thousand rupees, while Japan contributed 208 thousand dozen valued at 126 thousand rupees. In 1933-34 when the total brush imports of India decreased to 578 thousand dozen and 1,126 thousand rupees, to which Great Britain contributed 150 thousand dozen valued at 503 thousand rupees, showing an increase of 15 thousand dozen in quantity and a fall of 70 thousand rupees, Japan exported 230 thousand dozen of brushes valued at 151 thousand rupees, showing an increase of 22 thousand dozen in quantity and 25 thousand rupees in value over those of 1933. The actual figures of India's brush imports from Japan and Great Britain, 1929-30 to 1933-34, follow :—

		1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Total Imports	Quantity (doz)	608,212	534,539	458,459	774,476	578,719
	Value (₹)	1,434,349	1,207,485	897,716	1,282,890	1,126,099
Great Britain	Quantity (doz)	135,872	123,384	141,911	146,431	150,358
	Value (₹)	573,601	436,996	340,571	427,434	503,434
Japan	Quantity (doz)	208,130	181,490	153,566	380,846	230,391
	Value (₹)	126,906	109,871	89,702	198,779	151,838

India's total imports of brushes and brooms in 1934-35 were 809,862 dozen valued at ₹1,406,424, showing an increase of 231,-

143 dozen in quantity and ₹280,355 over those of 1933-34, the figures by the countries of origin being not yet available.

Stationery

According to the report issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, Japan manufactured fountain-pens to the amount of ¥279,565 in 1923, which amount rose to ¥1,530,901 in the following year. The production went on increasing and it reached the record amount of ¥2,121,096 in 1928. It dropped to ¥1,748,663 in 1929 to decrease year after year till our production of fountain-pens was no more than ¥1,487,034 in 1932, though it improved a little in 1933 recording ¥1,614,378. The output of writing-ink was ¥2,206,973 in 1926 and ¥2,367,563 in 1927. A slight drop was witnessed for 1928, when the output was ¥2,245,921, but in the following year, 1929, the industry improved a little and our production was ¥3,096,673. Another heavy

drop was experienced in 1930, but the industry reached the 3 million level in 1931, Japan producing over 3.5 millions' worth of writing-ink in that year, though another downfall was seen in the next year, 1932, the output being ¥3,130,826, which rose to ¥3,695,127 in 1933. Our production of pencils amounted to 24,295,557 dozen valued at ¥1,895,809 in 1929. It decreased to 21 million dozen in 1930 and to 18 million dozen in 1931, the value being over 1.8 million yen for 1930 and 2 millions for 1931, though the output recovered again in 1932, recording 36,673,056 dozen in quantity with an increase of 17,774,712 dozen, the value not increasing in unison, and 57,742,265 dozen valued at ¥3,281,055 in 1933 :

Year	Fountain-pens	Writing-ink	Pencils	
	Value	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	1,748,663 ¥	3,096,673 ¥	24,295,557 doz	1,895,809 ¥
1930	1,625,141	1,423,150	21,238,674	1,832,385
1931	1,530,506	3,501,924	18,898,344	2,052,421
1932	1,487,034	3,130,826	36,673,056	2,361,585
1933	1,614,378	3,695,127	57,742,265	3,281,055

Our exports of writing-ink were 1,174,252 kin valued at ¥764,029 in 1927 and rose to 1,434,321 kin valued at ¥996,260, showing an increase of 260,069 kin in quantity and ¥232,231 in value. The amount, however, decreased after that, year after year, till in 1932 our ink exports dropped off to 1,224,836 kin of ¥468,974, a fall of 209,485 kin in quantity and ¥527,286 in value when compared with those of 1928, though they made a

great recovery in 1933, when our exports of ink were 1,848,065 kin and ¥835,023, which rose to 2,804,256 kin valued at ¥1,165,408 in 1934. Much greater improvement has been witnessed in our trade of pencils than writing-ink, according to the report of the Finance Department. In 1927 we exported pencils to the amount of 317,311 grosses valued at ¥499,732, and the exports increased year by year till they reached the

Rubber Goods

million-gross mark in quantity in 1932, with the amount in value of 782 thousand yen, much greater increase being recorded

both in quantity and in value for 1933 and 1934; the exact figures follow:—

Year	Writing-ink		Pencils	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1927	1,174,252 kin	764,029 ¥	317,311 gr	499,732 ¥
1928	1,434,321	996,260	476,029	651,894
1929	1,310,202	896,366	579,752	755,388
1930	1,387,986	779,471	432,862	515,399
1931	1,281,230	533,660	481,625	447,017
1932	1,224,836	468,974	1,063,462	782,985
1933	1,848,065	835,023	1,798,582	1,467,974
1934	2,804,256	1,165,408	1,887,310	1,810,684

According to the report of the Indian Government, the Indian imports of stationery were ₹ 6,879,545 in 1934-35, of which Japan shared ₹ 957,677 or 13.8% of the total, showing an increase of ₹ 257,520 for the total and ₹ 45,677 for Japan when compared with the figures for 1933-34. The following figures will show the total amount of stationery imported to British India, 1928-29 to 1934-35, with the imports from Japan:—

India's Imports of Stationery

Year	Total imports	Imports from Japan
1928-29	10,159,483 ₹	671,441 ₹
1929-30	10,506,380	665,982
1930-31	8,124,509	473,596
1931-32	6,802,500	473,765
1932-33	7,236,320	946,775

1933-34	6,622,025	912,000
1934-35	6,879,545	957,677

British India imported 2,133,699 dozen of Japanese pencils valued at ₹ 197,515 in 1928-29. The figures dropped to 1,109,685 dozen or ₹ 110,799 in 1929-30 and further to 879,460 dozen or ₹ 69,112 in 1930-31. Her imports made a remarkable increase in 1931-32, recording 1,344,705 dozen valued at ₹ 92,116 in 1931-32. A prodigious increase was recorded for 1932-33 when British India purchased from Japan 4,654,100 dozen of pencils valued at ₹ 226,716 or a rise of 3,309,395 dozen in quantity and ₹ 134,600 in value though they fell to 2,528,835 dozen of ₹ 153,548 in 1933-34; the figures for 1933-34 being not yet available.

Rubber Goods

Like many another branch of industry in Japan, the rubber goods industry made rapid advances after the wars Japan was engaged in with China, Russia and Germany. Our rubber manufactures amounted to 51 million yen in value in 1924. They rose to 55 millions in 1925, to 66 millions in 1927 and up to 76 millions in 1929. A

little drop was witnessed in the three subsequent years, but the 86-million mark was reached in 1933. The exact output, 1924-1933, is shown in the following figures:

Output of Rubber Manufactures

Year	Value
1924	51,946,322 ¥
1925	55,630,482

Rubber Goods

1926	58,600,248
1927	66,056,267
1928	70,270,539
1929	76,598,838
1930	60,766,698
1931	56,104,898
1932	65,882,857
1933	86,204,950

Like celluloid and some other branches of industry, the rubber industry is more of the nature of a home industry than of a mass production. According to the official report, there were 789 rubber factories in Japan in 1929. They increased to 814 in 1930, 837 in 1931, 934 in 1932 and 996 in 1933. The following will give the total output by different kinds of rubber manufactures in 1933 :—

Output of Rubber Manufactures

Soft rubber

For aeroplane, motor-car, etc.

Pneumatic tyres	15,302,792 ¥
Solid tyres	129,813

Total imports

	Quantity	Value
1929	581,512 cwts	33,885,571 ¥
1930	557,228	17,930,946
1931	737,435	13,183,116
1932	952,325	15,988,733
1933	1,165,497	29,685,229
1934	1,197,051	57,337,922

British India supplied Japan with raw rubber amounting to 8 million yen in 1929, which decreased to 3 millions in 1930. A rapid drop was seen in 1931, when Japan imported from British India raw rubber of no less than 343 thousand yen, our imports in 1934 being ¥478,825 or one twentieth when compared with the amount of the raw rubber we imported in 1929.

Our exports of rubber manufactures amounted to 1.4 million yen in 1929. The figure dropped to 1.2 and 1.0 million yen

Tube	1,588,242
For bicycle, rickshaw, etc.	
Tyres	11,451,668
Tubes	2,611,199
Others	742,508
Total	31,826,222
For machinery	1,000,515
Rubber shoes & other footgears	21,879,172
(40,867,480 pair)	
Toys	5,562,954
Pipes	2,989,299
Belts & belting	5,662,136
Others	16,661,033
Total	84,981,331
Hard rubber	
Electric use	276,236 ¥
Others	1,447,383
Total	1,723,619
Grand total	86,704,950

Japan being no rubber producing country, she imports all the materials required in her rubber industry, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch Indies being the largest suppliers of our raw rubber, of whose contributions, 1929-1934, are shown below :—

Imports from Straits Settlements		Imports from Dutch Indies	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	393,775 cwts	30,406 cwts	1,880,617 ¥
1930	368,535	69,683	2,173,680
1931	520,878	183,034	3,206,621
1932	607,124	305,590	4,995,853
1933	836,306	268,544	7,268,840
1934	808,793	281,005	11,383,956

in 1930 and 1931, respectively. An improvement was seen in 1932, when our exports of rubber manufactures were again 1.4 million yen, which, however, increased, by leaps, to 3.3 millions in 1933, or more than twice as much as those of 1932, and to 5.2 millions in 1934, as shown below :—

Exports of Rubber Manufactures

1929	1,449,464 ¥
1930	1,279,827
1931	1,044,901
1932	1,479,108
1933	3,327,398
1934	5,215,995

The Electric Industry of Japan

It was in 1887 that the first electric light company in Japan commenced its supply of electric current in Tokyo, and in the following year, 1889, three more power plants were built by the same company. It was followed in quick succession by electric companies established in Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama for the supply of electric current and Japan generated 1,500 kw at the end of 1889, 44,000 kw in 1902 and 110,000 kw in 1906. In the meantime the great progress that Japan made in her industry increased the demands for power in various branches of industry. Our production of electricity, which was 3 million kw in 1926, rose to 6 millions in 1927 and 7 millions in 1929, to keep on increasing till the figure reached 9 millions, in 1931, 10 millions in 1932 and 12 millions in 1933 as shown below :—

Generation of Electricity

Year	Quantity
1926	3,365,518 kw
1927	6,167,773
1928	5,713,183
1929	7,888,712
1930	9,406,062
1931	9,232,221
1932	10,585,325
1933	12,083,419

It was after the Russo-Japanese war that Japan made great progress in her manufacture of electric bulbs, which kept increasing year after year in great numbers. The output of electric bulbs, which numbered 45 millions in 1923 rose to 55 millions, valued at 17 million yen in 1924, to 63 millions in 1926. They increased rapidly and steadily till the figure reached the 100 million mark in

1929, though there were some rises and falls in the value of the products due chiefly to the fluctuations of the Yen price; our output of electric bulbs in 1933 being 340 millions valued at 21 million yen, or more than 6 times as much in number as in 1923 :—

Output of Electric Bulbs

Year	Quantity	Value
1924	55,123,022 No	17,274,494 ¥
1925	57,063,338	17,089,352
1926	63,630,342	15,214,323
1927	87,254,705	26,315,412
1928	97,549,985	24,327,175
1929	134,183,114	17,763,744
1930	114,811,775	15,192,305
1931	202,054,444	18,038,888
1932	286,653,068	19,685,438
1933	340,392,872	21,970,879

The electric bulb industry kept quick pace with the domestic demands for bulbs as well as their exports, which increased rapidly with the extension of our foreign market. In 1925 Japan exported electric bulbs to the amount of 195 thousand grosses valued at 2,222 thousand yen. The number rose to 211 thousand grosses in quantity and 2,955 thousand yen in value in 1926 and to 460 thousand and grosses valued at 4,532 thousand yen in 1928. The million gross mark was reached in quantity in 1931, though the value did not keep pace with it. Our exports of electric bulbs in 1934 were 1,405,877 grosses in quantity and ¥6,561,589 in value. The particulars follow :—

Exports of Electric Bulbs

Year	Quantity	Value
1926	211,135	2,955,522
1927	278,972	3,222,953

The Electric Industry of Japan

1928	460,475	4,532,561
1929	671,938	5,399,977
1930	705,527	5,316,098
1931	1,051,895	5,874,996
1932	1,898,995	10,187,497
1933	1,891,842	10,167,105
1934	1,405,877	6,561,589

According to the statistics released by the Exporters' Union, the total number of electric bulbs exported in 1934 was 102,400,000, inclusive of house and large fancy lamps 46,750,000, auto-bulbs 7,330,000, small fancy lamps 9,620,000, small fancy lamps 9,620,000, small pointed lamps (C6) and miniature lamps 33,770,000. And the following tables will show British India's demands for electric bulbs and her imports of them from Japan:—

India's Imports of Electric Bulbs

Gas-filled electric bulbs

	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	₹	No	₹
1932-33	1,485,500	1,441,082	197,837	41,186

1933-34	1,787,470	1,616,365	246,291	37,040
1934-35	2,153,312	1,827,410	208,814	23,544

Vacuum electric bulbs

	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	₹	No	₹
1932-33	5,816,472	1,672,849	3,198,001	331,134
1933-34	6,866,631	1,611,010	4,236,711	319,362
1934-35	6,374,862	1,587,721	3,267,277	231,838

Auto-bulbs

	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	₹	No	₹
1932-33	1,740,481	165,616	1,542,817	95,766
1933-34	661,590	63,076	532,552	20,795
1934-35	647,811	95,774	330,479	12,041

Torch-bulbs

	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	₹	No	₹
1932-33	9,812,721	319,015	7,828,751	134,389
1933-34	8,325,254	238,978	6,165,695	77,012
1934-35	11,724,388	293,233	8,990,624	89,540

Output of Chemicals & Drugs, 1933

	Quantity	Value
Sulphuric acid	—	31,019,259
Pyrosulphuric	8,984 kg	648,554 ₹
Above 65°	180,069	7,140,233
Above 60°	21,464	552,293
Lead-bath sulphuric acid	1,402,852	22,678,179
Hydrochloric acid	—	2,421,905
Synthetic hydrochloric acid	34,647	1,371,130
Others	32,834	1,050,775
Nitric acid	—	7,256,216
Synthetic nitric acid	52,635	6,727,507
Others	3,003	528,709
Soda ash	272,135	26,894,804
Laundry soda	3,166,929	135,684
Bicarbonic soda	6,413,000	638,600
Caustic soda	1,317,094	22,007,028
Carbide	216,728	16,504,632
Bichromate of potash	1,270,000	745,000
Bichromate of soda	2,359,000	1,030,000
Iodine	45,057	531,869
Iodide of potash	57,518	647,216

Output of Dyestuffs & Paints 1933

Bleaching powder	61,142	4,838,551
Compressed gas	—	31,350,431
Oxygen	38,323,712	4,814,330
Hydrogen	2,979,352	1,272,475
Chlorine	5,546,491	593,645
Carbon	1,831,183	287,401
Ammonium	108,643,415	23,834,636
Others	14,736,573	547,944
Acetic acid	—	3,013,281
Synthetic acetic acid	6,047,368	2,868,676
Others	538,340	144,605
Salicylic acid	219,835	622,820
Tannic acid	152,685	230,702
Carbonic acid	1,477,572	1,922,477
Naphthaline	4,411,356	769,891
Aceton	262,797	290,184
Methanol	52,860	25,490
Alcohol	1,489,679	1,567,819
Ether	892,301	576,408
Glycerene	6,280,941	4,621,794
Yellow & amorphous sulpher	1,343,654	891,452
Sulphate of soda	—	1,213,278
Crystal	13,942,736	375,617
Dehydrate	24,786,426	837,661
Sulphate of soda	18,616	1,378,565
Silicate of soda	13,717,840	1,216,153
Chloride of potash	5,165	207,953
Saltpetre	3,094	971,819
Ammonium nitrate	2,723,158	388,270
Magnesium carbonate	17,484,587	4,097,801
Zinc chlorite	3,712,953	925,132
Alum	7,411	535,715
Alumium sulphide	22,531	1,155,232
Others	—	32,467,158
Total	—	205,110,589

Output of Dyestuffs & Paints, 1933

Dyestuff	Quantity	Value
Dyestuff	—	34,040,879 F
Natural dyestuff	—	—
Indigo	—	—
Others	—	—
Synthetic dyestuff	—	23,983,391
Basic dyestuff	717,336	4,069,007
Direct	1,693,278	5,837,598
Acid	522,365	2,239,385
Mordant	32,820	220,708
Sulphide	11,816,949	5,721,883

Output of Dyestuffs & Paints, 1933

Var colour	—	2,772,768
Artificial indigo	594,049	2,327,038
Others	65,418	445,730
Others	817,818	3,242,042
Medium	—	10,057,488
Aniline	2,995,319	2,600,255
Beta-naphtol	758,780	764,354
Nitro-aniline	8,053	29,114
Nitro-toluidin	—	—
Naphtylamine	479,514	410,272
Oxygen derivative	165,579	452,138
Others	5,675,514	5,801,355
Paint	— kg	23,868,786 ¥
Lacquer	230,862	965,112
Varnish	—	6,004,449
Oil	6,350,882	3,936,250
Others	2,539,997	2,068,199
Paints	—	12,386,048
Enamel	3,903,696	2,645,180
Ship's bottom paint	1,773,166	1,166,019
Others	24,048,682	8,574,849
Nitro-cellulose dye	408,950	1,192,278
Shoe polish	51,300	809,852
Others	4,496,741	2,521,047

A GLIMPSE
OF
JAPAN'S BUSINESS
AND
HER TRADE WITH INDIA



THE
INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION
TOKYO
1936

A GLIMPSE
OF
JAPAN'S BUSINESS
AND
HER TRADE WITH INDIA

3



THE
INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION
TOKYO
1936

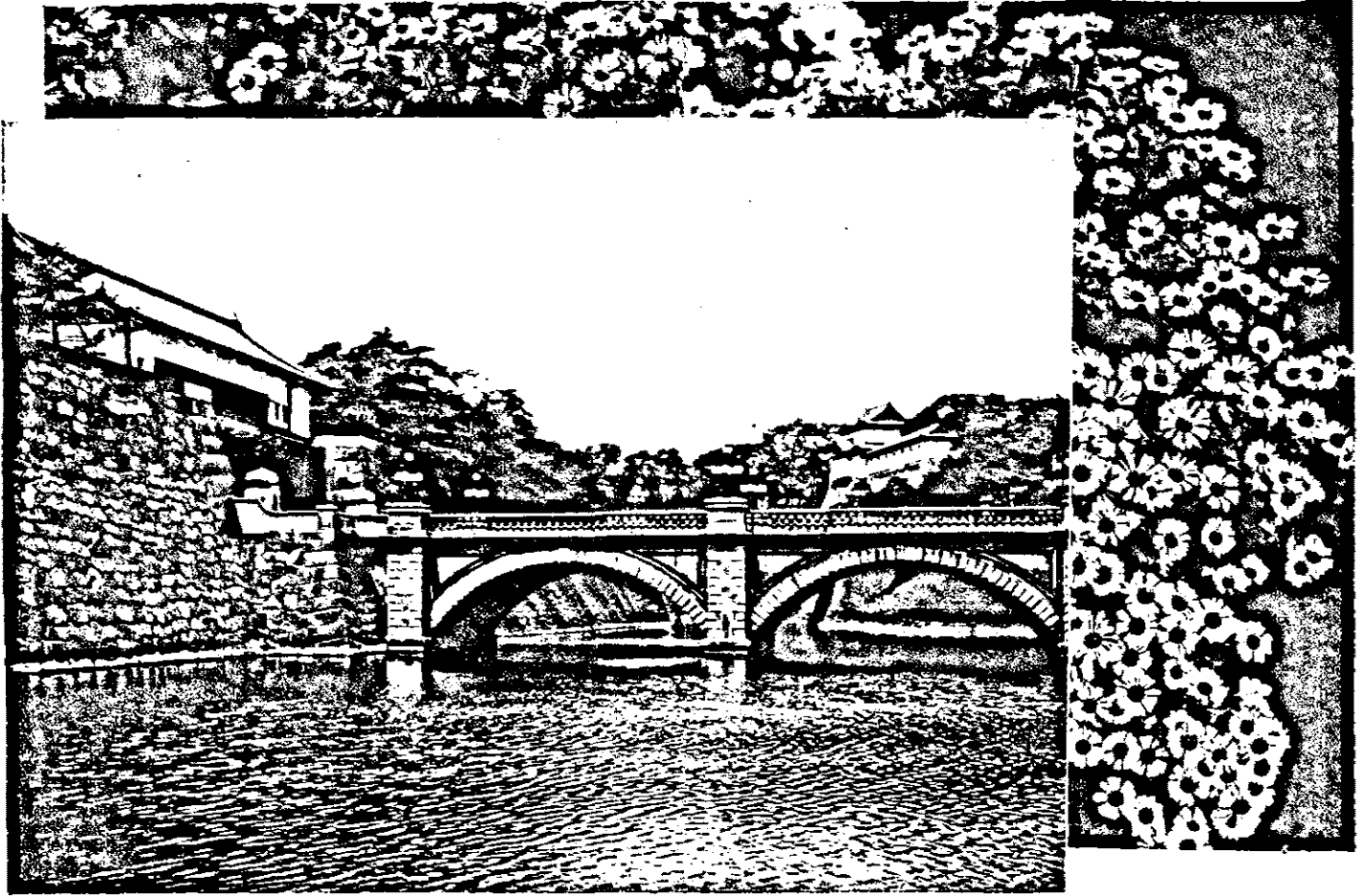
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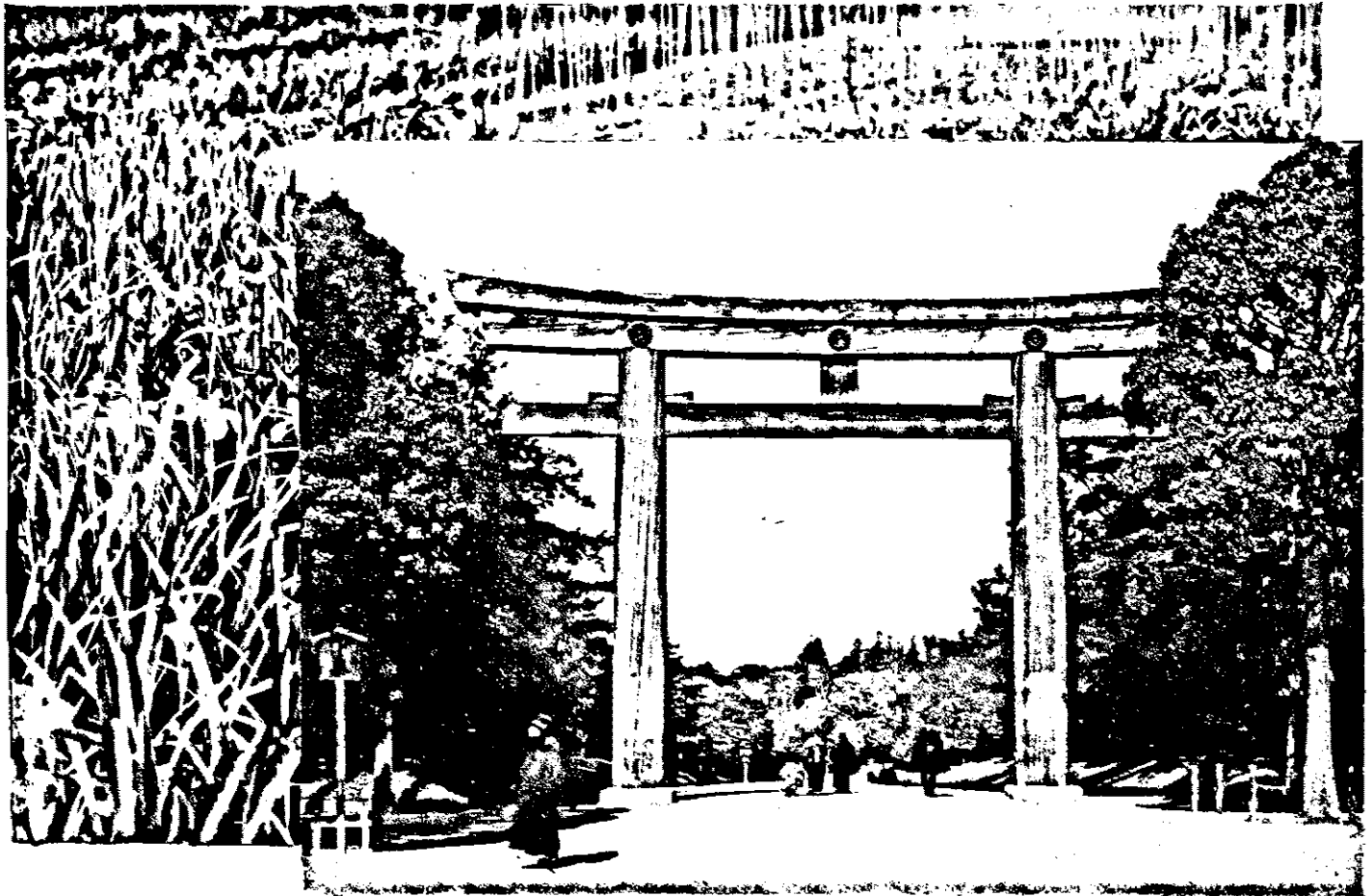
Mt. Fuji



Mt. Fuji



The Niju-Bashi Bridge, Front Entrance to the Imperial Palace



The "Torii" on the Approach to the Meiji Shrine dedicated to the Emperor Meiji

A GLIMPSE
OF
JAPAN'S BUSINESS
AND
HER TRADE WITH INDIA



THE
INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION
TOKYO
1936

The Object of the Indo-Japanese Association

India is one of the oldest countries in the world and has a population of about four hundred millions. The two parts, Further India and Nearer India, including in these British India and the French and Dutch territories, make up one extensive region with homogeneous natural characteristics. History tells us that Japan owes much to India in regard to religion, science, and the arts. When now we consider the matter in the light of present economic conditions, it appears that there are many things commercial, industrial, etc., in regard to which India and Japan need each other's help. Such historic relations and such mutual economic interests should lead Oriental countries into more friendly contact.

The Indo-Japanese Association takes upon itself, so far as in it lies, to promote friendship between the two countries, and promises to provide every possible facility and opportunity to help both peoples to work in concert, whenever investigations have to be made with regard to commerce, industry, religion, science or the art. If, therefore, our Association shall fortunately succeed even to a degree in carrying out its aims, the relations between Japan and India will be strengthened, and the result, on the one hand, will be the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of both peoples, and, on the other hand, a contribution will have been made towards the peace of the world and the progress of mankind. Especially if we consider the Japanese Empire, it may be said that she, in her peaceful national policy, is bound to open a great market of ample wealth and prosperity necessary for her economic development in future.

Those who sympathize with the aims and objects of the Association are respectfully requested to join and help us to accomplish the aspiration of this organization.

The Indo-Japanese Association

The Constitution of The Indo-Japanese Association

(Revised December 21, 1926)

Article 1

This Association shall be called the Indo-Japanese Association. Its headquarters shall be in Tokyo ; branch offices, when desirable, shall be established in other places both at home and abroad.

Article 2

The object of the Association shall be to promote intimate relations between Japan and Indian countries (British India, Netherlands-India, Straits-Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, etc.)

Article 3

The work of the Association shall be as follows :—

- (1) To study commercial, industrial, scientific and religious topics relating to the above-mentioned countries.
- (2) To afford facilities for traffic and communication between the respective countries, and for the investigation and study of things Indian and Japanese.
- (3) To publish a report of the Association at least twice a year.
- (4) To publish pamphlets and to hold lectures.

Article 4

The officers of the Association shall be follows :

A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Board of Councillors, an Executive Committee, and Clerks.

Article 5

The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by the Board of Councillors ; the Councillors shall be elected at the General Meeting of the Association ; and the Executive Committee shall be elected by the Councillors from their number.

Article 6

The duties of the officers shall be as follows :

- (1) The President shall supervise the affairs of the Association.
- (2) One of the Vice-Presidents shall act on behalf of the President, and preside at meetings of the Executive Committee.
- (3) The Councillors shall discuss and decide important affairs of the Association.
- (4) The Executive Committee shall serve as members of the Council, and at the same time shall manage the business of the Association.

(5) The Clerks shall attend to the general business of the Association under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Article 7

The terms of office of the President, Vice-Presidents, Councillors, and the Executive Committee shall be three years. They shall be eligible to re-election.

Article 8

The Association shall have the following four kinds of members :—

- (1) Honorary Members, who shall be recommended by the Executive Committee, and approved by the President.
- (2) Supporting Members, who shall donate a decent sum of money to the fund of the Association.
- (3) Maintaining Members, who shall pay to the expenses of maintenance the sum stipulated in Article 9.
- (4) Ordinary Members, who shall be recommended by a member of the Association and approved by the Executive Committee.

Article 9

The subscription of the Maintaining Members and the Ordinary Members shall be as follows :—

- (1) The subscription of the Maintaining Members shall be from a hundred to five hundred yen per annum.
- (2) The subscription of the Ordinary Members shall be six yen per annum or over a hundred yen to be immediately paid in a single sum.

Article 10

A General Meeting shall be held once a year, at which reports of the condition of the Association and its finances shall be made, necessary business discussed, and officers elected. In case of necessity, an Extraordinary General Meeting may be held.

Article 11

The Constitution may be revised by a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all members present at the General Meeting.

Officers of the Indo-Japanese Association

President

Marquis Nobutsune Okuma

Vice-President

Kenji Kodama, Esq.

Executive Committee

Abe, F., Esq.
Fujiyama, R., Esq.
Hoshino, S., Esq.
Inoue, G., Esq.
Majima, Y., Esq.

Miyagawa, H., Esq.
Mori, H., Esq.
Murata, S., Esq.
Otani, N., Esq.
Soyeshima, Y., Esq.

Takakusu, J., Dr.
Yasukawa Y., Esq.
Zumoto, M., Esq.

Board of Councillors

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Abe, T., Esq.
Adachi, K., Esq.
Ataka, Y., Esq.
Anezaki, M., Dr.
Fujita, K., Esq.
Fujita, T., Esq.
Fujiyama, R., Esq.
Furukawa, T., Baron.
Gonno, K., Esq.
Hamaoka, K., Esq.
Hanaoka, T., Dr.
Hara, K., Esq.
Hara, T., Esq.
Hattori, G., Esq.
Hayashi, T., Esq.
Hiranuma, Y., Dr.
Hiroi, T., Esq.
Hori, K., Esq.
Hori, J., Esq.
Hoshino, S., Esq.
Igarashi, N., Esq.
Iio, K., Esq.
Imai, G., Esq.
Inoue, G., Esq.
Inuzuka, K., Esq.
Isomura, T., Esq.
Itō, C., Esq.
Itō, J., Esq.
Itō, Y., Esq.
Iwasaki, K., Baron.

Joko, N., Esq.
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The Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum

AN INTERMEDIARY OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN

(ESTABLISHED IN 1927)

Some 400 Varieties of Samples and Specimens of Japanese goods are displayed in the Show-Room, which covers 6,000 square feet, thus affording Visitors an opportunity for studying the commodities in order to develop Trade between India and Japan.

I. The MUSEUM acts as Intermediary for the mutual development of commercial and industrial enterprises.

II. The MUSEUM is to improve trade facilities and also to arbitrate Commercial Disputes between Merchants of the two countries.

III. The MUSEUM has the function of an Intelligence Bureau, supplying information regarding Economic Conditions of both countries.

NOTICES!!

1. The Museum does no direct business.
2. No samples, which are displayed only for an exhibit purpose, can be supplied by the Museum, except the consignment goods.
3. The Museum will give quotations on as many commodities as possible. However, in view of the constant fluctuations it is advisable to get them direct from the manufacturers.
4. Agency or business terms may be had direct from the manufacturers or exporters.
5. Firms are requested to state their Bank References clearly in their enquiries.
6. Mofussil merchants are requested to send their local agents in Calcutta to the Museum to inspect the exhibits and make business connexions, so as to avoid unnecessary correspondence.

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THE I. J. C. MUSEUM AND PRESIDENT IWAO NISHI

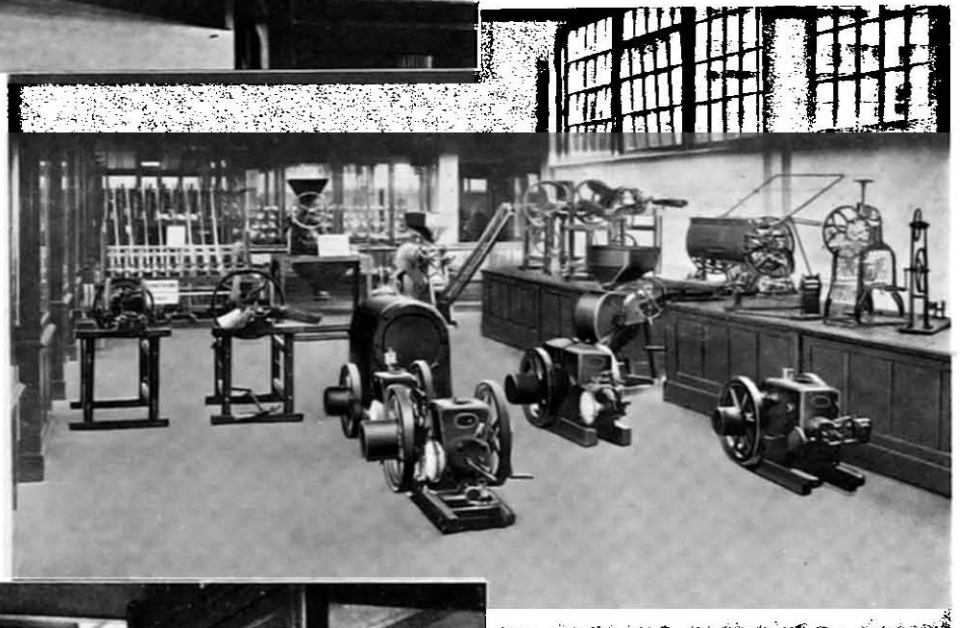


THE I. J. C. MUSEUM AND PRESIDENT IWAO NISHI

THE SHOW-ROOM OF THE I. J. C. MUSEUM



Sundry Goods



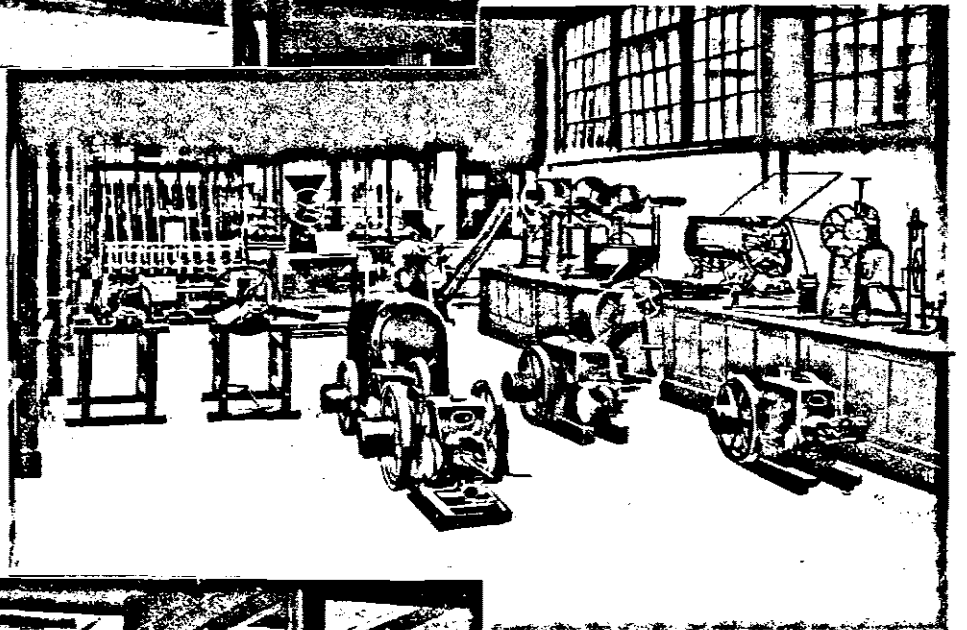
Machinery



Sundry Goods



Sundry Goods



Machinery



Sundry Goods

THE GATES OF JAPAN (I)



The Community
Center of Tokyo



Yokohama Harbour



Kobe Harbour



The Community Center of Tokyo



Yokohama Harbour



Kobe Harbour

THE GATES OF JAPAN (2)



Tokyo Station & Its Vicinity

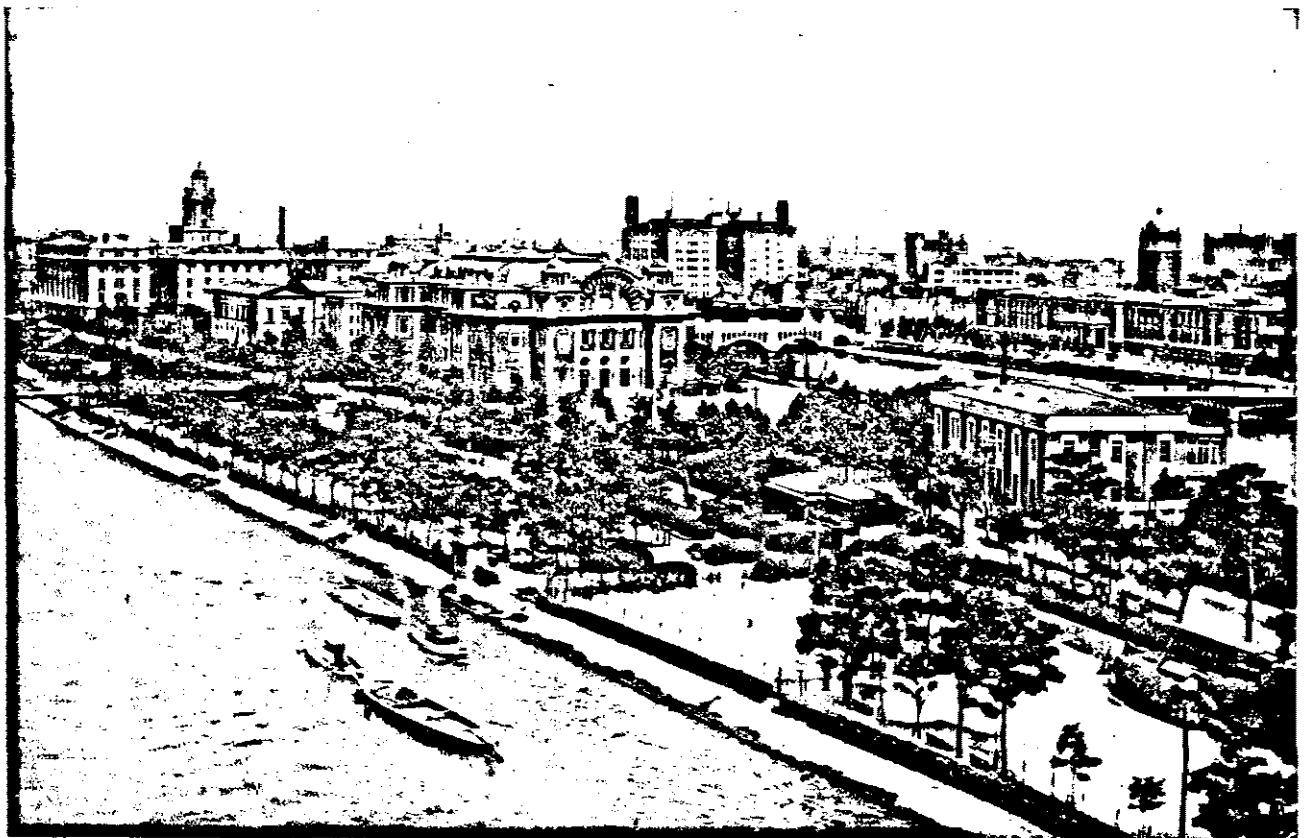


The Business Center of Osaka

THE GATES OF JAPAN (2)



Tokyo Station & Its Vicinity



The Business Center of Osaka

THE CLASSICAL JAPAN



A Japanese Castle of Old



Shizuura, Quiet Fishing Village



A Japanese Castle of Old



Shizuura, Quiet Fishing Village

JAPAN IN WINTER



Goshiki-ga-Hara as seen from Mt. Tate-yama—Japan Alps



Skiiing Slope at Suga-daira

JAPAN IN WINTER



G.shiki-ga-Hara as seen from Mt. Tate-yama—Japan Alps



Skiing Slope at Suga-daira

ARTISTIC JAPAN



The Tea-ceremony



Japanese Landscape Garden



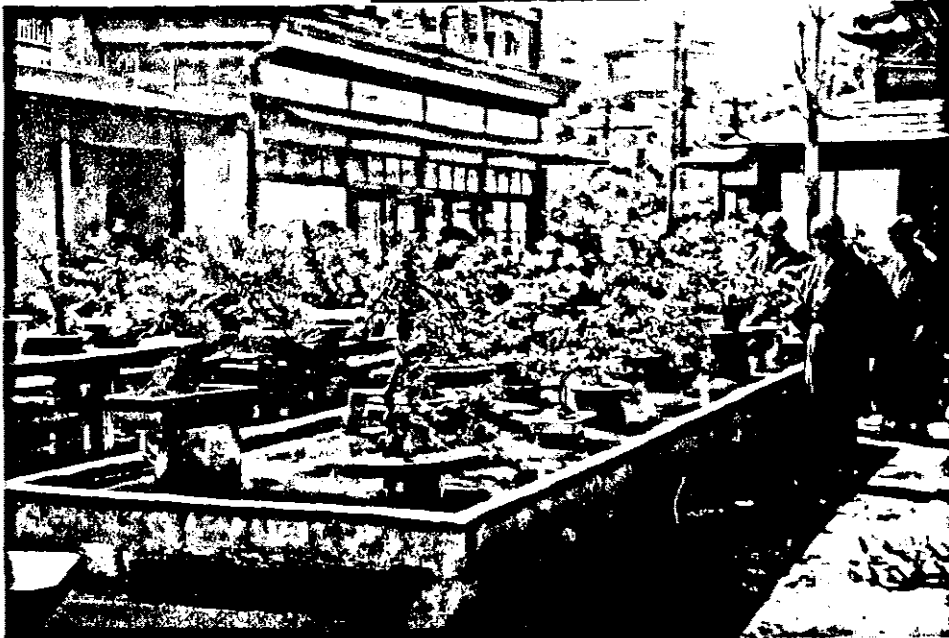
Dwarfed Trees in Pots



The Tea-ceremony



Japanese Landscape Garden



Dwarfed Trees in Pots

FESTIVALS OF JAPAN



Boys' Festival, May 5th



Girls' Festival, March 3rd.

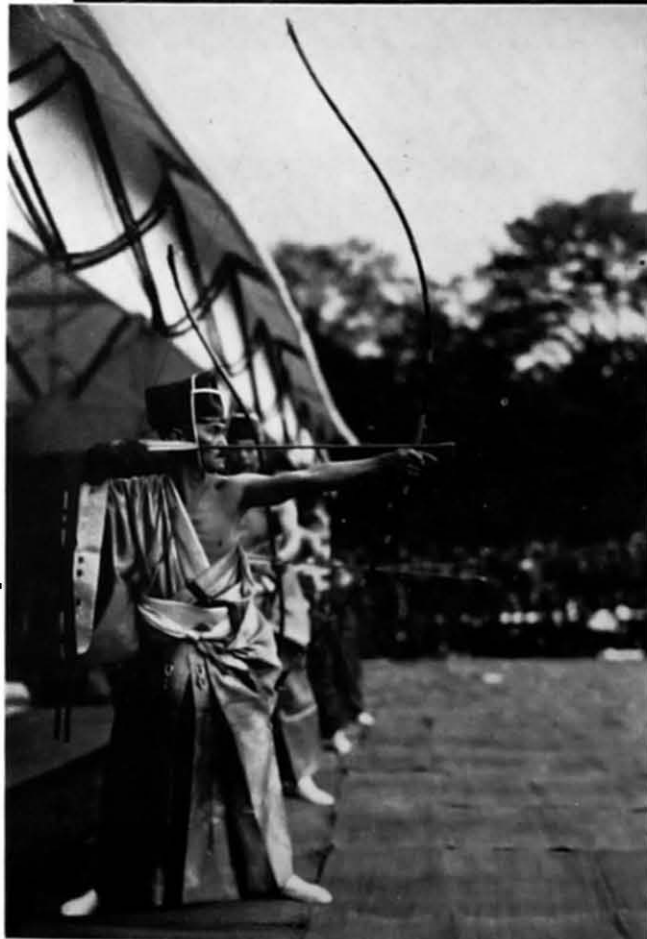


Boys' Festival, May 5th



Girls' Festival, March 3rd.

MILITARY ARTS



Archery

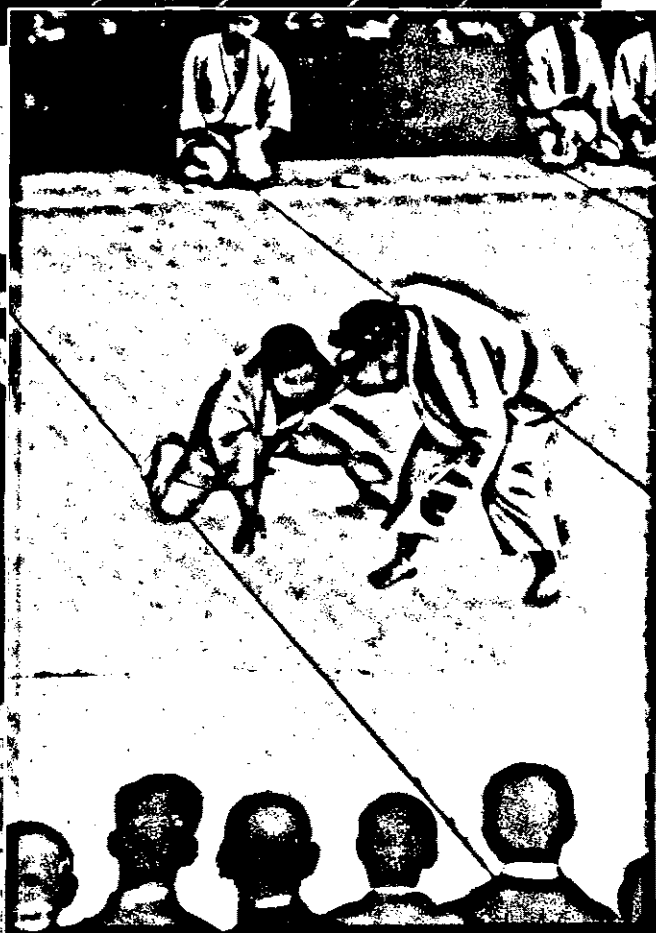


Fencing Art—Swordsman hip

“Judo” or “Jujutsu”



Archery



Fencing Art—Swordsman hip

"Judo" or "Jujutsu"

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY



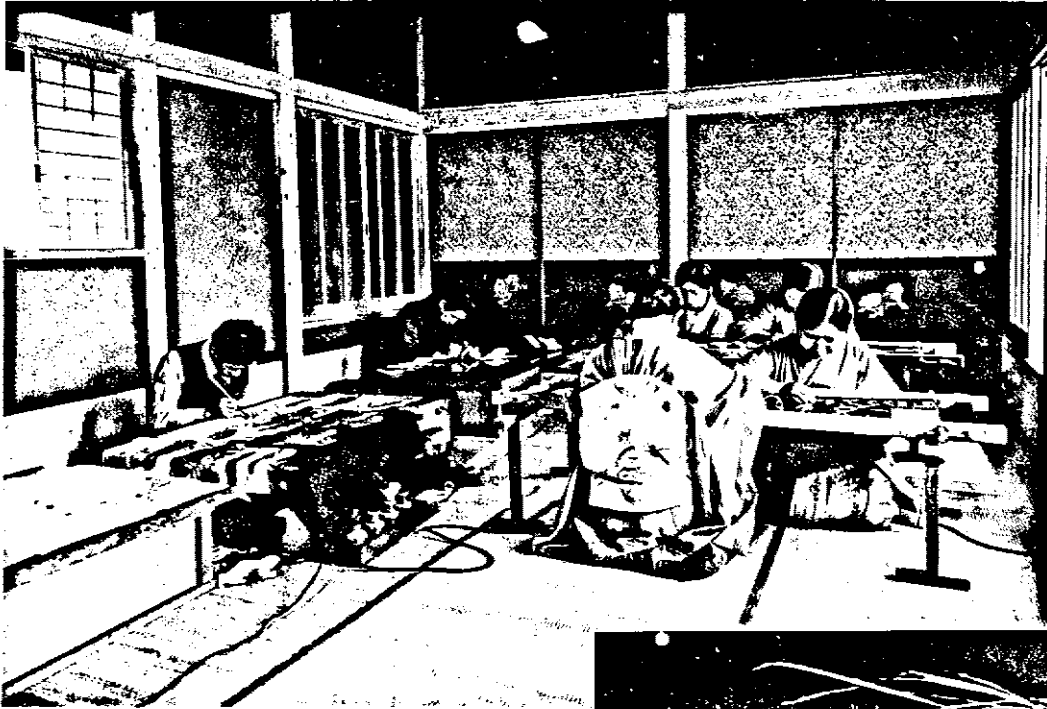
Embroidery



Bamboo Works



Painting on Porcelain



Embroidery



Bamboo Works

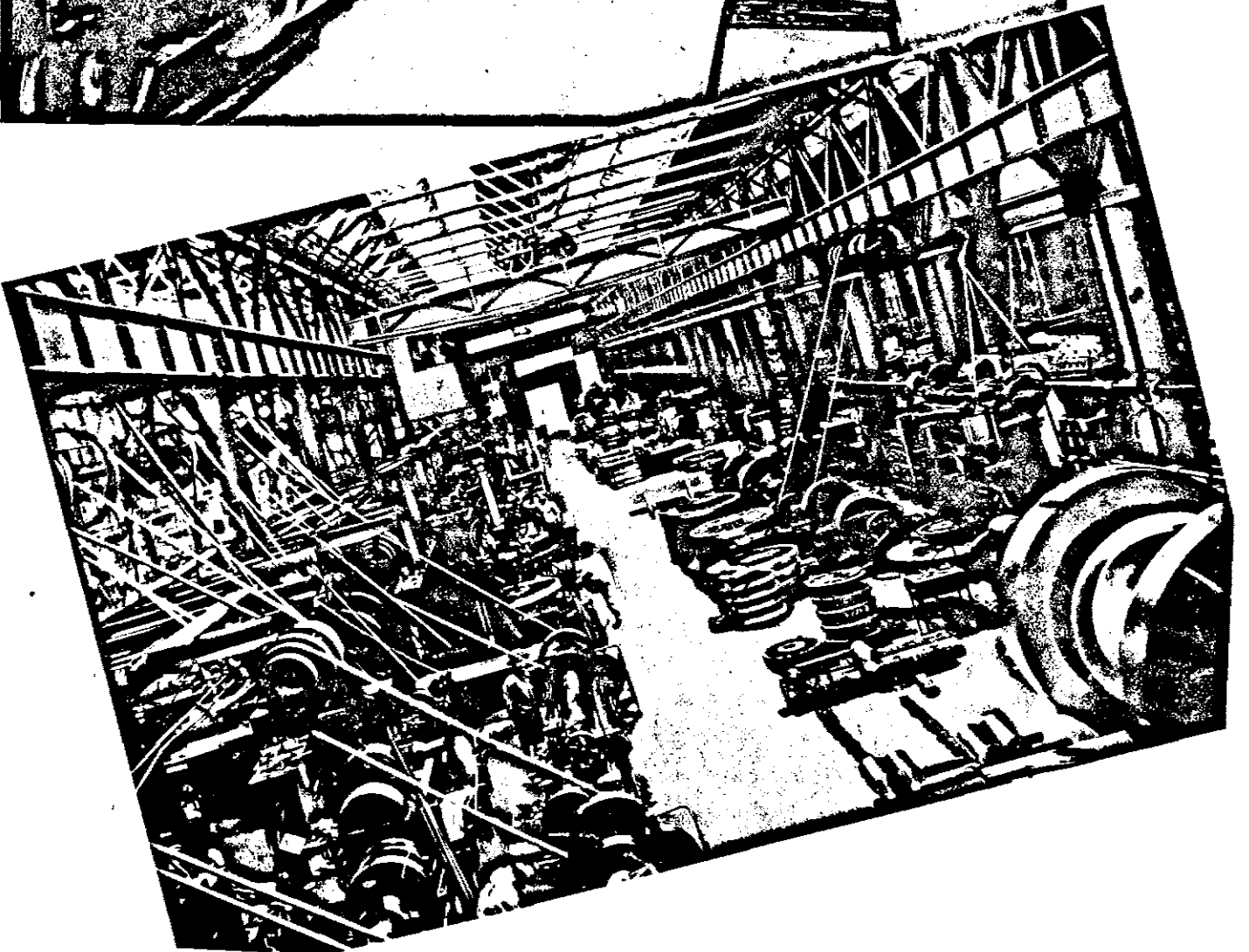
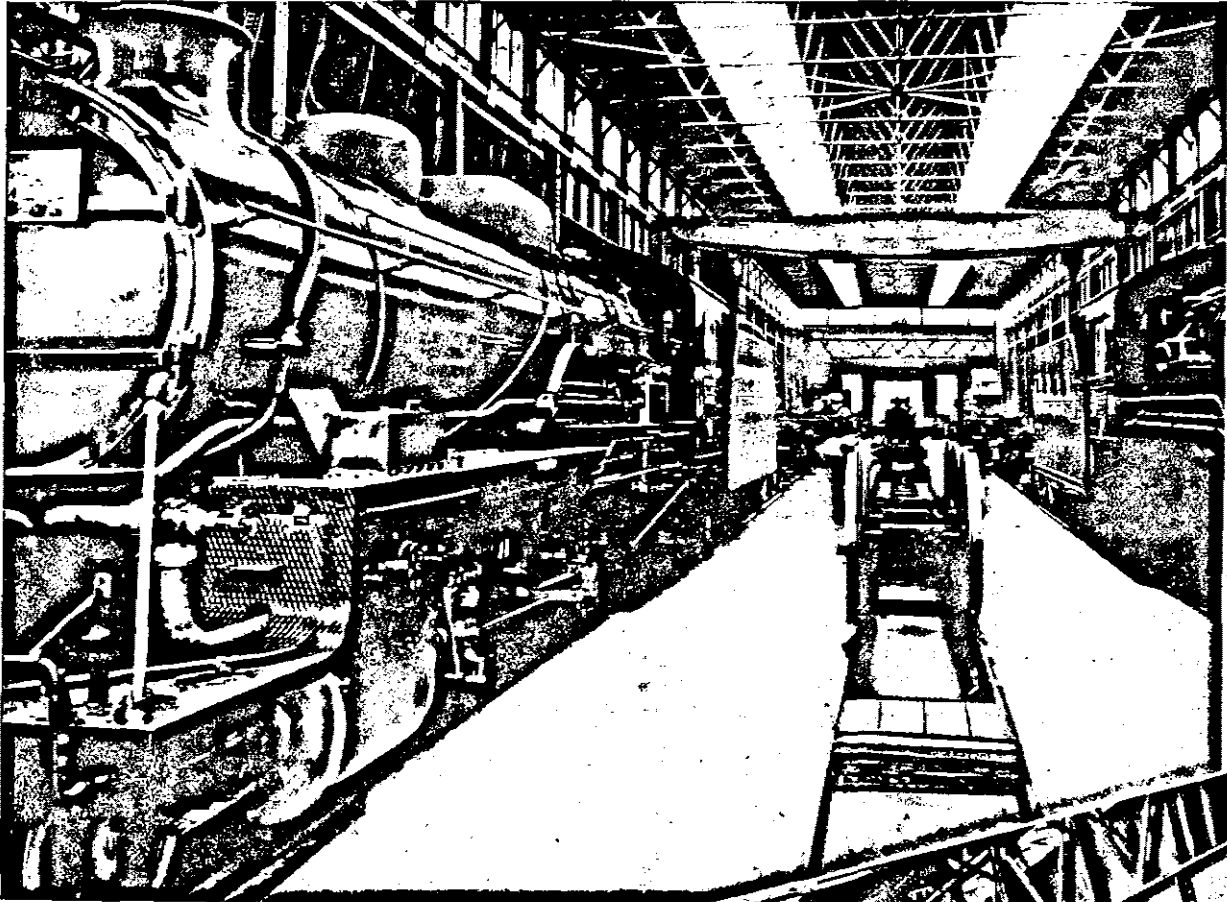


Painting on Porcelain

HEAVY INDUSTRY



The Omiya Railway Plant for Large-size Superheated Locomotives

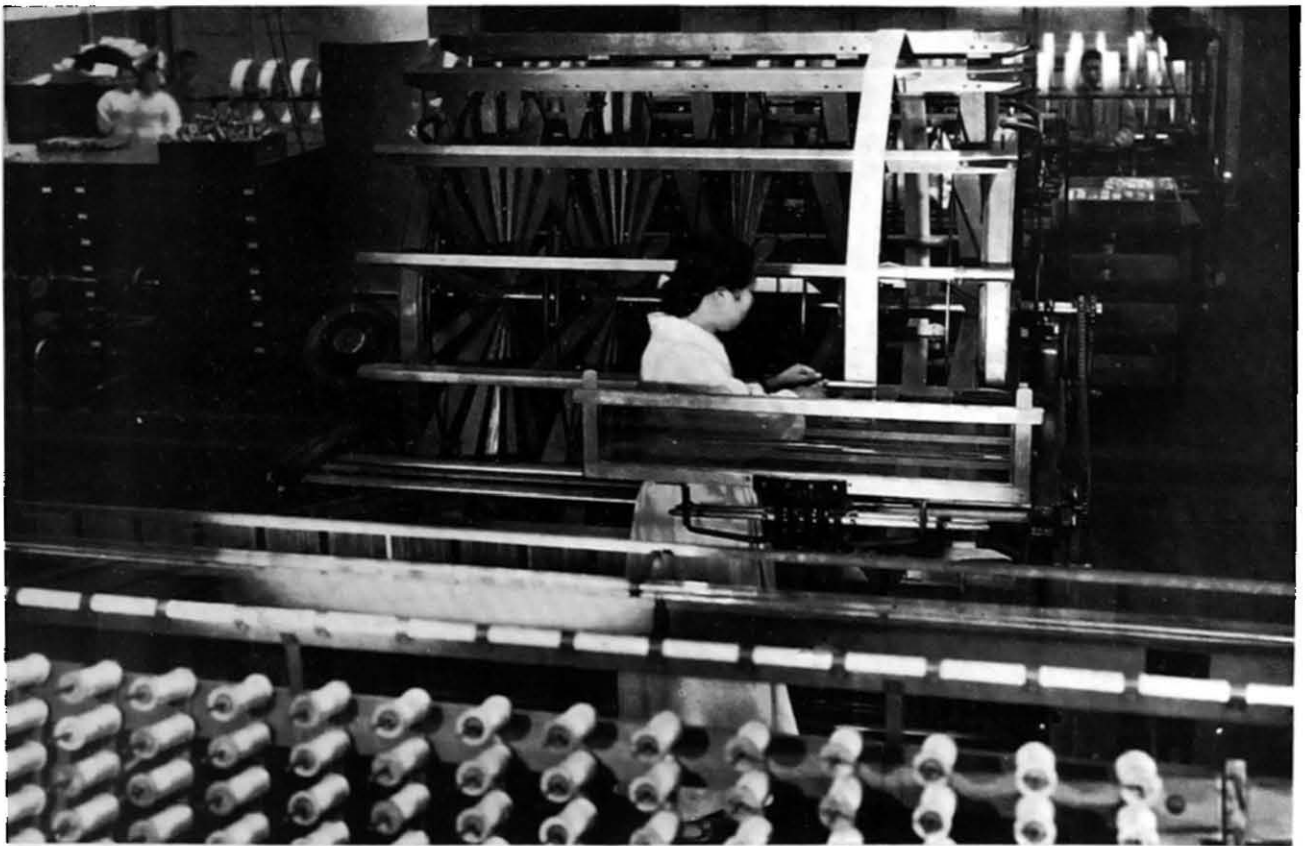


The Omiya Railway Plant for Large-size Superheated Locomotives

WEAVING FACTORIES

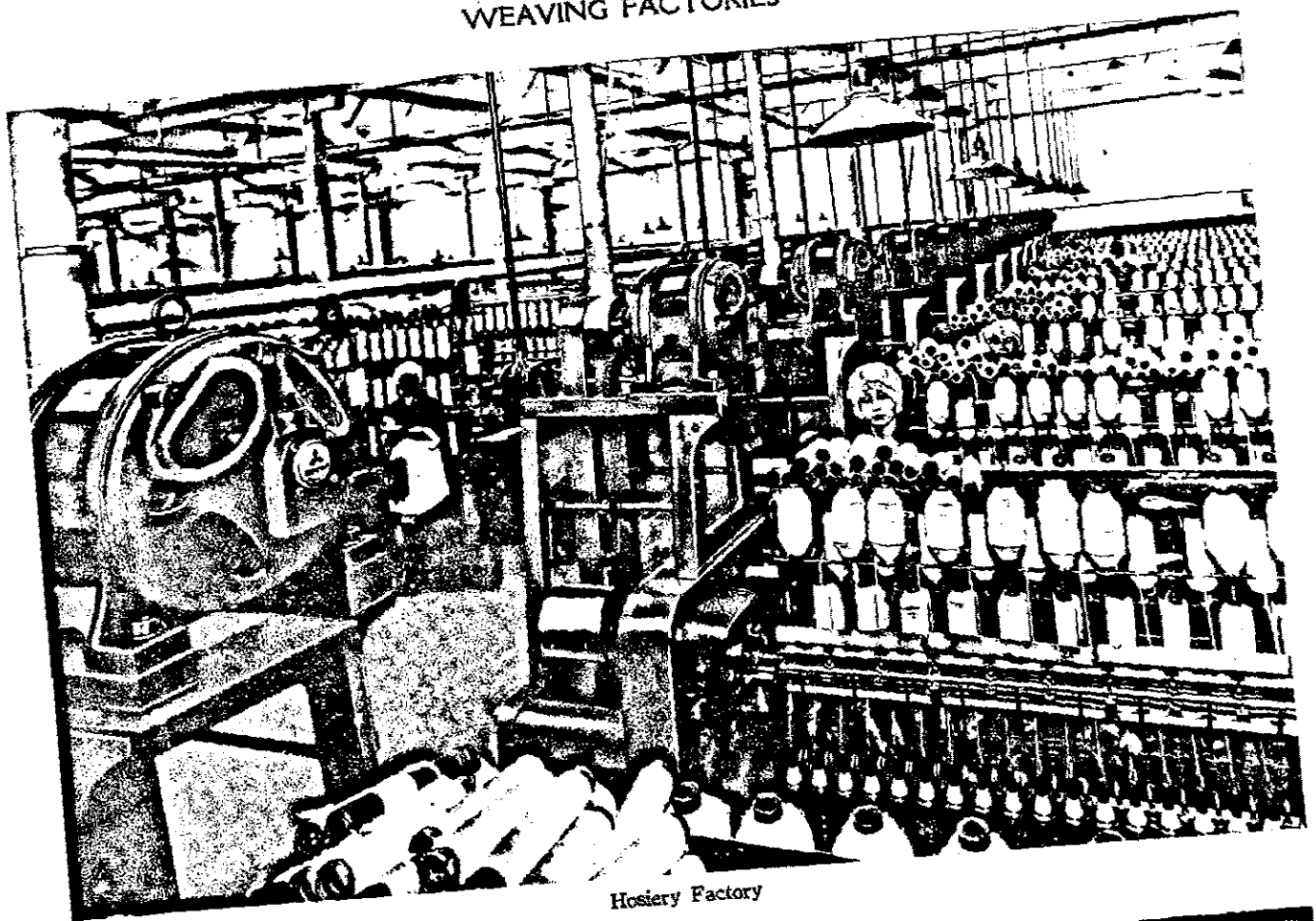


Hosiery Factory

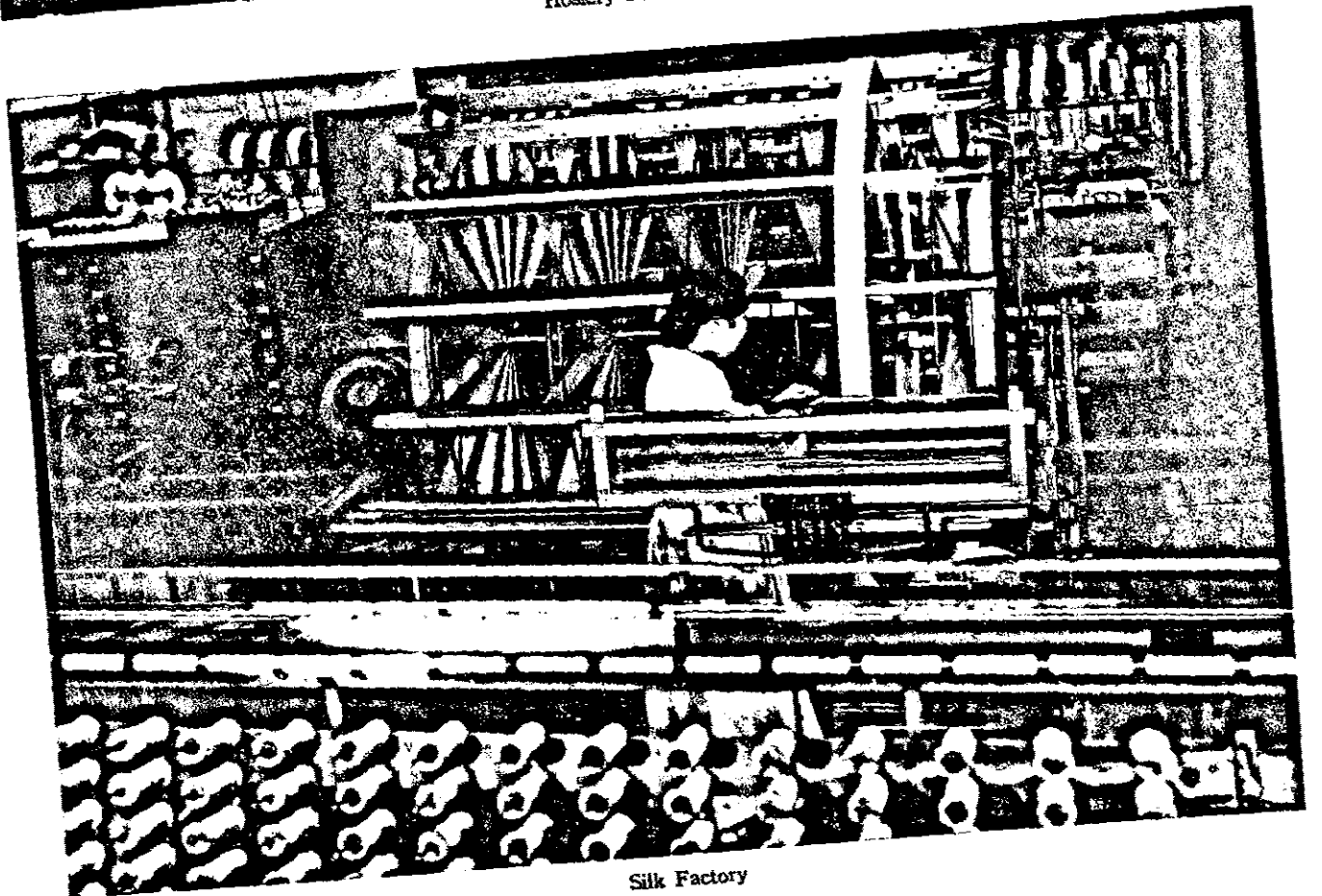


Silk Factory

WEAVING FACTORIES



Hosiery Factory



Silk Factory

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THE
INDO-JAPANESE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

A Brief History of The Indo-Japanese Association

In September, 1902, over a score of the Japanese who had been to India, or who took special interest in India, with a few Indian residents in Japan, met together in Tokyo, and as a result of this meeting, a club called the Japan-India Club was organized, with the chief object of promoting friendship between India and Japan. This club was the beginning of the Indo-Japanese Association.

With a view to coping with the national development of the country and also to meeting the increasing demand for business extension, the Japan-India Club was reorganized under the title of the Indo-Japanese Association. The late Viscount Gomi Nagaoka was the first President, with Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador to Japan, as Adviser. The inauguration of the Association took place at the Peers' Club, Tokyo, in December, 1903.

But the rupture of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia in 1904 forced the Association reluctantly to suspend operations. A foreign newspaper ascribed a political significance to the existence of the Indo-Japanese Association and it seemed advisable to limit its activities to the mutual benefit of its members.

In 1906, the Association resumed its

active work upon the restoration of peace between Japan and Russia. In June, the same year, President Viscount Nagaoka died, and was succeeded by Count (later Marquis) Shigenobu Okuma, Sir Claude MacDonald remaining as Adviser. The Association gradually increased its activities.

The economic relation of the world showing remarkable development, the Association extended its outlook in 1914 to include within the scope of its work the Dutch Indies, Siam, French Indo-China, the Philippine Island and the South Seas.

On Feb. 10th, 1916, an amalgamation of the Dutch-Japanese and the Indo-Japanese Association was effected. The former had been organized in 1912 for the betterment and promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the Netherlands and her possessions, and for the development of Japan's trade with the South Seas. The union of the two Associations augmented the membership of the Indo-Japanese Association, which now found itself on a firmer basis than ever.

President Marquis Okuma died in January, 1922, and Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, Vice-President, and Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, a Councillor of the Association and

heir to the much-lamented Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, were elected President and Vice-President, respectively. With the new staff, the Association was now ready for new action, when in September, 1923, the great earthquake visited Tokyo and its vicinity, reducing to ashes the library, samples, reference books, and reports of investigations, which were the results of the most elaborate efforts of many years on the part of the Association.

Through the courtesy of one of our members, the Association established a temporary office at the Community Center of Tokyo and the work of reconstruction was at once started. A new Executive Committee was organized in October, 1924, by some of the prominent leaders in business and learning, who accepted directorships at the request of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, President, and offered their assistance and cooperation. At the general meeting held in November, the same year, a plan was decided upon for the extension of our work.

While we were making every effort for our own resuscitation, we extended every help to the Indian refugees of the great earthquake. The disaster killed several Indian residents, but some of those who escaped went to Kobe and others returned to India. The Association provided means for the relief of those who remained in Japan. The Association helped many an Indian student in the pursuit of his study in Japan, and several Indians received technical training in industry by being admitted into factories through the Association, though to our great regret we find it impossible nowadays to render assistance in this line on account of keen competition. Indian tour-

ists are no less welcome. When, for instance, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore came to Japan on a visit, the Association made arrangements for his visits, receptions and lectures.

In 1927 we established the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum at Calcutta as intermediary in our trade with India. The Museum has now over four hundred varieties of Japanese samples exhibited as detailed elsewhere, and is doing pretty good work helping business transactions and settling claims between Japanese and Indian traders. The Association is acting as instrumental of introducing commodities between India and Japan.

Upon the strength of the unanimous approval given at the general meeting held in 1924, preparations went steadily on for the restoration and development of the Association. Some new members were added to the Executive Committee and another committee was appointed for the extension of work. A plan was made for raising a fund and the subscription began in August, 1925, with a comparatively satisfactory result in spite of the depressed condition of business. We were pretty well prepared for new activities when a great loss befell the Association in the sad demise of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, President, which took place on Nov. 11, 1931. It was such a great blow on the Association that some of our plans for new activities had to be put off. Marquis Nobutsune Okuma was elected President in the place of the lamented Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, Mr. Kenji Kodama being elected Vice-President.

Japan supplies India with her products cheap, much cheaper than any other foreign supplies. She always keeps fair play in her

trade and never sells any of her commodities by dumping, of which she is falsely accused, for her national efficiency and systematic and disciplined labour account for extraordinary inroad into foreign market. But India raised the tariff walls higher and higher against the importation of Japanese goods under the pretext of protecting her domestic industry. When the tariff question came up in 1927, the Association sent long cablegrams, in the name of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, President, and Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, Vice-President, of the Association, to the Indian Government, the leading newspaper offices, influential leaders of India, including the Speaker and President of the Legislative Assembly and party leaders, strongly protesting against the discrimination attempted at Japanese exports. The Association kept close watch over the development of the problem, and every time when any sign of discrimination against Japanese goods was noticed, the Association made a strong protest. In 1933, the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty was abrogated by the Indian Government and subsequently a discriminatory tariff was declared. The result was that the Indo-Japanese Commercial Conference was held at Simla and later at Delhi, India, and the Association sent Mr. Iwao Nishi, President of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum, so that he might cooperate with the Japanese delegation. Thanks to the conciliatory attitude on the part of the delegates of both countries, the Conference arrived at a peaceful conclusion and the two countries find themselves in amicable relations of commerce.

In 1930, when a great earthquake visited Burma, the Association raised a relief fund

for the benefit of the earthquake refugees. In January, 1934, another great earthquake took place in the north-eastern part of India. It was much severer than that of 1930, killing several thousands of people, and the Association again collected some money in aid of the sufferers, the collection amounting in both cases to tens of thousand yen.

As is stipulated in the Constitution, the Association aims at the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and British India and other southern countries of Asia, and for the realization of this object we have a new plan of activities as outlined below:—

1. Collection of materials for investigation: The Association will send investigators to India and other southern countries of Asia with the special object of thoroughly studying and investigating conditions in these countries. The results of their investigations will be published from time to time, in the Journal for distribution among our members.

2. Exchange of results and materials of investigations: The Association will keep a close connection with the Governments, banks, commercial firms and other public institutions in Japan, India and other southern countries of Asia for the purpose of exchanging with them the results of its investigations for the reports and other issues of their researches, for mutual information and reference.

3. Library: Our Library, which contained quite a large number of books, was totally destroyed by the earthquake, 1923, and we are preparing for a new library, which will be provided with the principal books and leading newspapers and magazines published in India and other southern countries of Asia. They will be classified

with catalogues and indices for the convenience of investigators.

4. Social-Room: We shall have social-room to be used free of charge by our members who may desire to exchange information on matters relating to India and other southern countries of Asia.

5. Lodging Accommodations: We hope to provide lodging accommodations for the benefit of those residents who have come from India and other southern countries of Asia, to make their stay in Tokyo as agreeable and as pleasant as possible and to afford them every facility in business and study.

6. The Journal to be issued monthly: The Journal, hitherto issued two or three times a year irregularly, will be published monthly in order to give greater facilities to the members.

7. Public Reports: (a) Public reports will be issued from time to time on various subjects; (b) Information will be supplied free of charge when requested; and (c) Public lectures will be held regularly in Tokyo, and at times in the local provinces.

8. Financial standing to be investigated: On request, we shall investigate into the financial standing of those who are engaged in trade between Japan, India and other southern countries of Asia.

9. Advisers in industry: For Japanese engaged in various branches of industry in India and other southern countries of Asia, we will offer materials for investigations and be equipped to answer inquiries and so aid them in business and investigation.

10. Assistance to tourists and sight-seeing parties: We will undertake the conduct of tourists and sight-seeing parties in Japan and India and other southern countries of Asia.

11. Commercial Museum: Besides the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum now operated at Calcutta, India, we shall have commercial museums in the chief cities and towns in Japan, India and other southern countries of Asia, showing samples of principal products and staple commodities of these countries. A circulating museum, if found necessary and desirable, is a part of our plan.

12. Education and training: A special department will be started in the Association for training Japanese who may desire to be qualified for activities in India and other southern countries of Asia. Preliminary education or training will be given, when needed, to those who may come in search of education or technical learning in Japanese schools.



THE INDO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

Japan, though formerly an agrarian country, on the one hand, has recently turned into an industrial one, making such a rapid and wonderful progress in her industry in a short space of time that she requires an extensive market abroad for commodities of her production, while India, on the other, offers a good market for industrial products because 70 or 80 per cent. of her population of over 350 millions is engaged in agriculture producing materials for industry. These two countries, always on friendly terms ever since time out of memory, can promote their trade relations for mutual profit. But we must have an organization of some kind for the mutual introduction of the manufacturers and merchants of both countries so that they may understand each other the better and come into closer contact with each other. With this object in view, the Association established the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum at Calcutta, India, in 1927. The chief object of the Museum is to be an intermediary for the development in commercial and industrial enterprises of India and Japan through the mutual introduction of their products and commodities. The Museum has a show-room of 6,000 sq. ft., in which a great variety of samples and specimens of Japanese goods are exhibited so that the visitors may have the opportunity of studying them. The exhibits of the Museum include such samples as agricultural implements, bamboo manufactures, beer and wine, bicycles and their parts, brushes, buttons, camphor, candies and confections, canned provisions, canvas and duck, celluloid goods,

cement, chemicals and drugs, clocks and watches, cotton goods, dyes, colours and paints, earthen and porcelain ware, electric apparatus, enamelled ironware, gas-mantles, glassware, hats, caps and bonnets, hosiery goods, jewelry cases, lace, lacquered ware, leather goods, machinery, mats and matting, matches, metal ware, motors and their parts, musical instruments, needles, oil, paper and paper manufactures, parasols and umbrellas, pearls, rain coats, scientific instruments, boots and shoes, silk and silk goods, artificial silk, stationery, sugar, sulphur, surgical instruments, table ware, toilet goods, toys, wooden manufactures, woollen goods, and what-nots.

The Museum does no direct business, but it acts as an intermediary for the mutual development of commercial and industrial enterprises, though we may effect trial sale for the benefit, or at the request, of the exhibitors.

The Museum has the function of an intelligence office and will supply any information or reports regarding the economic conditions of India and Japan, and, when requested, the Museum will enquire into the financial and other standing of an importer, exporter or manufacturer in either country, in order thus to help facilitate business relations between the two countries.

The Museum takes upon itself the task of investigating the Indian market and its demands so that Indian need may be well met. At the same time, the Museum is prepared to furnish an Indian importer or exporter with information concerning the industry and commerce of Japan or the

business standing of any Japanese merchant or manufacturer. The Museum will make every effort to bring the merchants and manufacturers of both countries into closer touch with each other for the improvement of trade facilities. In fine, it is one of the chief objects with which the Museum was established, to furnish the people of both India and Japan with every sort of data and information that they may desire to obtain for the promotion of business between the two countries.

Some trade practices now in force have to be eliminated or at least improved. The question of the Letter of Credit, for instance, requires a careful study. While most Japanese merchants do their business on the L/C basis, Indian importers seem to pay little attention to this subject. Then, the trade mark is not properly protected in India and many spurious articles find their way into India through the hands of dishonest traders. The Commercial Museum is investigating into the trade practice with a view to its correction, for no proper development of trade is possible unless every abuse in trade is eliminated.

It is less than eight years since the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum was operated in 1927, but it is gratifying to note that the Museum is getting known in the business circles of India and consequently we are kept extremely busy in replying the many enquiries that come pouring in concerning the conditions of business and industry in Japan. There is also a growing tendency for claims to be brought to the Museum for settlement, and in this respect the Museum may be said

to have a great significance in its existence, for hitherto a just claim has oftener been neglected than otherwise. Surely will trade between India and Japan be improved a great deal more than it is now if commercial disputes are justly arbitrated or put to rights. The Museum also suggests that every commercial sample be sent through them between India and Japan or at least that the Museum be informed of such a sample being sent from one country to the other. The Museum wishes to take every responsibility in trade to see that no dishonest dealing is practised.

It is quite discouraging to note that most Indians are inclined to think that Japan cannot manufacture articles of good quality, "made in Japan" always suggesting to them "inferior quality." In order to eliminate this mistaken idea on the part of the Indians, the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum held the High-Grade Goods Exhibition at Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay, in January, 1935, when we exhibited some 2,400 high-quality articles manufactured in Japan, including motor-cars, metal ware, musical instruments, talking machines, radio sets, all sorts of machinery, and textiles of many kinds, which attracted large numbers of Indian people, who all admired the high quality of Japanese article. The exhibition was closed with great success.

The Museum is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. every day, excepting Sunday and bank holidays, and those who have any interest in Indo-Japanese trade are cordially invited to visit the Museum so that the trade may be improved and promoted.

Trade Relations between India and Japan

Mr. J. N. Tata and his son, Mr. R. D. Tata, of India, came to Japan in 1889 or 1890 in connection with the spinning industry, which had been started in Japan quite a long time before. Japan imported a considerable quantity of yarn from India, for we could not manufacture in Japan all the yarn we needed. It was no time for Japan to depend upon the hand-spinning of the old folk or children. Hand-spinning was quite out of date. So we started machine spinning in Japan. Our first spinning mill was built in Sangenya of Osaka and soon several other companies were organized at different places in the country, all on a larger scale than the first. The spinning industry of Japan may be said to have originated at Sangenya and at Miye of Ise Province. The operation of these spinning companies naturally made it necessary to import raw cotton. Japan had some cotton produced in the country, such as was called Moka Cotton. But it was in such an insignificantly small quantity that Chinese cotton was purchased. It was of so inferior quality, however, that our eyes then turned to India, the land of raw cotton and spinning in the Orient. An investigation of India and her spinning was now felt necessary, when Mr. J. N. Tata and his son came over to Japan and they were approached for raw cotton.

Another difficulty presented itself now. Cotton had to be brought over by steamer. The Oriental lines were then operated by three shipping companies; namely, the P. & O., and an Italian and an Austrian line, the first-mentioned company almost monopoliz-

ing the services to Japan. Freight was quoted at ₹17 or more per ton of cotton to Japan. This was unbearably high, but they would not take less. Just at this juncture, Mr. J. N. Tata came over on a visit to Japan, with the object of opening a new shipping service between India and Japan. He offered to share fifty-fifty in the business. The P. & O. was so overbearing that Mr. Tata could not operate a service by himself. An arrangement was made with him by Mr. (later Viscount) Eiichi Shibusawa, Mr. Masazumi Morioka, then President of the N. Y. K., Mr. (later Baron) Rempei Kondo, Mr. Masayoshi Kato, Mr. Masabumi Asada and some other leading businessmen and the Japanese spinners guaranteed an annual shipment of 50,000 bales. Naturally, the P. & O. offered keen competition by absurdly reducing their freight from ₹17 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, until a subsidy was granted by the Japanese Government in aid of the competitive service of the N. Y. K. The P. & O. saw the inadvisability of maintaining such competition; it came to an end, and the freight was carried at a reasonable rate. The joint operation between the N. Y. K. and Mr. Tata came to an end three years after, and the service fell into the sole hands of the former. No competition is possible in these days in this service, but such was the state of things forty years ago, and cooperation between India and Japan was in this way crowned with success.

While the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was in force, Japan was bound in her action by special political relations towards India,

but upon its revocation of the initiative of Great Britain after the World War was over, these special relations naturally died of themselves, and Japan entered into a new significant relation, economic and financial, with Continental India, as much as with China, her big market in the East, which has been internally disturbed with political agitation, to the great impediment of our friendship and cooperation with that republic. So long as one country retains a trade or economic relation with another, mutual progress, as well as friendly relations, is a matter of first consequence, and in such a country as Japan, which has a limited market at home for her commodities, it is vitally important to extend her market abroad, as much as possible, in order that loss caused by dullness or crisis in one part of the market may be made up by gain in another. Needless to say, such extension of the market depends upon its extent, prospect

and other circumstances. India, for instance, presents several economic questions of an international nature, such as that of the cotton industry. The Indian market has been for many years under the control of British commodities, so that Japanese goods will find it hard to cultivate a new field in India. With a population of over 350 millions, however, she fell as a market for Japanese commodities only behind the U. S. A. and China till a few years ago, but she has recently made such a remarkable progress that she is now surpassed only by the U.S.A., so far as her foreign trade is concerned.

What then is the condition of Japan's trade with India, to which is mainly attributed the first development of our marine transportation? What is Japan's situation in Indian trade in comparison with her trade with America and China? We show the amounts of our trade with U.S.A., China and British India as follows:—

EXPORTS & IMPORTS		(Unit: ¥1,000)		
	Total Exports & Imports	Trade with U. S. A.	Trade with China	Trade with India
1877	50,769	6,669	10,690	513
1887	96,712	24,812	18,956	5,745
1897	382,436	79,467	41,591	35,338
1907	926,880	311,798	144,820	87,691
1917	2,638,816	838,243	451,625	325,305
1920	4,284,568	1,438,199	628,360	587,179
1921	2,866,991	1,070,683	478,905	494,868
1922	3,527,759	1,328,545	519,863	351,291
1923	3,429,980	1,117,596	476,868	405,337
1924	4,260,439	1,415,918	585,942	523,164
1925	4,882,246	1,671,244	682,095	746,976
1926	4,421,211	1,541,065	661,271	547,087
1927	4,171,470	1,507,489	560,271	438,172
1928	4,168,279	1,451,677	607,697	431,473
1929	4,364,858	1,568,158	556,626	486,163
1930	3,015,902	948,993	422,491	309,667
1931	2,382,653	767,619	247,625	243,532
1932	2,841,452	955,020	206,653	309,356
1933	3,778,264	1,113,015	221,610	409,891
1934	4,454,525	1,168,287	236,635	527,891
1935	4,971,309	1,345,034	282,605	581,283

Trade Relations between India and Japan

In 1877 our trade with India was no more than 1% of our total foreign trade, but it showed such a prodigious stride that in 1917 it recorded no less than 12%. America showed an increase from 13% in 1877 to 31% in 1917, which gives her the first position in our foreign trade. China comes next with a fall in percentage from 21% in 1877 to 17% in 1917, showing comparatively slow progress. India held the third position, next to the U. S. A. and China, but her

position in our foreign trade lies not so much in her position as the third largest importer of Japanese commodities as in the rapid progress she made to put herself equal in percentage with China, till in 1932 India was ahead of China, becoming the second largest customer of Japan, which position India held also in 1935. The amounts separately of our trade with the U.S.A., China and India are given below:—

EXPORTS				(Units : ¥ 1,000)
	Total Exports	Exports to U.S.A.	Exports to China	Exports to India
1877	23,348	5,234	5,015	323
1887	52,408	21,529	10,970	453
1897	163,135	52,436	21,325	5,563
1907	432,412	131,101	85,619	13,088
1917	1,603,412	478,537	318,381	101,364
1920	1,948,394	565,017	410,270	192,249
1921	1,252,837	496,283	287,227	84,503
1922	1,637,451	732,376	333,520	97,203
1923	1,447,750	605,619	272,190	99,619
1924	1,807,037	744,925	348,298	135,373
1925	2,309,589	1,006,252	468,438	173,413
1926	2,044,727	860,880	421,861	155,951
1927	1,992,317	833,808	334,183	167,580
1928	1,971,955	826,141	373,141	146,006
1929	2,145,615	914,101	346,652	198,056
1930	1,469,852	506,112	260,825	129,262
1931	1,146,981	425,330	143,876	110,367
1932	1,409,991	445,147	129,478	192,491
1933	1,861,045	492,237	108,253	205,154
1934	2,171,924	398,928	117,062	238,220
1935	2,499,073	535,389	148,788	275,637

IMPORTS				(Units : ¥ 1,000)
	Total Imports	Imports to U.S.A.	Imports to China	Imports to India
1877	27,420	1,736	5,674	191
1887	44,304	3,284	7,986	5,292
1897	219,301	27,031	20,266	29,775
1907	494,467	80,697	59,182	74,593
1917	1,035,811	359,708	133,271	223,941
1920	2,336,174	873,182	218,090	394,930
1921	1,614,154	574,400	191,678	210,365
1922	1,890,308	596,169	186,343	254,088

Trade Relations between India and Japan

1923	1,982,230	511,977	204,678	305,718
1924	2,453,402	670,993	237,544	387,791
1925	2,572,657	664,992	214,657	573,563
1926	2,377,484	680,185	239,416	391,136
1927	2,179,153	673,685	226,034	270,592
1928	2,196,314	625,536	234,556	285,467
1929	2,216,240	654,055	209,974	288,107
1930	1,546,050	442,881	161,666	180,405
1931	1,235,672	342,289	103,749	133,165
1932	1,431,461	509,873	77,175	116,865
1933	1,917,219	620,788	113,357	204,737
1934	2,282,530	769,359	119,533	289,671
1935	2,472,236	809,644	133,817	305,646

Our trade with India, which made a phenomenal progress recording an increase in quantity of no less than 1132 times as much in value in 1935 as in 1877 shows an increase in percentage from 1% in 1877 to 11% in 1935 of our total export trade, and she falls only behind the U.S.A., while our imports increased from 191 thousands in 1877 to 305,646 thousands in 1935, or by 1400 times. While we have excess exports in our trade with the U.S.A. and China, the case is reversed in our trade with India, for

we imported more from India than we exported to her for a long time and our import excess for 1900 to 1935 was no less prodigious than 4,226 million rupees, though in 1932 and 1933 we exported a little more to India than we imported from her for the first time in our Indian trade, only to see an excess import of ¥51,451,000 in 1934, and of ¥30,008,826 in 1935. We give below the exports and imports of our trade with India, 1933-1935:—

Article	EXPORTS		
	1935	1934	1933
Sugar	43,935 ¥	192,503 ¥	267,818 ¥
Tea	424,359	459,552	334,063
Beer	639,124	528,428	900,717
Vegetable oil and fat	62,751	60,873	33,504
Peppermint oil	81,394	40,982	50,908
Fish oil & whale oil	32,693	31,433	72,117
Soap	238,503	469,679	837,029
Camphor	1,632,058	1,228,204	1,288,931
Menthol crystal	729,614	260,847	284,068
Matches	105,139	82,368	88,368
Cotton yarn	20,093,002	11,111,917	7,605,372
Raw silk	5,533,509	1,789,033	273,567
Artificial silk	7,592,537	8,366,756	1,354,722
Cotton tissues (grey)	41,561,542	30,393,263	25,884,636
" " (bleached)	11,359,900	10,103,841	16,899,225
" " (others)	32,260,655	26,317,454	28,649,271
Woolen tissues	4,920,988	8,219,370	1,647,313
Silk tissues	18,074,169	20,086,957	15,259,430

Trade Relations between India and Japan

Artificial silk tissues	22,454,599	22,422,061	17,653,598
Cotton blankets	1,389,605	853,171	314,673
Cotton towels	771,287	1,100,797	1,005,710
Silk handkerchiefs	840,260	1,369,853	619,007
Knitted goods	7,509,677	8,349,831	9,628,402
Caps, hats & bonnets	1,338,477	1,586,952	1,187,190
Buttons	1,261,971	1,303,320	639,529
Jewelry for personal adornment	3,764,002	3,266,167	2,431,524
Paper	1,107,093	750,426	842,186
Cement	234,451	418,842	949,468
Pottery	3,529,443	3,200,409	3,965,489
Glass & glass manufactures	6,266,074	5,473,624	5,506,962
Iron	3,126,076	1,378,183	819,381
Brass	5,505,202	4,919,415	3,885,423
Iron manufactures	5,465,956	4,984,834	5,151,036
Rubber tyres	1,033,492	1,047,884	1,477,258
Machinery & parts thereof	3,070,842	2,272,990	2,104,760
Wood	1,199,235	1,060,024	1,884,891
Umbrellas & parasols	81,599	97,299	669,432
Brushes	252,131	240,630	171,257
Lamps & parts thereof	1,448,212	1,291,691	1,233,568
Toys	2,750,874	3,063,461	3,809,422
Others	57,352,789	59,953,110	41,407,578
Total	275,637,433	238,220,197	205,154,660

IMPORTS

Articles	1935	1934	1933
	₹	₹	₹
Rice & paddy	200,447	327,603	478
Beans & pease	2,294,830	1,370,544	1,434,180
Oil-yielding materials	81,708	78,140	299,388
Hides & skins	462,398	232,908	284,592
Leather	2,518,622	2,762,677	1,956,832
India rubber	187,122	478,825	364,725
Raw cotton	259,036,862	252,434,661	168,796,526
Other vegetable fibres	4,654,872	4,883,936	5,400,399
Ores	3,636,953	2,355,623	1,612,299
Pig iron	12,728,251	7,292,397	5,802,808
Other iron	4,859,441	4,761,191	8,852,387
Lead (ingots & slabs)	4,634,592	3,048,708	2,011,680
Oil cake	822,170	1,032,601	1,184,365
Others	9,527,961	13,392,901	15,589,586
Total	305,646,259	289,671,524	204,737,858

The Population of Japan

The population of Japan was estimated roughly at 33,000,000 in 1872, four years after the Restoration of the Imperial administration of 1868. It was estimated at 40,000,000 in 1889 and 50,000,000 in 1909.

Formosa was ceded to Japan by China as a result of the Chino-Japanese war, 1894-5; Japan got possession of half the island of Karafuto (Saghalien) after the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5; Korea was annexed to Japan in 1910 and the Marshall Islands were put under the mandatory rule of Japan at the close of the World War. Such territorial additions increased the

population of Japan.

Japan took her first official census in 1920, when the population of Japan Proper was 55,963,053. The second census taken in 1925 shows that the Japanese population increased to 83,456,929 inclusive of Korea and other overseas territories. According to the report on the second census, our population consisted of 42,209,100 male and 41,247,829 female, being 124 per square kilometer, the third census taken in 1930 shows that our population increased to 45,676,205 male, 44,720,502 female, and 90,396,043 in total, as shown below:—

Population of Japan, 1930

	Population	Male	Female	Rate per sq kilo
Empire	90,396,043	45,675,205	44,720,502	130
Japan Proper	64,450,005	32,390,155	32,059,850	169
Korea	21,058,305	10,763,230	10,294,739	95
Formosa	4,592,537	2,353,288	2,239,249	128
Karafuto	295,196	168,532	126,664	8
Kwantung & South Manchuria	1,325,011	809,044	518,967	355
Marshall Is.	69,626	37,929	31,697	52

According to the census taken in 1935, five years after the third, the total population of the Japanese Empire was 97,694,628 with 49,240,659 male and 48,453,969 female, show-

ing an increase of 7,298,585, 3,565,454 and 3,733,467, respectively, the particulars shown below:—

Population of Japan, 1935

	Population	Male	Female
Empire	97,694,628	49,240,659	48,453,969
Japan Proper	69,251,265	34,731,860	34,519,405
Korea	22,898,695	11,662,640	11,236,055
Formosa	5,212,719	2,659,928	2,552,791
Karafuto	331,949	186,231	145,718
Kwantung & South Manchuria	1,656,763	995,188	661,575
Marshall Is.	102,238	57,122	45,116

The Population of Japan

Population of the Prefectures, 1935

Hokkaido	3,068,283	Aichi	2,852,703
Tokyo	6,369,639	Miye	1,174,592
Osaka	4,297,166	Shiga	711,442
Kyoto	1,702,501	Hyogo	2,923,121
Aomori	967,118	Nara	620,461
Iwate	1,046,132	Wakayama	864,088
Miyagi	1,134,795	Tottori	490,458
Akita	1,037,746	Shimane	747,116
Yamagata	1,116,801	Okayama	1,332,639
Fukushima	1,580,549	Hiroshima	1,804,912
Ibaraki	1,548,988	Yamaguchi	1,190,532
Tochigi	1,195,052	Tokushima	728,748
Gumma	1,242,449	Kagawa	748,627
Saitama	1,528,857	Yehime	1,164,895
Chiba	1,546,369	Kochi	714,985
Kanagawa	1,839,998	Fukuoka	2,753,641
Niigata	1,995,776	Saga	686,116
Toyama	798,889	Nagasaki	1,296,872
Ishikawa	768,415	Kumamoto	1,387,037
Fukui	646,748	Oita	980,452
Yamanashi	646,732	Miyazaki	824,436
Nagano	1,713,856	Kagoshima	1,591,422
Gifu	1,225,806	Okinawa	592,474
Shizuoka	1,939,830		

Population of Ten Largest Cities

Tokyo	5,875,388	Yokohama	704,290
Osaka	2,989,866	Hiroshima	310,117
Nagoya	1,082,814	Fukuoka	291,157
Kyoto	1,080,592	Kure	231,334
Kobe	912,140	Sendai	219,545

Births and Still-births

Year	Births	Still-Births
1923	2,043,297	133,863
1924	1,998,520	125,839
1925	2,086,091	124,403
1926	2,104,405	124,038
1927	2,060,737	116,922
1928	2,135,852	120,191
1929	2,077,026	116,671
1930	2,085,101	117,730
1931	2,102,784	116,505
1932	2,182,742	119,579
1933	2,121,253	114,138

Deaths

Year	deaths	Per mill %
Average, 1894—1898	875,475	20.5
" 1899—1903	931,755	20.5
" 1904—1908	992,312	20.5
" 1909—1913	1,052,735	20.5
" 1914—1918	1,215,254	22.0
" 1919—1923	1,322,411	23.20
" 1924—1928	1,215,484	20.08
1930	1,170,867	18.17
1931	1,124,891	18.98
1932	1,175,344	17.73
1933	1,193,987	17.76

The Population of Japan

Marriages & Divorces

Year	Marriages	per mill	Divorces	per mill	Year	Marriages	per mill	Divorces	per mill
1923	521,580	8.77	51,212	0.88	1929	497,410	7.90	51,222	0.81
1924	513,130	8.68	51,770	0.88	1930	506,674	7.86	51,259	0.80
1925	521,438	8.73	51,687	0.87	1931	496,574	7.60	50,609	0.77
1926	592,847	8.31	50,472	0.83	1932	515,270	7.77	51,437	0.78
1927	487,850	7.96	50,625	0.83	1933	486,058	7.23	49,282	0.73
1928	499,555	8.01	49,119	0.79					

Deaths by Causes, 1932

Causes	No of deaths		
Typhoid fever	7,719	Acute bronchitis	13,743
Paratyphoid	345	Chronic bronchitis	13,349
Eruptive typhus	1	Pneumonia & bronchopneumonia	105,484
Malaria	14	Pleurisy	17,690
Small pox	55	Other diseases of the respiratory organs	14,116
Measles	8,579	Diseases of the stomach	22,087
Scarlet fever	408	Diarrhoea & enteritis	142,529
Whooping cough	6,369	Appendicitis & caecitis	2,572
Diphtheria	5,490	Hernia	5,175
Influenza	4,833	Hepatitis	4,694
Cholera	—	Nephritis	61,103
Cholera morbus	77	Diseases of the female genitals	1,554
Dysentery	3,605	Puerperal fever	1,451
Pest	—	Accidents of childbirth	3,909
Cerebrospinal meningitis	244	Diseases peculiar to early infancy	74,639
Other epidemics	19,691	Senility (old age)	82,932
Tuberculosis, lungs	93,031	Violent deaths	31,270
Cerebral Tuberculosis	6,575	Suicides	14,805
Tuberculosis, other organs	26,537	Syphilis	5,835
Cancer	44,919	Beriberi	13,867
Mortal swellings	1,475	Diabetes mellitus	2,551
Meningitis	42,707	Peritonitis	19,947
Cerebral haemorrhage	109,443	Other diseases	80,485
Diseases of the heart	36,139	Ill defined diseases & causes	39,924
		Total	1,143,530

The foreign residents in Japan numbered male 21,895, female 10,745 and total 32,641 in 1934. The Chinese standing the first in number were male 16,520, female 6,221 and

total 19,932. There were 395 Indians staying in Japan, while the Japanese staying in British India and Ceylon numbered 1,498 in 1935.

Education in Japan

Even in feudal days Japan had an educational system in every clan, for the samurai, who constituted the main stay of the country, were a literate class of people. Nor was the farmer or artizan entirely illiterate in this country. The Terakoya, or, as it means, "temple-school"—for it was often run by a Buddhist priest—contributed a great deal to the education and learning of Japan in her feudal days.

It was in 1872 that Japan adopted the present educational system, which makes elementary education compulsory. But the principles of our education were laid down on Oct. 30, 1890, when the Emperor Meiji was pleased to issue the Imperial Rescript on Education, which practically every school-child in the Empire gets by heart.

Elementary education being compulsory, all children from 6 to 12 years of age, who are called school-age children, must attend primary schools, which have a course of six years. In 1934 there were altogether 11,024,532 school-age children, of whom 10,978,718 children, including 5,566,300 boys and 5,412,418 girls, attended primary schools, of which there were 25,705 schools, so only 48,814 children or 0.42% of the total school-age children (22,875 boys and 22,939 girls) stayed away from school education.

Education of School-age Children

Year	School-age children	Those attending school	Those not attending school
1927	9,401,906	9,348,865(99.44%)	53,041(.56%)
1928	9,565,952	9,514,737(99.46%)	51,215(.54%)
1929	9,717,057	9,663,586(99.45%)	53,471(.55%)
1930	9,883,785	9,832,847(99.48%)	50,938(.52%)
1931	10,105,941	10,056,530(99.51%)	49,411(.49%)
1932	10,392,794	10,344,642(99.54%)	48,152(.46%)
1933	10,754,962	10,708,930(99.57%)	46,032(.44%)
1934	11,024,532	10,978,718(99.58%)	45,814(.42%)

Japan had 245,723 teachers engaged in primary education, of whom men-teachers numbered 168,692 against 77,031 women-teachers.

The second-grade education includes middle schools for boys, and high schools for girls, besides vocational or business schools for both, all of a course of either four or five years. In 1934 there were 554 middle schools, where 327,261 boys were instructed by 14,230 teachers, while the high schools, numbering 975, had 371,807 girls studying under 15,305 teachers, a majority of whom are ladies.

Middle schools and high schools

Year	No of Middle schools	No of Middle-school students	No of girl's High schools	No of girl's High-schools students
1927	518	316,759	862	328,208
1928	532	331,551	899	343,578
1929	546	343,709	940	359,269
1930	555	348,584	970	367,726
1931	557	345,691	975	368,999
1932	558	333,605	980	362,625
1933	558	329,459	968	361,735
1934	554	327,361	975	371,807

The business education includes schools of industry, agriculture, fishery, commerce, navigation, and other practical courses. In 1934 there were 1,041 schools educating 316,846 students, under 16,229 teachers.

There were 103 normal schools in 1934, where 32,817 boys and girls were trained for teachers of primary schools, besides two higher normal schools where 1,752 boys and 846 girls were trained for teachers of second-grade schools.

The schools of higher education include the Koto-gakko (colleges) and vocational

colleges, the former being chiefly preparatory for universities. We have 25 Government preparatory colleges, besides 3 public and 4 private ones, where 17,754 students are educated under 1,279 professors, while 119,814 students are trained under 7,468 professors in 171 vocational, technical, and other colleges in the country.

Japan has 45 universities, of which 19 are operated by the Government, the rest being run by public or private bodies. In

1934 there were 100,038 students instructed under 6,285 professors.

Mention need be made of blind, deaf and dumb schools, of which we have 78 blind and 60 deaf and dumb schools, where altogether 9,500 deformed students of both sexes are instructed by 1,211 teachers.

The number of schools of all kinds in Japan, with those of their teachers and students, in 1934, is given in the following figures:—

Schools, teachers and Students in Japan, 1934

	No of schools	No of teachers	No of students
Elementary schools	25,703	245,723	11,035,278
Blind schools	78	633	4,709
Deaf and dumb schools	60	578	4,791
Normal schools	103	2,344	32,817
Higher normal schools for boys	2	187	1,752
Higher normal schools for girls	2	105	846
Temporary training schools for teachers	1	49	58
Middle schools	554	14,230	327,261
Girls' high schools	975	15,305	371,807
Koto-gakko (colleges)	32	1,279	17,754
Universities	45	6,285	100,038
Colleges	117	5,322	96,734
Technical colleges	54	2,146	23,080
Technical schools (A)	839	14,323	276,982
Technical schools (B)	202	1,906	39,864
Technical continuation schools	15,140	21,951	1,271,530
Training schools for teachers of technical education	4	—	362
Training schools for teachers of technical continuation schools	43	98	1,014
Others	1,950	16,901	209,796
Total	45,904	348,465	14,606,111

The State appropriated 130 million yen for the Educational Department for 1935, including 90,497 thousand yen for common or ordinary education, 658 thousand yen for business or technical education, 2,996 thousand yen for what is termed social education, 160 thousand yen for the education of the blind, deaf and dumb,

besides 31,332 thousand yen appropriated for the libraries of the universities and other Government schools. Moreover, the public and private schools are operated by the local governments or private bodies, and these expenditures amounted to no less than 400 million yen altogether in 1935.

Insurance in Japan

The first marine insurance company in Japan was incorporated by Eiichi Shibusa (later Viscount) in 1879 at the capital of 650,000 and two years later, in 1881, Taizo Abe founded the first life insurance company, called the Meiji Life Insurance Co., at the capital of ¥150,000. It was followed in 1888 by the Teikoku Life Insurance Co. in Tokyo and the Nippon Life Insurance Co. in Osaka.

There were eleven kinds of insurance companies in Japan: namely, life, military conscription, accident, fire, marine, transport, fidelity, steam boiler, automobile, burglary and glasses, totalling 201 in number at the end of 1935, as shown below:—

Life	33	Accident	13
Military Conscription	4	Fire	48
Marine	42	Automobile	11

Transport	36	Burglary	6
Fidelity	4	Glasses	3
Steam boiler	1	Total	201

The total paid-up capital of the insurance companies, which was only 91,176 thousand yen in 1921, made a gradual increase till it amounted to 124,062 thousand yen in 1926. The year 1929 saw the record amount of the capital invested by the insurance companies, namely 124,335 thousand yen though it decreased gradually, amounting to 151,526 thousand yen in 1933-4 as shown below:—

		(Unit: ¥1,000)	
Year		1928	123,585
1921	91,176	1929	124,335
1922	118,043	1930	123,229
1923	119,943	1931	122,170
1924	119,043	1932	121,342
1925	122,018	1933	151,526
1926	124,062		
1927	123,757		

Life Insurance in Japan

(Amount: ¥1,000)

Year	Contracts in Force		New Contracts and Other Increases		Extinctions and Other Decreases	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1921	3,417,011	2,817,333	578,651	640,016	350,973	320,376
1922	3,656,823	3,195,900	602,617	722,461	352,504	333,508
1923	3,798,412	3,491,849	574,958	724,721	433,373	429,770
1924	4,120,043	4,002,346	772,713	994,645	447,608	482,363
1925	4,543,942	4,657,135	906,004	1,194,885	483,807	541,263
1926	4,814,423	5,197,467	838,392	1,199,971	567,911	659,607
1927	4,834,690	5,522,383	707,955	1,117,923	606,527	708,752
1928	4,968,475	6,052,613	747,538	1,277,778	613,755	729,006
1929	5,164,548	6,663,735	790,122	1,397,624	594,049	764,499
1930	5,310,878	7,113,828	773,489	1,324,162	627,159	825,844
1931	5,492,808	7,643,858	864,618	1,506,305	682,688	934,434
1932	5,668,350	8,065,173	943,323	1,545,301	745,525	1,058,596
1933	6,029,271	8,806,589	1,109,501	1,817,769	748,580	1,031,124
1934	6,702,346	10,049,122	1,339,874	2,225,366	666,804	928,628

Insurance in Japan

Casualty Insurance in Japan

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Year	Fire Insurance		Marine Insurance		Transport Insurance		Other Insurance		Total	
	Contracts in Force	New Contracts	Contracts in Force	New Contracts	Contracts in Force	New Contracts	Contracts in Force	New Contracts	Contracts in Force	New Contracts
1922	8,631,195	12,076,538	524,753	5,075,448	125,030	1,896,646	21,088	24,415	9,302,066	19,073,047
1923	9,553,678	12,883,196	518,432	5,353,237	116,209	1,905,031	20,610	21,689	10,286,446	20,163,153
1924	11,654,443	15,761,752	534,975	5,952,827	143,266	2,676,113	20,855	25,607	12,353,539	24,416,299
1925	13,351,656	17,698,779	661,635	6,765,661	197,432	3,417,234	23,642	27,402	14,234,365	27,909,076
1926	13,928,810	17,992,036	803,175	6,085,353	161,289	3,412,553	54,731	60,755	14,948,005	27,550,697
1927	14,954,690	19,566,926	972,274	6,570,489	214,518	3,473,199	47,715	57,456	16,189,350	29,668,070
1928	15,635,339	20,265,931	1,166,789	7,134,422	258,249	4,290,792	50,484	73,197	17,110,861	31,764,342
1929	17,063,355	22,196,333	1,316,438	7,152,185	218,249	4,321,364	75,247	100,700	18,672,289	33,770,582
1930	18,135,844	22,855,352	1,338,530	6,473,136	180,731	3,648,717	67,292	87,870	19,722,397	33,065,075
1931	17,490,406	21,821,169	1,359,610	5,963,651	175,673	3,303,935	64,431	82,003	19,090,111	31,170,785
1932	18,627,406	23,942,948	1,619,671	7,044,774	258,971	4,156,334	73,180	92,267	20,579,228	35,236,323
1933	21,119,623	27,593,329	1,796,231	7,874,981	334,900	5,521,416	71,899	92,670	23,322,653	41,082,396
1934	21,321,758	28,678,717	2,056,947	9,676,121	295,399	6,067,066	83,254	119,200	23,757,358	44,541,095

The post office life insurance was put into effect in October, 1916, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the middle and lower classes of people. It consists of the

whole, endowment and infantile insurance, and is handled at the post offices, the result of the work being shown in the following figures:—

	New contracts		Renewals	
	Number	Sums insured	Number	Sums insured
1928	2,502,585	369,607,993	97,080	12,808,561
1929	2,157,554	355,829,271	104,827	14,027,873
1930	2,434,292	357,792,091	131,351	17,871,493
1931	2,800,819	388,533,808	166,531	22,318,260
1932	2,888,356	371,027,787	117,421	23,628,101
1933	3,096,872	417,989,686	114,735	15,618,247

CHIEF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1934

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Companies	Established	Capital	Contracts end of year	Companies	Established	Capital	Contracts end of year
Aikoku	1896	1,000	216,410	Nisshin	1907	2,000	205,605
Katakura	1921	2,000	121,701	Showa	1931	200	183,429
Yasuda	1894	300	405,337	Nippon	1889	3,000	1,508,003
Kokka-chohei	—	1,000	58,765	Nihon Kyoritsu	1894	2,000	62,520
Ninju	1894	2,000	193,567	Nihon Kyoiku	1896	300	11,188
Sumitomo	1907	1,500	272,824	Nihon Chohei	1911	2,500	170,361
Daiichi	1902	200	1,333,026	Nikka	1914	5,000	197,903
Daiichi-Chohei	1898	2,500	502,819	Fuji	1909	500	35,202
Taihei	1909	1,000	110,286	Fukutoku	1912	1,000	104,678
Taiyo	—	1,000	110,528	Fukuju	1908	1,000	47,690
Daido	1902	300	325,724	Fukoku-chohei	1923	3,000	380,831
Taisho	1913	500	57,115	Mitsui	1914	2,000	327,190
Chiyoda	1904	360	1,314,890	Meiji	1893	2,000	1,232,691
Teikoku	1888	1,000	908,120	Yurin	1894	300	130,753
Tokiwa	—	1,000	54,039	Yokohama	1907	1,000	52,310
Toyo	1900	2,000	139,811	Nippon Dantai	1934	2,000	—

The Companies of Japan

At the end of 1934 Japan had 78,198 companies established under the Corporation Law of Japan, against 71,196 for 1933, showing an increase of 7,002 (9.8%). The following figures will show the number of companies in Japan for 1925-1934:—

Year	No of companies
1925	34,345
1926	36,068
1927	38,516
1928	41,702
1929	46,692
1930	51,910
1931	57,226
1932	65,041
1933	71,196
1934	78,198

During the ten years the number of companies in Japan recorded an increase of 43,853 or 117%. According to the organization, the companies for 1934 consist of 14,357 (18.4%) unlimited, 41,822 (53.5%), partnership, 21,977 (28.1%) limited joint stock, 38 limited partnership and 4 mutual, companies showing an increase of 2,013 (16.3%), 3,784 (9.7%), 1,210 (5.8%) and 5, respectively, for the first three categories, though the number of mutual companies remained 4, when compared with those of 1933.

The following figures will show the number of companies according to the amount of capitals for 1934:—

Amount of capital	No of companies	Percentage
Less than ¥ 50,000	56,264	72.0
Between 100,000— 500,000	9,654	12.4
Between 50,000— 100,000	7,196	9.2
Between 1,000,000— 5,000,000	2,269	2.9

Between 500,000— 1,000,000	2,066	2.6
Over 10,000,000	421	0.5
Between 5,000,000—10,000,000	328	0.4
Total	78,198	100.0

A comparison with the figures of 1933 shows an increase of 5,638 (11%) for companies capitalized at less than ¥ 50,000 but no more than 20 (9%) for those of capitals amounting to over ¥ 5,000,000.

According to the lines of business, the companies are classified as follows:—

Kind of companies	No of companies	Percentage
Commerce	42,716	54%
Industry	27,067	34
Transportation	5,734	7
Agriculture	1,833	2
Mining	515	0.6
Fishery	328	0.4
Total	78,198	100.0

It has to be understood that commercial companies include those for selling, storage, financing, insurance, etc. The following figures will show the index for the different companies, the number for 1924 being taken as 100:—

Year	Agriculture	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Commerce	Transportation
1924	100	100	100	100	100	100
1925	102	83	89	100	105	103
1926	101	93	95	103	111	111
1927	107	104	99	109	119	128
1928	107	106	101	115	130	146
1929	115	114	108	125	148	166
1930	122	120	103	137	168	181
1931	142	125	105	151	186	193
1932	193	131	106	170	214	204
1933	218	134	117	187	235	235
1934	239	139	141	204	259	231

The total capitals of the companies for 1934 amounted to ¥ 21,126,978,409 against

¥ 19,960,318,207, showing an increase of ¥ 1,166,660,202 (6%). Here we give the amounts of capitals, 1924-1934:—

Year	Amount of capitals (in 1,000)	Index
1924	16,140,838	100
1925	16,464,200	102
1926	17,633,526	109
1927	18,386,355	114
1928	18,968,865	118
1929	19,666,107	122
1930	19,633,761	122
1931	19,551,544	121
1932	19,484,540	121
1933	19,960,318	124
1934	21,126,978	131

The average capital for a company was ¥ 270,173 for 1934 showing a decrease of ¥ 10,184, from that of 1933 though it witnessed a decrease of no less than ¥ 210,681 when compared with the average amount of capitals for 1924.

The total capitals of the companies for 1934 were shared by different kinds, according to their organization, as follows:—

Kind of companies	Amount of capital
Unlimited partnership	¥ 1,233,544,869
Partnership	1,094,181,088
Limited joint stock	18,788,255,072
Limited partnership	7,797,380
Mutual	3,200,000
Total	21,126,976,409

Or, according to the lines of business, the total capitals are distributed as follows:—

Kind of companies	Capital
Commerce	¥ 8,610,933,679
Industry	8,825,335,800
Transportation	2,301,140,000
Mining	1,066,996,905
Agriculture	179,817,967
Fishery	142,754,058
Total	21,126,978,409

The average amount of capitals for each

kind of companies is shown in the following figures:—

Kind of companies	Average amount of capitals
Agriculture	98,100
Fishery	435,226
Mining	2,071,839
Industry	326,055
Commerce	201,856
Transportation	400,965

The total paid-up capitals at the end of 1934 amounted to ¥ 15,775,161,026 or an increase of ¥ 1,228,371,530 (8.4%) over those of 1933, and they were shared by the different kinds of companies as follows:—

Kind of companies	Amount of paid-up capitals
Joint-stock	¥ 13,440,732,719
Unlimited Partnership	1,233,544,869
Partnership	1,094,181,088
Limited partnership	5,502,350
Mutual	1,200,000
Total	15,775,161,026

The net profits for 1934 totalled ¥ 1,363,351,540, the average of ¥ 17,435 for a company showing an increase of ¥ 271,317,875 (24.8%) and ¥ 2,097 (13.7%), respectively, over those for 1933 while the net loss amounted to ¥ 148,710,392 with the average of ¥ 1,902 showing a decrease of ¥ 10,102,348 (7.3%) and ¥ 4,520 (2.3%) respectively, when compared with those of 1933.

The debentures amounted to ¥ 3,945,925,586, which were shared by companies of 139 kinds, as follows:—

Banking	¥ 1,730,477,652
Electric industry	1,299,288,369
Transportation	451,483,360
Other Commercial Companies	191,543,535
Fertilizer industry	93,392,600
Cotton yarn and spinning	92,200,000
Paper industry	87,544,030
Total	3,945,929,586

The Factories of Japan

The number of factories in Japan, which was 31,717 in 1914, increased to 43,949 in the post-war year, 1918, and it gradually rose to 49,161 in 1925, 64,434 in 1931, 67,318 in 1932, 71,940 in 1933, and 80,311 in 1934, as shown below:—

	No of factories
1925	49,161
1926	51,196
1927	53,688
1928	55,948
1929	59,887
1930	62,234
1931	64,436
1932	67,318
1933	71,940
1934	80,311

According to the numbers of the operatives, these factories are divided as follows:—

	No of operatives	No of factories
Over 5	less than 30	68,738 (85.6%)
„ 30	„ 100	8,554 (10.7 „)

Kind of Factories	No of Factories	Factories employing 5-30 operatives	Factories employing 30-100 operatives	Factories employing 100-200 operatives	Factories employing over 200 operatives
Spinning	24,399	19,250	3,524	817	880
Metal ware	6,610	5,664	759	89	98
Machinery	9,181	7,796	1,024	182	179
Ceramics	3,722	3,120	453	95	54
Chemistry	4,313	3,233	779	165	136
Sawing and wooden ware	6,730	6,278	405	35	12
Printing and bookbinding	3,234	2,872	296	38	28
Foodstuff	13,500	12,727	649	89	35
Gas and electricity	552	507	32	8	5
Others	8,070	7,291	633	97	49
Total	80,311	63,738	8,554	1,615	1,404

At the end of 1934 the operatives numbered 2,163,453, of which men were 1,147,097 and women 1,016,356, against 1,901,091 operatives including 907,659 men and 933,432 women, for 1933, showing an increase

Over 100	less than 200	1,615 (2.0%)
„ 200	—	1,404 (1.7 „)
Total		80,311 (100.0 „)

The factories are distributed among different lines of business as follows:—

	No of factories
Spinning	24,399 30.4%
Metal ware	6,610 (8.2 „)
Machinery	9,181 (11.4 „)
Ceramics	3,722 (4.6 „)
Chemistry	4,313 (5.4 „)
Sawing & wooden ware	6,730 (8.4 „)
Printing & bookbinding	3,234 (4.0 „)
Foodstuff	13,500 (16.8 „)
Gas & electricity	552 (0.7 „)
Others	8,070 (10.1 „)
Total	80,311 (100.0 „)

The following figures will show the number of factories for each line of business according to the number of operatives employed at the end of 1934:—

of 262,362 operatives, with 179,438 men and 82,924 women. Below we give the number of operatives employed in different factories according to lines of business in 1934:—

The Factories of Japan

Kind of Factories	Factories employing 5-30 operatives	Factories employing 30-100 operatives	Factories employing 100-200 operatives	Factories employing over 200 operatives	Total
Spinning	198,559	179,536	111,010	480,215	969,320
Metal ware	56,212	36,664	12,341	79,465	184,682
Machinery	74,837	49,938	24,965	164,929	314,669
Ceramics	26,519	21,820	12,361	21,663	82,363
Chemistry	32,905	40,247	22,228	96,890	192,270
Sawing and wooden ware	49,808	18,954	4,648	3,174	76,584
Printing and bookbinding	26,519	14,530	4,930	10,912	56,891
Foodstuff	97,279	29,206	10,788	10,292	147,565
Gas and electricity	4,285	1,732	1,000	1,243	8,200
Others	62,979	31,376	13,524	22,970	130,849
Total	629,902	424,003	217,795	891,753	2,163,453

The following figures will show the number of men and women operatives employed

in the companies, according to different lines of business (1934):—

Kind of Factories	Men-operatives	Women-operatives	Total
Spinning	184,805	784,515	969,320
Metal ware	171,503	13,179	184,682
Machinery	288,190	26,470	314,669
Ceramics	65,359	17,004	82,363
Chemistry	124,727	67,543	192,270
Sawing and wooden ware	69,710	6,874	76,584
Printing and bookbinding	50,178	6,713	56,891
Foodstuff	120,850	26,715	147,565
Gas and electricity	8,690	70	8,260
Others	63,576	97,273	130,849
Total	1,147,097	1,016,356	2,163,453

The distribution of operatives according to age is shown in the following figures (1934):—

Kind of Factories	Under 16 years	Above 16 and under 50 years	Above 50 years	Total
Spinning	168,630	791,337	9,353	969,320
Metal ware	4,586	175,301	4,795	184,682
Machinery	14,000	294,208	6,461	318,669
Ceramics	3,533	75,076	3,754	82,363
Chemistry	9,430	175,295	4,545	192,270
Sawing and wooden ware	2,001	71,859	2,724	76,584
Printing and bookbinding	2,754	52,972	1,165	56,891
Foodstuff	2,976	140,772	3,847	147,565
Gas and electricity	12	7,927	321	8,260
Others	8,419	117,706	2,724	130,849
Total	216,311	1,907,453	39,689	2,163,453

At the end of 1934, the factories where motors were used, numbered 68,306, with the total number of 364,369 motors, of

which 333,411 (91.5%) were in operation, the rest being suspended. Compared with the motors used in 1933, there was an

The Factories of Japan

increase of 70,737 motors in 1934, the total motors in operation in 1934 being distributed among the factories as follows:—

Kind of Factories	No of motors
Spinning	92,772
Metal ware	31,592
Machinery	46,145
Ceramics	9,356
Chemistry	94,725
Sawing & wooden ware	9,544
Printing & bookbinding	9,375
Foodstuff	24,961
Gas & electricity	4,356
Others	10,585
Total	333,411

The products of all the factories amounted to ¥9,390,060,374 in 1934 against ¥7,871,364,449 in 1933, the share of each kind of industry being shown in the following figures:—

Kind of Factories	Products in value
Spinning	3,167,755,638 ¥
Metal ware	1,496,793,213
Machinery	1,159,167,614
Ceramics	251,961,876
Chemistry	1,480,783,701
Sawing and wooden ware	228,800,228
Printing and bookbinding	203,843,457
Foodstuff	1,046,340,900
Gas and electricity	19,539,465
Others	335,074,282
Total	9,390,060,374

Amounts of Products, 1934

	¥
Spinning industry	3,167,755,638
Filature	407,686,233
Raw silk	397,176,586
Dupion silk	10,506,433
Others	3,214
Spinning	1,194,740,462
Cotton	895,884,636
Silk	68,431,050
Jute	4,173,866
Hemp	23,091,106
Wool	203,159,764
Thread-twisting	41,373,039

	¥
Cotton	19,221,227
Silk	16,715,569
Other twists	5,436,243
Fabrics	1,179,407,033
Cotton	607,032,344
Silk	222,300,695
Mixture, cotton & silk	7,309,353
Hemp & hemp mixture	16,708,485
Wollen & woollen mixture	183,071,439
Artificial silk & mixture thereof	141,636,534
Others	1,348,143
Hosiery	762,981,374
Unmanufactured	17,651,709
Manufactured	59,329,665
Hemp plaits	3,601,960
Other plaits	9,826,817
Floss silk	517,907
Ginning	29,085,645
Embroidery	352,011
Drawnwork & lacework	2,715,877
Felt	3,057,716
Other spinning	6,001,795
Dyeing, refining, bleaching, etc.	211,807,769
Dyeing in thread (refining & bleaching included)	15,061,411
Dyeing by machine	49,690,316
Other dyeing	26,318,275
Plain dyeing (dappling included)	78,611,391
Refining, bleaching, etc.	42,126,376
Metal ware	1,496,793,213
Metal refining & material-making	1,097,393,088
Iron	867,580,629
Copper	85,110,493
Zinc	15,224,982
Lead	8,157,594
Aluminium	19,680,596
Tin	6,270,474
Metal tungsten	2,384,360
Antimony	213,750
Bronze	56,625,336
Other alloys	2,460,719
Other metal-refining & material-making	33,683,955
Metal-casting	113,336,568
Pig iron	76,992,544
Iron capable of being wrought	12,724,209
Steel	12,618,428
Other metals	11,001,387
Metal manufacturing except metal casting	217,403,425
Bolts, nuts, washers & rivets	17,437,458

The Factories of Japan

	¥		¥
Nails	15,734,767	Food-industry machinery & apparatus	6,421,122
Needles	2,470,670	Printing & bookbinding machinery & apparatus	6,471,213
Chains	6,005,664	Other manufacturing machinery & apparatus	6,140,684
Steel ropes	18,760,550	Lifts	2,941,456
Springs	5,686,227	Cranes	9,035,369
Metal nets	6,162,423	Pumps	11,777,006
Tin cans	34,125,264	Hydraulic press, blowers, air press, etc.	4,713,756
Other metal plates	16,780,886	Meters & gauges	9,210,841
Metal materials for building & fitting	7,893,764	Measures	5,628,132
Fitting & furniture	18,082,329	Gas & water meters	3,582,709
Materials for building bridges & iron towers	29,092,657	Thermometers	16,339,481
Metal vessels	15,147,714	Electric meters	4,273,322
Nibs	2,047,130	Other meters	11,190,587
Razors, table-knives, forks, spoons, etc.	2,045,758	Clocks & watches	12,018,165
Umbrel'a-ribs	1,267,812	Electric clocks	202,779
Toys	2,426,717	Others	11,815,386
Metal articles other than cast	16,235,635	Instruments for test, inspection & scientific research	4,492,266
Metal plating or coating	68,660,132	Surgical instruments	2,858,822
Zinc	59,722,804	Surveying implements & map-drawing instruments	1,666,906
Nickel	4,151,786	Calculating machines, registers, typewriters & other office machines	3,997,980
Others	4,785,542	Cameras, magic-lantern apparatus, movie camera, etc.	4,222,106
Machinery & implements	1,159,167,614	Apparatus for chandeliers, etc.	36,868,650
Steam boilers	14,275,179	Bulbs	30,808,179
Gas generators	1,967,017	Other lighting articles	6,060,471
Prime movers	31,175,319	Optical instruments	9,975,993
Steam engines & turbines	131,300	Spectacles	82,550
Diesel engines	29,238,710	Musical instruments	7,036,029
Water wheels	1,805,309	Gramophones	1,296,938
Electric machinery & apparatus	123,134,532	Ordnance, projectiles, arms, etc.	27,511,589
Insulated electric wire & cable	78,148,423	Vehicles	218,233,868
Wireless & wire telegraphic apparatus	36,008,513	Railway & track cars	46,286,075
Batteries	16,622,174	Motor-cars	125,432,322
Machinery & apparatus for agriculture	9,219,412	Bicycles, etc.	44,651,378
Machinery & apparatus for engineering & building	4,767,783	Other vehicles	1,864,093
Mining, dressing & refining machinery	10,431,497	Shipbuilding	153,378,905
Spinning machinery	70,456,709	Steel ships	145,040,124
For spinning	17,060,030	Other ships	8,338,781
For weaving	22,868,774	Rigging	382,168
For dyeing	1,053,545	Safes	1,622,858
For adjusting cloth	20,598,899	Gas-fittings	1,042,783
For hosiery	1,299,528	Water-fittings	2,163,346
For other spinning machines	25,575,933	Valves, cocks, etc. (including the metal-coated)	6,252,454
Machinery & apparatus for construction	38,929,114	Cog-wheels, wheels, axles, bearing, etc.	12,974,206
Ceramic machinery & apparatus	1,979,725		
Paper-mill machinery & apparatus	3,783,967		
Chemical industry machinery & apparatus	21,428,828		

The Factories of Japan

Other instruments	¥ 115,712,307	Celluloid	¥ 28,546,774
Ceramic industry	251,961,876	Plain	21,769,286
Pottery	46,466,345	Manufactures	6,777,488
Glass & glass ware	58,816,690	Artificial silk	148,608,297
Bricks & refractory articles	19,318,260	Films, dry-plates	6,549,767
Roof-tiles	4,706,137	Fertilizer	169,051,134
Cement	91,470,340	Vegetable	20,653,870
Cement manufactures,	6,906,721	Animal	5,981,561
Lime	3,887,050	Mi eral & composite	160,415,703
Enamelled ware	14,612,793	Leather	27,679,140
Other ceramic articles	668,886	Furs, refined	715,769
Porcelain painting	5,108,654	Paste	4,651,296
Chemical industry	1,480,783,701	Polishing stuff & manufactures	3,681,991
Medicine	91,113,279	Carbon manufactures	5,475,069
Chemicals	185,605,941	Other chemicals	45,360,500
Soda ash	16,147,429	Sawing & wooden manufactures	228,800,228
Iodine	860,141	Sawing	141,058,870
Yellow & red sulphur	1,681,732	Wooden manufactures	87,741,358
Other chemicals	166,916,639	Fittings & furniture	17,030,669
Dyest ffs & mediums	50,472,142	Chests, barrels etc. for packing	38,302,761
Natural dyestuffs	—	Wooden pipe	5,060,522
Synthetic dyestuffs & mediums	48,905,808	Cork manufactures	3,457,027
Sulphide dyes	1,562,334	Other wooden articles	23,890,379
Tannin extracts	58,400	Printing & Bookbinding	203,843,457
Artificial perfumery	4,530,206	Printing	198,754,512
Paints & paint manufactures	57,227,719	Bookbinding	4,988,945
Lacquer juice	569,774	Food industry	1,016,340,900
Others, including face-paints	56,657,945	Brewing industry	487,017,703
Soap & other toilet articles	78,952,200	Saké (Japanese liquor)	302,422,430
Firing articles & flamables	19,210,299	Beer	92,531,875
Mineral oil	78,452,317	Foreign liquor	2,633,303
Coal-tar, etc.	1,880,413	Shoyu (soy), miso (bean-paste) & vinegar	89,430,095
Petroleum, etc.	76,571,904	Refreshing drink	10,942,871
Vegetable oil	72,420,172	Sauce, catchup, etc.	3,819,192
Camphor	6,964,889	Flour	130,808,710
Menthol	7,333,970	Starch	6,466,427
Other vegetable volatile oil	584,185	Sugar	128,628,899
Animal fat	4,666,950	Confectionery, bread, amé (rice-jelly)	116,374,200
Fish oil	3,082,399	Canned food	43,939,205
Grease	1,584,551	Dairy products	24,156,228
Vegetable wax	1,705,348	Marine products	26,590,500
Wax-candles	5,032,776	Tea	15,078,025
Manufactured oil	19,951,508	Refrigeration	12,632,561
Rubber manufactures	117,120,075	Vermicelli	5,822,608
Phenol resin	3,429,537	Other food stuffs	34,063,771
Gramophone records	18,393,386		
Pulp	948,523		
Paper	216,290,142		

The Factories of Japan

	¥		¥
Gas & electricity	19,539,465	Cotton, hemp rope, nets, & other manufactures	19,852,564
Gas	19,539,465	Sewing & tailoring articles	94,664,189
Electricity	—	Caps, hats & bonnets	19,156,570
Other industries	335,074,282	Felt	9,543,972
Paper manufactures	43,675,582	Other headgears	9,612,598
Bamboo manufactures	2,022,900	Water-proof cloths	6,854,496
Wicker manufactures	327,795	Materials for surgical instruments	6,872,116
Rattan manufactures	737,053	Asbestos manufactures	9,559,249
Other vine & stem manufactures	351,760	Matches	11,203,486
Mats for "tatami"	152,410	Foils	8,270,343
Mats, figured matting, etc.	2,420,505	"Fudé" (Japanese brush pens)	63,917
Straw & hemp-palm manufactures	2,826,868	Fountain-pens	2,945,978
Wheat-straw & wood-shaving manufactures	1,556,684	Pencils & crayons	5,664,169
Leather manufactures	78,231,192	Japanese umbrellas	756,581
Butto:s	3,532,092	Foreign umbrellas	331,580
Bone, horn, hoof, tusk, shell manufactures	371,407	"Geta" (clogs) & other footgears	7,194,387
Vacuum bottles	478,903	Stone manufactures	4,386,883
Artificial pearls	1,487,374	Other manufactures	52,958,815
Brushes & brush manufactures	4,385,028	Total	9,390,060,374
Lacquer ware	1,421,402		

The Production of Machinery and Implements

Our production of machinery and implements for 1934 amounted to ¥1,159,167,614 in value showing an increase of 270 million yen over those for 1933; the contributions of different factories, according to the numbers of their operatives, shown below:—

Machinery, 1934

No of operatives	Value
5 to 10	47,390,541 ¥
10 to 15	29,965,085
15 to 30	77,423,941
30 to 50	68,598,455
50 to 100	85,291,743
100 to 200	108,002,692
200 to 500	199,173,697
500 to 1,000	138,267,419

Over 1,000	405,054,001
Total	1,159,167,614

The production of the principal pieces of machinery in Japan is summerized below.

Boiler: Our production of boilers, including water vascular, cast-iron and other boilers, with their parts and accessories, amounted in value to 21 million yen in 1934. This indicates that the machinery industry of Japan was almost 17 times as much in 1934 as that of 1924, when we produced no more than 1.3 millions. The production rose to 3 millions in 1928 and to 5 millions in 1929; the amounts for the later years being shown below:—

Products of Boilers

Year	Water vascular		Cast iron		Others		Parts & accessories	Total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
1929	179 No	2,375,285 ¥	259 No	42,032 ¥	1,529 No	1,968,705 ¥	1,264,520 ¥	5,649,982 ¥
1930	143	2,588,598	374	249,798	844	1,047,479	1,283,363	5,169,731
1931	86	2,396,834	89	50,330	1,180	1,197,505	2,724,523	6,369,190
1932	86	1,185,444	284	178,000	1,257	2,384,306	701,659	4,449,409
1933	120	2,071,541	281	217,976	2,020	5,617,207	3,647,849	11,554,573
1934	155	8,327,410	140	387,254	1,531	5,965,028	6,413,992	21,092,684

Gas generator: Gas generators, which amounted in value to 328 thousand yen in 1924, rose to 471 thousand yen in the following year. But their production fell gradually to 106 thousand yen in 1929, after which they were on the increase, and in 1933 they reached 1.2 millions against 586 thousands in 1932, or more than ten times as much as the production for 1929, though the production fell off a little to 1.0 million in 1934.

1931	727,929
1932	586,440
1933	1,210,160
1934	1,092,612

Prime mover: Our imports of internal combustion engines in 1935 amounted to 131,600 cwts valued at ¥15,558,988 against 158,219 cwts valued at ¥20,777,828 in 1934, showing a fall of 26,619 cwts and ¥5,218,839 respectively when compared with our imports of prime movers in 1934. Formerly Japan depended upon the imports of such machinery, but she is almost self-supplying now. Our production of prime movers,

Year	Boilers	Value
1929		106,443 ¥
1930		952,585

The Production of Machinery and Implements

which include steam-engines, steam-turbines and internal combustion engines, amounted in 1934 to 54,372 thousand yen, all inclusive, of which the internal combustion engines covered no less than 41,925 thousands. This total amount of prime movers was four times as much in value as in the post-seismic year of 1924, when it was 14 million yen, showing a gradual increase ever since:—

Products of Prime Movers, 1934

Item	Quantity	Value
Steam engine	105 No	617,215 ¥
Steam turbine	102	6,893,407
Internal combustion engine		
Gas engine	54	15,948
Light oil engine	4,866	19,984,471
Petroleum engine	53,889	6,856,672
Heavy oil engine	4,151	15,367,978
Total		41,925,068
Water wheel		
Turbine	164	1,319,476
Pelton	21	13,348
Total		1,452,824
Parts & accessories		3,483,848
Grand total		54,372,363

Electric machine & equipment: In 1933 Japan turned out 58 thousand dynamos valued at 7.7 million yen and 195 thousand electric generators valued at 21.5 million yen, against 9 thousand dynamos of 4.6 million yen and 99 thousand generators of 9.8 million yen in 1932. The output of batteries amounted to 11 million yen in 1934, which included 104 thousand storage batteries valued at 6.5 million yen and 51,425 thousand dry batteries valued at 7.2 million yen. This will show what great progress Japan has made in the industry of electric machines in a short space of time, for these articles are of

comparatively recent introduction. Japan can now produce electric articles of almost any kind, the following figures showing the output of some of the principal electric machines and equipments:—

Products of Electric Machines, 1934

Item	Quantity	Value
Dynamo	26,378 No	11,243,516 R
Electric generator	387,750	34,750,828
Revolving converter	703	1,358,367
Cycling transformer	2	6,290
Current transformer	416,970	15,400,423
Current regulator	3,640	238,892
Electric fan	67,234	11,188,010
Electric heater	985,948	2,114,990
Insulated electric wire	—	42,929,887
Cable	—	16,185,546
Wireless apparatus	—	26,420,734
Wire-system apparatus	—	13,143,143
Battery		13,844,699
Storage battery	104,111	6,575,986
Dry battery	51,425,306	7,268,713
Others		50,722,078
Total		253,392,102

Japan's imports of dynamos and electric motors amounted in 1935 to 1,247,688 lbs valued at ¥2,257,323 against 552,952 lbs valued at ¥1,223,864 in 1934, while those of transformers for 1934 were 38,358 lbs of ¥85,493, which decreased to 23,681 lbs of ¥75,128 in 1935.

Spinning & weaving machine: In the post-seismic year, Japan produced 17 million yen worth of machines for spinning, weaving and dyeing, (excepting bobbins). The production increased every year keeping pace with the progress Japan made in her textile industry, which naturally increased the demands, at home and abroad, for textiles of all kinds, and the production shows an increase of 2.8 times in 1934

when compared with that of 1924 as shown below:—

Manufactures of Textile Machinery

Year	Value
1925	19,360,226
1926	18,883,435
1927	21,344,424
1928	23,804,281
1929	30,658,863
1930	21,221,689
1931	22,756,086
1932	27,478,898
1933	44,151,201
1934	64,653,507

The production of textile machines for the year 1934 included the following different kinds of machines:—

Different Textile Machines, 1934

Kind	Values
Spinning machine	17,870,788 ¥
Weaving machine	15,448,785
Dyeing machine	685,106
Adjuster & regulator	2,797,054
Hosiery machine	1,145,771
Other machines	6,600,703
Parts & accessories	20,104,300
Total	64,653,507

Ceramic machine: Our production of ceramic machines, which amounted to 997 thousand yen in 1926, went up to 2,724 thousand yen in 1929, only to fall back to 1,387 thousand in 1930 and 709 thousand in 1931, though it rose again in the subsequent years, the products going up to 1 million yen in 1932, and rapidly to 43 millions in 1933 and 5 million yen in 1934, as shown below:—

Ceramic Machines

Year	Value
1925	1,373,985 ¥
1926	997,926
1927	1,401,975
1928	1,221,839

1929	2,774,032
1930	1,387,210
1931	709,668
1932	1,044,278
1933	4,351,629
1934	5,258,833

Paper-making machine: According to the official report of the Japanese Government, Japan imported 329 cwts of paper-making machines valued at ¥37,030 in 1932, which amount decreased to 168 cwts of ¥9,715 in 1933, but no imports of paper-making machines are recorded for 1934 or 1935, as Japan is self-supplying in this line of industry.

Our products of paper-making machines amounted in value to 1.6 million yen in 1925. The amount made little increase during several following years, but, on the contrary, it showed a falling tendency, though it made a rival in 1933, and a great increase in 1934 as seen below:—

Manufacture of Paper-making Machines

Year	Value
1925	1,621,282 ¥
1926	2,100,520
1927	1,872,668
1928	2,020,132
1929	1,409,687
1930	957,295
1931	695,861
1932	509,207
1933	1,642,611
1934	2,731,426

Printing and book-binding machine and printing type: Until a few years ago, Japan imported printing machinery and book-binding machines, but their imports have been decreasing year after year. In 1932, for instance, Japan imported 321,204 lbs of printing machines valued at ¥291,125, which fell off to 143,799 lbs valued at

The Production of Machinery and Implements

¥244,876, though her imports of the press amounted of 300,555 lbs in quantity and ¥502,679 in value in 1935. But, on the contrary, our exports of printing machines increased year after year, as shown below:—

Exports of Printing Machines

Year	Quantity	Value
1932	730 cwt	371,505 ¥
1933	13,880	900,064
1934	1,757	1,127,529
1935	18,245	1,104,678

This is of course due to the progress that Japan has made in her machinery industry. Her products of printing and book-binding machines amounted to 3.2 million yen in 1924, the figure went to 4.0 millions in 1927 and to 7.0 millions in 1929, which rose gradually to 7.4 millions in for 1934.

The production of printing types made no less progress during the same period of time, for their output which amounted to 0.1 million yen in 1924, amounted to 2.0

millions in 1933 and 1.9 million in 1934:—

Products of Printing and Book-binding Machines & Printing Types

Year	Printing & Book-binding Machines	Printing Type
1929	7,076,059 ¥	2,691,617 ¥
1930	6,006,567	1,903,982
1931	5,320,524	2,462,696
1932	6,615,661	1,855,639
1933	6,992,743	2,085,210
1934	7,498,270	1,988,371

Lift & Crane: In 1934 Japan manufactured 904 lifts, which were valued at ¥2,889,608 against 614 lifts valued at ¥1,238,638 in 1933, while the cranes manufactured in 1934 numbered 1,078 valued at ¥8,406,927 against 1,278 valued at ¥5,400,508 in 1933. Possible because the demands for these equipments are in a way limited, their industry may be said to have made little progress, though it must be admitted that while Japan depended formerly upon foreign supplies of these articles, she can now meet all her demands with her own manufactures:—

Products of Lifts & Cranes

Year	Lifts		Cranes	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	502 No	1,408,330 ¥	2,538 No	4,053,238 ¥
1930	815	1,800,499	3,138	5,944,206
1931	519	1,502,850	396	1,828,835
1932	691	1,509,437	637	2,303,674
1933	614	1,238,638	1,278	5,400,508
1934	904	2,889,608	1,078	8,406,927

Watch and clock: According to the official report, Japan imported ¥4,212,957 of watches in 1935, against ¥2,795,902 in 1934 and ¥2,244,698 in 1933, showing an increase of ¥1,417,055 and ¥1,968,259 over those of 1934 and 1933, respectively; the particulars of watch imports for 1935

being given below:—

Imports of Watches, 1935

Watches	22,232 No	687,870 ¥
With gold or platinum case	299	32,934
With silver or gilt case	2,693	108,450
Others	19,240	546,486
Parts of watches		333,845

The Production of Machinery and Implements

Movements	122,725	1,674,492
Others		1,659,353
Other clocks & parts		191,242
Total		4,212,957

Japan's output of watches and clocks, which was 6.3 million yen in the post-seismic year, has made wonderful improvement, so that Japan falls behind no other countries in the world in the manufacture of watches, and her products compare most favorably with any other country's make. Our exports of watches have reached considerable amounts, though their exact figures are not available. The following figures will give the products of watches and clocks of Japan, 1934:—

Products of Watches & Clocks, 1934

Kind	Quantity	Value
Electric clocks	51,373 No	574,365 ¥
Table clocks	1,728,567	2,627,488
Wall clocks	876,747	2,348,623
Watches & wrist watches	158,520	936,942
Parts	—	4,684,064
Total	—	11,581,482

Gauge & Meter: The gauges and meters including measure, dry measure, scales, gas-meter, water-meter, etc., amounted to 7.9 million yen in 1924. The 7 million yen mark was kept for two succeeding years,

and the production rose to 9 millions in 1927. The year, 1929, witnessed the record amount of 11.3 millions, which fell off in the three following years, though the output of the gauges and meters caught up a little in 1933 and 1934:—

Gauges & Meters, 1934

Item	Quantity	Value
Measure		
for weight	1,016,616 No	3,848,631
for length	8,410,744	1,019,479
for volume	486,180	228,432
Gas-meter	165,876	2,064,405
Water-meter	193,601	1,141,105
Electric meter	539,237	7,257,733
Parts & accessories	—	7,838,757
Total	—	16,576,089

Thermometers manufactured in 1929 numbered 732,099 valued at ¥425,584, which figures remained almost stationary, but in 1934 their output rose to 987,023 in number but fell to ¥393,973 in value, while the products of clinical thermometers which numbered 912,172 valued at ¥795,286 in value in 1929, showed a little improvement in 1934, when our output of clinical thermometers was 1,884,875 in number and ¥1,095,826 in value:—

Products of Thermometers

Year	Thermometer		Clinical thermometer	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	732,099 No	425,584 ¥	912,172 No	795,286
1930	745,307	381,415	1,046,500	840,566
1931	676,743	310,924	1,237,192	777,377
1932	511,786	273,356	1,338,889	883,335
1933	750,742	431,194	1,516,544	839,161
1934	987,023	393,973	1,884,875	1,095,826

Musical instrument: The number of pianos manufactured in 1934 was 5,196 valued at ¥2,465,038 against 5,154 valued at

¥2,325,781 for 1933, showing an increase of 42 in number and ¥139,257 in value, while the organs amounted in 1933 to

The Production of Machinery and Implements

15,840 in number and ¥931,591 in value, which show an increase of 538 in number but a fall of ¥30,031 in value when compared with the output of 15,306 valued at ¥961,622 for 1933. The total output of musical instruments for 1934 was ¥5,474,454 against ¥4,804,458 for 1933. Our production of musical instruments, 1934, follows:—

Musical Instruments, 1934

Item	Quantity	Value
Piano	5,196 No	2,465,038 ¥
Organ	15,840	931,591
Violin, mandolin & guitar	—	13,402
Others	—	1,943,023
Total		5,474,454

We used to import musical instruments in large quantities, but in this branch of industry also Japan made such progress that while the imports are decreasing in quantity as well as in value, our exports of musical instruments increased with a rapid pace, their total exports being ¥628,

954 in 1935, against ¥465,919 in 1934 and ¥435,451 in 1933.

Opticals: A remarkable progress is seen also in the exportation of Japan's spectacles, which amounted to 19,813,163 in number valued at ¥2,055,557 in 1935 recording an increase of 7,024,181 in number and ¥603,629 in value over those of 1934 and of 11,108,136 in number and ¥1,058,392 in value over those of 1933.

Our output of spectacles amounted to 106,200 valued at ¥63,400 in 1934 against 417,696 spectacles in number of ¥126,050 in value, showing a fall of 311,496 in number and of ¥53,650 in value. The products of microscopes, telescopes and field-glasses amounted to 64,397, 8,790 and 72,668 in number and ¥328,834, ¥2,160,119 and ¥5,539,078 in value, respectively. The production of opticals in value, 1929-1934, is shown below:—

Products of Opticals

Year	Spectacles	Microscopes	Telescopes	Field-glasses
1929	260,098 ¥	49,563 ¥	18,118 ¥	193,163 ¥
1930	317,550	94,172	16,470	2,955,886
1931	230,338	72,076	20,865	98,741
1932	360,409	54,750	182,302	227,325
1933	126,050	261,727	1,433,169	3,304,068
1934	63,400	328,834	2,160,119	5,539,078

Passenger car & locomotive: The building of passenger cars, including freight cars, has been decreasing during the last few years. In the post-seismic year of 1924, the passenger cars numbered 5 thousands valued at 19,577 thousand yen, while their construction in 1934 amounted to no more than 2,640 valued

at 15 million yen. No better record is seen in the manufacture of locomotives, of which 60 were constructed at the value of 2 million yen in 1933, against 2.9 of 13 millions for 1924, though a great recovery is witnessed in 1934 when we produced 192 locomotives valued at 12 millions:—

Products of Cars & Locomotives

Year	Passenger & Freight Cars		Electric Locomotives		Locomotives		Electric cars	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1929	3,996 No	14,532,052 ¥	36 No	1,285,567 ¥	229 No	13,629,665 ¥	535 No	5,882,521 ¥
1930	3,831	9,306,425	41	884,035	233	9,400,067	355	3,607,416
1931	1,508	3,881,061	47	1,506,247	109	5,029,536	180	2,019,861
1932	1,106	3,980,922	47	503,464	60	2,976,606	178	1,259,789
1933	1,452	8,064,776	29	609,386	167	6,270,177	127	1,663,722
1934	2,640	15,180,988	71	2,392,319	192	12,485,274	185	1,530,634

The Railways of Japan

It was in 1872 that the first railway in Japan was opened to traffic for the distance of 28.962 kilometers between Tokyo and Yokohama. It was followed in 1874 by the Osaka-Kobe line of 32.18 kilometers, which was extended to Kyoto in 1877. These were practically the nucleus of the present Tokai-do line running between Tokyo and Kobe, via Kyoto and Osaka, for the distance of 611.42 kilometers, which were completed in 1889. The Government encouraged private enterprises of railway construction by this time, so that the total mileage of the private railways aggregated 1,874.485 kilometers, or more than double the length of the state-owned railways extending for 886.559 kilometers by the end of 1901. At the end of 1905, the operating length of the Government railway lines reached 2,413 kilometers and that of the private railways 5,232 kilometers, totalling 7,645 kilometers.

As the result of the Russo-Japanese war, which broke out in 1904, the nationalization of railways was felt necessary and with the approval of the Imperial Diet, seventeen private lines totalling 4,547,034 kilometers were purchased by the Government in 1906. According to the report of the Imperial Railways, the total tracks reached 21,505.47 kilometers in 1929-30, showing a gain of 871.08 kilometers for 1928-29, while the state-owned line open to traffic totalled 14,487.325 kilometers, against 14,121.290 kilometers for 1928-29, or an increase of 366.035 kilometers.

At the end of 1933-34, the state lines open for traffic totalled 15,737.08 kilometers

against 15,267.36 kilometers for 1932-33, showing an increase of 469.72 kilometers, though the total length of tracks was 22,920.27 kilometers for 1933-34 against 24,583.53 kilometers 1931-32; the total length for traffic consisting of single tracks 13,134.46 kilometers, double tracks 1,919.09 kilometers, triple tracks 29,960 kilometers and quadruple tracks 183.34 kilometers. In 1934-35, the state railways were 16,427.48 kilometers or an increase of 590.40 kilometers while the local lines were 7,088.22 kilometers against 7,183.19 kilometers for 1933-34; the total mileage being 23,515.70 kilometers. The development of the Japanese railways will be seen from the following figures giving the mileage, 1873-1934:—

Year	State Railways	Local Lines	Total
1873-74	28.96 km	— km	28.96 km
1877-78	104.83	—	104.83
1882-83	184.73	—	184.73
1887-88	393.49	472.02	865.51
1892-93	886.13	2,124.90	4,011.03
1897-98	1,075.08	3,680.67	4,745.75
1902-03	1,709.87	4,845.33	6,555.20
1907-08	7,152.17	717.41	7,869.58
1912-13	8,396.27	1,289.89	9,679.16
1924-25	12,164.31	4,596.09	16,760.04
1925-26	12,612.59	4,904.19	17,516.78
1926-27	12,887.40	5,371.55	18,258.95
1927-28	13,371.21	5,472.42	18,843.63
1928-29	13,672.02	5,937.53	19,609.55
1929-30	14,121.29	6,513.10	20,634.39
1930-31	14,487.33	7,018.14	21,505.47
1931-32	14,910.53	7,192.10	22,102.63
1932-33	15,267.36	7,242.11	22,509.47
1933-34	15,737.08	7,183.19	22,920.27
1934-35	16,427.48	7,088.22	23,515.70

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS BY THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
IN JAPAN PROPER

Government Railways, Japan Proper

	Freight metric tons	Passengers in thousands	Freight Revenues 1,000 yen	Passenger Revenues 1,000 yen
1914—15	35,837,241	166,092	51,350	54,671
1919—20	60,898,557	357,881	131,809	161,546
1920—21	57,529,853	405,819	133,183	203,887
1921—22	58,312,233	454,535	167,241	214,519
1922—23	65,095,702	512,754	179,220	232,301
1923—24	65,818,955	579,288	178,109	249,563
1924—25	71,178,263	640,828	194,563	259,047
1925—26	73,090,274	683,568	198,786	262,074
1926—27	74,780,409	740,333	201,609	266,199
1927—28	78,621,788	795,722	211,749	271,523
1928—29	79,762,959	847,300	220,686	285,337
1929—30	77,224,824	862,939	217,949	279,030
1930—31	64,087,099	824,152	184,146	255,086
1931—32	60,590,307	787,223	176,128	239,972
1932—33	61,732,756	781,149	174,706	233,378
1933—34	71,970,592	841,315	198,038	254,533
1934—35	77,477,937	913,564	218,681	274,096

The total number of railway staff comprising high officials, employees and all the other workers of the State Railways during the year 1934 was 201,538 as against 198,848, their total annual compensation amounting to ¥137,932,168 as against ¥136,735,245 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,690 in the number of staff and ¥1,196,923 in compensation.

The number of accidents reported during 1933-34 was 5,009 or 24.2 per 1,000,000 train kilometers, while the number of casualties during the year was 3,090 or 14.9 per 1,000,000 kilometers, as shown below:—

Accidents:	No
Collision	7
Trains touched	7
Trolley-cars shocked	6
Trains derailed	130
Others	4,859
Total	5,009

Casualties:		No
Passengers	{Killed	136
	{Injured	483
Employees	{Killed	183
	{Injured	426
Passers-by	{Killed	851
	{Injured	829
Total		2,918

At the end of March, 1934, the number of the local railways and tramways totalled 9,837.20 kilometers consisting of 7,184.55 kilometers for the railways and 2,652.65 kilometers for the tramways. The aggregate number of passengers carried was 1,967,787,422 including 462,327,690 for the railways and 1,505,459,732 for the tramways, yielding the receipts of ¥59,062,591 and ¥101,879,927, respectively, totalling ¥160,942,518. The local railways hauled the aggregate tonnage of 24,837,594 metric tons, while the tramways hauled 1,497,023 metric tons, their total earning aggregating ¥20,550,825.

The Relief Association of the State Railways is organized for the benefit of the railway workers and its roll contained 184,376 in 1934. The Association provides the following benefits from its fund:

1. Accident grants to employees disabled in consequence of injuries sustained while attending to their duties.
2. Disability grants to those obliged to retire from duty on account of injuries sustained or diseases caused while off duty.
3. Sickness grants in the form of a medical allowance to those suffering from injury or sickness caused while off duty.
4. Retirement grants in the form of retirement pension to those who retire from active service after serving for a certain number of years.
5. Allowance to the bereaved family.
6. Disaster benefits given to those suffering from a fire, flood or other accidents.

Main Results of Working of all the Local Railways in Japan Proper

Item	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
Number of Railways	266	268	266
Open kilometres	7,184.55	7,242.11	7,192.10
Average kilometres worked	7,158.4	7,173.3	7,035.8
Capital on open line (yen)	1,231,129,999	1,204,113,426	1,160,474,573
Cost of construction of open lines (yen)	970,447,305	965,040,478	951,945,128
Working revenue (yen)	87,402,313	81,680,939	83,132,243
Working expenses (yen)	48,774,967	47,451,820	47,858,971
Percentage of expenses to revenue	55.8	58.1	57.6
Profit (yen)	38,627,346	34,229,119	35,273,272
Locomotives	940	994	997
Passenger carriages	4,304	4,478	4,403
Goods wagons	11,350	11,558	11,609
Passengers carried	462,327,690	427,668,098	420,908,801
Passengers carried one kilometer	4,050,978,409	3,727,530,962	3,647,265,363
Earnings from passengers traffic (yen)	59,062,591	55,430,020	52,980,141
Weight of goods hauled (m.t.)	24,837,594	22,252,511	22,666,760
Weight of goods hauled one kilometer (k.m)	533,382,086	505,669,915	468,858,716
Earnings from goods traffic (yen)	19,307,870	17,845,070	17,956,090
Total train kilometer	18,636,593	19,311,848	20,725,489
Employees	40,513	41,572	42,263
Aggregate monthly compensation of employees (yen)	2,169,658	2,254,103	2,332,623

Postal & Telegraphic Services

The telegraphic service was first inaugurated for government services in Japan in August, 1869, the year following the Restriction in 1868 of the Imperial administration, though the public telegraph service was opened between Tokyo and Yokohama in September, the same year. Telegrams in foreign languages were handled for the first time in 1870, and the submarine cable was laid between Nagasaki and Shanghai in 1871. In 1879 Japan joined the International Telegraph Association. Wireless telegraphy, which was first studied in Japan in 1890, was installed in 1908.

In 1871, a postal service was installed from Tokyo to Osaka and also to Nagasaki, post offices being opened at Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Niigata, Hakodate, Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama and many other important cities in the Empire in the same year. Foreign mails were first handled in March, 1872, through the aid of the British, American and French post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki. An arrangement was made in 1877 for Japan to participate in the International Mail Service Treaty, the foreign post offices in Japan abolished in that year.

The air-mail service was inaugurated in 1929 with the aid of the Japan Air Transport Company, which was organised in the same year.

The number of post offices, which was 180 in 1871, increased to 1,160 in 1874 and it was no less than 10,611 in 1934.

No of Post Offices			
1924	8,546	1926	8,705
1925	8,633	1927	8,916

1928	9,114	1932	10,208
1929	9,393	1933	10,322
1930	9,690	1934	10,611
1931	9,954		

These post offices handled mails and telegrams, besides 1,761 minor telegraph stations.

The mail matters handled in 1871 were only 565,934, but they increased in 1907 to 1,357,123,939 despatched and 1,363,092,850 received.

The mails handled in 1933-34 numbered 8,878,179,749 in total, including 4,418,565,289 despatched and 4,459,963,807 received, against and 8,661,181,714 with 4,312,344 despatched and 4,348,950,370 received, for 1932-33, showing an increase of 216,998,035 in total over that of 1932-33 or a decrease of 1,388,836,271 when compared with the total for 1929-30.

	Mails Handled		
	Despatched	Received	Total
1929-30	5,160,261,951	5,106,754,069	10,267,016,020
1930-31	4,469,619,404	4,495,664,693	8,995,284,097
1931-32	4,548,404,806	4,588,132,042	9,136,536,848
1932-33	4,312,231,344	4,348,950,370	8,661,141,714
1933-34	4,418,565,942	4,459,963,807	8,878,179,749

The total number of telegrams handled in 1932-33 numbered 117,852,977 with 115,372,937 domestic mails and foreign mails, against 112,844,644 with 110,346,289 domestic and 2,498,355 foreign mails, showing an increase of 5,008,333 in total as shown below:—

	Telegrams Handled			
	Domestic	Despatched	Received	Total
1929-30		63,905,977	66,507,676	130,413,653
1930-31		57,382,506	59,925,616	117,308,122
1931-32		55,507,280	57,784,498	113,291,778
1132-33		54,065,046	56,281,163	110,346,289
1933-34		56,529,921	58,843,016	115,372,937

Postal & Telegraphic Services

Foreign	Despatched	Received	Total
1929—30	1,294,828	1,336,570	2,631,398
1930—31	1,183,861	1,224,974	2,408,835
1931—32	1,193,654	1,224,442	2,418,096
1932—33	1,254,430	1,243,925	2,498,355
1933—34	1,237,193	1,242,847	2,480,040

It was in 1908 that Japan had the first wireless station established at Choshi, in Chiba Prefecture, and also a wireless equipment was set up on board a T.K.K. liner. More wireless stations were established at Osesaki, Shionomisaki and Tsunojima in July the same year and at Ochiishi in December; wireless messages handled by the Japanese wireless stations, 1929—1934 being given below:—

	Wireless Telegrams Handled			
	Domestic	Foreign		Total
		Despatched	Received	
1929—30	379,297	49,413	23,160	72,573
1930—31	376,953	56,687	25,039	81,726
1931—32	386,989	53,929	24,097	78,026
1932—33	387,366	50,403	22,444	72,847
1933—34	426,705	53,999	26,110	80,109
1934—35	537,373	63,856	30,647	94,503

According to the official report, the telephone subscribers in Japan numbered 796,538 in 1934, showing an increase of 35,402 over the preceding year, when the subscribers were 761,136. They are distributed among the following bureaus:—

Subscribers of Telephone, 1934	
Tokyo	239,395
Nagoya	113,771
Osaka	212,473
Hiroshima	67,548
Kumamoto	72,780
Sendai	59,054
Sapporo	31,517
Total	796,538

Besides, there are altogether 80,779 telephone subscribers in Japan's oversea territories, as shown below:—

Taiwan	15,814
Karafuto	5,130
Chosen	36,224

Kwantung leased territory	25,237
South Sea Islands	369
Total	80,779

While there is 118 subscribers for ten thousand people in Japan Proper, the percentage is no more than 26 for the oversea territories.

Radio broadcasting was first inaugurated in Japan in 1924 and there are 25 broadcasting stations with the number of subscribers as shown below:—

Subscribers of Radio	
1930	778,948
1931	1,055,778
1932	1,320,143
1933	1,714,223
1934	1,897,398

Air mail traffic was started between Tokyo and Osaka in 1925 and the Japanese navy purchased a dirigible from Italy in 1926. The Aviation Law was put into effect in 1927 and a regular passenger air-service was inaugurated in 1929. In the meantime many international flights were effected by the Japanese civilian aviators, the Asahi Shimbun (newspaper) aeroplane being the first to fly from Tokyo to Europe. The following are the chief regular air routes in Japan, besides several other minor or irregular routes:—

Distances of Air Mail Stations	
Tokyo—Osaka	425 miles
Osaka—Fukuoka	500
Fukuoka—Urusan	240
Urusan—Heijo	210
Heijo—Shinwiju	150
Shinwiju—Dairen	240
Fukuoka—Shanghai	950
Osaka—Takamatsu	140
Takamatsu—Matsuyama	150
Tokyo—Shimoda	105
Ito—Shimoda	45
Shimoda—Numazu	74
Tokyo—Niigata	380

Japan's Marine Transportation

It was in 1670 that the Mercantile Marine Law was promulgated in Japan, and the Kaiso Kaisha, the first shipping company in Japan, was organized under the new marine law. The company was later renamed the Teikoku Yusen Joki Kaisha, which maintained a regular steamship service between Tokyo and Yokohama and also between Osaka and Kobe. Yataro Iwasaki organized a shipping company, which he named the Kutsumo Shokai and which was later called the Mitsubishi Shokai, with the object of starting a regular passenger service between Tokyo and his own province of Kochi in the southern part of Japan.

In 1882 Eiichi Shibusawa (later Viscount Shibusawa) established the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha, which was later merged with the Mitsubishi in 1885 to incorporate the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N.Y.K.) with ¥6,000,000 and ¥5,000,000 invested by the Kyodo Unyu and the Mitsubishi, respectively, and the new company owned 85 ships with the aggregate tonnage of 68,700 tons.

About this time the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (O. S. K.) was established at Osaka with the chief object of maintaining services in the Inland Sea. It also operated a regular line to Korea, North China, Shanghai and Vladivostock and later to Manila and Australia. It was in 1894 that the Japan-Bombay line was inaugurated by the N. Y. K. for the transportation of raw cotton from British India.

During the Chino-Japanese war, 1894-5, the greater part of Japanese space was requisitioned and Japan purchased large

numbers of foreign bottoms in order to meet the situation, so that Japan saw her space doubled at the close of the war, when compared with that of the pre-war days. In 1896 the N.Y.K. inaugurated the three trunk lines: the Yokohama—London—Antwerp line, the Hongkong—Japan—Seattle line and Yokohama—Maila—Australia line. Two years later the Oriental Steamship Company, generally known by the name of T.K.K., came into existence to maintain regular service between Hongkong and San Francisco, via Japan ports, with five giant passenger steamers. Japan had the gross tonnage of 477,000 tons at the end of 1898 and of 521,000 tons at that of 1903.

At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, Japan felt the shortage of her space for meeting the requirements of the Government and she purchased a large tonnage, so that at the close of the war Japan found herself to be the sixth largest shipping company in the world, having the tonnage of no less than, 1,000,000 tons, thus to meet the growing necessity of carrying freight due to the sudden expansion of Japan's industry and foreign trade. The T. K. K. operated services to South America.

The World War, which broke out in 1914, proved a great opportunity for Japan to augment her shipping, which was no less than 1,550,000 tons. But in 1920 a shipping depression came on and Japan, like the rest of the world, suffered considerably. The T. K. K. had to transfer all its Pacific ships to the N. Y. K., making it one of the

largest shipping companies in the world.

Japan's merchant marine has a short history of little over fifty years, and she has never built such a giant ship as the "Queen Mary" or "Normandy," 70,000 tons and 80 knots. But still she ranks third as a shipping country of the world, falling only

behind Great Britain and the U. S. A.

In 1935, Japan had over 4,036 steam and motor ships of 4,169,772 tons, beside 16,668 sailing ships of 951,981 tons, as against 3,877 ships of 4,169,691 tons and 16,396 ships of 922,427 tons respectively, as shown in the following figures:—

Steam and Motor Vessels

Year	Total		Japan Proper		Chosen		Taiwan		Kwantung Province		Sailing Vessel	
	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons
1923	3,309	3,676,680	3,046	3,322,744	123	36,721	29	11,817	108	305,378	15,208	949,082
1924	3,426	3,913,889	3,143	3,526,869	133	43,531	32	11,274	117	338,171	15,205	933,529
1925	3,477	3,898,187	3,187	3,496,066	136	40,988	31	10,654	123	350,479	15,409	928,006
1926	3,561	4,010,381	3,246	3,607,038	160	45,185	29	10,125	126	348,033	15,519	918,508
1927	3,608	4,078,511	3,287	3,670,097	160	44,530	28	3,337	133	360,547	15,566	911,872
1928	3,659	4,158,664	3,321	3,753,765	179	49,519	29	3,817	130	351,563	16,049	923,992
1929	3,705	4,215,772	3,350	3,802,316	186	47,202	29	2,356	140	363,898	16,422	934,022
1930	3,718	4,326,059	3,350	3,907,755	197	54,957	30	3,471	140	359,876	16,795	945,954
1931	3,726	4,322,587	3,357	3,918,134	202	52,302	34	4,423	133	347,728	16,730	935,947
1932	3,687	4,258,640	3,308	3,874,619	223	58,003	32	3,399	124	321,616	16,446	917,392
1933	3,683	4,162,710	3,295	3,780,197	232	58,087	32	4,183	124	320,243	16,459	916,250
1934	3,877	4,136,691	3,366	3,812,089	259	53,547	139	9,634	113	261,421	16,396	922,427
1935	4,036	4,169,772	3,469	3,863,041	313	58,009	135	9,748	119	238,974	16,668	951,981

The Japanese merchant marine is of two kinds: the regular and irregular lines. The regular lines are operated by the N. Y. K., the O. S. K., the "K" lines and other large shipping companies, while the irregular or tramp steamers are operated by minor companies as well, the chief services operated by the principal lines in the Japanese marine transportation being as follows:—

- I. North American line
 - (a) Seattle line
 - (b) San Francisco line
 - (c) New York line
 - (d) Gulf line
 - (e) Tramp line
- II. European line
 - (a) London line
 - (b) Liverpool line
 - (c) Hamburg line
 - (d) Semi-regular and tramp line
- III. Australian line

- IV. South American and African line
 - (a) South American East Coast line
 - (b) African line
 - (c) South American West Coast line
 - (d) Tramp line
- V. Indian line
 - (a) Bombay line
 - (b) Calcutta line
- VI. Near Sea line
 - (a) South Seas line
 - (b) Philippine line
 - (c) China line

North America Line: This line includes services to Seattle, San Francisco, New York and the Gulf of Mexico. The Seattle service was initiated by the N. Y. K. in 1896, and for some time the O. S. K. had quite an active share in it. But the N. Y. K. has had the whole control of the line since the agreement was arrived at between the two lines in 1931, though some tramp steamers are

quite active on this line for the transportation of lumbers, wheat, salted fish, etc.

The N.Y.K. runs four large passenger boats, 14,000 tons to 17,000 tons, on the San Francisco line, via Honolulu and Los Angeles, first started by the T.K.K., which was one of the largest shipping companies in Japan. Some tramp steamers run on this line for the transportation of oil.

Japanese cargo boats are most active in the New York service, which connects the Orient with the Atlantic coast of the U.S.A., the chief ports of call being Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newfok on the Atlantic coast, Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Davao in the Philippine Islands, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tien-tsin, Dairen on the Chinese coast, and some Japan ports. Besides the N.Y.K., the O.S.K., and the K.K.K., which are the three largest shipping companies in Japan, several other lines, such as Kawasaki, Mitsui, etc. are operating their steamers in keen competition with many foreign lines.

Some cargo boats of the N.Y.K. run between the Philippine Islands and the Gulf of Mexico, calling at some ports of the Gulf and the Caribbean sea.

No less active are tramp steamers on this line, for during the past one year forty-one Japanese steamers of the total tonnage of 401,000 tons on an average per month ran on the Pacific Ocean, while thirty-five ships of 326,000 tons per month carried cargo on the Atlantic Ocean.

That over twenty foreign line operate shipping services between Europe and Japan will show how important our European line, which connects the Orient and Europe, with many way-ports between them, is in our shipping, though the N.Y.K. is the only Japanese line that runs a regular service in

competition with many foreign companies. There are three chief lines; namely, the London line, the Liverpool line, and the Hamburg line. The N.Y.K. has a bi-weekly service to London with ten 10,000-ton passenger steamers, which compare favorably with any foreign ships, while the Liverpool and Hamburg lines, which though secondary to the main London line, are considered to be very promising as their cargo boats call at such ports as Beirut, Stamboul, Pireus, of the Near East, Valencia of Spain, Aeno of Italy, Marseilles of France, Casablanca of West Africa, etc., besides many Asiatic ports, on the way, in China, Malay, Ceylon, India, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, etc.

The Australian line: Japan and Australia are connected by two foreign and three Japanese lines, which are the N.Y.K., the O.S.K. and the J.A. The N.Y.K. sent their first steamer to Australia in 1896 and the Japan-Australian line joined the service in 1925, while the O.S.K. entered it for the first time in 1929. The Japanese liners are now running between Japan and Australia regularly every month, besides several tramp steamers.

The South American and Africa Line: There are three lines running between Japan and South America; namely, the South American East Coast service operated by the O.S.K., the South American West Coast service by the N.Y.K. and the South African service extending to South America by the O.S.K.

South America, and specially Brazil and Argentine, are the best home for Japanese emigrants. The O.S.K. runs five steamers on this line, which carried over 20,000 emigrants last year. It was in 1912 that the N.Y.K. started the South American line, as an irregular service, which continued

till 1917, carrying over 40,000 Japanese emigrants by that time. In 1917 the O.S.K. took the place of the N.Y.K., their steamers calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Victoria, New Orleans, and, on the west coast of South America, such as Manzanillo, Balboa, Callao, Pisco, Iquique, Arica, Valparaiso, and many others.

Bombay line: The Indian line consists of the Bombay and Calcutta lines, in which the N.Y.K., the O.S.K., Kokusai, Yamashita, Mitsui, etc. take part. The Bombay line was started in November, 1894, when the N.Y.K. berthed the S/S "Hiroshima Maru," 3,276 tons, as the first steamer on the line. The Bombay-Japanese services had been monopolized by the P. & O., the Austrian Lloyd, and an Italian line, and Japan suffered not a little because she had no other way open than to depend entirely upon these foreign lines for the transportation of raw cotton, which was essentially important in the growing industry of Japan. The N.Y.K. started its regular services to Bombay against all competition. At present the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. operate regular services between Japan and Bombay, besides some tramp steamers operated by Kokusai, Mitsui, Yamashita, etc., their chief ports of call being:

Outward voyage:

Yokohama, Nagoya (or Yokkaichi), Osaka, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Bombay.

Homeward voyage:

Bombay (or Karachi), Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.

And the following steamers are now (1936) running on the line:

N. Y. K.

"Toyama Maru"	7,090 tons
"Tottori Maru"	5,973
"Tango Maru"	6,893
"Mayebashi Maru"	7,005
"Ginyo Maru"	8,600
"Tokiwa Maru"	6,972

O. S. K.

"Shunko Maru"	6,777 tons
"Argan Maru"	6,608
"Teimusu Maru"	5,871
"Manju Maru"	5,864
"Iwate Maru"	5,803
"Harvreo Maru"	5,653
"Sumatora Maru"	5,863
"Juyo Maru"	5,458
"Karachi Maru"	5,859
"Biyo Maru"	5,479
"Daijin Maru"	5,155
"Kurohime Maru"	4,697

Recently a service was extended from Bombay to Iraq by Yamashita for the transportation of cotton manufactures, though the line had been entirely in the hands of the P. & O.

Tramp steamers running on the Bombay line in July, 1933, to June, 1934, numbered 87 with the total tonnage of 709,000 tons, or seven per month with the average tonnage of 57,000 tons. They were operated by Kokusai, Yamashita, Mitsui, etc.

Calcutta line: The N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. run their regular liners on the Calcutta line, which was first started by the N.Y.K. in 1911, much later than the Bombay line. The B.I., the Indo-China and Aparca lines had a strong conference line when the N.Y.K. began its services. They took a drastic measure against the inroad of the N.Y.K., which consequently had great

difficulties for a considerable time till at last by the help and patronage of Japanese traders it succeeded in establishing a strong line to Calcutta.

In 1921 the O.S.K. came in and it suffered no less under the oppressive competition of the conference lines, though like the N.Y.K. it stood against all competition till it finally joined the Conference.

The chief ports of call for the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. are as follows:—

Outward voyage:

Yokohama, Nagoya (or Yokkaichi), Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang (for N.Y.K.), Belawandily (for O.S.K.), Rangoon and Calcutta.

Homeward voyage:

Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Dairen, Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

Steamers running on Calcutta Line

N. Y. K.

"Tokushima Maru"	5,976 tons
"Malacca Maru"	5,374
"Hakodate Maru"	5,303
"Lisbon Maru"	8,053
"Teushima Maru"	6,754
"Morioka Maru"	4,469
"Penang Maru"	5,214
"Nagato Maru"	5,901
"Toba Maru"	6,995
"Genoa Maru"	6,785
"Anyo Maru"	9,257

O. S. K.

"Celebes Maru"	5,862 tons
"Hymalaya Maru"	5,229
"Hamburg Maru"	5,220
"Hague Maru"	5,642
"Habana Maru"	5,652

The N.Y.K. runs three steamers a month or 36 runs a year, while the O.S.A. maintains two runs a month or 24 runs a year

CHARTERAGE

Year	Vessel, 1,000 Tons		Vessel, 3,000 Tons		Vessel, 5,000 Tons		Vessel, 8,000 Tons	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1926	¥ 4.20	¥ 2.70	¥ 3.80	¥ 1.50	¥ 2.70	¥ 1.30	¥ 2.30	¥ 1.30
1927	5.00	1.40	3.70	0.70	3.00	1.00	2.75	0.80
1928	4.80	2.00	4.50	0.80	4.00	0.90	2.80	1.20
1929	5.50	1.80	4.10	1.30	3.20	1.00	2.45	0.80
1930	4.30	1.30	3.30	0.80	2.45	0.85	1.75	0.70
1931	4.00	1.20	2.80	0.95	2.50	0.60	2.20	0.55
1932	4.00	1.60	3.30	1.30	2.60	0.95	2.40	0.90
1933	4.30	2.80	3.25	1.85	2.75	1.60	2.25	1.60
1934	5.50	3.50	3.80	2.40	3.50	2.20	2.70	1.80
1935	4.70	4.00	3.80	2.90	3.50	2.50	2.10	1.70

The Banking System of Japan

It was in the year 1873, six years after the Restoration of the Imperial administration in 1868 that the first national bank was established in Japan, and it was followed in quick succession by many banks, till Japan had 153 national banks in 1878, the National Bank Act being promulgated in November, 1872. The Yokohama Specie Bank was established in 1880 with the chief object of conducting foreign exchange business and facilitating the finance of foreign trade. It was followed in 1882 by the Bank of Japan, the central semi-official bank. In 1890 the Ordinary and Savings Bank Regulations were enacted for the control of banks, which by this time were growing in considerable numbers, and the national banks were abolished in 1896-1899. There were over 500 ordinary banks with the aggregate capital of ¥30,000,000 and the total deposits of ¥40,000,000 at the time when the Bank Act was issued. The ordinary banks kept increasing, and at one time there were over 1,800 banks in Japan, though the number decreased to 624 in 1935 through the closing up or a amalgamation due to hard times and other causes. The capital, which was 2,993,338 thousand yen with 1,961,290 thousand yen paid-up and a reserve fund of 976,158 thousand yen in 1926, fell to 2,506,257 thousand yen with 1,683,853 thousand yen paid-up in 1934, though the reserve fund increased from 976,158 thousand yen in 1926 to 1,001,840 thousand yen in 1933, as shown below:—

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)				
Year	No. of Banks	Authorized capital	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund
1926	1,578	2,993,338	1,961,290	976,158

1927	1,428	2,948,435	1,924,195	966,998
1928	1,163	2,759,447	1,825,420	956,285
1929	1,007	2,751,035	1,828,872	991,881
1930	913	2,666,647	1,776,936	1,010,399
1931	811	2,587,752	1,738,525	980,998
1932	665	2,546,122	1,707,970	997,718
1933	652	2,495,297	1,688,126	1,001,840
1934	634	2,475,792	1,669,348	—
1935	624	2,506,287	1,683,853	—

There are two kinds of banks, special and ordinary, the latter including savings banks. The special banks consist of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Bank of Chosen, totalling twenty-four in 1934. A brief explanation of the special banks of Japan follows:—

The Bank of Japan:—The Bank of Japan, the central semi-official bank, was established in 1882 as a joint-stock company at the aggregate capital of ¥10,000,000 which was increased three times and it now stands at ¥60,000,000 with ¥45,000,000 paid-up.

The maximum amount of bank notes that the Bank of Japan can issue is ¥1,000,000,000, though, subject to a tax of at least 5% per annum, the maximum amount can be exceeded in case of necessity.

The Yokohama Specie Bank:—The Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in 1880 with the authorized capital of ¥3,000,000 as a central financing organ for the foreign trade of Japan. At first the work of the bank proved little short of a failure on account of the fact that several foreign banks had their

branches in Japan so that the Japanese traders felt inconvenience in trade. In 1884, a branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in London and it was soon followed by several others in some of the most important business centers of the world. In 1887 the Yokohama Specie Bank Act was enacted and the capital of the bank was increased to ¥100,000,000, all paid-up in 1920.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan:—The Hypothec Bank of Japan was founded in 1897 at the authorized capital of ¥10,000,000 for the purpose of making long-term loans at a low rate of interest. Its capital was later raised to ¥100,000,000 and stands at ¥108,750,000. The bank is authorized to issue debentures up to fifteen times as much as its paid-up capital and also to issue loans with immovable properties as mortgage within a period of not exceeding fifty years.

The Hypothec Bank is also authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding fifteen times as much as its paid-up capital when at least one fourth of its normal capital has been paid up.

The Industrial Bank of Japan:—The Industrial Bank of Japan is a joint-stock company established with the object of making financial accommodations to all forms of industry, at the authorized capital of ¥10,000,000 fully paid up, which was later increased to ¥50,000,000.

The bank may issue debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times as much as its paid-up capital.

The Agricultural and Industrial Banks:—The Agricultural and Industrial Banks are local financing organs for furnishing long-term loans at a low rate of interest on security of

immovable property. They are joint-stock companies established at a capital of not less than ¥500,000 with a prefecture for their exclusive district of business. Their principal business follows:—

1. To make, on mortgage of immovable property, loans redeemable by annual instalments within a period of not exceeding fifty years, or on security of immovable property of fishery rights loans for a fixed term of not more than five years.
2. To make similar loans, but without security to cities, towns, villages and other public corporations organized by law.
3. To make loans without security redeemable at a fixed term of not exceeding five years to a party of at least ten persons combined with joint liability, who are engaged in agriculture, industry or fishery.
4. To make loans without security redeemable by annual instalments within a term of not exceeding fifty years or within a fixed term of not exceeding five years to associations for the adjustment of arable land, to industrial, fishery, stock-breeding or building associations of federations or associations.
5. To make loans on security of cultivated fields, saltpond, forest, pasture, fish farm or fishery rights.
6. To receive deposits of money and to accept for custody gold and silver bullion and negotiable papers.
7. To discount bills, make short-term loans on security of negotiable papers or marine or agricultural produce or industrial products.

Other Special Banks:—The Hokkaido Colonial Bank was established with the chief object of supplying capital by making loans on security of agricultural produce and helping the colonization and exploitation of Hokkaido and Karafuto (Saghalien). The Bank of Taiwan was founded in 1897 to be engaged as the central bank for that island (Formosa) in the conduct of ordinary banking and foreign exchange business. The

Bank of Chosen was opened to business in 1911 at the capital ¥10,000,000 as the central bank of Chosen (Korea), the recent development of Manchukuo being due much to the facilities afforded by the Bank of Chosen. The Savings Bank Law was enacted in 1921 and superceded the Savings Bank Regulations. A savings bank is a joint-stock company established at a capital of no less than ¥500,000.

AMOUNTS OF NOTES-ISSUE & SPECIE RESERVES OF
THE BANK OF JAPAN (Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Year	Bank-Notes Issued	Specie Reserves	Securities	Excess or Margin of Issue
1913	426,338	224,365	202,022	82,022
1914	385,589	218,237	167,352	47,352
1921	1,546,545	1,245,574	300,971	180,971
1922	1,558,402	1,063,886	494,515	374,515
1923	1,703,596	1,057,471	646,124	526,124
1924	1,662,315	1,059,024	603,291	483,291
1925	1,631,783	1,056,988	574,785	454,785
1926	1,569,708	1,058,131	511,576	391,576
1927	1,682,390	1,062,737	619,653	499,653
1928	1,739,096	1,061,636	677,459	577,459
1929	1,641,851	1,072,273	569,578	449,578
1930	1,436,295	825,998	610,297	490,207
1931	1,330,575	469,549	861,025	741,025
1932	1,426,158	425,068	1,001,090	1,090
1933	1,544,797	425,069	1,119,728	119,728
1934	1,627,349	465,338	1,161,010	161,010
1935	1,766,555	504,065	1,262,490	262,490

DEPOSITS, ADVANCES & DISCOUNTS OF THE BANKS IN JAPAN

(Unit: ¥ 1,009)

Year	Deposits				Loans			
	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Special Chartered Bank	Total	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Special Chartered Bank	Total
1921 Dec.	6,327,436	1,900,131	779,171	9,006,738	5,735,525	1,524,850	2,178,856	9,439,231
1922 "	7,705,662	616,820	884,050	9,206,531	7,314,760	160,492	2,418,671	9,893,923
1923 "	7,651,510	623,983	828,017	9,103,510	7,324,197	155,773	2,219,170	9,669,140
1924 "	7,914,933	768,660	1,639,190	10,322,783	7,516,426	175,648	2,835,289	10,527,363
1925 "	8,702,065	890,108	1,451,520	11,043,693	8,159,616	163,483	3,200,986	11,524,085
1926 "	9,031,090	1,064,141	1,320,565	11,415,796	8,493,521	214,412	3,239,089	11,947,022
1927 "	8,906,473	1,083,098	1,475,266	11,464,837	7,908,680	269,576	3,656,125	11,834,481
1928 "	9,215,948	1,241,216	1,300,157	11,757,321	7,388,893	335,569	3,478,416	11,202,878
1929 "	9,213,171	1,421,138	1,342,530	11,976,785	7,147,337	402,848	3,473,660	11,023,845
1930 "	8,658,539	1,540,763	1,291,848	11,491,150	6,748,151	477,621	3,737,115	10,962,887

The Banking System of Japan

1931 Dec.	8,174,255	1,636,255	1,155,238	10,965,767	6,549,295	467,724	4,024,576	11,041,595
1932 "	8,131,567	1,687,248	1,345,760	11,164,575	6,175,976	405,704	3,853,678	10,435,358
1933 "	8,727,313	1,825,358	1,331,112	11,883,683	6,032,076	349,959	3,712,390	10,094,425
1934 "	9,353,692	1,881,238	1,304,754	12,539,684	5,871,829	335,188	3,614,499	9,821,516

AMOUNTS OF CLEARINGS IN SIX PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Year	Total Amount of Clearings	Tokyo	Osaka	Kobe	Kyoto	Yokohama	Nagoya
1913	10,401,204	4,366,004	2,912,736	1,150,991	299,684	1,144,891	282,848
1922	72,098,528	34,013,835	23,816,370	4,578,690	1,609,008	3,020,220	2,355,319
1923	68,442,702	30,715,120	23,993,188	4,892,021	1,586,433	2,107,383	2,337,597
1924	74,383,755	30,739,301	26,880,402	7,789,432	1,665,505	1,701,245	2,484,623
1925	83,795,725	37,320,355	27,577,760	8,580,742	1,834,112	2,023,722	2,871,007
1926	89,128,395	39,460,447	28,386,749	9,861,564	2,062,003	1,972,970	3,436,365
1927	62,647,952	27,327,475	20,130,091	6,079,814	1,499,101	1,711,073	2,678,794
1928	68,565,289	31,126,238	21,684,366	6,255,738	1,535,241	1,716,378	2,884,022
1929	63,331,590	25,070,553	22,374,043	6,226,483	1,403,492	1,786,106	2,911,929
1930	51,374,849	21,366,616	17,888,936	4,454,993	1,140,667	1,267,054	2,331,177
1931	46,063,847	21,593,184	14,432,147	3,182,811	1,113,441	1,062,295	2,279,472
1932	52,697,677	26,562,719	15,624,538	3,520,516	1,148,001	1,059,704	2,435,575
1933	66,933,357	31,549,888	22,175,225	4,653,868	1,392,012	1,231,719	2,795,718
1934	64,378,981	25,833,571	24,438,933	5,433,360	1,386,729	1,228,256	2,919,072
1935	63,800,502	23,512,017	22,658,248	6,009,721	1,429,804	1,445,351	2,893,105

The Trust Companies:—The trust company made its first appearance in 1904 and the Trust Law and Trust Business Law were enacted in 1922, there being thirty-six trust companies in Japan at the end of 1933. According to the report of the Japan Trust Association, the total value of properties in trust was ¥2,041,010,000 at the end of December 1935, against a little over ¥1,400,000,000 at the end of April, 1928.

And the principal business of the trust

company is summarized as follows:—

1. To receive deposits for safe custody.
2. To give guarantee for debts.
3. To act as intermediary in the sale of immovable property.
4. To float loans, debentures and stocks.
5. To execute a will concerning property.
6. To audit.
7. To receive deposits of property and to adjust or liquidate property.

TRUST DEPOSITS AND LOANS OF TRUST COMPANIES IN JAPAN

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

TRUST

Year	Total Amount in Trust	Money in Trust	Trust Fund Other than Money in Trust	Securities in Trust	Claims in Trust	Real Estates in Trust	Other Properties in Trust	Total Amount of Loans
1926	636,398	439,225	18,320	118,104	42,846	19,736	134	472,985
1927	958,210	709,987	19,789	158,105	47,019	23,183	125	645,158
1928	1,268,559	1,008,886	15,275	194,250	25,473	24,605	68	787,777
1929	1,436,808	1,163,371	12,231	205,520	28,174	27,507	2	398,363
1930	1,421,458	1,173,141	6,927	197,053	16,604	27,728	2	900,554
1931	1,465,739	1,217,807	8,016	194,717	16,161	29,033	1	883,005
1932	1,453,560	1,220,089	10,325	181,415	11,769	29,958	1	877,312
1933	1,628,515	1,387,277	12,459	187,009	9,227	32,525	15	928,343
1934	1,834,043	1,574,823	8,135	209,412	9,019	32,639	13	899,072
1935	2,041,010	1,737,994	9,255	255,230	6,042	32,473	12	965,777

Agriculture in Japan

In former days Japan regarded herself to be an agricultural country, and agricultural produce was to the Japanese so important that local lords and their samurai or retainers received their salaries in rice, the chief staple food of Japan, on the cultivation and production of which our farmer of old concentrated his time and labour, though it must be admitted that nowadays industry is regarded to be and really is more important to the national life of the Empire than agriculture is, since Japan is now known as an industrial country the world over.

According to the official report of the Government, the total area of the arable lands in Japan amounted in 1934 to 6,037,645.4 chobu (chobu = 2.45 acres), of which 3,199,018.1 chobu was cultivated by landed farmers and 2,833,627.3 chobu by tenant farmers. The arable lands consisted of rice-fields covering 3,218,440.3 chobu (1,505,964 chobu cultivated by landed farmers and 1,712,475.9 by tenant farmer) and upland farms of 2,819,205.1 chobu (1,693,053.7 chobu by landed farmers and 1,126,151.4 chobu by tenant farmers), the area of the arable lands, 1928-1934, being shown below:—

Year	Rice fields	Upland farms	Total
			(Unit: 1,000)
1928	3,147,601.0	2,937,863.0	6,085,464.0
1929	3,192,555.5	2,704,878.8	5,897,434.3
1930	3,204,230.8	2,711,762.8	5,915,993.6
1931	3,211,907.7	2,742,229.5	5,954,137.2
1932	3,219,935.4	2,772,101.0	5,792,036.4
1933	3,225,628.3	2,803,136.1	6,028,764.4
1934	3,218,440.3	2,803,205.1	6,038,645.4

According to the census taken in 1935,

Japan Proper had a population of 69,251,265, with 12,656,866 households, of which 5,617,486 households were agrarian. The last-mentioned figure increased gradually to 5,617,486 in 1934, as seen below:—

Households of Farmers				
Year	Households of landed farmers	Households of tenant farmers	Households of landed and tenant farmers	Total
1930	1,742,993	1,436,133	2,370,544	5,599,670
1931	1,756,399	1,495,310	2,382,091	5,683,800
1932	1,754,537	1,498,596	2,389,376	5,642,509
1933	1,745,847	1,499,855	2,375,833	5,621,535
1934	1,740,219	1,508,319	2,368,948	5,617,486

Rice is by far the most important kind of agricultural produce in Japan, upon the crop of which much of Japanese life depends. Japan Proper cultivated 3,204,178.9 chobu of rice in 1935, including paddy and upland rice fields, which yielded 57,456,976 koku (koku = 4.96 bushels) in quantity and ¥1,611,431,932 in value showing a fall in quantity of no less than 13,372,141 koku but a rise in value of 177,841,513 when compared with the crop of 1933:

Rice Crops		
Year	Quantity	Value
1930	66,875,535	1,117,951,543 ¥
1931	55,215,263	913,181,567
1932	60,390,098	1,235,023,997
1933	75,829,117	1,433,530,419
1934	51,840,182	1,384,621,928
1935	57,456,976	1,611,436,932

It is to be understood that the above figures* do not include the crops of rice in Chosen and Formosa.

As is seen above, rice fields covered almost half the total acreage of the arable lands in Japan in 1934 having 3,218,440.3 chobu which yielded 57,456,976 koku of rice

against 3,225,628.3 chobu with the crop of 51,840,182 koku in 1934. Wheat comes next. It had 663,814.0 chobu of land which produced 9,660,386 koku of wheat in 1935 against 9,450,754 koku produced on 648,497.5 chobu in 1934. The following figures will show the acreage and crop of the chief agricultural produce in Japan for 1935:—

Chief Agricultural Produce, 1935

	Acreage	Crop
Rice	3,204,178.9 chobu	57,456,976 koku
Wheat	663,814.0	9,660,386
Rye	439,713.7	6,622,769
Barley	341,948.4	7,287,998
Soya beans	339,182.0	2,163,512
Oats	123,297.4	1,949,440
Red beans*	114,986.3	948,343
Buckwheat*	103,804.5	670,283
Millet ("Awa")*	73,930.6	629,621
" ("Kibi")*	25,728.1	185,677
Deccan grass*	34,352.1	294,366
Maize*	49,764.0	504,791
Sweet potatoes*	268,177.1	807,602,772 kan
Potatoes*	135,626.5	338,697,672

(* Indicates figures for 1934)

The cattle numbered 1,206,672 female, and 408,126 male, totalling 1,614,798 in 1934 against 1,157,936 female and 401,962 male totalling 1,553,838, with an increase of 5,496.0 in total while the horses numbered 832,738 female and 631,551 male, totalling 1,463,289, in 1934 against 852,834 female and 648,343 male totalling 1,501,177, showing a decrease of 36,888 in total. The number of some other live stock for 1934 is shown below:—

	Live Stock, 1934		
	Female	Male	Total
Swine	600,342	380,396	980,738

Goat	182,577	21,181	253,758
Sheep	26,190	9,763	35,953

There were 51,698,450 chicken valued at ¥33,853,598 in 1935 against 53,315,720 chicken valued at ¥34,040,650 in 1934. While the ducks numbered 552,098 valued at ¥347,314 in 1934, as against 560,044 in number and ¥338,942 in value in 1934:

Agrarian disputes: Japan knew little of agrarian disputes in feudal days, because our farmer of old had much better and more friendly relations with his master than his western brother had with his. Since the introduction of capitalism to Japan, however, the number of agrarian disputes has increased by strides, for they increased from 408 cases in 1920 to 5,828 cases in 1934, as seen in the following figures:—

No of Agrarian Disputes

	No of cases	No of participants	
		Landed farmers	Tenants
1920	408	5,236	34,605
1921	1,680	33,985	145,898
1922	1,578	29,077	125,750
1923	1,917	31,712	134,503
1924	1,532	27,223	110,920
1925	2,206	33,001	134,646
1926	2,751	39,705	151,061
1927	2,052	24,136	91,336
1928	1,866	19,474	75,136
1929	2,434	23,505	81,998
1930	2,478	14,159	58,565
1931	3,419	23,768	81,135
1932	3,414	16,706	61,499
1933	4,000	14,312	48,073
1934	5,828	34,035	121,031

Japan's Foreign Trade

Japan's foreign trade for 1935 amounted to ¥2,499,073,045 for exports and ¥472,236,116 for imports, totalling ¥4,971,309,161, which show an increase of ¥327,148,423 for exports, ¥1,897,205,471 for imports and ¥506,854,493 for the total over those of 1934. Our foreign trade for 1925-1935 follows:—

Year	Exports ¥	Imports ¥	Total ¥
1925	2,205,589,807	2,572,657,863	4,778,247,670
1926	2,644,727,891	2,377,484,493	4,422,212,384
1927	1,992,317,165	2,179,153,853	4,171,471,018
1928	1,971,955,352	2,196,314,717	4,168,270,079
1929	2,148,618,652	2,216,240,015	4,364,858,667
1930	1,469,852,293	1,546,070,870	3,015,923,163
1931	1,146,961,326	1,235,672,566	2,382,033,892
1932	1,409,991,977	1,431,461,226	2,841,453,203
1933	1,861,045,718	1,917,219,858	3,778,265,576
1934	2,171,924,623	2,282,530,645	4,454,454,668
1935	2,499,073,045	2,472,236,116	4,971,309,161

As is seen above, the amount of our foreign trade fell gradually down, due to the general depression of the world, till it reached its bottom in 1931, when it indicated a rising tendency. It is now on its way to recovery as shown by the great activities it makes the world over. The exports and imports of Japan for 1935 are shared by different countries as follows:—

Japan's Trade with Foreign Countries 1935,

	Exports ¥	Imports ¥
Asia	1,304,433,332	869,871,331
Via Chosen	49,829,665	9,067,548
Dairen	55,518,919	154,174,530
Manchukuo	28,828	15,083
Vladivostock		
Yeiko	14,254,554	25,977,421
Others	6,413,552	1,770,663
Total	126,045,518	191,005,245
Kwantung Province	300,269,117	25,517,158
China	148,788,458	133,817,898
Asiatic Russia	26,181,253	3,401,333
Hong Kong	49,731,900	2,835,870

	Exports ¥	Imports ¥
French Indo-China	4,020,884	15,010,875
Siam	40,258,136	5,457,551
British Malaya	2,413,274	28,494,732
Straits Settlement	48,536,105	40,647,867
British India	275,637,433	305,646,259
Ceylon	11,886,968	2,778,871
Iran	9,591,953	729,463
Iraq	22,073,087	1,257,842
Syria	12,559,005	31,200
Palestine	8,399,872	3,330
Arabia	4,571,464	433,926
Aden	13,208,238	364,006
Cyprus	807,579	138,855
Philippine Islands	48,058,472	23,948,550
British Borneo	545,487	9,831,696
Dutch Indies	143,041,225	78,186,575
Others	7,807,904	332,229
Europe	262,831,580	352,276,402
Great Britain	119,458,148	82,160,481
Irish Free State	1,902,999	99,508
France	42,467,911	19,808,643
Germany	26,766,364	120,817,586
Italy	6,988,894	5,831,962
Switzerland	470,797	13,455,741
Austria	308,453	4,409,070
Czechoslovakia	78,043	2,331,431
Poland & Danzig	955,135	1,286,794
Belgo-Luxemburg, Economic Union	15,393,105	24,562,317
Holland	18,316,090	5,873,162
Denmark	1,358,528	521,813
Russia	2,137,953	14,503,108
Finland	1,798,098	5,052,880
Sweden	6,784,682	23,074,191
Norway	4,482,224	19,940,744
Portugal	1,061,584	1,473,835
Spain	3,546,075	4,548,256
Gibraltar	1,923,784	4,040
Greek	1,127,926	669,987
Turkey	3,241,429	1,035,857
Malta	1,575,660	12,771
Others	687,698	802,225
North America	543,399,594	862,183,121
United States of America	535,389,440	809,644,583
Canada	7,977,242	52,531,359
Others	32,912	7,179

Japan's Foreign Trade

	¥	¥		¥	¥
Central America	36,026,658	8,033,392	Eritrea	65,196	1,687,745
Mexico	5,464,976	6,443,512	French Somali Coast	2,971,025	813,192
Guatemala	994,994	117,638	Italian Somaliland	178,136	2,356,986
Honduras	2,269,354	15	Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	25,083,456	2,954,799
Salvador	70,712	26,809	Mozambique	10,751,798	117,795
Nicaragua	867,875	19,569	Federation of South Africa	32,769,002	4,761,520
Costa Rica	1,309,303	7,413	Belgian Congo	1,720,338	893,547
Panama	6,149,800	89,207	Cameroon	1,914,933	11,066
Panama Canal Zone	823,691	44,686	Nigeria	4,736,509	5
Cuba	5,047,718	405,245	Gold Coast	2,674,596	218,182
Jamaica	1,056,936	26,537	Liberia	286,334	—
Haiti	3,053,691	706,774	Sierra Leone	98,646	—
Dominican Republic	3,749,982	2,509	Senegal	1,486,105	—
Bahamas	93,156	58,777	French Morocco	18,813,298	640,074
Porto Rico	1,248,351	9,176	Spanish Morocco	2,235,163	1,956
St. Vincent	48,409	—	Algeria	1,427,021	521,919
Trinidad & Tobago	882,886	65,922	Tunis	481,239	32
Curacao	2,171,787	709	Libya	663,928	—
Others	723,037	8,894	Canary Islands	2,301,796	194
South America	73,361,522	42,908,053	Madagascar & Reunion	220,607	55,540
Peru	6,951,222	11,414,856	Mauritius	889,890	55,956
Chile	6,647,360	4,472,816	Others	4,924,012	1,071,768
Argentina	28,603,042	16,370,889	Oceania	95,492,845	248,916,704
Uruguay	5,676,376	4,494,850	Australia	74,793,151	235,128,031
Brazil	5,925,583	4,006,272	New Guinea	732,057	38,570
French Guiana	4,860	—	New Caledonia	296,183	111,960
Dutch Guiana	745,853	—	New Zealand	11,304,745	6,363,973
British Guiana	498,486	3,736	Gilbert & Ellice Islands	334,595	3,694,862
Venezuela	3,564,730	55,893	Fiji	494,967	5,242
Colombia	7,832,871	63,866	Society Islands	26,120	3,278,956
Ecuador	4,590,023	1,808,002	Hawaii	7,242,197	287,388
Others	2,311,106	216,873	Others	268,830	7,722
Africa	183,527,514	69,185,777	Bonded manufacturing warehouse	—	16,861,336
Egypt	53,800,223	51,304,955	Grand Total	2,499,073,045	2,472,236,116
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	13,034,263	1,718,546			

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, 1933-1935

	1935	1934	1933
Plants & animals	3,642,431	3,347,820	2,720,476
Grains & flours	48,022,477	47,828,704	45,536,685
Rice	5,225,189	8,420,185	2,123,518
Beverages, & Comestibles & tobacco	150,195,567	124,945,571	112,993,780
Tea	11,418,592	9,557,111	8,449,608
Aquatic products	20,734,798	16,473,238	10,301,667
Comestibles	57,129,885	50,304,226	46,984,401
Skins, hairs, etc.	13,779,695	10,704,374	8,995,335
Oils, fats, waxes, etc.	63,210,429	32,832,257	26,321,262
Fish & whale oil	6,893,151	3,306,015	2,528,570
Drugs & chemicals	61,133,403	52,460,068	48,203,672

Jaapan's Foreign Trade

Dyes, pigments, etc.	20,310,483	15,518,543	11,741,825
Yarns & twists	498,225,827	368,713,854	435,969,377
Cotton yarn	35,873,277	23,484,585	15,712,038
Waste & floss silk	2,569,343	1,822,389	1,303,802
Raw silk	387,032,274	286,793,875	390,901,086
Tissues & manufactures	829,406,718	787,275,927	592,384,080
Grey	145,355,763	123,579,741	93,502,010
Bleached	85,303,581	88,916,657	78,032,591
Other cotton tissues	265,437,738	279,854,625	211,680,791
Woollen tissues	32,400,823	29,848,720	12,376,977
Silk tissues	77,444,346	77,487,846	63,544,723
Artificial silk	128,260,226	113,484,235	77,381,765
Clothing & accessories	170,752,557	154,266,079	143,425,620
Caps, hats & bonnets	16,284,354	17,860,375	13,926,943
Buttons	10,141,523	9,648,049	7,748,977
Jewelry for apparel	11,924,113	10,085,705	8,367,043
Paper & paper-manufactures	36,621,919	31,329,134	26,597,296
Paper	23,084,574	20,650,253	17,687,095
Minerals	23,394,881	24,426,499	24,641,489
Potteries & glass	66,071,947	61,331,744	50,960,959
Porcelain	42,734,514	41,877,441	35,634,348
Glass & manufactures	23,337,433	19,454,303	15,326,611
Ores & metals	93,616,903	74,904,681	50,424,028
Iron	63,835,896	53,029,170	34,665,584
Brass	8,502,979	7,816,557	5,497,639
Metal manufactures	67,826,954	59,054,665	42,604,224
Iron manufactures	37,503,531	35,276,529	26,897,159
Clocks, scientific instruments, etc.	141,205,666	124,982,223	67,622,067
Machinery, parts & accessories	63,556,000	57,777,229	25,857,006
Miscellaneous articles	144,103,312	139,069,504	111,858,375
Wood	23,188,968	23,915,054	18,637,797
Plaits	4,614,770	8,125,101	7,204,573
Umbrellas & parasols	2,072,932	1,364,781	1,258,735
Brushes	5,117,421	5,246,142	4,452,933
Lamps & parts	16,747,470	15,696,260	15,863,411
Toys	33,852,104	30,385,563	26,374,572
Total	2,499,073,045	2,171,924,623	1,861,045,718

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, 1933-1935

	1935	1934	1933
Plants & animals	2,128,345	1,142,570	1,420,424
Grains, flours, etc.	174,742,212	125,444,090	133,306,581
Rice	3,349,426	660,761	11,521,151
Beans & pease	71,648,549	51,968,096	50,344,651
Flour & starch	2,336,504	2,380,437	2,353,593
Oil-seeds	40,765,327	23,807,951	22,096,084
Beverages & comestibles	59,039,947	71,865,555	62,479,418
Sugar	12,701,077	9,678,660	12,793,542
Meat	6,935,689	7,387,403	5,539,699

Japan's Foreign Trade

Condensed milk	515,767	825,503	779,103
Alcoholic liquors	2,302,465	2,063,152	1,757,743
Hides, skins, bones, etc.	42,247,063	36,902,073	30,710,127
Hides & skins	21,356,266	16,320,324	13,544,614
Leather	4,943,711	4,829,832	3,933,017
Animal hair	6,814,214	5,892,123	3,872,791
Oil, fat, etc.	166,683,706	136,634,188	122,504,329
Mineral oil	152,646,508	124,026,611	108,859,367
Paraffin	2,031,989	1,632,286	2,602,980
Drugs & chemicals	157,314,423	144,293,432	108,653,688
Rubber	61,810,031	65,985,536	35,685,229
Chemical products	3,540,877	3,575,798	4,621,679
Dyes, & pigments, etc.	20,612,553	18,567,833	16,991,400
Synthetic	9,338,587	9,147,156	9,060,218
Yarns & twists	952,902,115	969,156,807	822,078,780
Cotton yarns	3,443,795	13,251,795	14,476,546
Hemp	27,794,559	27,461,821	23,137,228
Wool	191,760,871	186,455,460	164,191,832
Woollen yarn	1,930,942	1,708,380	3,020,918
Raw silk	1,012,506	712,976	1,087,932
Tissues & manufacture	14,021,209	10,653,970	14,704,817
Cotton twist	1,158,465	952,082	2,954,205
Plain tissues	422,957	520,669	1,566,418
Other cotton tissues	506,838	293,792	1,253,121
Hemp tissues	818,100	523,335	655,541
Woollen tissues	6,573,199	5,198,790	7,212,602
Wool and cotton mixtures	3,123,013	2,638,607	3,682,372
Clothing & accessories	1,211,131	1,030,201	1,044,163
Paper & paper manufactures	75,384,482	61,879,024	14,965,707
Printing paper	8,211,933	5,657,286	3,668,786
Paper for photograph	1,695,800	2,318,862	2,178,756
Minerals	90,369,016	79,851,152	64,965,980
Glass & manufactures	7,010,225	7,894,338	7,995,653
Glass plates	2,895,078	3,853,462	3,896,711
Ores & metals	383,994,052	307,309,733	233,634,698
Ore	44,541,724	27,805,624	22,171,701
Iron	207,159,318	171,563,197	136,640,637
Iron sheets	24,632,797	34,252,305	31,746,338
Pipes & tubes	4,444,427	4,421,831	2,585,354
Special steel	8,409,165	6,327,021	4,865,018
Aluminium	18,362,317	12,576,368	10,233,107
Copper	37,959,262	28,389,216	9,627,567
Lead	20,490,014	17,977,326	12,011,984
Tin	15,600,738	15,338,382	10,673,961
Zinc	12,254,043	9,458,091	9,349,811
Nickel	11,127,530	8,871,130	11,343,592
Brass & bronze	2,496,028	2,653,726	1,291,830
Machinery and scientific instruments	158,984,361	143,590,180	106,574,617
Clocks & watches	4,212,957	2,795,902	2,244,698
Meters	2,382,198	1,607,134	1,704,153

Japan's Foreign Trade

Firearms	1,117,465	1,031,170	6,452,077
Automobiles & parts	32,589,347	32,302,224	13,871,340
Diezel engines	15,558,988	20,777,828	16,147,618
Dynamos, electric motors, etc.	2,257,323	1,223,864	1,734,165
Metal or wood working machinery	18,295,999	21,432,589	16,247,079
Miscellaneous articles	139,328,515	142,565,126	128,355,111
Wood	49,775,176	40,183,059	40,584,007
Films for movies	4,808,443	3,930,071	3,744,520
Manures	41,672,812	54,140,650	44,226,462
Oil cakes	38,678,025	42,052,090	41,180,543
Total	2,472,236,116	2,282,601,600	1,917,219,885

THE TOTAL AREA OF JAPAN

Japan Proper	
Honshu	230,532.32 Sq. Km
Shikoku	18,772.83
Kyushu	42,078.99
Hokkaido	88,775.04
Ryukyu (Loo-choo Is)	2,386.24
Total	382,545.42
Chosen (Korea)	220,776.00
Taiwan (Formosa)	35,846.69
Bokoto (Pescadores)	126.86
Karafuto (Saghalien)	36,090.30
Kwanrung Leased Territory	3,462.45
South Sea Mandated Islands	2,149.00
South Manchurian Railway Zone	284.21
Grand Total	681,280.93
	(March, 1935)

Indo-Japanese Trade

Beer

It was in 1870 that beer was brewed for the first time for a commercial purpose, in Japan. Four years later a brewery was established at Sapporo on the northern isle of Hokkaido, where barley was most abundantly produced in Japan. Soon some more plants were built in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama and some other places. At the end of 1934 Japan had 15 brewing plants of beer, where 3,369 operatives were employed.

Products of beer

1929	1,382,304 litres
1930	2,490,212
1931	1,234,296
1932	1,419,961
1933	1,737,723
1934	1,839,811

In 1935 Japan exported 135,107 koku of beer valued at ¥5,870,840 against 118,009 koku in quantity or ¥5,535,420 in value 1934, showing an increase of 12,098 koku or ¥335,520:—

Exports of Beer

Countries	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	29,160 koku	1,196,349 ¥	21,937 koku	992,681 ¥
Kwantung Province	50,780	2,011,450	48,874	2,189,448
China	11,792	544,927	11,670	587,280
Hongkong	2,303	113,536	2,188	103,174
British India	14,167	639,124	11,176	528,428
Straits Settlements	2,444	108,459	2,033	92,086
Dutch Indies	3,669	189,445	4,209	224,743
Others	15,617	811,502	15,922	817,580
Total	135,107	5,870,840	118,009	5,535,420

The Kwantung Province was the largest buyer of beer from Japan in 1935, taking 50,780 koku valued at ¥2,011,450 against 48,874 koku valued at ¥2,189,448, or 1,906 koku more in quantity but ¥177,998 less in value, than in 1934. Manchukuo was the second largest purchaser, importing in 1935, 29,160 koku valued at ¥1,196,349 against 21,937 koku of ¥992,681 or 7,223 koku, valued at ¥203,668, more than in 1934. British India, which was the fourth largest importer of beer from Japan in 1934, was the third by importing 14,167 koku in quantity and ¥639,124 in value or 2,991

koku and ¥110,696 more when compared with her imports of Japanese beer in 1934. India's imports of Japanese beer amounted to 8,668 koku valued at ¥712,071 in 1929, which fell to 7,625 koku and ¥643,079 in 1930 and to 7,551 koku and ¥649,807 in 1931. Then they went up to 10,375 koku and ¥694,415 in 1932 and to 16,255 koku and ¥900,717 in 1933, only to fall again to 11,176 koku and ¥528,428 in 1934, though her imports rose again in 1935 as shown above. And India's total imports of ale, beer and porter for 1935-36 amounted to 3,757,918 gallons valued at ₹7,422,244.

Vegetable Oil

India's Imports of Ale & Beer 1934-36			Netherlands	
	1934-35	1935-36		
Great Britain	4,162,392 gals	4,324,774	Japan	865,096
Germany	981,347	1,173,903	Other countries	1,060,819
			Total	6,715,437
				7,422,244

Vegetable Oil

In 1934 Japan had 98 factories where 3,213 operatives were engaged in the manufacture of vegetable oil, which amounted to 72,420,172kg as shown below:—

Products of Vegetable Oil		
Oil	Quantity	Value
Rapeseed	32,699,683 kg	10,319,614¥
Sesame	6,584,478	2,546,189
Groundnut	1,178,062	457,328
Camellia	68,931	58,805
Cotton seed	10,150,910	3,012,687
Cocoonut	14,774,894	2,939,685
Castor	5,036,336	1,791,620

Soya beans	52,568,325	13,341,245
Linseed	9,349,863	3,606,377
Paulownia	1,868,699	650,979
Turpentine	161,460	72,860
Orange	7,090	13,200
Others	—	32,639,603
Total	—	72,420,172

Our exports of vegetable oil in 1935 amounted to 1,322,519 cwts valued at ¥33,051,262 against 563,665 cwts valued at ¥12,291,371 in 1934, showing an increase of 758,854 cwts in quantity or ¥20,759,891 in value, as shown below:—

Countries	Exports of Vegetable Oil		1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Kwantung Province	10,627 cwt	308,566¥	9,813 cwt	261,488¥		
British India	2,425	62,751	2,725	60,873		
Great Britain	64,523	1,196,374	64,518	890,870		
France	7,355	250,239	10,432	272,261		
Germany	17,527	486,538	28,296	636,292		
U. S. A.	1,607,043	27,472,875	382,943	8,859,949		
Australia	6,708	105,843	6,491	125,143		
Others	146,311	3,123,076	58,447	1,164,495		
Total	1,322,519	33,051,262	563,665	12,291,371		

Great Britain, which for a long time, had led the list of the importers of Japanese vegetable oil, fell in 1932 behind the U.S.A., which kept the first position in 1935 taking 1,607,043 cwts in quantity and ¥27,472,875 in value against 382,943 cwts and ¥8,859,945, respectively, in 1934 while the imports of Great Britain rose from 28,541 cwts valued at ¥510,981 in 1933 to 64,518 cwts valued at 890,870 cwts in 1934 with an increase of 35,977 cwts and ¥379,789, and

to 64,523 cwts in value and ¥1,196,374 in value in 1935. Next comes Germany, which imported 28,296 cwts in quantity and ¥636,292 in value in 1934 but 17,527 cwts valued at ¥486,538 in 1935. They are followed by the Kwantung Province, France and Australia, which purchased 10,627 cwts, 7,355 cwts and 6,708 cwts, respectively of vegetable oil from Japan in 1935.

British India's imports of vegetable oil from Japan for 1927 were 1,784 cwts or

Vegetable Oil

¥75,820, which fell to 1,619 cwts or ¥63,429 in 1928, and to 1,350 cwts or ¥62,358 in 1929. They improved a little in 1930, when she purchased 1,668 cwts or ¥64,180, though a little drop was recorded in 1931, in which British India purchased 1,552 cwts valued at ¥45,355. Another recovery was seen in 1932, but a big drop came on in 1933, though the year 1934 witnessed the largest quantity for many years, namely 2,725 cwts valued at ¥60,873, which became 2,425 cwts in quantity and ¥62,751 in value in 1935:—

Exports to British India

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	1,784 cwts	75,820 ¥

Imports of oil-yielding materials

Countries	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	2,280,369 cwts	18,708,739 ¥	1,389,457 cwts	10,456,062 ¥
Kwantung Province	1,512	14,203	3,015	26,985
China	2,534,671	17,631,493	1,889,522	11,215,259
British India	11,349	81,708	9,817	78,140
Straits Settlements	20,210	183,752	3,267	23,110
Dutch Indies	538,823	3,685,201	440,569	2,075,005
Others	40,377	179,577	230,262	1,382,883
Total	5,724,963	43,087,706	3,965,909	25,257,444

In 1927 British India supplied Japan with 95,985 cwts of oil-yielding materials valued at ¥959,554. Our imports made such a great improvement in 1928, in which Japan purchased from British India 299,736 cwts valued at ¥3,208,809, or more than three times as much in quantity and value as in the preceding year, though the imports showed a sign of dropping in 1929, for Japan imported in that year 267,547 cwts in quantity and ¥2,937,567 in value. The imports of this commodity decreased to 74,754 cwts and ¥754,500 in 1930, and to 96,620

1928	1,619	63,429
1929	1,359	62,358
1930	1,668	64,180
1931	1,552	45,355
1932	2,169	49,409
1933	1,345	33,504
1934	2,725	60,873
1935	2,425	62,751

Japan purchased oil-yielding materials in 1935 to the amount of 5,724,963 cwts valued at ¥43,087,706 against 3,965,909 cwts valued at ¥25,257,444 in 1934, with an increase of 1,739,154 cwts in quantity and ¥17,830,262 in value, their contributions being shown below:—

cwts and ¥582,357 in 1931. In 1932 they improved a little, recording 120,108 cwts in quantity and ¥781,373 in value, but they again fell by 40,188 cwts to 29,920 in quantity and by ¥481,985 to ¥299,388 in value in 1933, though a little improvement was again witnessed in 1934, in which year Japan purchased 9,817 cwts of the materials valued at ¥78,140 from British India, our imports from British India of oil-yielding materials amounting in 1935 to 11,349 cwts valued at ¥81,708.

Peppermint Oil and Menthol Crystal

Our products of oil peppermint and menthol crystal amounted in 1934 to 627,450 cwts valued at ¥761,274.6 consisting of peppermint oil 329,478 cwts valued ¥2,157,242 and menthol crystal 297,972 cwts valued at ¥5,455,504; their products, 1929-1934 being shown below:—

Year	Peppermint oil		Menthol Crystal	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	268,585 ^{cwts}	1,495,146 [¥]	250,036 ^{cwts}	4,570,870 [¥]

1930	250,345	1,059,940	230,996	3,118,262
1931	232,560	923,883	212,960	2,726,206
1932	210,002	1,463,340	219,945	4,254,451
1933	289,333	1,844,545	280,839	4,729,770
1934	329,478	2,157,242	297,972	5,455,504

The peppermint oil exported in 1935 amounted to 5,385 cwts valued at ¥2,281,835 against 5,413 cwts valued at ¥1,838,294 in 1934, showing a fall of 28 cwts in quantity, but a rise of ¥443,541 in value, its destinations being shown below:—

Exports of Peppermint oil

Countries	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
China	5 cwts	1,934¥	86 cwts	43,100¥
British India	209	81,394	104	40,982
Straits Settlements	188	89,330	127	36,931
French Cochín-China	19	10,326	10	3,984
Great Britain	1,497	564,157	1,624	550,026
France	1,675	688,632	1,536	504,537
Germany	1,491	702,233	1,614	542,510
Australia	22	11,432	65	25,479
Others	279	132,397	247	133,939
Total	5,385	2,281,835	5,413	1,838,294

France, which in 1934 was the third largest buyer of Japanese peppermint oil importing 1,536 cwts value at ¥504,537, led the list of our customers in 1935, when she purchased 1,675 cwts valued at ¥688,632, while Great Britain, which was the largest purchaser of Japanese peppermint oil, importing 1,624 cwts in quantity or ¥550,026 in value in 1935 fell behind France in 1935 when she imported 1,497 cwts in quantity or ¥564,157 in value. Germany, which was the second largest buyer of Japan's peppermint oil in 1934, was the third in 1935 purchasing 1,491 cwts valued at ¥702,233 in 1935, with a decrease of 123 cwts in quantity but an increase of

¥159,723 in value when compared with her imports in 1934. The Straits Settlements imported 188 cwts of peppermint oil valued at ¥89,330 in 1935 against 127 cwts valued at ¥36,931 in 1934. British India which was after the Straits Settlements in 1934, imported 209 cwts, or 21 cwts more than the latter in 1935 showing an increase of 105 cwts over the imports of India from Japan in 1935.

Japan's exports of menthol crystal amounted in 1935 to 5,157 cwts or ¥5,400,777 against 5,097 cwts or ¥4,566,540 in 1934, showing a rise of 60 cwts in quantity but a fall of ¥834,237 in value as shown below:—

Fish Oil and Whale Oil

Countries	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
British India	647 cwts	129,614¥	276 cwts	260,847¥
Straits Settlements	179	171,532	141	90,954
Great Britain	42	39,869	185	153,849
France	792	802,279	928	783,862
Germany	74	72,421	60	46,351
U. S. A.	2,959	3,139,111	2,772	2,575,052
Canada	45	40,897	64	59,757
Others	419	403,054	671	585,868
Total	5,157	5,400,777	5,097	4,566,540

The U.S.A. was the largest market for our menthol crystal in 1935, importing 2,959 cwts valued at ¥3,139,111, with an increase of 187 cwts in quantity and of ¥564,059 in value when compared with her imports in 1934. France was the second largest buyer, though her imports of menthol crystal from Japan fell from 929 cwts to 792 cwts in quantity, in 1935. Next is British India. Her imports of menthol

crystal from Japan, which fell from 315 cwts valued at ¥284,068 in 1933 to 276 cwts valued at ¥260,847 in 1934, recorded an increase to 647 cwts valued at ¥729,614 in 1935, though her imports of Japanese menthol crystal were comparatively stationary both in quantity and in value for several years in the past. The year 1935 saw a great recovery.

Fish Oil and Whale Oil

In 1934 Japan produced 15,090,311 kilograms valued at ¥990,416 of fish oil, including whale oil; its particulars being shown below:—

Others	6,315,878	867,626
Total	15,090,311	990,416

Products of Fish & Whale Oil, 1934

	Quantity	Value
Cod liver oil	1,239,568 kg	300,741¥
Herring oil	134,959	23,547
Sardine oil	3,794,471	602,816
Whale oil	3,605,435	672,638

Our exports of fish oil and whale oil in 1934 were fish oil 333,896 cwts valued at ¥3,150,337 and whale oil 11,935 cwts valued at ¥155,678, total 345,831 cwts in quantity and ¥3,306,015 in value, which were distributed according to their destinations as follows:—

Exports of Fish Oil & Whale Oil

Countries	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Kwantung Province	37,974 cwts	418,098¥	34,915 cwts	303,449¥
China	7,775	108,005	1,658	23,652
British India	3,820	32,693	4,620	31,433
Philippine Is	92	2,383	363	4,005
Great Britain	98,265	851,168	58,175	432,660
Germany	222,443	2,588,558	141,408	1,405,002
Netherlands	77,231	872,539	24,972	182,884

Soap

U. S. A.	15,835	284,672	12,413	153,501
Australia	13,749	219,960	14,501	154,785
Others	124,933	1,515,075	52,806	614,644
Total	620,117	6,893,151	345,831	3,306,015

Germany, the largest buyer of our fish oil and whale oil, imported 222,443 cwts in quantity or ¥2,588,558 in value in 1935, against 144,408 cwts valued at ¥1,405,002 for 1934, showing a rise of 81,035 cwts in quantity and ¥1,183,556 in value. Great Britain, which was the largest purchaser in 1932 purchasing 245,777 cwts of ¥1,130,877, fell behind Germany in 1933 and kept the 2nd position in 1935 when she purchased 98,265 cwts of ¥851,168 with an increase of 40,090 cwts of ¥418,508 over those of 1934. The Netherlands follows Great Britain in order. Her imports of Japanese fish oil and whale oil rose from 24,972 cwts or ¥182,884 in 1934 to 77,231 cwts valued at ¥2,588,558. The Kwantung province im-

ported 37,974 cwts valued at ¥418,098 in 1935 as against 34,915 cwts or ¥303,449 in 1934. British India, which witnessed a considerable increase in her imports of Japanese fish oil and whale oil from 2,575 cwts or ¥18,655 in 1931 to 6,708 cwts or ¥59,909 in 1932, made a further improvement in 1933 by importing 10,026 cwts of ¥72,117, i.e., an increase of 3,318 cwts of ¥12,208. But her imports in 1934 fell to 4,620 cwts in quantity and ¥31,433 in value, showing a decrease of 5,406 cwts and ¥41,684, respectively and a further decrease was seen in her share of the Japanese oil in 1935, when her purchase was no more other 3,800 cwts valued at ¥32,653.

Soap

A general idea of Japan's soap industry can be obtained from the following figures giving her soap products in 1934:—

Products of Soap		
	Quantity	Value
Toilet use	20,303,056	16,225,812
Industrial use	6,323,986	1,348,308
Medical use	229,932	242,970
Laundry use	61,760,606	11,677,113
Soap powder	15,364,493	3,193,054
Others	—	2,037,024
Total	—	42,843,210

Japan's exports of soap were quite negligible before the European war, but she made strides in her soap industry after the war, which caused many kinds of European commodities to be withdrawn from the

Asiatic market, Japan seizing the opportunity of exporting her products. At one time her exports of soap to the southern countries of Asia reached an enormous amount, though they gradually fell year after year.

Our exports of soap for 1932 were toilet soap 1,170,436 dozen, ¥903,969 and others 2,068,251 kin, ¥292,996 totalling ¥1,196,965. These figures were more than doubled in 1933; namely, toilet soap 3,131,771 dozen, ¥2,141,242, and other 6,527,623 kin, ¥1,062,069, totalling ¥3,203,311. Still more increases were witnessed in 1934, when Japan exported toilet soap 3,651,890 dozen, ¥2,487,975, and others 7,804,425 kin, ¥1,053,266, totalling ¥3,541,241, with an increase

Camphor

of ¥337,930 in total. In 1935 our exports of soap totalled ¥3,980,517. Below we give comparative figures of soap exports of Japan, for 1934 and 1935:—

Countries	Exports of Soap	
	1935 Value	1934 Value
Manchukuo	919,647¥	782,164¥
Kwantung Province	1,037,659	679,683
China	528,400	345,777
Hongkong	153,805	94,994
British India	238,503	469,679
Dutch Indies	145,804	316,915
Siam	127,535	80,975
Straits Settlements	211,684	219,387
Others	617,480	770,754
Total	3,980,517	3,541,241

Manchukuo, which was the second largest buyer of soap from Japan in 1933, became the first in 1934, importing ¥782,164 in value, but she fell behind the Kwantung Province, as shown above, in 1936. British India, which held the first position as the market for our soap for several years in the past, fell behind the Kwantung Province, Manchukuo and China in 1935, importing ¥238,503 against ¥469,679 in 1934, with a decrease of ¥231,176.

India has recently encouraged her soap industry, but her production does not keep pace with the growing demands for soap in the country as the Indians now use much more soap than before. In 1932-33, the soap imports of India were household and laundry soap 244,730 cwts valued at ₹4,868,170, toilet soap 43,812 cwts valued

at ₹3,086,666 and others 7,799 cwts valued at ₹307,036, totalling 296,341 cwts valued at ₹8,261,874 the general tendency being that while household and laundry soap is increasing year after year, toilet soap shows a gradual fall. According to the reports of the Finance Department of Japan, Indian imports of Japanese soap amounted to ¥33,380 in 1926, ¥40,771 in 1928 and ¥44,221 in 1930. They fell to ¥31,813 in 1931, but they made leaps in 1932 amounting to ¥98,855, which increased to no less than ¥837,029 in 1933, though the figure fell to ¥469,679 in 1934, and still more, to ¥238,503 in 1935. For information, we give below the soap imports of British India, 1929-30 to 1935-36, in order to show how they dwindled down year after year:

India's Imports of Soap

Year	Quantity	Value
1929-30	447,939 cwts	16,668,406 ₹
1930-31	332,322	11,198,235
1931-32	309,784	8,872,154
1932-33	296,341	8,262,872
1933-34	303,413	7,837,362
1934-35	206,807	6,320,798
1935-36	59,517	3,427,261

China, which was the fourth largest market for our soap in 1934 purchasing ¥345,777, became the third largest in 1935 importing ¥528,400 of soap while the Dutch East Indies fell from ¥316,915 to ¥145,804 by ¥171,111 in 1935. And Hongkong and Siam improved by ¥58,811 and ¥46,560 respectively.

Camphor

Japan as a camphor-producing country supplies the world with 70% of its demands for camphor, her output for 1934 being 2,904,630 kilograms valued as ¥6,008,342,

as shown below:—

Camphor production

Year	Quantity	Value
1921	1,846,534 kg	5,853,146 ¥

Camphor

1922	3,732,458	9,196,697
1923	5,788,318	13,709,324
1924	3,610,178	9,778,394
1925	6,110,109	15,111,235
1926	5,058,898	12,705,005
1927	4,669,429	8,461,628
1928	3,959,607	7,777,561
1929	4,192,712	8,102,062
1930	4,562,688	8,266,099
1931	3,999,956	6,287,575
1932	3,729,827	6,059,572
1933	3,699,084	6,264,384
1934	2,904,630	6,008,342

Besides, Japan produces a large quantity of camphor oil, as seen below:

Year	Products of camphor	
	Red camphor	White camphor
1929	1,014,372 kg	829,529 kg
1930	1,160,069	1,056,128
1931	974,883	955,971
1932	1,019,280	876,319
1933	819,015	1,185,131
1934	929,919	1,188,078

Germany, however, has lifted her head up as the supplier of artificial camphor and her development in the artificial camphor industry is such that her cheap products may take the place of natural camphor as did artificial silk of German production by driving natural silk from the market much against our expectation.

In 1935-36, for instance, Indian imports of natural and artificial camphor amounted to 2,207,386 lbs valued at ₹2,241,510, of which Japan supplied 1,227,021 lbs in quantity and ₹1,298,797 in value, while the German products, which are chiefly artificial, were 851,893 lbs valued at ₹836,041.

Japan's exports of natural camphor for 1933 and 1934 are as follows:—

Countries	Exports of Camphor		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
British India	10,364 cwts	1,632,058 ¥	9,191 cwts	1,228,204 ¥
Straits Settlements	274	52,994	225	40,051
Great Britain	966	184,677	976	181,327
France	2,092	405,174	2,115	406,709
Germany	399	73,782	520	97,280
Netherlands	491	95,438	—	—
U. S. A.	8,198	1,551,603	9,881	1,716,072
Australia	674	133,636	593	111,905
Others	4,877	901,003	4,463	821,675
Total	28,335	5,039,365	2,763	4,603,224

The U.S.A., which was for many a year Japan's best customer for camphor, imported 9,881 cwts valued at ¥1,716,072 or 35% in quantity or 37% in value of Japan's total exports of camphor for 1934, against 9,253 cwts valued at ¥1,568,132 for 1933, recording an increase of 628 cwts or ¥147,946 for 1934. British India, where camphor is

extensively used in religious services, is the a largest buyer of Japanese camphor. Her imports of Japanese camphor amounted to 9,043 cwts of ¥1,748,287 in 1929, and they showed a little decrease in 1930 and 1931, amounting to 4,307 cwts of ¥685,214 and 4,400 cwts of ¥616,800, respectively. The year 1932 saw an increase by 1,869

Matches

cwts (or 42%) in quantity or ¥355,937 (or 57%) in value to 6,269 cwts or ¥972,737, but a greater improvement was seen in 1933, for in that year India imported 8,843 cwts of ¥1,288,931, showing an increase of 2,574 cwts (40%) of ¥316,194 (33%) over her imports of Japanese camphor for 1932,

though a little fall in value was seen in 1934 when she imported 9,191 cwts valued at ¥1,228,204. In 1935 she led the list of our customers for camphor by importing 10,364 cwts valued of ¥1,632,058 with an increase of 1,173 cwts valued at ¥405,001.

Matches

Ever since the first match factory was established in Japan in 1875, her match industry has made so steady progress that there are now 146 match factories producing the annual amount of 20 million grosses so that a trade union has been organized to control the annual output of matches. During the Great War, which caused the European commodities to withdraw from

the Asiatic market, the Japanese products took their place and Japan's annual exports of matches reached 35 million yen, though they showed a gradual falling-off till in 1934 our production of matches amounted to 11 million yen. The following figures will show Japan's production of matches, 1929-1933:

Products of matches

Year	Matches		Matche-box	Match-sticks
	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
1929	21,607,683 gr	8,815,155¥	1,368,616	1,220,140¥
1930	16,722,553	6,999,504	695,765	600,047
1931	13,535,353	6,236,440	457,067	701,334
1932	18,234,683	6,920,542	764,905	613,939
1933	20,711,239	8,062,565	1,169,029	710,525
1934	20,597,615	10,133,567	550,947	616,915

Our match exports, which recorded no less than eight million yen in 1927, dwindled gradually off to 46,049 cwts valued at ¥938,434, or a little over ten per cent, in 1932. They improved a little in the following year, amounting to 161,774 cwts or ¥3,248,599, in value with an increase of

115,726 cwts or ¥2,310,165 1932, still going up to 178,092 cwts in quantity but falling to ¥2,928,558 in value in 1934, though in 1935 her exports amounted to 201,211 cwts and ¥3,209,449 with an increase of 23,119 cwts valued at ¥380,891 over those of 1934, as shown below:—

Countries	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	1,376 cwts	19,713	2,284 cwts	38,295¥
Kwantung Province	7,660	111,678	4,062	69,306
China	189	4,980	110	3,034
Hongkong	113,334	1,565,517	69,335	954,794
British India	4,661	105,139	4,353	82,368

Matches

Straits Settlements	29,360	501,085	27,692	401,718
Dutch Indies	2,942	60,267	5,515	110,483
Philippine Is	4,049	88,682	3,936	111,942
African countries	15,105	300,728	4,871	90,460
Others	22,535	451,660	55,934	1,066,184
Total	201,211	3,209,449	178,092	2,928,558

Hongkong, which was way down in order in 1932, was the second largest buyer in 1933, by importing 10,683 cwts of ¥154,988, which mean a prodigious increase of 9,768 cwts or 115% in quantity over, and of ¥142,147 or twelve times as much in value as, 915 cwts valued at ¥12,841 for 1932, and in 1934 she was the first largest market for our matches, importing 69,335 cwts valued at ¥954,794, with an increase of 58,652 cwts in quantity and ¥759,796 in value over those of 1933. In 1935 she took our matches to the amount of 113,334 cwts valued at ¥1,565,517. The Straits Settlements, the largest buyer of Japanese matches for 1931, fell behind Hongkong in 1934, taking 27,692 cwts or ¥401,718 against 13,884 cwts or ¥234,615, with an increase of 13,808 and ¥167,103, respectively. The Straits Settlements was the second largest buyer of our matches in 1935, when she imported 29,360 cwts valued at ¥501,085 with an increase of 1668 cwts

in quantity and ¥99,367 in value over those of 1934. The African countries showed an improvement of 10,234 cwts or ¥210,268 in 1935 over their imports in 1934.

British India was the sixth in 1934, but the fifth in 1935 in her imports of our matches. For many years Japan was the largest supplier of matches to India, exporting, for instance, 71% of Indian demands for matches in 1922 when Sweden shared no more than 25%. But Sweden made so rapid progress in her supply of matches to India that the order was reversed in 1926, Sweden then supplying 77% and Japan only 14% of the Indian demands for matches. During the period of five years, 1922-23 to 1926-27, the match imports from Japan decreased from ₹11,523,494 in value (71% of the total imports of India) to ₹1,057,873 (14%), while those from Sweden rose from ₹4,160,433 in value (25%) to ₹5,745,252 (77%) respectively.

India's Imports of Matches

	from Sweden	from Japan	from Others	Total (Unit: ₹1,000)
1922-23	4,160(25%)	11,523(71%)	402(4%)	16,086(100%)
1923-24	6,858(47%)	7,009(48%)	579(5%)	14,447(100%)
1924-25	3,933(44%)	4,077(46%)	760(10%)	8,770(100%)
1925-26	6,064(65%)	2,468(26%)	751(9%)	9,283(100%)
1926-27	5,745(77%)	1,057(14%)	577(9%)	7,380(100%)

The match industry, on the other hand, made great improvements in India in the meantime and she had thirty-nine match-

factories in 1934, filling most of the Indian demands, by producing 16 million grosses of matches in the year.

Woollen Goods

Japan had little woollen industry during the Shogunate régime, but as demands for woollen products increased after the Restoration of 1868, the Senju Woollen Factory was erected in 1876, for the purpose of meeting the growing demands for woollen fabrics. The Tokyo Seiju Kaisha, the predecessor of the Goto Keori Kaisha, was established in 1887 for supplying the army and the navy with woollen cloth and blankets. It was followed by the Nihon Flannel Company, which was founded in 1891. But generally speaking, the woollen industry was anything but lively, Japan depending more upon foreign imports than upon her own production. After the Chino-Japanese war, which broke out in 1894, however, Japan saw an all-round improvement in her industries and demands for woollen goods saw a rapid increase. But it was after the outbreak of the European war that Japan made an astounding progress in her manufacture and exportation of woollen goods. In 1935 Japan's production of woollen goods amounted to 29,110,977 kg valued at ¥111,818,433 against 29,988,970 kg valued at ¥77,479,456, with an increase of ¥34,338,977 in value but a fall of 9,872,993 kg in quantity.

As Japan produces little wool, she depends upon foreign supplies of wool, Australia being its largest supplier for her. Japan's imports of wool and its Australian supplies, 1930-1934, follow:—

Wool Imports of Japan

Year	Total imports	from Australia
1930	73,609,916 ¥	72,336,018 ¥
1931	86,145,716	83,295,123
1932	87,559,423	84,245,799

1933	164,191,832	156,513,509
1934	186,455,460	159,241,408
1935	191,760,871	182,007,020

But recently the Australian Government raised the import duties on Japanese commodities a great deal, and Japan took a retaliating measure against Australia.

Japan imported 5,923 thousand yards of woollen manufactures in 1912, but when her national production of woollen goods increased to over ten million yards in 1918, her imports went as low as two millions. In 1919, when Japan produced 19,728 thousand yards, her imports of woollen goods fell to 1,911 thousand yards. It is of great interest to note the contrast between the domestic products and imports of woollen goods of Japan.

Japan's Imports of Woollen Manufactures

Year	Imports (¥ 1,000)
1912	5,923
1914	7,615
1916	2,430
1918	2,901
1920	5,713
1922	14,600
1924	22,000
1926	9,479
1928	11,191
1930	4,406
1932	10,487
1933	7,212
1934	5,198
1935	6,578

Japan exported 303 thousand yards of woollen goods in 1912, which went up to 6,774 thousand yards in 1915 showing an increase of more than ten times as much as her exports for the preceding year, 1914. But the figure went down to 2,493 yards in 1917. For several years after 1920, her

Woollen Goods

exports were less than one million yards, though her imports for those years were over 1.5 millions, her home consumption of woollen goods showing no sign of falling off, but always going up in quantity.

Exports of Woollen Manufactures

Year	Exports (1,000 yards)
1912	303
1914	471
1916	2,492
1918	1,152
1920	615
1922	267
1924	540
1926	586
1928	1,834
1930	2,647
1932	4,481
1933	12,376
1934	29,848
1935	32,400

WOOLLEN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Woollen Exports in Value

Countries	1935	1934	1933
	¥	¥	¥
Manchukuo	1,396,631	1,539,845	1,360,545
Kwantung Province	8,726,342	8,281,087	5,944,272
China	3,043,475	2,975,250	1,687,321
British India	4,920,988	8,219,370	1,647,313
Dutch India	1,212,786	1,588,143	568,344
Egypt	2,278,397	2,834,816	284,247
Hawaii	32,777	42,000	35,171
Others	10,786,427	4,370,209	849,764
Total	32,400,823	29,848,720	12,376,977

Woollen Imports in Value

Countries	1935	1934	1933
	¥	¥	¥
Great Britain	6,536,347	5,041,515	6,833,691
France	49,710	27,534	51,546
Germany	130,085	105,401	297,206
Italy	1,943	2,394	7,475
U.S.A.	8,040	7,950	4,770
Others	27,074	14,006	17,914
Total	6,753,199	5,198,790	7,212,602

The Spinning Industry of Japan

The first spinning mill in Japan was founded by Lord Shimatsu of the Satsuma clan at Kagoshima in 1868 or about a century after the invention of the spinning machine in 1769. The second mill was operated by the same lord at Sakai, near Osaka, in 1872, and this was the forerunner of the present Kishiwada Spinning Mill. The third one, which was founded by Mampei Kashima at Taki-no-gawa, Tokyo, in the same year, was the first private concern of spinning in Japan. The mills gradually increasing in number, Japan had no less than forty-five mills in 1894, operating 530,074 spindles as shown in the following figures:—

Year	No of Companies	No of Spindles
1868	1	5,456
1870	1	5,456
1872	3	8,204
1874	3	8,204
1876	3	8,204
1878	3	8,204
1880	5	13,204
1882	13	28,204
1884	19	49,704
1886	22	71,604
1888	24	116,276
1890	30	277,895
1892	39	385,314
1894	45	530,074

The products of cotton yarn in Japan were 1,500 bales in 1868, and the amount was more than twice in 1880, being 3,246 bales, and more than ten times in 1886 being 15,881 bales, as much as the products for 1868, showing a steady increase year after year till Japan produced 292,400 bales of cotton yarn in 1894.

The Chino-Japanese war proved to be a great stimulus to all branches of industry in Japan, spinning not excepted, and during the subsequent decade Japan made strides in her spinning industry, the number of spindles increasing from 580,954 in 1895 to 1,349,074 or an increase of 132% in 1904 and the products of cotton yarn from 336,689 bales in 1895 to 695,212 bales in 1904, though the spinning mills, which rose from 47 in number in 1895 to 78 in 1899 and 79 in 1900, fell again to 49 in 1904. The following figures will show the progress that Japan made in her spinning industry during a period of 1895-1904:—

Year	No of Mills	No of Spindles	Products of Cotton Yarn
1895	47	580,945	336,689 bales
1896	61	757,196	401,614
1898	74	1,146,749	644,504
1900	79	1,135,111	645,432
1902	56	1,246,972	770,853
1904	49	1,349,074	695,212

The Russo-Japanese war broke out in 1904, and after the victory won over Russia in the following year, Japan found herself to be a world-power. During the decade subsequent to the war, the mills showed a falling tendency, the number dropping from 49 in 1905 to 36 in 1909, though it rose to 42 in 1914, but the number of spindles increased from 1,426,594 to 2,657,179 by 1,230,585 and the production of cotton yarn from 905,536 bales in 1905 to 1,666,181 bales in 1914, as seen below:—

Year	No of Mills	No of Spindles	Products of Cotton Yarn
1905	49	1,426,594	905,536 bales
1906	47	1,472,353	945,167

1908	36	1,795,879	878,570
1910	36	2,099,764	1,134,780
1912	41	2,176,748	1,352,209
1914	42	2,657,179	1,666,181

Ten years after the Russo-Japanese war, the Great War broke out in Europe and the European countries were too much engaged in their national defence to look after their industry, and their supply of commodities was cut off. Japan seized this opportunity of cultivating her foreign market and her commodities found their way into every corner of the world. The spinning companies increased from 41 in 1915 to 71 in 1932, falling to 69 in 1933, and 70 in 1934, while the spindles rose in number from 2,875,904 in 1916 to 9,125,264 in 1934.

The production of cotton yarn made a gradual increase to over three millions of bales in 1935, and on, as shown in the following figures:

Year	No of Companies	No of Spindles	Products of Cotton Yarn
1928	72	7,076,626	2,451,862
1929	70	7,644,840	2,792,586
1930	74	8,017,055	2,524,699
1931	72	8,336,740	2,567,133
1932	71	8,775,342	2,810,437
1933	69	9,486,736	3,099,856
1934	72	10,399,014	3,472,442
1935	74	10,857,844	3,560,832

Our imports of cotton yarn amounted in 1868 to 12,196 bales valued at ¥ 1,239,580, which gradually increasing year after year went up to 158,132 bales valued at ¥ 13,611,898 in 1878. By that year, 1878, however, Japan had made great improvement in her spinning industry, producing, as we have seen, over 31 thousand bales of cotton yarn and she was already exporting her products of cotton yarn. Hence our imports of cotton yarn were now decreasing, amounting

to no more than 53,143 bales valued at ¥ 7,977,365 in 1884 and to 1,792 bales valued at ¥ 343,290 in 1904. The Russo-Japanese war brought a little improvement on her import trade of cotton yarn, but by this time Japan could not only supply her own demands for cotton yarn, but a large quantity of her products was exported to China, the South Seas, and other Asiatic countries, her imports of cotton yarn being now anything but negligible.

It was in 1880 that Japan exported any appreciable amount of cotton yarn of her production. In that year, her exports amounted to 31 bales or ¥ 2,364, which went up to 11,796 bales or ¥ 955,529 in 1884. After the Russo-Japanese war, which broke out in 1904, demands for Japanese spinning grew so large that Japan exported 257,308 bales or ¥ 29,268,455 in 1904, 347,633 bales or ¥ 46,696,511 in 1910 and 468,763 bales or ¥ 73,089,977 in 1931. The European war accounts for the record amount reached in 1925 for the quantity of 575,891 bales and in 1918 for the value of ¥ 162,789,759. The following figures will show the development that Japan made in her exports of cotton yarn during 1904-1935:—

Exports of Cotton Yarn

Year	Total Exports in value	Exports to India in value
1904	29,268,455¥	—¥
1906	35,303,526	2,155
1908	20,723,904	4,511
1910	46,696,511	207,819
1912	56,634,702	327,561
1914	80,851,146	971,202
1916	80,906,495	3,239,314
1918	162,789,759	34,998,715
1920	154,981,805	30,252,515
1922	114,723,255	20,666,783
1924	109,610,952	35,954,637
1926	74,716,355	28,086,168

The Cotton Textiles

1928	25,894,905	9,181,071
1930	15,032,819	6,575,986
1932	21,546,681	14,343,099
1933	15,712,038	7,605,372
1934	23,484,585	11,111,917
1935	35,873,277	20,093,002

British India, which imported cotton yarn of Japanese production to the amount of ¥35,954,637 in 1924, showed a rapid fall from ¥28,086,168 in 1926 to ¥9,181,071 in 1928, with a gradual decrease year by year, till her imports of Japanese cotton yarn for 1933 were no more than 55,269 cwts or ¥7,605,327, though it rose to ¥11,111,917 in 1934 and to ¥20,093,002 in 1935.

It is to be noted that the decrease in the Indian importation of Japanese cotton yarn is chiefly accounted for by the progress that British India has made in her spinning industry, for she is now depending much upon her own production.

In 1934 Japan exported cotton yarn to the amount of 194,533 cwts valued at ¥23,484,585, which increased to 289,749 cwts valued ¥35,873,277, showing an increase of 52,904 cwts in quantity and ¥12,388,692 in value, the amounts of the exports, 1935, according to their destinations, being shown below:—

Countries	Exports of Cotton Yarn		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	50,826 cwts	4,627,877¥	36,189 cwts	3,631,549¥
Kwantung Province	6,111	539,847	5,221	513,146
China	1,257	198,751	971	175,360
Hongkong	10,555	943,729	1,059	132,677
British India	134,641	20,093,002	72,955	11,111,917
Dutch Indies	39,564	4,502,688	13,556	1,695,132
Philippine Is	7,527	717,396	3,254	339,804
Siam	7,565	968,031	1,448	274,075
Egypt	4,236	395,147	2,235	228,078
Australia	4,369	417,877	10,105	955,621
Others	23,098	2,468,932	47,540	4,427,226
Total	289,749	35,873,277	194,533	23,484,585

The Cotton Textiles

Japan has a long history of cotton manufacture, but being, strictly speaking, no cotton-growing country, she had to depend almost entirely upon the importation of foreign raw cotton, and her production, which was carried out chiefly as domestic work, was naturally limited in former days. As is the case with the spinning industry, cotton weaving made great progress after

the wars Japan fought against China and Russia, and also after the Great War. Our production of cotton fabrics since 1904 follows:—

Cotton Manufactures

Year	Quantity
1904	80,947,248 yds
1906	137,773,415
1908	177,443,839
1910	226,312,958

1912	342,584,684 yds
1914	454,901,674
1916	560,181,108
1918	656,935,420
1920	762,037,360
1922	869,326,652
1924	1,030,905,958
1926	1,277,726,954
1928	1,382,034,413
1930	1,388,423,325
1932	1,532,850,514
1933	1,673,880,702
1934	1,793,845,440
1935	1,843,470,714

Our production of cotton fabrics in 1934, as is seen above, amounted to 1,793,845,440 yards which increased to 1,843,470,714 yards in 1933, recording an increase of 49,625,274 yards.

Because the production of cotton textiles was chiefly domestic industry and naturally quite limited in early days, Japan imported more cotton goods than she exported as is clearly seen in the following figures showing her cotton imports and exports 1868-1888:—

Year	Imports of cotton	Exports of cotton
1868	2,542,980 ¥	6,450 ¥
1870	2,982,311	3,786
1872	4,888,031	1,659
1874	5,404,653	6,542
1876	4,908,151	10,629
1878	5,007,535	18,819
1880	5,523,014	33,644
1882	4,219,343	38,148
1884	2,488,172	104,943
1886	2,316,977	231,491
1888	4,591,986	153,594

While the cotton imports, which were over two million yen in 1868, showed little improvement during the twenty years after the Restoration of that year, the cotton exports, which amounted to no more than

¥6,450 or less than 0.4% of the imports, went on increasing year after year, by keeping pace with the improvement that Japan made in her cotton manufacture, and her exports for 1888 amounted to ¥153,594 or a little over 25 times as much as those for 1868, being about 3% of her cotton imports for that year, though the amount of the imports was not quite double the cotton imported twenty years before.

The cotton exports of Japan increased after the Russo-Japanese war, reaching the eleven-million level in 1906 and the order of the cotton exports and imports was reversed in 1909, when Japan exported seventeen millions of cotton goods or three million yen more than her imports. The following figures will show what great progress Japan made in her cotton exports, 1924-1935, when compared with those for 1868 given above, though her cotton imports decreased gradually and steadily:—

Year	Exports of cotton textiles	Imports of cotton textiles
1924	326,587,487 ¥	11,865,865 ¥
1925	432,580,421	10,306,788
1926	416,254,675	6,288,134
1927	383,836,636	7,237,130
1928	352,217,536	7,434,145
1929	412,706,729	8,574,578
1930	272,116,781	4,999,395
1931	198,751,572	4,375,435
1932	288,712,833	4,130,679
1933	383,215,392	2,954,205
1934	492,351,023	952,082
1935	495,097,082	1,158,645

For many years China was the largest market for the cotton textiles of Japanese manufacture and British India was next only to her. But there was then a great difference between these two countries in the amount of cotton goods they imported from Japan. In 1923, for instance, China

The Cotton Textiles

purchased over a hundred million yen of Japanese cotton textiles, while the Indian purchase amounted to no more than thirty-six millions or 35% of the Chinese imports, and in the following year China took a hundred and thirty-seven million yen against forty-six million that British India imported from Japan. But the Indian importation of Japanese cotton showed a gradual increase, while the international dispute of China and Japan so affected our cotton trade with China that British India became the largest buyer of Japanese cotton in 1931, though in that year their cotton imports of Japanese make were much smaller both in quantity and in value than in some of the previous years, British India taking 49,866 thousand yen against 43,073 thousand that China imported from Japan.

In 1935, British India purchased 85,180 thousands while China imported 11,911 thousands, or little more than 12% of the Indian imports.

Cotton Exports to China & British India

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

Year	To China Value	To British India Value
1923	100,292	36,546
1924	137,920	46,916
1925	194,012	70,394
1926	180,076	70,346
1927	123,360	85,781
1928	158,497	70,185
1929	150,115	109,138
1930	86,914	61,216
1931	43,073	49,866
1932	37,158	80,653
1933	25,604	71,163
1934	13,029	66,814
1935	11,911	85,180

Japan's Cotton Exports to British India

Year	Grey		Bleached		Others	
	Quantity, 1,000 sq. yds	Value ¥	Quantity 1,000 sq. yds	Value ¥	Quantity 1,000 sq. yds	Value ¥
1932	314,824	34,654,250	143,093	18,653,477	186,768	27,345,913
1933	194,830	25,884,636	107,435	16,899,225	149,340	28,649,241
1934	218,986	30,393,263	59,192	10,103,941	132,375	26,317,454
1935	313,519	41,561,542	69,687	11,359,900	172,999	32,260,655

For comparison, we give the Indian imports of Japanese cotton manufactures

as reported by the Government of British India:—

Indian Imports of Japanese Cotton Manufactures

Kind	1935		1934		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Plain Grey	189,532,048 yds	23,583,317 ₹	152,212,154 yds	19,620,463 ₹	112,531,144 yds	13,909,081 ₹
Bordered grey	56,532,822	6,416,829	41,540,902	4,715,454	29,094,740	3,100,707
White	58,254,294	8,393,247	40,261,974	6,453,387	75,177,481	9,587,704
Printed	150,257,077	18,145,010	101,657,000	13,734,218	83,751,803	10,215,009
Dyed	20,398,648	2,888,422	18,479,483	2,951,053	24,912,995	3,616,978
Woven coloured	20,769,956	4,098,783	19,622,487	4,483,897	15,381,585	2,697,974
Total	505,744,845	63,525,608	373,774,000	51,958,472	340,849,848	43,127,453

It may not be out of the place here to say a few words in connection with the

tariff walls that British India builds up year after year against the cotton manu-

factures of Japan, which the Indians call "the flood of Japanese goods." British India produces five or six million bales of raw cotton, nearly a half of which is exported, and recently she made great progress in her cotton industry. The world-wide depression of business came on and the Yen showed an abnormal drop, so that the Japanese cotton goods "flooded" into British India, as an Indian leader puts it, till the Indian Government adopted the policy of building the tariff walls against the Japanese imports. The following table is enough to show what a drastic measure the Indian Government took in order to bar the way against the Japanese cotton manufactures:—

Changes of Indian Import Tariff on Cotton Yarn and Cloth, 1862-1932

Year	Cotton Cloth	Cotton Yarn
1862-1882	5% ad val	3.5% ad val
1882-1894	Free	Free
1894-1896	5% ad val	5% ad val
1896-1917	3.5% ad val	Free
1917-1921	7.5% ad val	7.5% ad val
1921-1922	11% ad val	Free
1922-1927	" "	5% ad val
1927-1930	" "	(1) 5% ad val on yarns more than 30 annas per lb (2) 15 annas per lb on yarns more than 30 annas per lb
1930, April	Of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	15% ad val " "
	Grey	15% ad val or 3.5 annas per lb
	Not of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	20% ad val " "
	Grey	20% ad val or 3.5 annas per lb
1931, April	Of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	20% ad val " "
	Grey	20% ad val or 3.5 annas per lb
	Not of British manufacture	

	Cotton in general	25% ad val " "
	Grey	25% ad val or 3.5 annas per lb
1931, Sept.	Of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	25% ad val
	Grey	25% ad val or 4.375 annas per lb
		(1) 6.25% ad val on yarns more than 30 annas per lb
		(2) 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ annas per lb on yarns more than 30 annas per lb
	Not of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	31.25% ad val " "
	Grey	31.25% ad val or 4.375 annas per lb
1932, August	Of British manufacture	
	Cotton in general	25% ad val " "
	Grey	25% ad val or 4.375 annas per lb
	Not of British manufacture	
	Ordinary cotton	50% ad val " "
	Grey	50% ad val or 5.25 annas per lb

The Indian Government introduced the anti-dumping bill into the Legislative Assembly on Apr. 9th, 1933, in order to empower the Viceroy to levy special import duties, without parliamentary approval, on goods imported at prices so low as to hinder the progress of the Indian industry. Its real object, however, was said to be to bar the way of the Japanese cotton goods by raising the import duties on them. On April 10th, the same year, the British Government notified the Japanese Government of the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, which provided that articles produced in Japan, when imported to British India, should be assessed with the lowest duty as levied on similar products of any other foreign countries, and the treaty was to lose its force on Oct. 10th, 1933, as it was to continue in force for six months after such

a notice was served from one party to the other. On June 6th, the Indian Government raised the import duties on cotton piece-goods of non-British manufacture from 50% ad val to 75% ad val all of a sudden without any previous notice. This was something which was not at all expected on the part of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, which passed a resolution on July 13th to boycott Indian cotton. The resolution was received with a sort of laughter in India, for the Indians thought that Japan could never go along without importing Indian raw cotton. But the members of the association were so firmly united in their resolution against Indian raw cotton, that the Indian cotton-growers beginning to suffer considerably with the suspended demands for Indian raw cotton, the Indo-Japanese Commercial Conference was held

in September at Simla and later at Delhi to discuss the cotton trade between India and Japan. After three months of negotiations, an agreement was arrived at between the Indian and Japanese delegates with the result that the rate of import duties on Japanese cotton goods was reduced from 75% ad val to 50% ad val. The old Commercial Treaty between India and Japan was abrogated on Nov. 10th, 1933, after the extension of time for one month, and the new treaty was signed at London on July 12, 1934, and sanctioned Sept. 12, to be in force for three years.

At the time when the present Directory is in the press, another conference is going on between India and Japan to discuss the advisability of revising the Commercial Treaty, which will terminate at the end of March, 1937.

Raw Silk and Silk Manufactures

Silk occupies such an important position in Japan's export trade as well as her domestic industry that, according to the official report of the country, her silk exports, including raw silk and silk fabrics, totalled ¥464,476,662 including raw silk ¥387,032,274 and silk tissues ¥77,444,346 in 1935 covering 18% of her total exports of ¥2,499,073,045 for that year.

Sericulture, which is as old as the history of Japan, was exclusively carried on as a domestic industry before the Restoration of 1868, but it was after the war Japan was engaged in against China in 1894-95 that raw silk was manufactured in any large quantities as a national industry. What a great stimulant the war proved to be to the silk

industry of Japan is clearly seen from the fact that the annual production of raw silk made so remarkable a progress after the war that the average output of raw silk was 8,304,007 lbs for 1899 to 1903 against 3,616,000 lbs for 188-1893. Still greater progress was witnessed about the time of the European war, for the production of raw silk increased from 22,782,000 lbs for 1913, the year before the war, to 43,120,000 lbs for 1920, an increase of no less than 20,338,000 lbs during the period of eight years.

Our products of raw silk amounted to 11,629,277 kan (kan=8,28 lbs) valued at ¥499,767,191 in 1935, with an increase of ¥101,398,029 in value but a fall of 435,537

Raw Silk and Silk Manufactures

kan in quantity:

1934	12,064,814	398,369,162
1935	11,629,277	499,767,191

Products of Raw Silk		
Year	Quantity	Value
1930	11,365,026 kan	536,663,848 ¥
1931	11,682,814	427,690,988
1932	11,090,711	454,457,836
1933	11,242,816	497,740,808

Japan's silk manufactures amounted to ¥349,935,708 in total in 1935, against ¥341,101,065 in 1934, showing an increase of ¥8,834,459, their amounts by different kinds, 1930-35, shown below:—

Output of Silk Manufactures				
Year	Broad width	Narrow width	Special	Total
1930	102,591,449 ¥	215,693,167 ¥	8,530,606 ¥	326,815,222 ¥
1931	93,728,515	219,320,724	10,194,342	323,243,561
1932	98,850,015	204,180,741	10,831,837	313,862,492
1933	122,174,975	188,844,108	11,760,982	322,780,065
1934	120,187,111	208,226,916	12,687,222	341,101,249
1935	113,958,678	222,751,855	13,145,175	349,935,708

Our exports of raw silk in 1934 amounted to 505,998 cwts valued at ¥286,793,875, which rose to 555,156 cwts valued at ¥387,032,274 showing an increase of 48,157 cwts in quantity, and 100,238,399 in value. Our raw silk exports, 1930-1935, follow:

Year	Quantity	Value
1930	469,896 cwts	416,646,814 ¥

1931	555,925	355,393,765
1932	546,590	382,366,442
1933	483,276	390,901,086
1934	505,999	236,793,875
1935	553,156	387,032,274

Our raw silk exports, 1934 and 1935, were distributed to the following countries:—

Countries	Raw Silk Exports		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
British India	13,632 cwts	5,533,509 ¥	4,067 cwts	1,789,033 ¥
Great British	28,433	21,450,666	22,878	14,237,056
France	34,792	23,764,853	36,574	20,333,890
Italy	165	130,073	1,571	997,579
Switzerland	380	264,151	170	101,671
U. S. A.	466,576	328,910,792	425,914	239,568,115
Canada	120	70,480	757	411,267
Australia	5,081	4,232,566	5,523	4,017,105
Others	3,977	2,675,184	8,545	5,338,159
Total	553,156	387,032,274	505,999	286,793,875

The U.S.A. has been by far the largest buyer of Japanese raw silk for many years, taking nearly 90% every year of its total exports from Japan. Although the American share of the raw silk remained almost stationary in quantity, it showed a gradual falling off so far as its value is concerned,

dropping to almost one third in 1933 when compared with the amount for 1927, due chiefly to the low quotations of raw silk, as seen below. British India shared 13,632 cwts valued at ¥553,509 in 1935 showing of 9,065 cwts valued at ¥3,744,476 over there of 1934. For information, our exports

Artificial Silk Goods

of raw silk to the U.S.A. are shown below:—

Exports of raw silk to U.S.A.		
Year	Quantity	Value
1928	513,847 cwts	687,464,451 ¥
1929	555,895	755,377,518
1930	448,670	398,715,203
1931	536,664	342,479,370
1932	512,996	360,148,765
1933	437,419	355,805,924
1934	425,914	239,568,115
1935	466,576	328,910,792

The exports of silk fabrics were formerly classified together with those of artificial silk fabrics by the Finance Department, and it is hard to give the amount of silk fabrics separately. Our exports of silk and artificial silk goods amounted to ¥139,715,206 in 1927, and the figures fell to ¥100,710,235 in 1930 and further to ¥82,766,336 in 1931. Our silk fabrics were separated from artificial silk goods in the official report on trade for 1932, when the former amounted to ¥50,287,599, which increased to ¥63,544,723 in 1933, to ¥77,487,845 in 1934, and to ¥77,487,846 in 1935. Our silk goods exports, according to their destinations for 1934 and 1935, follow:—

Exports of Silk Manufactures		
Countries	1935	1934
Manchukuo	823,640 ¥	403,551 ¥
Kwantung Province	3,326,839	2,677,886
China	56,661	71,168
Hongkong	723,872	425,431

British India	18,074,169	20,086,957
Straits Settlements	3,105,294	3,395,924
Dutch Indies	1,362,179	1,014,261
French Indo-China	741,016	316,688
Philippine Is	163,539	135,376
Great Britain	12,062,684	10,587,970
France	1,665,978	2,373,472
Germany	867,777	706,211
Italy	500,166	438,604
Belgium	263,004	148,168
Netherland	1,447,428	686,820
U. S. A.	6,777,830	5,258,494
Canada	226,955	142,704
Argentine	1,310,442	1,369,330
Uruguay	589,666	649,310
Egypt	2,558,628	3,601,272
South African Federation	4,008,240	4,650,762
Australia	6,690,810	8,840,310
New Zealand	754,896	729,704
Others	9,342,637	8,777,473
Total	77,444,346	77,487,846

The above figures show that British India was the largest buyer of Japanese silk fabrics, importing ¥20,086,957 in 1934 and ¥18,074,169 in 1935, with a fall of ¥2,012,788. British India's imports of Japanese silk goods for 1928-1935 follow:—

Exports of silk fabrics to British India	
Year	Value
1928	17,073,538
1929	24,717,022
1930	16,781,513
1931	21,524,617
1932	10,402,579
1933	15,259,430
1934	20,086,957
1935	18,074,169

Artificial Silk Goods

Artificial Silk was commercially manufactured for the first time in France in 1891, and it came to Japan in 1902 or 1903. Soon a company was organized by Mr. Naokichi Kaneko for manufacturing celluloid and artificial silk at the capital of ¥3,000,000,

but with little success.

Prior to this, the Tokyo Leather Company had been studying the preparation of Viscose with the object of reducing the cost of artificial leather. When the company was merged into the Adzuma Kogyo Kaisha

in 1909, the chief engineer of the latter company, Mr. Seita Hisanuma by name, succeeded in the manufacture of artificial leather and further of artificial silk, and the Adzuma Kogyo Kaisha began the commercial manufacture of artificial silk in 1906. In 1918 the artificial silk section of the said firm became an independent firm under the title of the Imperial Silk Company at the capital of ¥1,000,000. It is now capitalized at ¥36,000,000. Many other silk manufacturing companies have since been organized.

In 1918, Japan had only one artificial silk firm, which produced a hundred thousand pounds, and the number of the firms gradually increased year after year till we had some twenty plants in 1935, where four thousand operatives were engaged in the manufacture of artificial silk amounting to no less than 200 million pounds.

Japan produced ¥97,286,709 of artificial silk manufactures in 1930. A little improvement was seen in the following year, when our manufactures increased by ¥8,485,825 to ¥104,772,534, which increased rapidly to ¥200,971,943 in 1934 in 1935, as shown below:—

Artificial Silk Manufactures	
Year	Value
1930	97,286,709¥
1931	104,772,534
1932	121,740,755
1933	150,019,194
1934	200,971,943

The imports of artificial silk in 1918 amounted to ¥77,086, which rose to ¥138,029. With ups and downs, our imports of artificial silk went up to 599,735 cwts valued at ¥1,619,116 in 1927, but they have since shown little improvement on account

of the great progress Japan has made in her artificial silk industry till we imported in 1935 only 50,748 cwts valued at ¥122,557, which became quite negligible in 1935:—

Imports of Artificial Silk		
Year	Quantity	Value
1928	192,572 cwts	456,982¥
1929	468,735	855,066
1930	639,410	942,065
1931	871,174	1,005,766
1932	280,935	408,016
1933	383,843	637,577
1934	50,748	122,557

It was in 1928 that, according to the official report, Japan produced any appreciable amount of artificial silk. In that year our exports amounted to 51,116 cwts in quantity and ¥113,692 in value. The figures went up to 116,096 cwts valued at ¥183,515 in the following year, 1929. The year 1930 saw the artificial silk exports advance to 2,404,272 cwts valued at ¥3,236,063, or 23 times and 18 times as much as those of the preceding year. A little drop was witnessed in 1931, when our exports were 1,931,619 cwts valued at ¥2,244,611, but they advanced by strides in the subsequent years, recording 5,558,706 cwts and ¥5,910,982 for 1932, 6,696,524 cwts and ¥9,483,169 for 1933 further to 116,792,508 cwts and ¥22,399,525 for 1934, and to 230,033 cwts valued at ¥22,852,554 in 1935 below:—

Exports of Artificial Silk		
Year	Quantity	Value
1928	511 cwts	113,692¥
1929	1,160	183,515
1930	24,042	3,236,963
1931	19,316	2,244,611
1932	55,587	5,910,982

Artificial Silk Goods

1933	669,650	9,483,169
1934	1,679,250	22,399,525
1935	230,033	22,852,554

According to the report of the Indian Government, Japan supplied British India with the negligible quantity of 70 lbs valued at ₹312 in 1926-27, out of the total Indian imports of artificial silk yarn for that year amounting to 5,776,097 lbs valued at ₹10,264,044, of which Italy, the then largest supplier of artificial silk yarn to British India, shared 3,843,179 lbs valued

at ₹9,415,052. In 1933-34, eight years later, however, Japan became the second largest supplier to British India of artificial silk yarn, her supply coming up to 1,798,903 lbs valued at ₹1,375,990, while Italy contributed 5,608,756 lbs valued at ₹4,780,504 to the total imports of artificial silk yarn amounting to 11,002,093 lbs valued at ₹9,256,545. In 1935-36 Japan still maintained her position as the 2nd largest supplier of artificial silk to British India:—

India's Imports of Artificial Silk

Year	Total Import		from Italy		from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1926-27	5,776,077 lbs	10,264,044 ₹	3,843,179 lbs	6,415,052 ₹	70 lbs	312 ₹
1927-28	7,509,569	14,920,738	3,431,879	9,623,510	—	—
1928-29	7,608,068	13,530,385	3,637,717	6,103,645	200	418
1929-30	7,353,006	9,910,593	3,482,784	4,585,655	180	442
1930-31	7,119,786	8,082,692	4,519,807	5,060,263	19,420	19,618
1931-32	7,962,546	8,224,621	3,899,354	4,129,374	436,045	439,725
1932-33	11,002,093	9,256,545	5,608,756	4,780,504	1,798,903	1,375,990
1933-34	9,808,919	8,198,660	4,286,717	3,757,432	2,542,319	2,001,695
1934-35	16,614,949	11,768,180	8,896,571	4,624,869	8,896,571	6,164,691
1935-36	14,911,162	8,363,310	9,956,840	2,389,200	9,956,846	5,306,550

The Indian demands for artificial silk yarn showed an increase in quantity from 5 million pounds to 16 million pounds in 1934-35, though a fall is seen to 14 million pounds in 1935-36. The Italian supply of artificial silk yarn went up from 3 million pounds in quantity to 9 million pounds, but fell from 6 million rupees to 2 million rupees in value in 1935-36, but the imports from Japan showed an increase of over 15,328 times in value eduring the same period of time.

In 1928 Japanese exports of artificial silk goods amounted to 13,030,570 square yards valued at ¥8,328,539. In the following year the amounts were three times as much, being 47,517,978 square yards and ¥27,163,

344, and in 1933 the quantity of the artificial silk goods exports reached 260 million square yards, though their value was no more than ¥77,365,655 on account of the abnormal fall of the Yen, but our exports of artificial silk goods amounted to ¥113,484,235, their quantity not available, for 1934 and to 424,192,996 sq yds valued at ¥128,260,226 for 1935, as shown below:—

Exports of Artificial Silk Goods

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	13,030,570 sq yds	8,328,539 ¥
1929	47,517,978	27,163,344
1930	89,632,385	34,929,381
1931	139,516,578	39,712,918
1932	241,564,281	60,539,196
1933	260,054,705	77,381,765
1934	—	113,484,235
1935	424,192,996	128,260,226

Artificial Silk Goods

The following table shows our exports of artificial silk goods by destinations which practically cover the whole world.

And their amount increased from ¥60,539,940 in 1932 to no less than ¥113,484,235 in 1934, and to ¥128,260,226 in 1935.

Exports of Artificial Silk Manufactures

Countries	1935	1934	1933
Manchukuo	825,306	736,022	553,269
Kwantung Province	11,157,820	7,532,185	2,372,780
China	52,657	72,853	64,826
Hongkong	4,339,441	929,750	440,654
British India	22,454,599	22,422,061	17,653,598
Straits Settlements	1,844,125	3,542,188	3,294,003
Dutch Indies	12,683,936	13,067,927	14,972,845
French Cochín-China	21,950	1,137	140,184
Philippine Is	4,950,701	1,956,095	970,562
Siam	3,768,391	2,338,921	850,060
Netherland	237,037	190,369	422,980
Great Britain	717,494	961,240	1,106,379
France	430,239	367,635	248,025
Germany	45,652	25,100	19,275
Italy	63,387	13,866	36,883
U. S. A.	263,903	281,569	472,979
Canada	132,735	157,666	143,638
Argentine	280,427	43,888	45,997
Uruguay	3,909,089	3,688,087	916,576
Egypt	5,448,996	8,076,179	4,328,208
South African Federation	5,149,000	6,249,541	3,873,000
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	764,932	607,340	—
Mozambique	621,987	876,105	—
Australia	22,806,099	16,936,930	9,135,530
New Zealand	2,681,859	1,480,455	808,341
Others	23,208,464	24,991,861	15,784,113
Total	128,260,226	113,484,235	77,381,765

In 1928, when Japan's total exports of artificial silk goods amounted to 13,030,570 square yards valued at ¥8,328,539, British India was the third largest buyer importing 1,845,414 square yards valued at ¥1,318,542, a little over 10% in quantity as well as in value of the total exports of Japanese artificial silk goods. But British India, making rapid increases after that year, was the largest importer of our artificial silk goods in 1933, taking 62,006,751 square yards valued at ¥17,653,598 and her

imports in 1935 being 75,141,794 valued at ¥22,455,599 in 1935.

Artificial silk goods exported to British India

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	1,845,414 sq yds	1,318,542 ¥
1929	11,226,105	6,453,687
1930	27,110,767	10,526,844
1931	61,354,039	16,530,195
1932	92,571,888	22,553,923
1933	62,006,751	17,653,598
1934	—	22,422,061
1935	75,141,794	22,454,599

Hosiery Goods

The Indian duty on artificial silk imports was not very heavy up to 1933, though the Imperial preference of 10% was allowed in favour of commodities of British make as a result of the Ottawa Conference in 1932. In March, that year, the duty on artificial silk was raised to 50% or 4 annas per sq yd, whichever higher, while that on artificial silk mixture was 34 $\frac{1}{8}$ %. Consequently, some kinds of artificial silk fell off in quantity and value, while its mixtures increased in large quantities, till the duty on them was

revised in December, 1933, as a result of which Japanese imports of artificial silk goods decreased a great deal. In April, 1934, the Indian tariff was again revised, and this time a specific duty was levied on artificial silk. When converted into ad valorem, the new duty would mean 200% in the case of some artificial silk goods. Another conference being now held between India and Japan, it is hoped that the tariff duty will be reduced for the mutual benefit of both countries.

Hosiery Goods

In 1929 Japan's output of hosiery goods amounted to 65,979 thousand yen including cotton, woollen, silk and other kinds of hosiery. This figure fell to 61,602 thousand in 1930 and further both in 1931 and in

1932, but our hosiery industry made sudden progress as is fully seen in the following figures showing our production of hosiery goods in 1934 and 1935:—

Output of Hosiery Goods, 1934 & 1935

	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Shirts & trousers				
Cotton	3,766,055 doz	14,166,311 ¥	3,379,547 doz	12,019,318 ¥
Woollen	540,346	8,434,270	887,109	9,411,963
Others	581,711	3,002,963	619,426	2,276,140
Total	4,888,112	25,603,544	4,886,082	23,707,421
Stockings & socks				
Cotton	5,966,558 doz	8,896,652 ¥	5,290,902	7,417,056
Silk	169,752	1,697,959	151,547	1,290,575
Woollen	1,413,753	4,454,946	885,688	2,912,899
Others	1,253,616	2,767,705	1,423,085	2,675,038
Total	8,803,679	17,817,262	7,751,222	14,295,568
Gloves				
Cotton	1,808,198 doz	1,815,931 ¥	1,412,257	1,479,614
Silk	1,150	11,500	1,876	19,480
Woollen	327,966	694,660	343,254	782,178
Others	31,650	156,135	26,627	54,754
Total	2,168,964	2,678,226	1,784,014	2,336,026
Drawers				
Cotton	459,584	1,123,838	564,356	1,218,818
Woollen	27,493	159,738	45,656	225,480
Others	—	1,283,576	14,100	110,995
Total	523,077	—	624,112	1,555,293

Hosiery Goods

Others				
Cotton	—	1,440,808 ¥	—	2,072,708 ¥
Wollen	—	662,242	—	4,940,300
Others	—	15,117,827	—	1,497,502
Total	—	59,115,185	—	8,510,510
Grand Total	15,045,430	101,009,493	1,638,332	55,893,118

Japan's exports of hosiery goods have been on the increase year after year. In 1927 they amounted to 9,574,914 dozen valued at ¥29,057,131, which rose to 11,399,563 dozen valued at ¥36,711,473 in 1928 and to 12,327,555 dozen valued at ¥36,711,473 in 1909. The quantity increased further to 12,911,793 dozen in 1930, though the exports showed a slight fall in value, being ¥30,461,969. The year 1931 saw a slight decrease both in quantity and

value, the figures standing at 10,575,483 dozen for the former and ¥21,175,927 for the latter. An improvement was witnessed, however, in 1932, when our exports of hosiery goods amounted to 13,721,012 dozen in quantity and ¥26,935,379 in value, to go on increasing to 18,017,298 dozen valued at ¥47,617,692 in 1934 and 19,763,254 dozen valued at ¥50,266,329 in 1935, the following figures showing our hosiery exports for 1934 and 1935:—

Countries	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	348,813 doz	1,033,574 ¥	299,376 doz	899,271 ¥
Kwantung Province	378,264	1,300,208	300,674	1,014,338
China	51,150	154,673	61,091	165,799
Hongkong	237,154	633,737	165,795	467,639
British India	3,192,692	7,509,677	3,397,513	8,349,831
Straits Settlements	533,294	1,441,391	443,448	1,320,814
Dutch Indies	1,825,857	4,118,158	1,786,457	4,338,926
Philippine Is	1,946,528	4,733,725	1,502,722	3,631,829
Great Britain	2,665,144	7,344,886	2,470,983	7,672,383
France	19,355	71,138	13,480	44,561
U. S. A.	1,754,611	3,871,016	820,720	1,514,121
Egypt	776,865	1,698,092	1,228,289	3,029,540
South African Federation	564,826	1,700,667	525,987	1,884,181
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	325,311	1,010,847	188,432	585,422
Mozambique	436,308	1,122,848	257,752	756,278
Australia	15,240	36,429	6,668	20,301
Others	4,691,842	12,485,263	4,556,927	12,122,458
Total	19,763,254	50,266,329	18,026,314	47,817,692

British India, which was the largest buyer of Japan's hosiery goods, imported 3,192,692 dozen valued at ¥7,509,677 in 1935 against 3,397,513 dozen valued at ¥8,349,831, showing a fall of 204,821 dozen in quantity and ¥840,154 in value. The following figures will show our hosiery exports to

British India, 1928-1935:

Japanese Hosiery Goods exported to British India		
Year	Quantity	Value
1928	3,733,295 doz	10,641,567 ¥
1929	3,203,760	9,928,721
1930	3,203,760	7,848,919
1931	1,884,458	3,901,436

Caps, Hats and Bonnets

1932	3,510,766	6,698,774
1933	4,383,619	9,628,402
1934	3,397,513	8,349,831
1935	3,192,692	7,509,677

Indian Imports of Hosiery

Year	Total imports	Japanese manufactures
1929-30	14,370,062₹	12,334,967₹
1930-31	8,780,251	7,851,337
1631-32	4,813,443	4,158,674
1932-33	6,740,965	6,122,693
1933-34	7,722,476	7,250,697
1934-35	5,779,445	5,352,841
1935-36	5,006,876	4,611,820

According to the official report of the Indian Government, hosiery imports of Japanese make occupy more than 90% of the Indian imports of hosiery goods, as seen in the following figures:

Japan's Hosiery Exports by kinds, 1934 & 1935

Item	1935		1934	
	Quantity doz	Value ₹	Quantity doz	Value ₹
Undershirts & drawers (Cotton knit) (for exercises)	363,389	1,454,059	10,111,121	31,843,711
" (") (Other)	10,568,703	31,526,102		
" (Cotton crape)	129,320	327,619	174,703	489,411
" (Other cotton tissues) (for exercises)	129,748	488,804	—	—
" (Cotton knit) (Other)	850,946	4,714,006	—	—
" (Silk)	16,418	331,479	69,879	941,200
" (Artificial silk)	171,453	1,154,570	—	—
" (Wool including cotton mixture)	239,664	2,651,678	—	—
" (Other)	10,898	71,923	1,080,298	6,938,690
Gloves, knit (Cotton)	614,953	1,234,671	602,966	1,337,100
" Wool including cotton mixtures)	927,903	2,934,486		
" (Other)	36,110	96,252		
Socks & Stockings, knit (Silk)	84,419	1,015,797	184,100	1,263,964
" (Artificial silk)	461,501	933,429	6,441,037	11,063,661
" (Cotton) (For exercises)	27,677	48,145		
" (") (Other)	5,841,951	8,628,222		
" Wool (Including cotton mixture) (For exercises)	2,663	15,421		
" (") (") (Other)	217,811	703,629		
" (Other)	2,833	6,212		

Caps, Hats and Bonnets

The general condition of Japan's headgear industry can be seen from the following figures giving the output of caps, hats and bonnets for 1924-1934:—

Output of Caps, Hats and Bonnets

Year	Felt	Cloth, Serge etc.	Imitation Panama	Straw	Hemp	Others	Total
	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	
1928	7,299,759₹	2,060,496₹	1,117,640₹	2,156,109	—₹	464,280₹	13,098,257₹
1929	7,214,908	665,806	397,654	2,170,655	58,723	3,024,531	13,797,987
1930	6,118,884	453,808	275,011	1,868,618	169,857	1,518,224	10,493,630
1931	4,321,517	1,230,537	255,701	1,899,058	69,698	574,792	8,359,062
1932	6,304,867	502,581	344,522	1,600,441	129,353	1,202,502	10,123,549
1933	10,399,881	623,368	585,020	1,551,282	74,425	1,361,010	14,595,006
1934	9,083,350	2,587,767	694,387	1,681,912	42,216	3,840,349	17,929,981

Caps, Hats and Bonnets

The total output of caps, hats and bonnets, which amounted to ¥11,294,870 in 1921, made little progress, during the ten years, for it was ¥10,123,549 in 1932 and ¥14,595,006 in 1933, ¥17,929,981 in 1934. Felt hats cover more than half the total production, amounting to ¥9,083,350 against the total of ¥14,929,981 in 1934. Next in value come straw hats, which amounted to ¥1,551,282 in 1933 and ¥1,681,912 in 1934.

Our headgear trade must be said to have made little progress during the recent years, for Japanese exports of headgears, which amounted to 1,481,055 dozen valued at ¥12,194,400 in 1928, showed no more

increase than 2,427,963 dozen in quantity and ¥4,089,953 in value in 1935:—

Exports of Headgears

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	1,481,055 doz	12,194,400 ¥
1929	2,094,733	18,129,379
1930	1,590,924	9,364,267
1931	2,217,649	10,530,911
1932	2,203,195	7,713,090
1933	3,352,706	13,926,943
1934	3,765,011	17,860,375
1935	3,909,018	16,284,354

The exports of Japanese caps, hats and bonnets, which amounted to 3,909,018 dozen in quantity and ¥16,284,354 in value, in 1935, were distributed as shown below:—

Countries	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	189,027 doz	935,260 ¥	150,686 doz	803,120 ¥
Kwantung Province	95,429	562,274	78,617	505,369
China	136,697	721,648	155,130	967,819
Hongkong	47,643	228,379	62,584	257,677
British India	552,537	1,338,477	551,787	1,586,952
Straits Settlement	61,748	272,128	76,504	384,191
Dutch Indies	344,325	866,504	335,234	903,265
Siam	148,012	533,647	112,215	407,187
Great Britain	340,919	974,865	266,431	929,047
U. S. A.	792,962	3,506,707	836,272	4,521,492
Argentina	8,050	94,017	5,399	63,560
Federation of South Africa	152,065	533,309	63,903	217,273
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	37,943	199,666	42,017	299,299
Mozambique	55,948	227,801	23,070	126,544
Australia	51,103	228,561	65,915	315,272
Other	904,610	5,061,295	939,247	5,572,308
Total	3,909,018	16,284,354	3,765,011	17,860,375

The U.S.A., which for a long time enjoyed the position of the largest buyer of Japanese caps and hats, imported 792,962 dozen valued at ¥3,506,707 in 1935 against 835,272 dozen valued ¥4,521,492 in 1934, showing fall of 43,310 dozen in quantity and ¥1,014,785 in value. British India, our second largest purchaser of headdresses, in

1934 fell behind Great Britain by importing 334,325 dozen valued at ¥866,504 in 1935 against 335,234 dozen valued at ¥407,187. The following figures show our headgear trade with British India, 1928–1935:—

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	313,921 doz	634,601 ¥
1929	285,556	628,541

Buttons

1930	238,028	506,879
1931	278,378	497,444
1932	474,664	898,829
1933	548,825	1,181,190
1934	551,787	1,586,952
1935	552,537	1,338,477

our trade in general, our trade with British India has made a steady progress, for as is seen above, our headdress exports to British India became a little over than two times in 1935 as much as in 1928.

Unlike our headdress industry, but like

Buttons

Japan produced buttons of different kinds in 1921 to the amount of ¥3,179,984, including metal, shell, ivory-nut and bone buttons. It may be said with propriety that Japan has made little progress during the last ten years, so far as the button industry is concerned, for it has since kept

the 3-million level, our output in 1932 being ¥3,767,267, which decreased in 1934 to ¥3,441,597, inclusive of shells ¥2,170,257, ivory nuts ¥868,488, bone ¥257,125 and others ¥144,727, as is shown in detail in the following figures of Japanese button products, 1921-1934:—

Year	Metal	Shell	Ivory nut	Bone	Others	Total
1921	577,435¥	2,004,940¥	252,700¥	344,909¥	—¥	3,179,984¥
1923	259,676	1,496,992	489,600	370,710	—	2,616,908
1925	366,651	2,731,193	93,600	463,231	—	3,654,675
1927	540,853	2,314,324	139,501	169,487	—	3,164,165
1929	820,879	3,941,094	243,242	70,653	312,712	5,388,580
1930	633,551	1,900,040	156,997	107,172	303,001	3,100,761
1931	501,282	2,306,576	146,862	90,808	286,064	3,331,612
1932	907,564	2,213,666	310,191	126,356	209,490	3,767,267
1933	—	2,313,621	635,115	113,674	696,368	3,757,778
1934	—	2,170,257	869,488	257,125	144,727	3,441,597

Our exports of buttons amounted to ¥10,141,523 in 1935 or an increase of ¥493,474 over those of 1934 when Japan exported ¥9,648,049, as shown below:—

Kind	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metal	975,397 gr	448,531 ¥	604,742 gr	285,472 ¥
Shell	19,052,148	6,473,963	19,977,458	6,685,671
Bone	2,036,283	600,193	1,957,321	597,019
Grass	952,053	272,345	—	—
Ivory Nut	4,291,688	1,656,866	—	—
Other	3,701,270	689,622	—	2,079,887
Total	31,008,839	10,141,523	—	9,648,049

While in 1933 the shell buttons covered over 75% in value of our total button exports, the others being less than 25%, the percentage of the former for 1935 was no more than 62%. Our button exports for 1934 and 1935 were shared by the countries of their destination, as shown in the following figures:—

Buttons

Countries	1935 Value	1934 Value
Manchukuo	255,269¥	227,196¥
Kwantung Province	151,598	99,138
China	393,253	435,066
British India	1,261,971	1,303,320
Dutch Indies	431,508	413,182
Great Britain	1,623,747	1,796,105
France	144,109	288,201
Germany	296,841	370,982
Belgium	301,899	214,075
Netherlands	489,720	391,990
Spain	578,281	473,210
U.S.A.	299,841	214,692
Canada	64,258	122,028
Argentine	479,267	487,854
Brazil	192,228	183,981
Egypt	119,851	104,058
Australia	521,189	366,532
Others	2,536,692	2,156,439
Total	10,141,523	9,648,049

Great Britain, the largest purchaser of Japan's buttons, imported ¥1,623,717 in 1935 against ¥1,796,105 in 1934, with a decrease of ¥172,388. British India, the second purchaser ¥1,261,971 worth of buttons from Japan in 1935, as against ¥1,303,320. British India imported ¥712,796 of buttons from Japan in 1927 but the figure fell to ¥610,657 in 1928, to ¥545,572 in 1929, to ¥412,953 in 1930

and to ¥319,374, or little over 40% of her imports in 1927. The trade improved a great deal in 1932, India importing 639 thousand yen of our buttons. In 1933 the Indian imports of our buttons were little better, showing an increase of 4,136 over those of 1932, but the year 1934 saw the trade to increase to ¥1,303,320, only to fall to ¥1,261,971 in 1935, as shown below:

Year	Value
1929	545,572¥
1930	412,953
1931	419,373
1932	635,793
1933	639,529
1934	1,303,320
1935	1,261,971

With these exports of buttons, Japan imported ¥471,608 worth of buttons in 1927, which increased to ¥600,324 in 1928 and further to ¥651,060 in 1929. The imports began to decrease in 1930 and Japan imported ¥285,428 in 1933 or 32% less than her button imports of ¥414,616 for 1932, those of 1934 being still less, namely, ¥264,002, though 1935 saw an increase of ¥38,900 in our button imports over those of 1934.

Paper and Paperboard

According to the authentic history of Japan, Priest Doncho brought paper from Koma, a part of Korea, to Japan for the first time during the reign (593-658) of the Empress Suiko, though Japan had a rough kind of paper of her invention before. Prince Shotoku is said to have helped the development of Japan's paper industry.

In the "Engi-shiki," issued during the reign of the Emperor Daigo, (898-930), four

kinds of paper, including hemp and "gampi" (rice-paper) are mentioned.

During the Tokugawa Shogunate, there were several paper-making centers in Japan such as Tosa, Echigo and Mino. But it was in the early years of the Meiji era (1868-1912) that paper-making was established on a modern scale. The Yukosha Mill was founded by Marquis Asano, an old-time lord, at Tokyo in 1872, for the

purpose of manufacturing paper in a foreign style, though this Mill was later on merged into the Oji Paper Mill, which was established at Oji, Tokyo, by the combined interests of several commercial firms. This was soon followed by several other mills both in Tokyo and in local provinces, including such as founded at Kobe, Mita, Umedzu, etc.

The Chino-Japanese war considerably increased the national demand for paper and the annual production of Japanese writing-paper showed such a rapid increase that it rose from 3 million pounds in quantity and 4.8 million yen in value, in the year preceding the war, to more than 4.5 million pounds and 50 million yen in 1919. But the real expansion of the paper industry in Japan was witnessed after the acquisition by Japan of half the island of Saghalien, or Karafuto, as the island is called in the Japanese language, upon the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, because the island is exceedingly rich in materials for paper-making. While there were 19 mills with the paid-up capital of 8 million yen at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, the number of the mills increased to 26, with the capital of 21 million yen, in 1908. The

following figures will show the development of paper-making, 1924-1935:—

Year	Products & Sales of Paper	
	Manufacture	Sales
1924	817,383,324 lbs	804,809,793 lbs
1925	931,772,930	398,602,137
1926	1,074,647,798	1,039,408,323
1927	1,151,515,013	1,131,568,527
1928	1,305,754,720	1,292,597,670
1929	1,418,187,277	1,379,231,403
1930	1,367,534,290	1,347,188,299
1931	1,330,584,151	1,329,585,442
1932	1,311,315,210	1,414,767,881
1933	1,444,104,928	1,468,579,709
1934	1,591,474,908	1,605,884,952
1935	1,719,637,490	1,680,670,099

Our production of paper amounted to 1,719,637,490 lbs in 1935 against 1,591,474,908 lbs in 1933, showing an increase of 128,162,510 lbs while the sales of paper were 1,680,670,099 lbs in 1935 against 1,605,884,652 lbs in 1934. with the increase of 74,785,147 lbs. It is also seen from the above figures that during the ten years the paper industry of Japan has almost doubled both in manufacture and in sales. When compared with the output of 1900, our production has reached no less than five times as much. The following figures will show our production of paper, 1933-35, according to its kinds:—

Kind	Products of Paper according to Kinds		
	1935	1934	1933
Fine printing paper	153,574,574 lbs	142,509,924 lbs	135,943,834 lbs
Ordinary paper	170,589,468	156,456,532	135,724,547
News printing paper	736,245,067	688,237,574	608,621,925
Writing & drawing paper	59,452,488	51,082,194	45,744,697
Simili paper	125,642,477	99,277,422	92,198,539
Coated paper	33,714,560	22,967,769	16,506,872
M. G. paper	45,957,066	40,706,752	41,190,194
Coloured paper	13,444,252	14,023,247	16,819,607
Wrapping & packing paper	212,946,392	226,071,444	200,236,986
Japanese paper	29,269,854	25,495,624	26,635,070
Other kinds of paper	58,956,464	48,850,311	47,767,116
Paperboard	79,448,827	75,725,114	76,715,541
Total	1,719,637,490	1,591,474,908	1,444,104,928

Paper and Paperboard

In 1933 the three largest paper mills in Japan were amalgamated; namely, the Oji, the Juji and Karafuto Paper Mills. As a result of the amalgamation, the new company, also called the Oji Company, has the total capital of ¥149,988,000 with over thirty mills in the country.

Japan's exports of paper and paperboard amounted to 1,499,812 cwts valued at ¥23,084,574 in 1935, showing an increase of 206,513 cwts in quantity and ¥2,434,321 in value over those of 1934, as shown below:—

Kind	Paper and Paperboard Exports		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Printing Paper	618,866 cwts	8,518,218 ¥	579,135 cwts	7,675,366 ¥
Cigarette paper	50,217	2,365,478	50,667	2,158,900
"Ganpi" & "Usuyo"	13,053	1,024,938	11,091	821,760
"Yoshino" & "Tengujo"	3,102	545,896	2,196	361,894
"Torinoko"	112	9,938	86,397	1,593,866
"Renshi"	13,135	198,724	5,082	66,780
Paste-board	372,276	2,644,465	244,439	1,718,987
"Hanshi" & "Mino"	27,917	888,531	20,811	921,348
Packing paper	40,929	700,528	40,139	738,541
Toilet paper	51,630	985,860	63,847	1,119,809
Wall paper	7,354	223,948		
Imitation Japanese Paper	123,601	2,167,554	188,495	3,473,003
Others	177,520	2,810,496		
Total	1,499,812	23,084,574	1,293,299	20,650,253

These exports of paper and paperboard were distributed among their foreign destinations as shown in the following

figures of paper exports for 1934 and 1935:—

Countries	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchuko	118,603 cwts	2,532,346 ¥	88,913 cwts	1,933,899 ¥
Kwantung Province	489,702	7,157,964	431,632	6,851,048
China	406,969	6,571,619	399,888	6,152,897
Honkong	131,146	1,668,593	100,680	1,251,153
British India	179,841	1,107,093	125,037	750,426
Straits Settlements	25,023	344,449	19,834	293,931
Dutch Indies	59,242	746,655	49,339	643,438
Asiatic Russia	1,079	73,585	1,668	56,968
Philippine Is	13,393	284,809	12,130	263,424
Siam	37,978	512,194	54,695	740,936
Great Britain	3,783	409,242	2,597	322,641
Germany	3,549	220,781	4,446	428,830
U. S. A.	10,610	845,458	7,537	636,404
Australia	9,583	204,723	2,719	66,850
Others	9,311	405,063	7,902	386,761
Total	1,499,812	23,084,574	1,292,299	20,650,253

The Kwantung Province, which is the largest purchaser of our paper and paper-board, rose from 431,632 cwts valued at ¥6,851,048 in 1934 to 489,702 cwts valued at ¥7,157,964 in 1935 while China, the second largest, imported 406,969 cwts in quantity and ¥6,571,619 in value in 1935 with an increase of 7,081 cwts or ¥418,722 over the imports for 1934. Next comes British India with 179,841 cwts valued at ¥1,107,093 in 1935 against 125,037 cwts of

¥1,750,426 in 1934, the following figures showing her imports in value of paper and paperboard from Japan during 1929-1935.

Year	Imports
1929	881,734¥
1930	925,287
1931	983,457
1932	1,160,983
1933	842,186
1934	750,426
1935	1,107,093

Portland Cement

It may be said with propriety that no other branch of the chemical industry has made more conspicuous progress in Japan than the manufacture of Portland cement. The first cement plant was founded by the Japanese Government at Fukagawa, Tokyo, in 1871, though a certain private concern had been engaged before in the production of Portland cement on a small scale. In 1881 the Onoda Cement Company was established at Onoda, Yamaguchi Prefecture, with the capacity of producing 15,000 barrels a year. Two years later the Government plant was handed over to Mr. Soichiro Asano, the later president of the Asano Cement Company. The production of cement made a gradual but slow progress till the advent of the Chino-Japanese war in 1894 was instrumental of increasing demands for cement on account of the post-bellum development of various industries in Japan, and in 1903 there were twenty-three plants producing over a million barrels of cement a year against ten plants with the annual output of 300,000 barrels in 1891. At the end of 1912, the number of the cement plants fell by one to twenty-two with a capacity for the annual

production of three million barrels. On the outbreak of the World War in 1914, Japan extended her foreign market for Portland cement, for which demands abroad made a rapid increase. The following figures will show the output and producing capacity of Portland cement in Japan, 1930-1934:—

	Cement Output	
	Cement metric ton	Clinker metric ton
1930	3,750,152	3,718,428
1931	3,636,693	3,641,720
1932	3,649,295	3,678,097
1933	4,753,169	4,719,464
1934	4,826,973	4,937,134
1935	5,564,813	—

Japan produced 5,564,813 metric tons of Portland cement in 1935, there being thirty-four cement plants in the country. She was the third largest cement-producing country in the world in 1930 and it is generally believed that she will be the second largest, only behind the U.S.A., in the near future.

According to the annual report of the Finance Department, Japan's exports of Portland cement amounted in 1934 to

Portland Cement

8,998,422 cwts valued at ¥8,038,278 which increased to 10,918,062 cwts valued at ¥8,081,777, showing an increase of 919,640

cwts and ¥43,499, respectively. Our cement exports, 1934 & 1935, follow:—

Countries	Exports of Portland Cement		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	66,149 cwts	65,792¥	150,283 cwts	168,676¥
Kwantung Province	1,811,373	2,001,440	3,684,807	4,119,632
China	372,627	237,619	377,546	263,924
Hongkong	1,166,724	716,257	1,037,250	668,761
British India	286,423	234,451	570,716	418,842
Straits Settlements	1,409,923	958,915	1,087,338	764,947
Dutch Indies	742,205	549,495	876,073	667,157
Philippine Is	16,972	16,710	33,715	26,884
Kenya Uganda & Targanyika	173,656	127,122	149,438	115,078
Mozambique	708	563	—	—
Others	4,871,302	3,173,413	1,031,256	824,477
Total	10,918,062	8,081,777	8,998,422	8,038,278

The Kwantung Province was the largest purchaser of cement from Japan in 1935 importing 1,811,373 cwts in quantity and ¥2,001,440 in value, against 3,684,807 cwts and ¥4,119,632 in 1934, with a decrease of 1,873,431 cwts and ¥2,118,192, while the Straits Settlements, the second largest buyer, increased from 1,087,338 cwts valued at ¥764,947 in 1934 by 322,585 cwts and ¥193,968 to 1,409,923 cwts and ¥958,915. Hongkong increased from 1,037,250 cwts valued at ¥668,761 in 1934 to 1,166,724 cwts valued at ¥716,257, or an increase of 129,474 cwts of ¥47,496. The Dutch Indies decreased from 870,073 cwts to 742,205 cwts in quantity and from ¥667,157, to ¥549,495 with a fall of 127,950 cwts in quantity and ¥117,662 in value. British India comes next. She also experienced a great fall in 1935 by purchasing 286,423 cwts valued at ¥234,451 against 570,716 cwts valued at ¥418,842 in 1934, showing a fall of 284,293 cwts in quantity and ¥184,391 in value. The following will give

an idea of our cement trade with British India:—

Portland Cement exported to India

Year	Quantity	Value
1929	305,616	429,474
1930	621,824	746,331
1931	879,788	1,038,915
1932	1,171,239	1,307,066
1933	1,095,558	946,468
1934	570,716	418,842
1935	286,423	234,451

In 1934-35, British India imported 67,321 tons of cement valued at ₹2,374,274, of which Great Britain supplied 45,935 tons (68%) in quantity and ₹1,835,830 (79%) in value, and her imports of portland cement decreased to ₹58,828 cwts valued at ₹2,197,628, shared by Great Britain and Japan, as shown below:—

India's Imports of Portland Cement, 1935-6

	Quantity	Value
Great Britain	47,442 tons	1,863,422 ₹
Japan	9,581	208,205
Others	1,805	126,001
Total	58,828	2,197,628

Umbrellas

Our production of umbrellas, which including Japanese and foreign umbrellas, numbered 698 thousands valued at 1,216 thousand yen in 1921, dwindled gradually down year after year till our products in 1933 were valued at 293 thousand yen or

little more than one fifth of the products for 1921, though many rises and falls were experienced in the number of the products during the period. But the year 1934 saw a great revival in the production of umbrellas as seen below:—

Year	Japanese umbrellas		Parasols & Foreign umbrellas		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Quantity	Value
1921	471,206 pcs	577,387 ¥	227,050 pcs	639,103 ¥	698,076 pcs	1,216,490 ¥
1923	456,423	370,468	58,260	427,390	514,683	797,858
1925	430,320	297,818	67,150	136,164	497,470	433,982
1927	289,925	179,253	110,540	118,875	400,465	298,128
1929	633,103	326,835	28,200	60,210	661,303	386,045
1930	495,515	211,885	25,400	76,970	520,915	288,855
1931	671,473	249,690	62,400	182,140	733,873	431,830
1932	350,720	166,598	47,404	134,400	398,124	300,998
1933	290,834	125,213	36,800	168,640	327,634	293,853
1934	2,075,713	756,491	26,800	149,550	2,102,513	906,041

UMBRELLA FITTINGS

Year	Handles		Cloth		Frames		Total	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1923	32,128 ¥	469,560 yds	7,755,641 ¥	— doz	— ¥	—	— ¥	
1925	—	674,619	1,190,621	—	—	—	—	
1927	370,931	575,016	760,015	—	—	—	—	
1929	153,320	627,181	456,039	844,212	789,263	—	1,398,622	
1930	90,618	476,375	265,057	586,625	570,374	—	926,049	
1931	89,937	394,938	255,481	283,350	383,535	—	728,953	
1932	111,169	310,865	128,835	421,050	671,745	—	911,749	
1933	120,791	239,159	151,245	476,576	775,077	—	1,047,113	

Japan's exports of umbrellas and their fittings for 1935 amounted to ¥3,955,696 against ¥3,602,333 in 1934 showing an

improvement of ¥953,363. Their detailed figures follow:—

Kind	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Umbrellas & parasols				
Cotton	236,334 doz	1,709,227 ¥	167,861 doz	1,205,458 ¥
Silk	39,739	359,852	17,437	159,261
Others	122	3,852	23	62
Total	276,195	2,072,932	185,321	1,364,781
Japanese Umbrellas & Parasols	258,304	706,972	260,130	640,732
Umbrella sticks & handles (woods)	586,516	509,039		
Bone & horn	21,437	43,975	827,460	996,820
Celluloid	12,774	23,198		
Others	297,681	601,580		
Grand Total	1,452,907	3,955,696	1,272,911	3,002,333

According to the official report for 1935, our exports of umbrellas and parasols (Japanese umbrellas excluded) amounted to ¥2,072,932 against ¥1,364,781 for 1934, their destinations being shown below:—

Dutch Indies	174,690	95,567
Siam	104,603	49,107
South Africa	213,577	134,703
Others	1,373,365	921,535
Total	2,072,932	1,264,781

The following figures will show the comparative contributions of Great Britain, Germany and Japan to the Indian imports of umbrella fittings, 1931-36.

Countries	1935	1934
Manchukuo	33,904 ¥	12,358 ¥
China	15,668	8,695
British India	81,599	97,299
Straits Settlements	70,526	45,417

Origin	Umbrella Fittings Imported to India				
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Great Britain	599,723 R	368,075 ¥	289,429 R	257,566 R	261,898 R
Germany	1,117,723	724,196	502,438	592,066	718,601
Japan	987,716	1,462,284	1,377,148	1,679,644	1,749,086
Total	3,016,478	2,777,040	2,666,280	2,716,352	2,917,574

Glass and Glassware

According to a historical record, Japan seems to have had glass and glassware as early as the Nara Days (710-784), for the Shoso-in, where art works of the same period are preserved, has some glass articles among them. After the Restoration of 1868, the Japanese Government made a special encouragement of the glass industry and Japan made remarkable development in this branch of industry, the wars she fought against China, Russia and also Germany, helping the development of the industry a great deal. The following figures, which give the amounts of the chief glasswares, will give a general idea of Japan's glass industry:

Lighting use	
Shades & bulbs	9,032,273 pcs 472,860
Others	1,414,265
Total	1,886,125
Electric use	96,230
Medical use	974,198
Refractory use	166,803
Phyls	20,349,458
Sheet glass	
Colourless & plain, under 2.2 mm	15,335,480
" " under 4.0 mm	4,449,930
Others	3,651,896
Total	23,427,306
Looking-glasses	433,656
Others	4,499,816
Grand Total	58,857,043

Japan's exports of glass and glassware amounted to ¥23,337,433 in 1935 against ¥19,454,303 in 1934 showing a rise of ¥3,883,130. The following figures will show the destinations of our glass exports, 1934 & 1935:—

Output of Glassware, 1934	
Table use	5,454,356 ¥
Ornamental	
Beads	469,270
Bangles	17,909,800 doz 853,553
Others	246,672
Total	1,569,095

Countries	1935 Value	1934 Value
Manchukuo	697,917 ¥	516,750 ¥
Kwantung Province	637,118	509,485

China	1,309,299	1,191,236
Hongkong	444,753	318,255
British India	6,226,074	5,473,624
Straits Settlements	939,408	1,041,506
Dutch Indies	1,983,441	1,931,671
French Indo-China	240,462	143,722
Philippine Is	1,059,763	881,276
Siam	712,340	567,137
Great Britain	511,059	357,030
U. S. A.	2,308,814	1,815,949
South African Federation	785,262	757,269
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	199,066	114,688
Mozambique	216,649	164,474
Australia	1,048,429	832,213
New Zealand	290,289	193,514
Other	3,647,297	2,664,504
Total	23,337,433	19,454,303

British India is by far the largest market for Japan's glassware. Her imports

amounted to 2 million yen in 1931, which increased to 4 millions in 1932 and 5 millions in 1933 and 1934. In 1935 she imported from Japan ¥6,226,074, which indicated a rise of 4 millions over her imports 1931. The U.S.A., the second largest buyer, imported ¥2,308,814 in 1935 against ¥1,815,949 in 1934 showing an increase of ¥492,864. The Dutch Indies, the third, also saw a slight improvement from ¥1,931,671 by ¥51,770 to ¥1,933,441.

In 1935 Japan imported plate and sheet glass to the amount of ¥877,428 sq m valued at ¥2,895,078 against 1,667,385 sq m valued at ¥3,853,482 in 1934, our chief glass imports, 1934 and 1935, being as follows:—

Imports of Glass & Glass Manufactures

	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Plate & sheet glass				
Uncolored	694,736 sq m	2,435,226 ¥	1,351,939 sq m	3,176,612 ¥
Under 2.2 mm thick	476,920	337,257	1,130,952	953,959
„ 4.0 mm „	41,560	287,593	44,046	357,117
Others	176,256	1,810,376	1,865,536	165,514
Others	182,692	459,852	676,850	460,065
Total	877,428	2,895,078	1,667,388	3,852,462

Iron

The art of iron smelting in Japan is of pre-historic origin, for Japan manufactured mirrors and swords of iron even in the "mythological days," as her pre-historic age is called. In her feudal days, she had hundreds of iron-smelting works, as all local clans vied with one another in the art of sword-making. But the iron industry, in the modern sense of the term, was started after the Restoration of the Imperial administration in 1868, though little importance was attached to this branch of industry until Japan fought against some foreign

countries. To us every war proved epoch-making for almost every branch of industry. Japan requires at present two million tons of iron ore, but her production is no more than 350 thousand tons, and she has to depend upon the foreign supplies in her iron manufacture.

Japan's iron imports amounted to 26 million cwts in quantity and 135 million yen in value in 1927, which figures increased to 30 million cwts and 149 million yen in 1928. Two years later, namely, in 1930 her imports fell to 23 millions in quantity

Iron

and 93 millions in value, and further to 16 millions valued at 48 millions in 1931, a little more than one third in value of our iron imports in 1927. But the business improved in 1932, when our imports went up again to 20 million cwts and 65 million yen, which increased to 35 million cwts and 136 million yen in 1933, to 41 million cwts and 171 million yen in 1934, and to 53 million cwts valued at 209 million yen in 1935, as shown below:—

Iron Imports		
Year	Quantity	Value
1927	26,606,598 cwts	135,141,470 ¥
1928	30,588,786	149,383,073
1929	34,913,681	159,721,614
1930	23,275,541	93,608,190
1931	16,345,100	48,027,429
1932	20,919,223	65,075,249
1933	35,966,825	136,640,637
1934	41,439,916	171,563,197
1935	53,279,528	207,159,318

Our imports of pig iron in 1927 were 7 million cwts in quantity and 20 million yen in value, which increased to 9 million cwts of 25 million yen in 1928 and 10 million cwts of 28 million yen in 1929. The figures decreased in 1930, 1931 and 1932, though they rose again to 10 million cwts both in 1933 and in 1934, showing a great improvement in 1935:—

Pig Iron Imports		
Year	Quantity	Value
1927	7,882,451 cwts	20,975,480 ¥
1928	9,486,913	25,254,312
1929	10,900,920	28,435,466
1930	6,763,820	15,845,808
1931	6,657,465	11,229,067
1932	7,407,065	12,173,808
1933	10,680,855	25,251,759

1934	10,239,965	26,528,461
1935	16,031,900	41,179,962

Japan imported scrap iron to the amount of 80,155.32 tons in 1926, which increased in the following year to 228,222.92 tons, a little less than three times. With steady and rapid increases, the figures went on increasing; the following figures show our imports of old iron, 1932-1935:—

Imports of Old Iron	
Year	Quantity
1932	9,318,008 tons
1933	16,832,682
1934	23,549,806
1935	28,200,925

Our products of pig iron and steel ingots in 1927 amounted to 1,269 thousand tons and thousand tons respectively. They rose to 2,718 thousand tons and 4,508 thousand tons, respectively, in 1935 as shown below:—

Products of Pig Iron & Steel		
Year	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots and Blooms
1927	1,269,396 ton	1,685,242 ton
1928	1,523,370	1,905,980
1929	1,536,135	2,293,840
1930	1,661,833	2,289,337
1931	1,406,869	1,883,125
1932	1,540,882	2,398,282
1933	2,031,368	3,203,385
1934	2,414,791	3,903,217
1935	2,718,861	4,503,199

Our exports of iron in 1935 amounted to 7,207,674 cwts valued at ¥65,835,896 against 5,838,356 cwts valued at ¥53,029,170 or an increase of 1,369,338 cwts and ¥12,806,726, respectively, the destinations and their shares, 1934 & 1935, shown below:—

Enamelled Ironware

Countries	Exports of Iron 1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	310,257 cwts	2,562,123 ¥	232,675 cwts	1,841,693 ¥
Kwantung Province	4,282,471	36,746,702	4,288,600	38,853,380
China	1,002,719	7,498,451	689,030	4,957,408
Hongkong	77,943	759,611	29,268	299,196
British India	271,059	3,126,076	120,535	1,378,183
Straits Settlements	105,328	1,294,506	59,265	612,740
Dutch India	358,004	3,626,316	161,197	1,653,199
Asiatic Russia	159,686	2,019,127	20,041	330,418
Siam	282,679	3,093,687	107,639	1,114,274
Others	357,548	5,109,297	103,106	1,982,679
Total	7,207,694	65,835,896	5,838,356	53,029,170

The Kwantung Province is the largest market for our iron, and our exports to that country in 1935 were 4,282,471 cwts valued at ¥36,746,702 or over 70% of our total imports for that year showing a small fall of 6,129 cwts in quantity and ¥2,106,678 in value. Next comes China, importing from Japan 1,002,719 cwts valued at ¥7,498,451 in 1935 against 689,030 cwts valued at ¥4,957,408. The Dutch Indies, which follows China in the amount of iron imports from Japan purchased in 1,935, 358,004 cwts valued at ¥3,626,316 against 161,197 cwts valued at ¥1,653,199, showing an increase of 196,807 cwts valued at ¥1,973,117. Manchukuo, the fourth largest market for our iron exports took 310,257 cwts of ¥2,562,123 in 1935 against 4,232,675

cwts of ¥1,841,693 in 1934. British India being an iron-producing country buys very little iron from Japan, but her share in 1935 was 271,059 cwts of ¥3,126,076 against 120,535 cwts of ¥1,378,183 in 1934.

British India supplied Japan in 1934 with 3,369,236 cwts of pig iron, which increased to 5,638,863 cwts in 1935. Our total imports of pig iron and its Indian contribution follow:—

Year	Japan's Imports of Pig Iron	
	Total imports	Imports from India
1931	6,657,465 cwts	2,548,187 cwts
1932	7,407,065	1,964,360
1933	10,680,855	2,867,668
1934	12,239,985	3,369,236
1935	16,031,900	5,638,863

Enamelled Ironware

It was at the time of great prosperity during the European War that Japan made a sudden and striking improvement on her enamelled ironware industry, and the Japanese Government enacted regulations in connection with the control of the manufacture and exportation of enamelled ware. The favorable situation of the in-

dustry was generally attributed to the conditioning that every piece of enamelled ironware had to receive under the regulations. The uses of enamelled ware vary, but they are chiefly confined to household utensils, such as a wash basin, cup, spoon, dish, bowl, pan, vase, soap-case, coffee-set, tea-set, etc. According to the Government

Enamelled Ironware

report, the production of enamelled utensils amounted to 6,690 thousand yen in 1921, and it went up to 7,141 thousand yen in the following year. In 1925 a record amount was reached when the output was 9,920 thousand yen, but a drop came again in 1927, the production amounting to 7,097 thousand yen, only to fall to 6 million yen in 1930, though the eight-million mark was maintained for 1928 and 1929. The years 1931 and 1932 recorded 5 millions and 8 millions, respectively, but the output reached 11 millions in 1933, which was kept also

in 1934, as seen below:—

Year	Output
1921	6,690,978 ¥
1923	7,249,572
1925	9,920,415
1927	7,097,221
1929	8,624,677
1930	6,538,696
1931	5,343,842
1932	8,708,272
1933	11,992,402
1934	14,215,865

The detailed output for 1935 being unavailable, we give below that of 1929-1934:—

Output of Enamelled Ironware

Year	Tableware		Industrial use Value	Others Value	Total Value
	Quantity	Value			
1929	278,995,730 pcs	7,772,549 ¥	129,591 ¥	721,537 ¥	8,624,677 ¥
1930	119,683,983	5,498,085	27,615	1,013,396	6,538,696
1931	96,222,843	4,174,042	86,292	1,083,606	5,343,842
1932	66,651,303	7,169,701	192,115	602,257	8,708,272
1933	78,917,803	9,716,617	330,370	1,945,415	11,992,402
1934	133,943,031	12,068,390	584,074	1,563,501	14,215,865

Our exports of enamelled ironware amounted to 6,320 thousand yen in 1920 and two years later the record amount of 6,908 thousand was reached. But though the 6 million mark was maintained in 1928 and 1929, the exports fell rapidly to 2 million yen in 1931 due chiefly to the business depression of the world at large. The business recovered, however, in 1932, when our enamelled ironware exports were 4,113 thousand yen, which rose to 7 millions in 1933, to millions in 1934 and to 9 millions in 1935, as seen below:—

Year	Exports of Enamelled ware
1924	5,621,669
1926	5,970,328
1928	6,444,177

1929	6,707,272
1930	4,044,779
1931	2,689,303
1932	4,113,869
1933	7,216,898
1934	8,049,779
1935	9,419,467

Our exports for 1933 stood at 229,009 cwts in quantity, which rose to 257,718 cwts in 1934 and to 309,283 cwts in 1935, consisting of tableware 147,154 cwts valued at 4698 thousand yen, pans and kettles 24,648 cwts valued at 877 thousand yen, wash-basins 112,140 cwts valued at 3,005 thousand yen and other 25,341 cwts valued at 838,883 thousand yen, as shown below:—

Porcelain

Exports of Enamelled Ironware

Item	1935		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Tableware	147,154 cwt	4,698,282 ¥	131,060 cwt	4,266,090 ¥
Pans & kettles	24,648	877,100	27,456	910,873
Wash basins	112,140	3,005,202	82,063	2,277,955
Others	25,341	838,883	17,239	594,801
Total	309,283	9,419,467	257,718	8,049,619

What important rôle the Japanese enamelled ironware plays on the Indian market can be seen from the following figures, which show India's total importation of enamelled ironware as well as Japan's share which covers 60% of the Indian total imports:—

India's Imports of Enamelled Ironware

Year	Total imports	Japanese manufactures
1926-27	3,693,774 R	1,925,644 R
1928-29	3,977,586	2,145,754
1930-31	2,250,520	1,314,359
1931-32	1,394,355	891,237
1932-33	2,150,349	1,603,075
1933-34	2,027,604	1,523,944
1934-35	1,621,615	963,892

Porcelain

In Japan pottery is almost as old as her history itself, dating far back in her pre-historic days, when an offering to a god was made in an earthen vessel, as we know from things unearthed all over the country. The Emperor Jimmu, the first of the Imperial line, ordered some kinds of pottery to be made by his courtiers. Porcelain is also called "seto," the name given after the village of Seto, which was a ceramic center in Japan during the reign (810-823) of the Emperor Saga. Later, potters were brought from or through Korea, and settled in different localities of the country, to the great development of the ceramic industry of Japan, which may well be said to have made a unique progress in this branch of industry.

According to the official report of the Government, Japan's output of pottery goods amounted to 45 million yen in 1934 against 33 million yen in 1933 showing an increase of 12 million yen during the two years. Our pottery products by different kinds, 1933 and 1934 follow:—

Kind	1934	1933
	Value	Value
Table use	21,861,854 ¥	15,978,567 ¥
Sanitary use	1,711,100	1,324,246
Furniture	2,633,394	1,843,717
Building use		
Terra cotta	4,834,120	4,636,064
Others	1,087,624	647,918
Total	5,921,744	5,283,982
Electric use		
Insulators		
High pressure	2,054,873	2,206,980
Others	3,559,345	1,545,668
Total	5,614,218	3,752,648
Electric-heater use	52,517	52,914
Others	513,028	76,576
Total	6,179,763	3,882,138
Medical use	163,513	10,527
Anti-corrosive & refractory	1,799,644	1,672,998
Toys	538,260	245,885
Porcelain tube	1,652,609	1,420,366
Others	2,668,811	1,476,181
Grand Total	45,130,802	33,138,607

In 1927, Japan's exports of porcelain ware amounted to ¥30,491,395, which rose to 34 million yen in 1928 and further to 36 million yen in 1929, but then they decreased to 27 million yen in 1930 and to 19 million yen in 1931. They showed a little improve-

Toys

ment in 1932, however, Japan exporting ¥22,937,076 or an increase of ¥3,629,586 over the exports of 1931 and the year 1933 saw a further improvement, recording ¥35,634,348, or an increase of ¥12,697,472 over those of 1932, and the exports amounted in 1934 to ¥41,877,441, which rose to ¥47,734,514 in 1935 the destinations of our pottery exports for 1934 and 1935 shown in the following figures:—

Countries	1935	1934
Manchukuo	1,179,735¥	1,238,882¥
Kwantung Province	1,794,318	1,768,211
China	1,208,946	1,387,635
Hongkong	493,968	374,552
British India	3,529,443	3,200,409
Straits Settlements	763,773	1,289,696
Dutch Indies	2,120,224	3,168,530
French Indo-China	245,451	134,410
Philippine Is	918,995	578,530
Siam	437,416	367,487
Great Britain	1,186,581	1,161,309
France	261,225	355,088
Germany	226,272	221,105
Italy	110,244	343,011
Netherlands	498,890	761,435
U. S. A.	15,776,120	14,313,790
Canad	1,458,154	1,508,266
Argentine	767,313	628,221
Brazil	672,075	554,475
Egypt	488,612	627,488

Federation of South Africa	839,102	904,134
Kenya, Uganda & Tangayika	143,935	130,928
Mozambique	296,045	457,834
Australia	2,804,794	2,331,083
Newzealand	371,489	362,829
Other	4,141,394	3,707,753
Total	42,734,514	41,877,441

The U.S.A., which was by far the largest market for Japan's pottery, imported ¥14,313,790 which rose to ¥15,776,120 in 1935, recording an increase of ¥1,462,330, while British India, Japan's second largest customer for pottery in 1935, purchased ¥3,529,443, or ¥329,034 more than 1934, though she imported ¥12,246,677 less than the U. S.A. did in 1935.

Japan is a great supplier of porcelain to British India. In 1935-36, British India imported 4.5 million rupees of porcelain, of which Japan supplied no less than 2.6 million rupees; the total India imports and Japan's contribution follow:—

	India's Porcelain Imports	
	Total Imports	Imports from Japan
1931-32	3,836,055 ₹	1,674,361 ₹
1932-33	4,956,037	3,158,563
1933-34	4,314,917	2,594,762
1934-35	4,423,788	2,552,266
1935-36	4,597,284	2,615,133

Toys

The toy manufactures of Japan may be classified into the following six kinds; i. e., metal, porcelain, rubber, celluloid, wooden and paper toys, of which we had 445 factor-

ies operated in pursuance of the Factory Laws of the country in 1934, as shown in the following figures of toy factories in 1929-1934:—

Year	No of Toy Factories						Total
	Metal toys	Porcelain toys	Rubber toys	Celluloid toys	Wooden toys	Paper toys	
1929	70	13	61	34	53	10	241
1930	86	25	69	36	55	11	282
1931	63	23	75	33	53	15	272

Toys

1932	79	19	122	30	56	10	316
1933	88	30	131	37	80	12	378
1934	107	66	91	47	116	18	445

It is to be understood that toys are rather extensively manufactured in the domestic industry and the number of the toy factories mentioned in any statistic report does not fully account for the output of toys. The total output of toys in Japan amounted to 3 million yen in 1921, which amount was maintained in 1922 and

1923, reaching the 5 million mark in 1924. The year 1927 saw the output of toys reach 6 million yen, which fell to 5 million yen again, though it rose to 7 million yen in 1932 and the year 1933 saw the record amount of 10 million yen, which fell to 9 millions in 1934, as seen below:—

Year	Output of Toys						
	Metal toys	Porcelain toys	Rubber toys	Celluloid toys	Wooden toys	Paper toys	Total
1921	1,456,562 ¥	333,270 ¥	1,297,154 ¥	445,697 ¥	123,020 ¥	64,550 ¥	3,720,253 ¥
1923	94,365	141,275	2,262,666	455,881	155,970	386,478	3,496,635
1925	777,959	110,283	3,437,782	987,645	245,955	332,100	5,891,724
1927	796,619	90,183	3,064,829	1,539,335	297,785	321,255	6,110,007
1929	985,369	82,717	2,318,115	2,025,614	489,279	205,553	6,106,647
1930	1,110,529	222,940	2,313,680	1,757,250	395,285	161,827	5,961,511
1931	802,236	122,726	3,320,393	861,112	325,488	309,452	5,741,507
1932	1,171,031	112,532	5,027,635	1,040,911	379,605	117,805	7,859,519
1933	1,701,151	245,885	5,562,954	2,628,561	583,863	127,329	10,849,743
1934	2,457,032	538,260	3,547,872	1,636,226	1,220,212	457,345	9,856,947

According to the official report of Japan for 1927, our toy exports were 10 million yen in value, which increased to 11 million in 1928 and 13 million in 1929, though they fell a little in the two subsequent years. The toy exports rose rapidly to 15 millions in 1932 and 26 millions in 1933, to increase still further on to 30 million yen in 1934 and 33 million yen in 1935:—

Toy Exports	
Year	Value
1927	10,521,131 ¥
1928	11,000,582
1929	13,854,951
1930	11,699,071
1931	9,823,613
1932	15,118,968
1933	26,374,572
1934	30,385,563
1935	33,852,104

We see in the above figures that the volume of our toy exports recorded a jump of no less than 180% in 1934 over those of 1927, i.e., during a period of seven years; the total output for 1934 was 30 million yen which increased to 33 million yen shared by the following kinds of toys:—

Kind	1935	1934
Metal	7,138,151 ¥	7,802,192 ¥
Porcelain	3,207,943	1,032,289
Rubber	4,195,171	6,406,263
Celluloid	6,064,840	3,708,302
Wooden	4,248,057	3,506,047
Tissue	2,084,665	1,773,753
Paper	2,753,870	1,886,481
Glass	529,601	—
Others	3,629,806	4,270,236
Total	33,852,104	30,385,563

Our toy exports for 1935 registering ¥33,852,104 show an improvement of ¥3,

466,541 over those of 1934, when we exported ¥30,385,563 of toys. Our toy exports for 1935 are distributed, according to their destinations, as follows:—

Countries	1935	1934
Manchukuo	317,638 ¥	237,514 ¥
China	647,075	664,710
Hongkong	338,488	284,626
British India	2,750,874	3,063,461
Straits Settlements	501,260	641,751
Dutch Indies	850,683	1,045,607
Philippine Is	353,792	281,226
Great Britain	4,877,378	4,604,840
France	147,223	186,570
Germany	233,367	160,332
Belgium	313,327	332,557
Italy	151,719	640,422
Netherlands	1,068,425	1,184,426
U. S. A.	11,494,052	9,603,906
Canada	758,251	627,434
Argentine	535,410	191,598
Brazil	316,384	227,172
Egypt	448,938	349,303
South African Federation	645,069	865,736
Australia	2,010,251	1,765,924
Newzealand	345,102	291,571

Others	4,753,197	3,134,874
Total	33,852,104	30,385,563

The U. S. A., the largest market for Japan's toys for 1935 showed an increase of ¥1,890,116 from ¥9,603,906 in 1934 to ¥11,494,052, in 1935 while Great Britain, the second largest buyer of our toys, made an improvement from 4,604,840 in 1934 to ¥4,877,378 showing an increase of ¥27,243. British India, the third, which improved ¥2,750,874 in 1935 against ¥3,063,461 in 1934 or a fall of ¥312,587. Next come in order Australia and the Netherlands, which purchased over a million yen worth of toys from Japan, all the other countries of destination taking less than a million.

The following figures will show the comparative contributions of Great Britain, Japan and Germany, the three largest suppliers of toys to British India, in her total imports of toys, 1929-30 to 1934-35:—

India's Imports of Toys

Year	Great Britain	Japan	Germany	Total
1929-30	1,530,288 ₹	1,884,319 ₹	1,627,651 ₹	4,910,780 ₹
1930-31	1,220,077	1,310,224	829,281	3,650,268
1931-32	1,065,290	965,691	543,212	2,604,331
1932-33	1,045,905	2,285,725	454,986	3,638,870
1933-34	1,162,268	3,379,726	305,757	4,130,154
1934-35	1,195,992	3,058,354	259,761	3,828,280

Motor Cars

After Japan imported the first motor car in 1899, her imports of cars increased year after year, steadily but slowly, and it was during the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-5 that the real need of motor cars made itself strongly felt. There were little over a thousand cars by the end (1912) of the era of Meiji but over 16 thousands in 1922. The

earthquake of 1923 was indeed instrumental of the development of our motor car trade, for the reconstruction of Tokyo and other smitten cities and towns paved the way for the increased imports of motor cars, and in 1925 the number of motor cars was 30,215, including 21,002 passenger cars, 8,161 trucks and 1,051 special cars. The

Motor Cars

total number increased to 48 thousands two years later, and to 61 thousands in 1928, to keep growing on till we had 109,234 cars inclusively in 1934, as seen below:—

Year	No of Motor Cars in Japan			
	Passenge: cars	Trucks	Special cars	Total
1929	54,115	25,218	2,138	81,471
1930	58,600	29,744	1,682	90,116
1931	63,917	32,926	2,232	99,075
1932	66,906	34,531	2,478	103,915
1933	68,224	36,117	2,462	106,803
1934	68,746	38,346	2,142	109,234

In view of the growing demands for motor cars in Japan, the Tokyo Gas and Electric Industrial Co. began the manufacture of motor cars and they turned out twelve cars for the first time in 1917. The Ishikawajima Dockyards appeared in 1922 and several other firms came into existence for the manufacture of motor cars, so that we have at present eight firms engaged in this industry. Our motor car manufactures for 1929–1934 follow:—

Manufactures of Motor Cars

Year	Cars assembled after importation		Other	Parts & accessories		Total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Quantity	Value	Value
1929	11,220 No	12,484,951 ¥	18,058 No	71,179,949 No	6,219,850 ¥	89,884,750 ¥
1930	20,596	34,903,822	1,254	3,626,254	4,493,957	43,024,032
1931	19,935	32,099,506	971	2,573,231	6,535,494	41,211,231
1932	13,853	28,869,297	710	4,738,618	6,095,992	39,703,897
1933	14,373	37,690,059	1,657	11,673,754	10,960,059	58,143,369
1934	29,889	75,955,529	2,770	—	22,736,076	114,362,802

Our imports of motor cars, which were imported in 1899 for the first time, made gradual and steady increases in number and value of the car imports. The total imports of motor cars and accessories amounted to ten million yen in 1922, which was more than double, namely, 21 million yen, in 1924. The figure reached 33 millions in 1929 and, after showing a little falling off during the three subsequent years, i.e., 1930 to 1933, rose to 32 million yen in 1934 and 1935 as shown below:—

Imports of Motor Car & Parts

Year	
1922	10,478,000 ¥
1924	21,186,000
1926	15,722,000
1928	32,244,000

1929	33,608,383
1930	20,773,730
1931	16,729,168
1932	14,821,423
1933	13,871,350
1934	32,302,224
1935	32,589,347

The baby-car, which made its first appearance in Japan a few years ago, is now enjoying great reputation, so that the Nissan Jidosha Co., its manufacturers, have built a new plant near Tokyo in addition to their old one near Osaka, in order to meet the increasing demands; the new plant having the capacity of manufacturing 500 cars a month. Our exports of motor cars and their accessories amounted to ¥5,238,131 in 1935.

Bicycles

The bicycle made its first appearance on the market of Japan in 1881, and it was about 1900 that Japan began manufacturing bicycles, her exportation of bicycles started in the following year. The wars she fought against China, 1894-94, and Russia, 1904-5, stopped the foreign supplies of bicycles, so that Japan's bicycle industry made great progress after the wars. At present Japan is said to have the highest percentage of bicycle-owners, who, according to a certain statistic report, numbered over 6.1 millions or little less than ten per cent of the total population of Japan Proper.

Our output of bicycles in 1923 amounted to 69 thousand bicycles valued at 2.8 million yen, which rose to 125 thousands of 3.3 million yen in 1927. The year 1930 saw the record figures of 136 thousands in number and 2.7 million yen in value, and they fell to 105 thousand bicycles valued at 2 million yen in 1931 and still further to 63 thousands of 1.3 million yen in 1932, though the production improved a little in 1933, and made bounds in 1934, as shown below:—

Output of Bicycles, 1923-1934

Year	Quantity	Value	Parts
1923	69,677 No	2,891,460 ¥	— ¥
1925	38,229	864,996	—
1927	125,588	3,318,999	—
1929	90,285	2,563,051	16,138,063
1930	136,985	2,790,331	12,206,374
1931	105,088	2,005,513	13,747,235
1932	63,988	1,315,748	20,666,605
1933	118,405	2,165,804	26,396,495
1934	152,920	2,542,376	34,462,225

Our imports of bicycles and their parts in 1925 amounted to 2.8 million yen, which

decreased to 1.6 million yen in 1929, to go on dropping year after year till in 1932 they fell to 583 thousands, our imports for 1934 being ¥511,278 in value. This gradual fall of our imports of bicycles and their parts indicates what great development Japan has made in her bicycle industry. In 1926 our bicycle exports were 1.9 million yen or 0.9 million less than our imports. But while the imports fell gradually year after year, our exports, on the contrary, have been on the increase. The two million yen mark was reached in 1928, and the three million in 1929. Our exports of bicycles and their parts in 1930 were above 6 million yen, which increased to 16 millions in 1935 and to no less than 24 millions in 1934, though they fell to 22 million yen in 1935, as shown below:—

Exports of Bicycles & Parts

Year	Imports	Exports
1929	1,606,663 ¥	3,429,684 ¥
1930	967,095	6,198,401
1931	754,333	5,198,037
1932	583,466	8,276,597
1933	511,617	16,422,567
1934	511,278	24,602,881
1935	322,820	22,676,411

According to the official report of British India, her cycle imports in 1929-30 numbered 142,052 valued at ₹5,912,139, of which Japan shared 324 cycles valued at ₹11,877, while the British contribution amounted to 140,138 cycles of ₹5,833,205. Five years later, that is, in 1933-34, when British India imported 88,624 cycles, valued at ₹2,513,175, Japan sent 19,717 cycles of ₹188,910. A remarkable fall is seen in the case of Germany and France. British India

Brushes

purchased in 1929-30 272 cycles valued at ₹13,072 from Germany, which fell to 21 cycles of ₹926 in 1933-34, while the French cycles numbered 1,102 valued at ₹45,533 in 1929-30 but only 1 in 1933-34. The following figures will show the development of India's imports of Japanese cycles, 1929-30 to 1933-35:—

India's Imports of Japanese Cycles & Parts

Year	Cycles		Parts Value
	Quantity	Value	
1929-30	324 No	11,877 ₹	616,980 ₹
1930-31	1,190	25,222	1,083,560
1931-32	1,253	22,559	1,152,195
1932-33	14,889	170,347	1,740,790
1933-34	16,717	188,910	1,655,935
1934-35	15,729	157,771	6,732,707

Brushes

Japan's output of brushes, inclusive of all kinds, according to the official report amounted to 1.8 million yen in 1921, which went up to 3 millions in the following year, 1922. In 1924, it fell to the 2 million

mark, which was maintained till 1932, excepting 1928, when the 3-million mark was again reached; the output rising again to 3 million yen in 1933 and 3.7 millions in 1934, as seen below:—

OUTPUT OF BRUSHES

Year	Tooth		Hair		Paste		Others Quantity	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value		
1921	— doz	953,399 ¥	— doz	189,226 ¥	— doz	— ¥	746,881 ¥	1,889,506
1923	2,967,942	2,137,283	450,128	982,036	—	—	227,096	3,346,415
1925	1,950,010	2,014,571	35,031	326,326	7,542	12,150	457,661	2,810,708
1927	1,979,017	1,986,906	63,944	241,529	11,797	18,800	379,713	2,665,348
1928	2,543,825	2,434,012	72,969	248,059	2,542	2,650	633,419	3,318,140
1929	1,458,298	717,576	89,670	400,900	23,000	19,450	563,082	2,278,154
1930	3,569,131	1,460,582	35,522	187,103	16,763	9,372	442,794	2,301,691
1931	2,831,322	1,688,300	51,118	140,515	10,833	7,850	645,432	2,482,097
1932	3,482,121	1,790,703	100,534	180,340	5,451	6,320	443,519	2,423,632
1933	3,861,944	2,301,176	99,720	190,830	49,400	13,922	526,692	3,032,620
1934	3,988,335	2,488,285	146,349	240,365	2,000	10,000	991,570	3,730,220

Our brush exports, which were over 6 millions in value in 1929, were no more than 2.9 millions in 1930, falling still further in 1931 when the exports were 2.2 millions. The year 1933 saw a rapid increase in the amount of our brush exports rising from 2.9 millions in 1932 to 4.4 millions, which went to 5.2 millions in 1934, though a slight fall was witnessed in 1935:—

1932	2,927,934
1933	4,452,933
1934	5,246,142
1935	5,117,421

The improvement of ¥793,209 in our brush exports for 1934 over those of 1933 is attributed to an increase seen in the amount of every kind of brushes as shown below:—

Brush Exports

1929	6,091,477 ¥
1930	2,964,732
1931	2,279,104

Exports of Brush according to Kinds

Kind	1935	1934	Increase or decrease in 1935
Hair-brush	566,164	628,809	62,645(-)
Tooth-brush	2,968,953	3,235,769	266,816(-)

Brushes

Nail-brush	284,043	293,796	9,753(-)
Clothing brush	550,993	489,943	61,050(+)
Others	747,268	597,825	149,443(+)
Total	5,117,421	5,246,142	128,721(-)

According to their destinations, our brush exports for 1934 and 1935 were distributed to the following different countries:—

Exports of Brushes according to Destinations

Countries	1935	1934
Manchukuo	99,303 ¥	74,051 ¥
China	141,741	138,154
British India	252,131	240,630
Dutch Indies	171,858	181,659
Siam	54,164	51,683
Great Britain	721,879	1,038,109
France	40,132	49,624
Italy	50,853	231,856
Netherlands	193,763	122,431
U.S.A.	1,662,857	1,807,631
Canada	59,251	67,698
Argentine	78,502	63,726
Others	1,563,790	1,164,862
Total	5,117,421	5,246,142

The U.S.A., the largest buyer of Japan's brush exports imported ¥1,662,857 in 1935 against 1,807,631 in 1934, showing a fall of ¥144,774 while Great Britain, the second, fell from ¥1,038,109 in 1934 to ¥721,879 in 1935 by ¥316,230. British India was the third largest market for our brushes

in 1935, when she imported ¥252,131 against 240,630 in 1934, with a rise of ¥11,501. After British India come the Dutch Indies and other countries, importing the Dutch Indies 171 thousands, China 141 thousands, Manchukuo 99 thousands, and so on.

The total brush and broom imports of British India in 1929-30 were 608 thousand dozen in quantity and 1,434 thousand rupees in value, of which Great Britain shared 135 thousand dozen valued at 573 thousand rupees, while Japan contributed 208 thousand dozen valued at 126 thousand rupees. In 1933-34 when the total brush import of India decreased to 578 thousand dozen and 1,126 thousand rupees, to which Great Britain contributed 150 thousand dozen valued at 503 thousand rupees, showing an increase of 15 thousand dozen in quantity and a fall of 70 thousand rupees, Japan exported 230 thousand dozen of brushes valued at 151 thousand rupees, showing an increase of 22 thousand dozen in quantity and 25 thousand rupees in value over those of 1933. The actual figures of India's total imports of brushes from Japan and Great Britain, 1930-31 to 1934-35, follow:—

		1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Total Imports	Quantity (doz)	534,539	458,459	774,476	578,719	809,862
	Value (₹)	1,207,485	897,716	1,282,890	1,126,099	1,406,424
Great Britain	Quantity (doz)	123,384	141,911	146,431	150,358	210,373
	Value (₹)	436,996	340,571	427,434	503,434	704,321
Japan	Quantity (doz)	181,490	153,566	380,846	230,391	407,995
	Value (₹)	109,871	89,702	198,779	151,838	229,599

India's total imports of brushes and brooms in 1935-36 were 832,802 dozen valued at ₹1,397,882, showing an increase

of 22,940 dozen in quantity but a fall of ₹8,215 when compared with those of 1934.

Stationery

According to the report issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, Japan manufactured fountain-pens in 1923, to the amount of ¥279,565, which rose to ¥1,530,901 in the following year. The production went on increasing and it reached the record amount of ¥2,121,096 in 1928. It dropped to ¥1,748,663 in 1929 to decrease year after year till our production of fountain-pens was no more than ¥1,487,034 in 1932, though it improved a little recording ¥1,614,378 in 1933 and ¥2,327,274 in 1934. The output of writing-ink was ¥2,206,973 in 1926 and ¥2,367,563 in 1927. A slight drop was witnessed for 1928, when the output was ¥2,245,921, but in the following year, 1929, the industry improved a little and our production was ¥3,096,673. Another heavy drop was experienced in

1930, but the industry reached the 3 million level in 1931, Japan producing over 3.5 millions' worth of writing-ink in that year, though another downfall was seen in the next year, 1932, the output being ¥3,130,826, which rose to ¥3,695,127 in 1933, only to fall to ¥2,140,564 in 1934. Our output of pen-nibs which amounted to ¥1,649,196 in 1929, fell to ¥1,580,390 in 1930, and it maintained the one-million level in 1931, the production amounting to ¥2,171,358 in 1933 and ¥2,345,330 in 1934. The pencils amounted to 24,295,557 dozen valued at ¥1,895,809 in 1929, which decreased to ¥2,052,421 in 1931. Their production increased to 57,742,265 dozen valued at ¥3,281,055 in 1933, but the quantity decreased to 55,519,058 dozen in 1934, though the value improved by ¥1,266,345:—

Year	Fountain-pens	Writing-ink	Pen-nibs	Pencils	
	Value	Value	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	1,748,663 ¥	3,096,673 ¥	1,649,196 ¥	24,295,557 doz	1,895,809 ¥
1930	1,625,141	1,423,150	1,580,372	21,238,674	1,832,385
1931	1,530,506	3,501,924	1,755,902	18,898,344	2,052,421
1932	1,487,034	3,130,826	2,171,358	36,673,056	2,361,585
1933	1,614,378	3,695,127	2,345,330	57,742,265	3,281,055
1934	2,327,274	2,140,564	—	55,519,058	4,547,400

Our exports of writing-ink were 1,172 cwts valued at ¥764,029 in 1927 and rose to 1,484 cwts valued at ¥996,260, showing an increase of 601 cwts in quantity and ¥232,231 in value. The amount, however, decreased after that, year after year, till in 1932 our ink exports dropped off to 1,224 cwts of ¥468,974, a fall of 209 cwts in quantity and ¥527,286 in value when compared with those of 1928, though they made a great recovery in 1933, when our exports of ink were 1,840 cwts and ¥835,023, which rose to 2,804 cwts valued at ¥1,165,408 in 1934; the same year witnessing exports

of 33,893 cwts of ¥1,197,824. Much greater improvement has been witnessed in our trade of pencils than writing-ink, according to the report of the Finance Department. In 1927 we exported pencils to the amount of 317,311 grosses valued at ¥499,732, and the exports increased year by year till they reached the million-gross mark in quantity in 1932, with the amount in value of 782 thousand yen, a much greater increase being recorded both in quantity and in value for 1934 and 1935; the exact figures follow:—

Rubber Goods

Year	Writing-ink		Pencils	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1927	11,742 cwts	764,029 ¥	317,311 gr	499,732 ¥
1928	14,343	996,260	476,029	651,894
1929	13,102	896,366	579,752	755,388
1930	13,879	779,471	432,862	515,399
1931	12,812	533,660	481,625	447,017
1932	12,248	468,974	1,063,462	782,985
1933	18,480	835,023	1,798,582	1,467,974
1934	28,042	1,165,408	1,887,310	1,810,684
1935	33,893	1,197,824	1,739,054	1,908,591

The exports of fountain-pens were separately reported by the Japanese Government in 1935, when they amounted to 7,525,079 pens in quantity and ¥1,216,365 in value.

According to the report of the Indian Government, the Indian imports of stationery were ₹7,610,146 in 1935-36, of which Japan contributed ₹1,321,326 or 17% of the total, showing an increase of ₹363,649 for Japan when compared with the figures for 1934-35. The following figures will show the total amount of stationery imported to British India, 1928-29 to 1935-36, with the imports from Japan:—

India's Imports of Stationery *

Year	Total imports	Imports from Japan
1928-29	10,159,483 ₹	671,441 ₹
1929-30	10,506,380	665,982
1930-31	8,124,509	473,596
1931-32	6,802,500	473,765

1932-33	7,236,320	946,775
1933-34	6,622,025	912,000
1934-35	6,879,545	957,677
1935-36	7,610,146	1,321,326

British India imported 2,133,699 dozen of Japanese pencils valued at ₹197,515 in 1928-29. The figures dropped to 1,109,685 dozen or ₹110,799 in 1929-30 and further to 879,460 dozen or ₹69,112 in 1930-31. Her imports made a remarkable increase in 1931-32, recording 1,344,705 dozen valued at ₹92,116 in 1931-32. A prodigious increase was recorded for 1932-33 when British India purchased from Japan 4,654,100 dozen of pencils valued at ₹226,716 or a rise of 3,309,395 dozen in quantity and ₹134,600 in value though they fell to 2,528,835 dozen of ₹153,548 in 1933-34; and still further to 794,238 dozen valued at no less than ₹73,631 in 1934-35.

Rubber Goods

Like many another branch of industry in Japan, the rubber goods industry made rapid advances after the wars Japan was engaged in with China, Russia and Germany. Our rubber manufactures amounted to 51 million yen in value in 1924. They rose to 55 millions in 1925, to 66 millions in 1927 and up to 76 millions in 1929. A little drop was witnessed in the three

subsequent years, but the 86-million mark was reached in 1933, and over 103 million yen worth of rubber goods were produced in 1934. The exact output, 1924 to 1934, is shown in the following figures:

Output of Rubber Manufactures

Year	Value
1924	51,946,322 ¥
1926	58,600,248

Rubber Goods

1928	70,270,539
1929	76,598,838
1930	60,766,698
1931	56,104,898
1932	65,882,857
1933	86,204,950
1934	103,218,775

Like celluloid and some other branches of industry, the rubber industry is more of the nature of a home industry than of mass production. According to the official report, there were 789 rubber factories in Japan in 1929. They increased to 814 in 1930, 837 in 1931, 934 in 1932 and 996 in 1933. The following will give the total output by different kinds of rubber manufactures in 1934:—

For bicycle, rikshaw, etc.	
Tyres	13,941,948
Tubes	3,489,399
Others	2,996,416
Total	40,588,061
For machinery	491,801
Rubber shoes & other footgears	25,102,540
(44,305,294 pair)	
Toys	3,547,872
Pipes	3,447,968
Belts & belting	7,165,853
Others	20,159,401
Total	100,503,496
Hard rubber	
Electric use	610,472
Others	2,104,807
Total	2,715,279
Grand Total	103,218,775

Japan being no rubber producing country, she imports all the materials required in her rubber industry; the Straits Settlements and the Dutch Indies being the largest suppliers of our raw rubber, whose contributions, 1929-1935, are shown below:—

Output of Rubber Manufactures, 1934

Soft rubber	
For aeroplane, motor-car, etc.	
Pneumatic tyres	18,247,566 ¥
Solid tyres	35,848
Tube	1,876,884

Japan's Imports of Raw Rubber

	Total Imports		Imports from Straits Settlements		Imports from Dutch Indies	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	581,512 cwts	33,885,571 ¥	393,775 cwts	22,802,063 ¥	30,406 cwts	1,880,617 ¥
1930	557,228	17,930,946	368,535	11,615,466	69,683	2,173,680
1931	737,435	13,183,116	520,878	9,272,748	183,034	3,206,621
1932	952,325	15,988,733	607,124	10,060,177	305,590	4,995,853
1933	1,165,497	29,685,229	836,306	20,499,042	268,544	7,268,840
1934	1,197,051	57,337,922	808,793	37,818,414	281,005	11,383,956
1935	994,692	51,636,065	461,389	24,124,941	220,435	11,660,886

British India supplied Japan with raw rubber amounting to 8 million yen in 1929, which decreased to 3 millions in 1930. A rapid drop was seen in 1931, when Japan imported from British India raw rubber of 343 thousand yen, our imports in 1934 being 13,206 cwts valued ¥478,825 or no more than 3,752 cwts valued at ¥187,122 in 1935.

Our total exports of rubber manufactures amounted to 1.4 million yen in 1929. The figure dropped to 1.2 and 1.0 million yen in 1930 and 1931, respectively. An improvement was seen in 1932, when our exports of rubber manufactures were again 1.4 million yen, which, however, increased, by leaps, to 3.3 millions in 1933, or more than twice as much as those of 1932 and to 5.2 and 6.5

millions in 1934, and 1935 respectively as shown below:—

Exports of Rubber Manufactures		1931	1,044,901
1929	1,449,464 ¥	1932	1,479,108
1930	1,279,827	1933	3,327,398
		1934	5,215,995
		1935	6,508,068

The Electric Industry of Japan

It was in 1887 that the first electric light company in Japan commenced its supply of electric current in Tokyo, and in the following year, 1889, three more power plants were built by the same company. It was followed in quick succession by electric companies established in Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama for the supply of electric current and Japan generated 1,500 kw at the end of 1889, 44,000 kw in 1902 and 110,000 kw in 1906. In the meantime the great progress that Japan made in her industry increased the demands for power in various branches of industry. Our production of electricity, which was 3 million kw in 1926, rose to 6 millions in 1927 and 7 millions in 1929, to keep on increasing till the figure reached 9 millions, in 1931, 10 millions in 1932, 12 millions in 1933 and 14 millions in 1934, as shown below:—

Generation of Electricity	
Year	Quantity
1926	3,365,518 kw
1927	6,167,773
1928	5,713,183
1929	7,888,712
1930	9,406,062
1931	9,232,221
1932	10,585,325
1933	12,083,419
1934	14,074,301

It was after the Russo-Japanese war that Japan made great progress in her manufacture of electric bulbs, which kept increas-

ing year after year in great numbers. The output of electric bulbs, which numbered 45 millions in 1923 rose to 55 millions, valued at 17 million yen in 1924, to 63 millions in 1926. They increased rapidly and steadily till the figure reached the 100 million mark in 1929, though there were some rises and falls in the amount of the products due chiefly to the fluctuations of the Yen price. Our output of electric bulbs in 1933 were 340 million valued at 21 million yen, or more than 6 times as much in number as in 1923, though the year 1934 saw a fall both in quantity and in value:—

Output of Electric Bulbs		
Year	Quantity	Value
1924	55,123,022 No	17,274,494 ¥
1925	57,063,338	17,089,352
1926	63,630,342	15,218,323
1927	87,254,705	26,315,412
1928	97,549,985	24,327,175
1929	134,183,114	17,763,744
1930	114,811,775	15,192,305
1931	202,054,444	18,038,888
1932	286,653,068	19,685,438
1933	340,392,872	21,970,879
1934	310,750,142	19,997,704

The electric bulb industry kept quick pace with the domestic demands for bulbs as well as their exports, which increased rapidly with the extension of our foreign market. In 1925 Japan exported electric bulbs to the amount of 195 thousand grosses valued at 2,222 thousand yen. The

number rose to 211 thousand grosses in quantity and 2,955 thousand yen in value in 1926 and to 460 thousand grosses valued at 4,532 thousand yen in 1928. The million gross mark was reached in quantity in 1931, though the value did not keep pace with it. Our exports of electric bulbs in 1934 were 1,405,877 grosses in quantity and ¥6,561,589 in value, the figures showing a little falling off by 225,122 grosses in quantity and ¥1,305,505 in value, to 1,346,954 grosses of ¥7,636,553. The particulars follow:—

Exports of Electric Bulbs

Year	Quantity	Value
1926	211,135 gr	2,955,522 ¥
1928	460,475	4,532,561
1929	671,938	5,399,977
1930	705,527	5,316,098
1931	1,051,895	5,874,996
1932	1,898,995	10,187,497
1933	1,891,842	10,167,105
1934	1,572,076	8,942,058
1935	1,346,954	7,636,552

And following tables will show British India's demands for electric bulbs and her imports from Japan:—

India's Imports of Electric Bulbs

Gas-filled electric bulbs

	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	₹	No	₹
1932-33	1,485,500	1,441,082	197,837	41,186
1933-34	1,787,470	1,516,365	246,291	37,040
1934-35	2,153,312	1,827,410	208,814	23,544
1935-36	2,399,095	1,942,948	—	—

Vacuum electric bulbs

	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	₹	No	₹
1932-33	5,816,472	1,672,849	3,198,001	331,134
1933-34	6,866,631	1,611,010	4,236,711	319,362
1934-35	6,374,862	1,587,721	3,367,277	231,838
1935-36	9,271,998	1,658,365	6,276,665	411,033

Auto-bulbs

	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	₹	No	₹
1932-33	1,740,481	165,616	1,542,817	95,766
1933-34	661,590	63,076	532,552	20,795
1934-35	647,811	95,774	330,479	12,041
1935-36	1,205,026	102,079	873,357	24,538

Torch-bulbs

	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	₹	No	₹
1932-33	9,812,721	319,015	7,828,751	134,389
1933-34	8,325,254	238,978	6,165,695	77,012
1934-35	11,724,388	293,233	8,990,624	89,540
1935-36	11,973,182	284,284	9,800,742	93,507

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