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GENERAL VIEW
OF
COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
IN THE
EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

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TOKYO.

1897.

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FOREIGN MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANIES'
JAPAN ROUTE.

1. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Leaving Vancouver, their steamer enters Yokohama, and proceeds to Hongkong and Shanghai. Thence it returns to Vancouver calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama successively. It leaves once every four weeks.

2. Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.

Leaving San Francisco, the steamers of this Company enter Yokohama Via Honolulu (once per three trips) and proceed to Hongkong. Thence they sail homewardly to San Francisco calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu (once per three trips). They ply once every nine days.

3. North Pacific S. S. Company.

Leaving Tacoma every 18 days, their steamer enters Yokohama via Kobe, Shanghai (if necessary) and thence returns to Tacoma calling at above mentioned ports.

4. Norddeutscher Lloyd.

This is the branch line of the Company.

Leaving Hongkong every four weeks, their steamer enters Yokohama by way of Nagasaki and Kobe and thence goes back to Hongkong calling at the same ports.

5. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

Leaving Hongkong every four weeks, the steamer of this line enters Yokohama via Nagasaki and Kobe and thence goes back to Hongkong calling at the same ports.

6. Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.

a. Leaving Marseilles every four weeks their steamer enters Yokohama via Port-Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe, and thence goes back to Marseilles calling at the same ports.

b. Leaving Marseilles every four weeks, the vessel enters Yokohama via Port-Said, Suez, Djibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Kobe omitting Bombay, and thence returns to Marseilles by the same route.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Geographical position and divisions. The Empire of Japan is situated in the North Pacific to the east of the Continent of Asia, between the parallels of 22° and 51° N., and is geographically divided into the five great islands with adjacent islets; namely, Honshiu, the central and the largest; Kiushiu, the south-western; Shikoku, the southern; Hokkaido (Yezo), the most northerly and least developed, and Taiwan (Formosa) the most southerly and recently incorporated in the Empire. The former four are geographically sub-divided into 77 provinces and administratively into 1 Do-cho, 3 Fu and 43 Ken (prefectures) including Okinawa; and the latter one is under a special administration, its western part being divided into 3 Ken. Besides these five great islands, the Empire possesses Chishima (The Kurile Islands), the stepping stones between Hokkaido and Kamchatka of Asiatic Russia; the far distant Ogasawara-jima (The Bonin Islands), lying to the south-east of Honshiu; Riukiu (The Lu-chu Islands), scattered to

the south of Kiushiu; and the group of Hoko-to (The Pescadore Islands), in the channel, which divides Taiwan from China.

The following statement shows the name of provinces and prefectures.

Islands.	Provinces.			
Honshiu	Iga. Owari. Suruga. Sagami. Kadsusa. Omi. Shinano. Iwaki. Rikuchiu. Ugo. Kaga. Echigo. Kawachi. Tanba. Inaba. Iwami. Bizen. Aki.	Ise. Mikawa. Kai. Musashi. Shimosa. Mino. Kodsuke. Iwashiro. Mutsu. Wakasa. Noto. Yamashiro. Idsumi. Tango. Hoki. Harima. Bitchiu. Suwo.	Shima. Totomi. Idsu. Awa. Hitachi. Hida. Shimotsuke. Rikuzen. Uzen. Echizen. Etchiu. Yamato. Settsu. Tajima. Idsumo. Mimasaka. Bingo. Nagato. Kii.	
Sado	Sado.			
Oki	Oki.			
Awaji	Awaji.			
Shikoku	Awa.	Sanuki.	Iyo.	Tosa.
Kiushiu	Chikuzen. Bungo. Hiuga. Iki.	Chikugo. Hizen. Osumi.	Buzen. Higo. Satsuma.	
Iki	Iki.			
Tsushima	Tsushima.			
Hokkaido	Oshima. Teshio. Hidaka. Nemuro.	Shiribeshi. Kitami. Tokachi.	Ishikari. Iburi. Kushiro.	
Chishima	Chishima (The Kuriles 32 islands.)			
Riukiu	Okinawa (The Lu-chu 55 islands.)			
Taiwan	Taiwan.			
Ogasawara	(17 islands.)			

Prefectures.

Tokyo.	Kanagawa.	Saitama.	Chiba.
Ibaraki.	Tochigi.	Gumma.	Nagano.
Yamanashi.	Shizuoka.	Aichi.	Miye.
Gifu.	Shiga.	Fukui.	Ishikawa.
Toyama.	Niigata.	Fukushima.	Miyagi.
Yamagata.	Akita.	Iwate.	Aomori.
Kyoto.	Osaka.	Nara.	Wakayama.
Hyogo.	Okayama.	Hiroshima.	Yamagata.
Shimane.	Tottori.	Tokushima.	Kagawa.
Yehime.	Kochi.	Nagasaki.	Saga.
Fukuoka.	Kumamoto.	Oita.	Miyazaki.
Kagoshima.	Okinawa.	Hokkaido.	Taihoku.
Taichu.	Tainan.		

Climate. The climate of the country is generally mild and healthy, though the different portions have the different temperatures according to the influences of situation, the formation of land, the physical features of mountains, and the ocean streams.

The whole group of the islands being within the circuit of the north-eastern monsoon, is very warm in summer with the sultry wind, while in winter the north or north-western wind, the cold current from the Arctic Ocean through the Bhering Strait and along the coasts of Chishima and the eastern Hokkaido and the climatic influence of the Asiatic Continent make the north-eastern portion of the country intensely cold and snowy. But on the other hand, the warm currents

flowing from the equatorial region, one branch of which runs along the Pacific coasts of the Empire, and the other half of which enters into the Japan Sea through the Strait of Corea, mitigate the cold and violent monsoon and modify the climate of the south-western provinces as well as that of the whole country.

Area, Population and Coast-line. The total area of the Empire is estimated at 24,794 square ri, and the population, according to the census taken in December, 1894, was 41,388,313 excluding Taiwan, (Formosa) and Hoko-to. The following table shows the area, population and coast-line of Honshiu and the other islands.

Islands.	Circum- ference.	Area.	Popula- tion.	Popu- lation per sq. ri.
	ri.	sq. ri.		
Honshiu	2,475.46	14,571.12	31,384,670	2,154
Shikoku	675.81	1,180.67	2,907,280	2,325
Kiushiu	1,846.86	2,617.54	5,891,671	2,251
Hokkaido (The main islands)	628.51	5,061.90	379,067	62
The Kuriles. (32 islands)...	613.21	1,033.46		
Sado	53.30	56.33	112,290	1,993
Oki	75.97	21.89	34,861	1,593
Awaji	40.89	36.09	189,458	5,164
Iki	27.25	8.63	35,457	4,109
Tsushima	206.22	44.72	32,294	722
Riukiu group. (55 islands)	315.06	156.91	419,840	2,076
Ogasawara group (17 islands)	60.58	4.50	1,395	310
Taiwan (Formosa)	180.00	2,532.00	3,000,000	1,185
Hokoto (Pescadores)	—	—	—	—

Principal ports. At present, restrictions are placed on the foreign commerce and the settlement of foreigners in the Empire. Foreign vessels are admitted only

to certain ports, known as treaty ports, and foreigners have the privilege of residence only within the so-called foreign settlement, unless they obtain a special permission. But in 1894 a new treaty was signed with Great Britain, by which the law of extraterritoriality is to be abolished and the whole country is to be opened to foreign trade and residence. This treaty will not, however, come into force for five years yet, nor will it become valid, unless similar treaties be effected with the other powers within this period. The treaty ports or towns open to foreign trade are :—

Yokohama and Tokyo, on the Bay of Tokyo.

Kobe and Osaka on the Bay of Osaka.

Niigata, on the western coast of Honshiu.

Hakodate, on the Tsugaru Strait.

Nagasaki, on the south-western coast of Kiushiu.

Kelung, Tamsui, Takow, and Taiwan on the western coast of Taiwan.

The other principal ports are as follows :

The treaty ports.	The partially opened ports.	
Yokohama	Shimonoseki.	Hakata.
Kobe	Kuchinotsu.	Karatsu.
Osaka	Misumi.	Fushiki.
Niigata	Otaru.	Kushiro.
Nagasaki	Moji.	Yokkaichi.
Hakodate	Muroan.	
	Idsugahara.	} only for Corea.
	Shishimi.	
	Sasuna.	

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The treaty ports.	The partially opened ports.
	Miyatzu. } Fushiki. } only for Vladivostock, Otaru. } Sagalen and Corea. Naha only for China.

Foreign Routes. Between these ports, thousands of vessels ply, suppling the means of transportation of goods, mails and passengers. The following statements show the foreign routes of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Ship Co.) and their connection with the steamers of foreign Steam Ship Companies:

The European Line. A regular monthly service between Yokohama, London and Antwerp has just been inaugurated by the Company. Steamers leave Yokohama on or about the 15th of every month, calling on the way at Kobe, Shimonoseki, Hongkong, Shingapore, Penang (occasionally), Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles, taking through Cargo to varions ports on the continent of Europe.

This line is connected at Kobe and Yokohama with several other routes of the Company, which extend to China, Corea, America, Vladivostock, Otaru etc.

The American Line. The Company opened on the 1st August, 1896, a monthly service of steamers between Kobe and Yokohama and Seattle, U. S. A. via Honolulu, working in connection at Seattle with the Great Northern Railroad.

Through tickets and bills of lading between Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Shanghai, Vladivostock, and other principal ports of Japan, China, Corea, Strait Settlements, Java, Philippine Islands, America and Europe are issued on application.

The Australian Line. From the last October a regular monthly service was established by the Company between Australia and Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Islands, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The Yokohama-Bombay Line. The Company's service on this route is maintained by the three fast steamers of over 3,000 tons gross register, which have an excellent accommodation for 1st Class passengers, leaving both ports every four weeks, and calling en routes at Kobe, Shimonoseki, Hongkong, Shingapore, Penang (occasionally), Tuticorin (occasionally) and Colombo; on the homeward voyage Tuticorin is always called at while Shimonoseki is omitted.

This line connects at Hongkong with the Company's Vladivostock and Maui Lines, and at Kobe with the Shanghai, Newchwang, Tientsin, Vladivostock, Otaru, and various coasting lines.

The Yokohama-Shanghai Line. The Company maintains a weekly service between Yokohama and Shanghai. The steamers leave Yokohama every Tuesday noon, and arrive at Shanghai the following Tuesday, calling on the way at Kobe, Shimonoseki and Nagasaki. On the homeward voyage, they leave Shanghai either on Friday afternoon

or Saturday morning, and arrive at Yokohama the following Friday afternoon via the above mentioned intermediate ports.

At Yokohama connection is made with the steamers of the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental Companies; at Kobe, with the Company's own European, American and Yokohama-Bombay Lines; at Kobe and Nagasaki, with the Tientsin, the Newchang, the Vladivostock, the Luchu, the Manila, and the Otaru steamers; and at Nagasaki and Shanghai, with the Hongkong Vladivostock vessels.

The Hongkong-Vladivostock Line. This line dispatching steamers every three weeks is one of the most favorite routes of foreign residents in the Far East during summer months. This route affords to travellers a good opportunity to visit many interesting ports, such as Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Jinsen, Nagasaki, Fusan and Gensan. During the height of winter, when the frozen harbour of Vladivostock makes navigation impracticable, a steamer continues to run between Hongkong, Shanghai, Jinsen, and Nagasaki. This Line connects with the Company's European and Bombay Lines at Hongkong, and at Hongkong, and Nagasaki, with the Shanghai line.

The Kobe-Vladivostock Line. Starting from Kobe the steamer of this line calls at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Fusan, and Gensan and completes a round voyage every three weeks or thereabouts, passing through the Inland Sea on both the outward and homeward voyages. In midwinter, when

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

the harbour of Vladivostock is closed with ice and navigation rendered impracticable, Gensan (Corea) becomes the terminus of this line.

The Kobe-Newchwang Line. Newchwang, the only treaty port in the Liantong Peninsula, is the terminal point on this line, which is visited at an interval of every four weeks. The steamer calls on the way at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Tsushima, Fusan, Jinsen, Chefoo, and Taku.

The Kobe-Tientsin Line. On this route between Japan and Tientsin, the Company maintains a four weekly steamship communication. The steamer leaves each Port every four weeks and calls at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Fusan, Jinsen, and Chefoo.

The Yokohama Manila Line. A monthly service is maintained by the Company with first class steamships. The steamer calls at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Foochow, Amoy and the principal ports in Formosa, but on the return voyage they stop only at Amoy and Hongkong.

Principal Cities and Towns. Throughout the country there exist large cities and towns to be called centres on account of their respective commercial or industrial relations, or on the point of communications. The following table shows principal towns and their populations in the Empire.

Towns and Populations.

Towns.	Provinces.	Populations.
Tokyo	Musashi	1,314,118
Osaka	Setsu	482,961
Kyoto	Yamashiro	317,930
Nagoya	Owari	194,796
Kobe	Setsu	153,882
Yokohama	Musashi	152,451
Kanazawa	Kaga	91,531
Hiroshima	Aki	91,479
Sendai	Rikuzen	73,771
Nagasaki	Hizen	65,874
Hakodate	Oshima	63,619
Kumamoto	Higo	62,432
Tokushima	Awa	61,337
Toyama	Etchu	58,187
Fukuoka	Chikuzen	58,181
Kagoshima	Satsuma	54,189
Wakayama	Kii	55,726
Okayama	Bizen	51,665
Niigata	Echigo	49,700
Sakai	Idzumi	46,138
Fukui	Echizen	42,680
Shizuoka	Suruga	37,096
Matsuyama	Idzumi	35,407
Utsunomiya	Shimotsuke	35,347
Takamatsu	Sanuki	35,330
Kochi	Tosa	34,711
Matsuyama	Iyo	34,527
Otari	Shiribeshi	34,359
Kofu	Kai	33,879
Akamagasaki	Nagato	33,545
Mayebashi	Kozuke	33,370
Gifu	Mino	32,773
Nawa	Riukiu	32,138
Morioka	Rikuchiu	32,125
Hiroshima	Mutsu	30,859
Nagano	Shinano	30,622
Otsu	Omi	30,574
Takaoka	Rikuchiu	30,397
Yamagata	Usen	30,306

- 1 Osaka Local Gov. Office
- 2 " Appeal of Court.
- 3 " Local "
- 4 " Post & Telegram

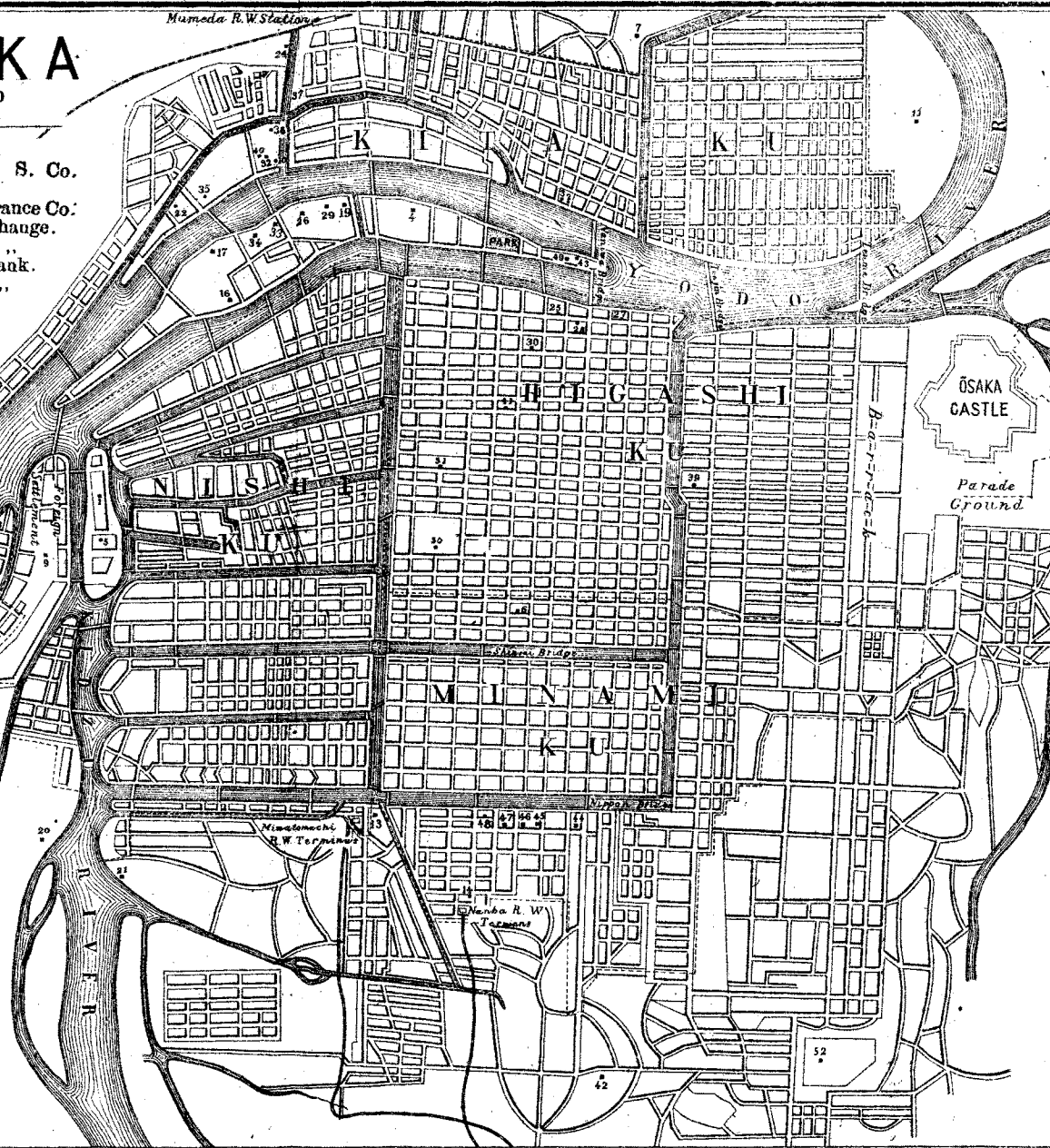
ŌSAKA

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- 5 Central Police Office.
- 6 Gendarmerie Staff "
- 7 Prison.
- 8 Custom House.
- 9 Belgian Consulate.
- 10 Meteo. Observatory.
- 11 Government Mint.
- 12 Osaka Iron Works.
- 13 " Railway Co.
- 14 Hankai "
- 15 Osaka Shipping "
- 16 " Electric-Light Co.
- 17 " Copper Mill
- 18 " Sulphuric Acid
- Works.
- 19 Osaka Warehouse Co.
- 20 Osaka Cotton Spinning
- Mill.
- 21 Setten Cotton Spinning
- Mill.
- 22 Dojima Cotton Spinning
- Mill.

- 23 Abe Paper Mill.
- 24 Japan Mail S. S. Co.
- Branch Office.
- 25 Japan Life Insurance Co.
- 26 Osaka Rice Exchange.
- 27 " Stock
- 28 13th National Bank.
- 29 Osaka Union "

- 30 Union Clearing-House.
- 31 Private "
- 32 Osaka Chamber of Com-
- merce.
- 33 Osaka Hospital.
- 34 Common Normal School.
- 35 " Middle "
- 36 Osaka Commercial School
- 37 Commercial "
- 38 Nautical "
- 39 Exhibition Building.
- 40 Commercial Museum.
- 41 Osaka Commercial & In-
- dustrial Society.
- 42 Commercial Club.
- 43 Jiyutei Hotel.
- 44 Benten Theatre.
- 45 Asahi "
- 46 Sumi "
- 47 Naka "
- 48 Naniwa, "
- 49 Shokonsha.
- 50 Higashihonganji
- Branch Temple.
- 51 Nishihonganji
- Branch Temple.
- 52 Shitennoji.

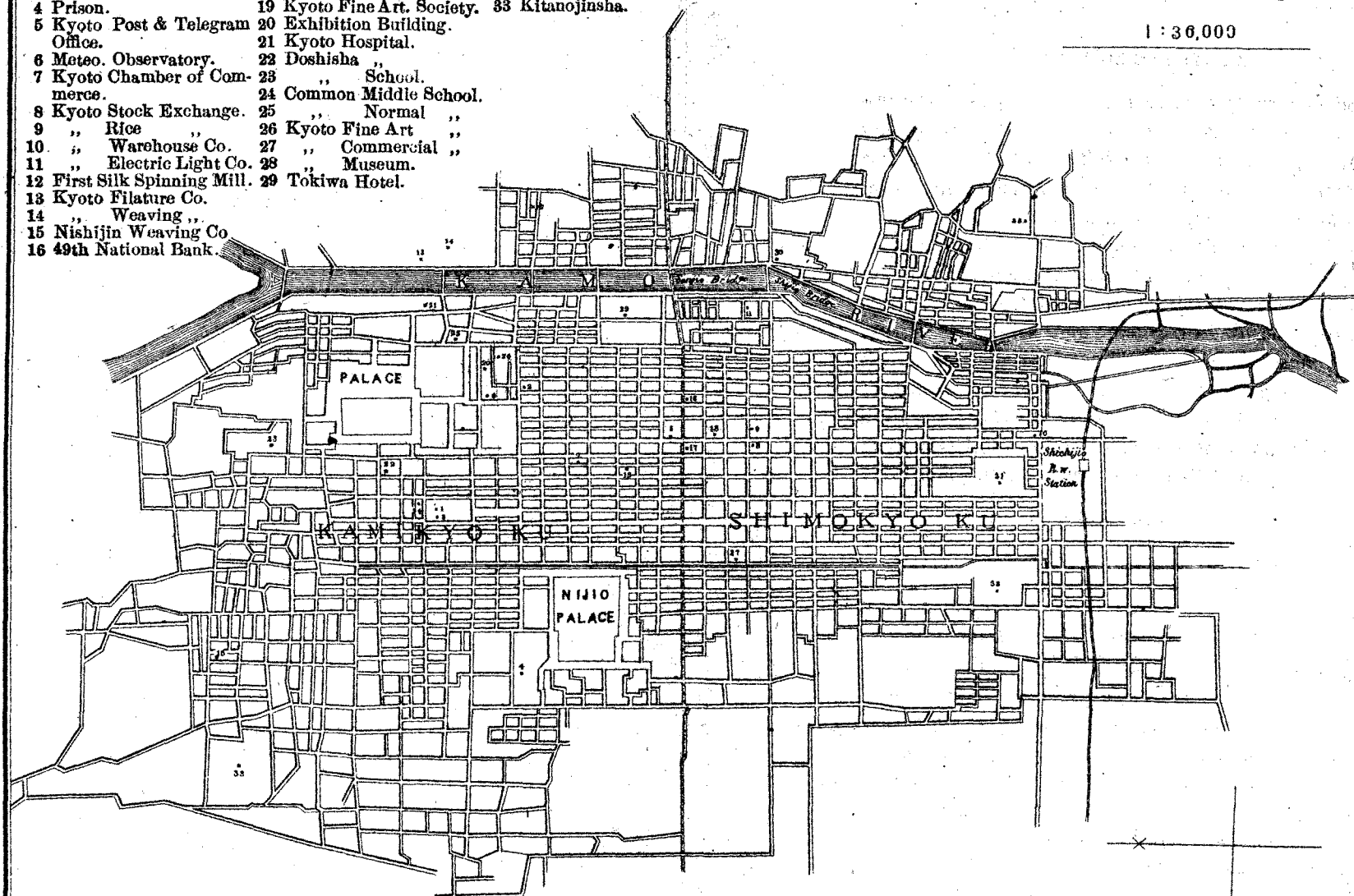


Ku Boundaries Shown Thus

KYOTO

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1 Kyoto Local Gov. Office.	17 111th National Bank.	30 Shijio Theatre
2 " Local Court.	18 Commercial & Industrial Bank.	31 Higashihonganji.
3 Central Police Office.		32 Nishihonganji.
4 Prison.	19 Kyoto Fine Art. Society.	33 Kitanojinsha.
5 Kyoto Post & Telegram Office.	20 Exhibition Building.	
6 Meteo. Observatory.	21 Kyoto Hospital.	
7 Kyoto Chamber of Commerce.	22 Doshisha " School.	
8 Kyoto Stock Exchange.	23 " " School.	
9 " Rice Warehouse Co.	24 Common Middle School.	
10 " " Warehouse Co.	25 " " Normal " "	
11 " Electric Light Co.	26 Kyoto Fine Art " "	
12 First Silk Spinning Mill.	27 " Commercial " "	
13 Kyoto Filature Co.	28 " Museum. " "	
14 " Weaving " "	29 Tokiwa Hotel.	
15 Nishijin Weaving Co.		
16 49th National Bank.		



Ku Boundary

Railway. The railways in this country are now being rapidly pushed forward. The first railway constructed was the line between Yokohama and Tokyo; it is 18 miles long and was opened for traffic on the 12th of June, 1872. Since then the government actively engaged itself in the extension of the railway, raising the national debt to meet the expenses for the construction of new lines, while the numerous private railway companies were organized in various parts and set about their works. The return taken in March 1896, states the railway lines already completed to be amounting to 2,118 miles—580 miles by the government, and 1,537 miles by the private companies—and 1,572 miles in the course of construction.

Railways.

	By Government.	By private companies.
Already completed.	<i>miles.</i> 580.86	<i>miles.</i> 1,537.44
Under construction.	398.80	673.39
Total. 	979.66	2,210.83

Post. In 1871 the postal laws were executed in the Empire and the American system was adopted by the government and carried into force. The systems of postal money orders, savings banks, and parcel post were also established. There is no place, however remote and sequestered, where the letters can not be despatched and delivered. As to the foreign mails, an agreement

for mutual exchange of letters was settled with the United States of America in 1873, and afterwards Japan has joined the Universal Postal Union, and now enjoys the equal benefits with the other allied countries. The following table shows the postal routes and the number of post-offices in the Empire.

Year.	Road.	Rail- ways.	Rivers.	Lakes.	Seas.	Post & tele- graph office.	Post office.
	<i>rt.</i>	<i>miles.</i>	<i>miles.</i>	<i>miles.</i>	<i>miles.</i>		
1893	11,543.57	1,794.09	127.09	12	16,646.83	535	3,169
1894	11,759.92	1,861.66	166.76	12	23,639.84	590	3,128
1895	11,676.32	2,004.86	166.76	12	24,512.34	638	3,080

Telegraph and Telephone. In 1869 the telegraphic line was, for the first time, constructed between Tokyo and Yokohama. It was then so rapidly extended, that at present it connects all the important towns of the Empire. As to the foreign telegraphs, there are three submarine cables connecting Nagasaki with Shanghai, Vladivostock, and Fusan. The Empire has entered into the International Telegraph Convention and has the accommodation and advantages of sending to and receiving from the contracted countries the messages.

The telephone exchange was also established lately; and the great increase of the subscribers in Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka shows that the system will no doubt be adopted throughout the country. The telephone route and the number of telegraph offices are:—

Year.	Routes.	Extention.	Post and telegraph office.	Telegraph office.	Private office.
1893	8,455.11 ^{rt.}	9,920.99 ^{rt.}	534	32	64
1894	8,709.46	10,232.06	589	46	80
1895	8,846.05	11,502.19	638	42	80

Coinage. The Imperial Mint was established in Osaka in 1868. The Coinage Regulation was enacted in 1871 and new species of coins of round shape were issued. The present currency consists of gold, silver, nickel,^{ss} and copper pieces. Besides these, there circulate government paper money, bank-notes issued by the National Banks, and convertible silver-notes issued by the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan). In counting, the decimal method was adopted with the *yen* as the unit, that is, one *yen* contains 10 *ten sen* pieces, ten *sen* 10 one *sen* pieces and one *sen* 10 one *rin* pieces. The gold coins and one *yen* silver coin are not restricted in payment, but it is not legally permitted that subordinate silver coins should exceed 10 *yen* in one payment, and that the nickel and copper coins, 1 *yen*. The varieties of gold, silver, and copper coins are shown below.

		Weight.	Alloy.
		<i>monme.</i>	
Gold Coin	20 yen price.	8.88300	90% of Gold & 10% of Copper
	10 " "	4.44142	" " " "
	5 " "	2.22221	" " " "
	2 " "	0.88888	" " " "
	1 " "	0.44444	" " " "

		Weight.	Alloy.
Silver Coin	1 yen price.	7.18848	90% of Silver & 10% of Cop.
Subordi-	50 sen "	3.59424	80% of Silver & 20% of Cop.
nate Silver	20 " "	1.43770	" " " "
Coin.	10 " "	0.71885	" " " "
	5 " "	0.35942	" " " "
Subordi-			
nate Nickel			
Coin.	5 " "	1.24416	25% of Nickel & 75% of Cop.
Subordi-	2 " "	3.80416	
nate Cop-	1 " "	1.90008	
per Coin.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	0.95040	
	1 " "	0.24192	

The following table shows the comparative value of the foreign and domestic currency.

Table of the Comparative Value of the Foreign
and Domestic Gold Coins.

Countries.	Denomination of Gold Coins of Different Countries.	Changed to the Value of Japanese Gold Coin.
Great Britain	5 pounds	24.406
U. S. A.	Sovereign	4.881
" " "	Double Eagle	20.061
" " "	3 Dollars	3.009
Germany	20 Marks	4.779
France	100 Francs	19.354
Italy	100 Lire	19.354
Austro-Hungary	4 Ducats	9.175
" " "	8 Florins	3.871
Belgium	20 Francs	3.871
Russia	$\frac{1}{2}$ Imp. (5 rubles)	3.999
Russia	Ducat (3 rubles)	2.398
Turkey	500 Piasters	22.048
Bulgaria	Gold Alexander (20 levs)	3.870
Servia	20 Dinars	3.871
Roumania	20 Lei	3.871
Finland	20 Markka	3.871
Egypt	100 Piasters	4.957
Tunis	" " "	11.700
Persia	Toman (100 Shakis) ..	2.296

Countries	Denomination of Gold Coins of Different Countries	Changed to the Value of Japanese Gold Coin.
Luzon	Doubloon (4 Pesos)...	3.946
"	Escudo Deoro (2 Pesos) ...	1.972
"	Escudello Deoro (1 Peso) ...	0.985
Sweden	20 Crowns...	5.376
Norway	"	5.376
Denmark	"	5.376
Holland	Double Ducat ...	4.579
"	10 Florins ...	4.032
Spain	Doubloon (10 Escudo)	5.032
"	4 Escudo ...	2.013
Portugal	Crown ...	10.837
Peru	20 Soles ...	19.354
Mexico	20 Peso ...	19.740
"	Once Doubloon (16 Pesos) ...	15.787
Hindoo	Mohur (15 Rupees)...	7.126
New Holland	2 Dollars ...	2.032
Brazil	20 Milrees ...	10.959
Hayti	10 Gourdes ...	9.677
Venezuela	20 Venezolano ...	19.354
Columbia Republic	Double Condor (20 Peso) ...	19.354
Uruguay	Peso ...	1.036
Argentine Confedera- tion	Argentino ...	4.839
Argentine Confedera- tion	Medio Argentino ...	2.419
Bolivia	Once ...	15.000
Chili	Condor (10 Peso) ...	9.151
"	Doubloon (5 Peso) ...	4.576
"	Escudo (2 Peso) ...	1.830
"	Peso ...	0.915
Greece	100 Drachma ...	19.354

Table of the Comparative Value of the Foreign
and Domestic Silver Coins.

Countries.	Denomination of the Silver Coins of Dif- ferent Countries.	Changed to the Value of 1 yen Sil- ver Coin of the Empire.
Great Britain	Crown	1.078
" "	Florin	0.431
" "	Shilling	0.215
" "	6 Pence	0.107
United States	Trade Dollar	1.009
" "	Dollar	0.991
" "	20 Cents	0.185
" "	Dime	0.092
Germany	5 Marks	1.030
France	5 Francs	0.927
" "	50 Centime	0.085
Italy	5 Lire	0.027
" "	50 Centesimi	0.085
Switzerland	5 Francs	0.927
" "	50 Centime	0.085
Belgium	5 Francs	0.027
" "	50 Centime	0.085
Austro-Hungary	2 Florin	0.915
" "	20 Cloityer	0.054
" "	Maria Theresia Thal- er	0.963
Russia	Rouble (100 Kopecks)	0.741
" "	Poltinnick (50 Ko- pecks)	0.370
" "	Tchetvertak 25 Ko- pecks	0.185
" "	Abbasis (20 Copecks)	0.084
" "	Polish Florin	0.062
" "	Grivnik (10 Kopecks)	0.041
" "	Pietak (5 Kopecks)...	0.121
Bulgaria	2 Lews	0.344
Servia	5 Dinar	0.927
Roumania	5 Ley	0.927
Finland	2 Markka	0.372
" "	50 Penny	0.078
Egypt	10 Piastre	0.463
Tunis... ..	2 Piastre	0.229
Mauritins	20 Cent	0.076
Hong Kong	Dollar	0.999

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

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Countries.	Denomination of the Silver Coins of Different Countries.	Changed to the Value of 1 yen Silver Coin of the Empire.
Hong Kong	20 Cent	yen. 0.179
Strait Colonies	20 Cent	0.179
Persia... ..	Sachib-keran	0.385
"	Banabat (10 Schahis)	0.192
"	Abbassis (4 Shahis)	0.077
Cochin	Trade Piaster	1.009
"	80 Prastros	0.504
Dutch India	1 Florin	0.094
Luzon... ..	50 Centavos	0.481
Canada	50 Cent	0.443
Sweden	2 Crown	0.494
"	50 Ore	0.123
Norway	2 Crown	0.494
"	50 Ore	0.123
Denmark	2 Crown	0.494
"	50 Ore	0.123
Holland	Rixdollar (2½ florin)	0.973
"	Florin	0.389
"	25 Cent	0.094
Spain	Duro (2 Escudos)	0.963
"	Escudo (10 reals)	0.481
"	Peseta	0.173
"	Real	0.043
"	5 Peseta	0.927
Portugal	5 Testoon (500 Reals)	0.472
Peru	Sole	0.927
"	Dinero	0.092
Mexico	Peso (100 Centavos)	1.007
"	50 Centavos	0.503
India	Rupae	0.473
Greece	5 Drachmas	0.927
"	Lepte	0.085
Turkey	20 Piaster	0.822
New Holland	50 Cent	0.449
Antilles	6 Halfpence	0.036
Brazil	8 Milrees	0.963
"	500 Reals	0.240
Hayti	Gourde	0.927
Venezuela	Venezolano	0.927
"	2 Desimo	0.172
"	5 Centavo	0.012
Columbia Republic... ..	Peso	0.923

Countries.	Denomination of the Silver Coins of Different Countries.	Changed to the Value of 1 yen Silver Coin of the Empire.
Uruguay"	2 Desimo	0.172
"	Peso	0.927
"	50 Centesimo	0.463
Argentine Confed. ...	Peso	0.927
"	50 Centavo	0.463
Bolivia	Bolivia	0.957
Chili	Peso	0.927
"	50 Centavo	0.463
"	1 Desimo	0.092

Weights and Measures.

In the year 1885 the Government joined the Universal Metric Convention, and in 1891, the present system of weights and measures was established, adopting both old Japanese and foreign weights and measures. The original standard is under custody of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and two duplicate original standards are made, the one in the custody of the same minister, the other in the keeping of the Minister of Education. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce orders the local magistrate to make the local original standard in exact copy of the duplicate original standard, to be used as standard in the inspection of weights and measures.

The unit of measure being *shaku* and that of weight, *kwan*, the original material for standard is the bar and weight made of the composition of platinum and iridium; the ten thirty third of the length of space between the two standard marks cut on the surface of the bar at the temperature of 0.15° centigrade, is to be a *shaku*, and the fifteen-fourth of the mass of the weight is to be one *kwan*. Their denominations and scales are as follows:—

**Comparative Table of the Weights and Measures
of the Empire and those of the Great Britain.**

Japanese Weight and Measure.	English Weight and Measure.						
Length.	Line.	Inch.	Foot.	Yard.	Pole.	Chain.	Mile.
1 Mo. ... $\frac{1}{10,000}$ of Shaku	0.01431	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Rin ... $\frac{1}{1,000}$ " "	0.14316	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Bu ... $\frac{1}{100}$ " "	1.43166	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Sun ... $\frac{1}{10}$ " "	14.31665	1.19305	—	—	—	—	—
1 Shaku	143.16650	11.93054	0.99421	—	—	—	—
1 Jō 10 shaku	1431.66509	119.30542	9.94212	3.31404	—	—	—
1 Ken 6 "	—	—	5.96527	1.98842	—	—	—
1 Chō. 360 shaku (60 ken)	—	—	357.91627	119.30542	21.69190	5.42297	—
1 Ri. 12960 shaku (36 chō)	—	—	2884.98572	4294.99512	780.90822	195.22705	2.44034
Area of Land.	—	—	Square Yard.	Rod.	Acre.	—	—
1 Shaku ... $\frac{1}{100}$ of Bu	—	—	0.03954	—	—	—	—
1 Gō $\frac{1}{10}$ of Bu	—	—	0.39538	—	—	—	—
1 Bu or Tsubo 6 shaku sq.	—	—	3.95383	—	—	—	—
1 Se 30 Bu	—	—	118.61486	—	—	—	—
1 Tan 300 Bu	—	—	1186.14860	0.98029	—	—	—
1 Chō 3000 Bu	—	—	11861.48600	9.80288	2.45072	—	—

Japanese Weight and Measure.		English Weight and Measure.					
Superficial Area.		Square Line.	Square Inch.	Square Foot.	Square Yard.	—	—
1 square Mō		0.00021	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Rin		0.02050	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Bu		2.04966	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Sun		204.96647	1.42338	—	—	—	—
1 " Shaku		20496.64672	142.33783	0.98846	—	—	—
1 " Jō		2049664.67220	14233.78324	98.84572	10.98286	—	—
Cubic Area. ㊦		Cubic Line.	Cubic Inch.	Cubic Foot.	Cubic Yard.	—	—
1 Cubic Mō		0.00003	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Rin		0.00293	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Bu		2.93443	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Sun		2934.43317	1.69817	—	—	—	—
1 " Shaku		2934433.17300	1698.16749	0.98846	—	—	—
1 " Jō		—	1698167.48780	982.73591	36.39763	—	—
Capacity.		GILL	Pint.	Quart.	Gallon.	Peck.	Bushel.
1 Shaku ... $\frac{1}{100}$ of 1 Shō		0.12705	—	—	—	—	—
1 Gō ... $\frac{1}{10}$ " "		1.27050	—	—	—	—	—
1 Shō... 64827 Cubic Bu		12.70508	3.17627	1.58814	—	—	—
1 To 10 Shō		127.05084	31.76271	15.88138	3.97034	—	—
1 Koku 100 Shō		1270.50840	317.62710	158.81355	39.70339	19.85169	4.96292

Weight.	Grain.	Troy Penny Weight.	Troy Ounce.	Troy Pound.	A. V. Dram.	A. V. Ounce.	A. V. Pound.
1 Ms $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ of 1 Kwan.	0.05787	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Rin $\frac{1}{100,000}$ " "	0.57871	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Fun $\frac{1}{10,000}$ " "	5.78713	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Momme $\frac{1}{1,000}$ " "	57.87130	2.41130	—	—	2.11643	—	—
10 Momme	578.71308	24.11305	1.20565	—	21.16437	1.32277	—
100 "	5787.13081	241.13045	12.05652	1.00471	211.64866	13.22773	—
1 Kwan	57871.30810	2411.30450	120.56523	10.04710	2116.48660	132.27729	8.26738
1 Ktn... .. 160 Momme	—	—	—	—	888.62986	21.16437	1.32277

The following table showing the comparative scales against the weights and measures of the metric system is acknowledged to be legal.

Measure of Length.				Area of Land.			
	Meter.		Shaku.		Are.		Su.
Ms	0.00003	Millimeter ...	0.00330	Shaku	0.00033	Centiare ...	0.80250
Rip	0.00030	Centimeter...	0.03300	Gō	0.00331	Are	80.25000
Bu	0.00303	Decimeter ...	0.33000	Bu or Tsubo.	0.03306	Hectare ...	8025.00000
Sun	0.03030	Meter	3.30000	Se	0.99174		
Shaku...	0.30303	Decameter ...	33.00000	Tan	9.91736		
Jō... ..	3.03030	Hectometer ...	330.00000	Chō	99.17355		
Ken	1.81818	Kilometer ...	3300.00000				
Chō	109.00091						
Ri... ..	8927.27273						

Length.

Mō	$\frac{1}{10,000}$	of Shaku	Jō	10 Shaku	
Rin	$\frac{1}{1,000}$	" "	Ken	6 "	
Bu	$\frac{1}{100}$	" "	Chō	260 "	(60 ken)
Sun	$\frac{1}{10}$	" "	Ri	12960 "	(36 chō)
Shaku					

Area of Land.

Shaku	$\frac{1}{100}$	of Bu	Se	30 Bu	
Gō	$\frac{1}{10}$	" "	Tan	300 "	
Bu, or Tsubo...		... 6 Shaku sq.	Chō	3,000 "	

Measure of Capacity.

Shaku	$\frac{1}{10,000}$	Litre.	Centilitre	0.00554	Sho.
Gō	$\frac{1}{1,000}$	0.18039	Decilitre	0.05544	
Shō	$\frac{1}{100}$	1.80391	Litre	0.55435	
To	$\frac{1}{10}$	18.30907	Decalitre	5.54352	
Koku	1	180.39068	Hectlitre	55.43542	

Measure of Weight.

Mō	$\frac{1}{10,000}$	Gramme.	Miligramme	0.00027	Momme.
Rin	$\frac{1}{1,000}$	0.03750	Centigramme	0.00267	
Fun	$\frac{1}{100}$	0.37500	Decigramme	0.02667	
Momme	$\frac{1}{10}$	3.75000	Gramme	0.26667	
Kwan	1	3750.00000	Decagramme	2.66667	
			Hectgramme	26.66667	
Kin	10	60.00000	Kilogramme	266.66667	

Agriculture and Mining.

Agriculture is the leading pursuits of the people from early times and in the greater part of the cultivated area rice, the principal food-crops, wheat, barley, and soya-beans are raised. Mulberries, the only food of silk-worm, from which silk, the principal product of the Empire, is obtained, are planted everywhere. Tea, the second largest export product, is mainly cultivated in the south of Honshiu and in

Taiwan (Formosa). Camphier also forms one of the important exports of the Empire.

The mineral wealth of the Empire is great, but some more improvement is needed in the art of mining. The coal production is rapidly increasing, especially in Kiushiu and Hokkaido. The growth of iron industry is somewhat slow; but it seems to be promising in future. The quantity of silver production has been steadily rising. Copper and antimony are also among the principal exports of the Empire.

Industry. The industrial pursuit in the Empire may be classified into those of original and those of introduced. The original industries which existed from early times are those of ceramics, weavings, embroideries, lacquer works, paper industry, metallic industry, leather works, wood and bamboo works, carvings, camphor producing, vegetable wax producing, salt making, sugar making, sake brewing, soy brewing, oil producing, tobacco making, indigo ball producing, and raw silk producing. These industries seem to have been first introduced from Corea or China, but the lapse of several hundred years obliterated the original trace. Their scope of working is generally small, being worked with rude and simple instruments, and especially in the fine arts industry pertaining chiefly to the individual hand-work. The process of manufacturing is very tedious, but the tastes and magnificence of arts peculiar to this country are acknowledged and admired throughout the world.

The introduced industries are those lately brought over from Europe and America. Their principal ones are cotton spinning, grass works, brick making, preparation of drugs and chemicals, cement works, wine brewing, woollen manufacture, ship-building, machinery, match, foreign paper and soap manufactures. These industries are generally carried on in a large scale employing the vast number of workmen, and utilizing water and steam powers. According to the latest return (1894), the total number of factories belonging to companies and individual persons is 5,985—1,098 of them being provided with steam engines, 1,190 with hydraulic engines, and 221 with both steam and hydraulic engines. The following table gives the particulars:

Factories where Steam- Power used.	{	Number of Factories ...	1,098.	
		„ „ Engines ...	1,803.	
		Horse Power	32,858.2	
Factories where Water- Power used	{	Number of Factories ...	1,090.	
		„ „ Engines ...	1,452.	
		Horse Power	2,428.2	
Factories where both Steam and Water Power used.	{	Number of Factories	221.	
		Steam power {	Number of engine. 272.	
			Horse Power... ..	3,451.1
		Water power {	Number of Mills ...	488.
			Horse Power... ..	2,293.
Number of Factories where neither steam nor water powers used.	{		3,596.	

Commerce. For many centuries, the commerce of the Empire was confined within the islands, owing to the

exclusive policy of the government, and even in this internal trade, the inconveniences of transportation and communication impeded its free developement. But the recent opening of trade with Europe and America, has abruptly changed the condition of commerce, and at present the trade with foreign countries seems to grow year by year. The projects formed by the people and the encouragements given by the government during these twenty years, together with the advantages derived from the establishment of banks, clearing houses, exchanges, markets, commercial firms, and corporations, greatly extended the scope of business enterprise of the Empire. The chamber of commerce is under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and we have now the following 48 chambers.

Name of Chambers.	Situation of Chambers.	No. of Members.	Number of Special Members.	Name of Presidents.
Tōkyō Chamber of Commerce.	Tōkyō city	50	5	Y. Shibusawa.
Kyōto " "	Kyōto city	40	6	K. Hamaoka.
Osaka " "	Osaka city	50	10	M. Doi.
Sakai " "	Sakai city	30	—	S. Fujimoto.
Kōbe " "	Kōbe city	40	7	K. Yamamoto.
Yokohama " "	Yokohama city	40	—	Z. Hara.
Ōtsu " "	Ōtsu town	25	—	R. Murata.
Kanazawa " "	Kanazawa city	30	3	I. Kameda.
Hiroshima " "	Hiroshima city	30	3	T. Kirihara.
Nagoya " "	Nagoya city	35	4	M. Okuda.
Gifu " "	Gifu city	30	4	J. Watanabe.
Kōchi " "	Kōchi city	36	3	T. Matsumura.
Hakata " "	Fukuoka city	30	4	K. Ogawa.
Sendai " "	Sendai city	30	1	K. Endō.
Akamagasaki, " "	Akamagasaki city	30	5	T. Matsuo.
Kumamoto " "	Kumamoto city	40	2	T. Okazaki.
Shizuoka " "	Shizuoka city	30	—	G. Kitamura.
Okazaki " "	Okazaki town	30	—	G. Ono.
Onomichi " "	Onomichi town	20	—	K. Hashimoto.
Okayama " "	Okayama city	30	3	S. Kagawa.
Ōgaki " "	Ōgaki town	30	—	W. Yasuda.
Toyohashi " "	Toyohashi city	20	—	H. Miura.
Hamamatsu " "	Hamamatsu city	35	—	S. Tsurumi.
Toyama " "	Toyama city	30	—	Z. Sekino.
Yokkaichi " "	Yokkaichi town	30	6	M. Iijima.
Tsu " "	Tsu city	20	2	S. Kawagita.

Continued.—

Kagoshima	"	"	Kagoshima city ...	80	4	M. Miyasato.
Kuwana	"	"	Kuwana town ...	25	2	S. Hashizume.
Tochigi	"	"	Tochigi town ...	80	6	S. Ishizuka.
Utsunomiya	"	"	Utsunomiya town ...	80	—	Y. Shinozuka.
Fukui	"	"	Fukui city ...	80	8	T. Washida.
Chita	"	"	Handa town ...	80	—	J. Amano.
Aomori	"	"	Aomori town ...	80	—	S. Watanabe.
Nagasaki	"	"	Nagasaki city ...	80	4	G. Matsuda.
Matsuy	"	"	Matsuy city ...	80	8	K. Matsumoto.
Hachioji	"	"	Hachioji town ...	80	—	C. Yoshida.
Fushimi	"	"	Fushimi town ...	25	—	K. Ita.
Takasaki	"	"	Takasaki town ...	80	—	J. Nakajima.
Hakodate	"	"	Hakodate city ...	85	—	K. Hirade.
Otaru	"	"	Otaru city ...	25	—	K. Yamada.
Uyeda	"	"	Uyeda town... ..	80	—	T. Kurozawa.
Takaoka	"	"	Takaoka city ...	80	—	D. Sugano.
Mito	"	"	Mito city ...	80	—	O. Otaka.
Niigata	"	"	Niigata city... ..	80	—	O. Suzuki.
Ota	"	"	Ota town ...	20	2	O. Tachikawa.
Saga	"	"	Saga city ...	80		
Yamagata	"	"	Yamagata city ...	25		
Awa	"	"	Tokushima city ...	50		

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

CHAPTER II.

FOREIGN TRADE.

It is now about forty years, since the conclusion of treaties with the United States of America, Great Britain, Russia, Holland and France; but the whole number of treaty powers has been increased to twenty. The friendly relation with each of these powers is becoming more intimate, while the trade is pressing forward in prosperous condition. The statistics of the foreign trade of the Empire for the last 20 years are :—

Table of the Comparison of the Total Value of Imported and Exported Commodities.

Year.	Imported.			Exported.			Grand Total.
	Foreign Production.	Home Production.	Total.	Home Production.	Foreign Production.	Total.	
1868	19,693,072 yen	— yen	19,693,072 yen	15,553,473 yen	— yen	15,553,473 yen	35,246,545 yen
1869	29,783,633	—	29,783,633	12,908,978	—	12,908,978	42,692,611
1870	33,741,637	—	33,741,637	14,543,018	—	14,543,018	48,284,655
1871	21,916,728	—	21,916,728	17,968,609	—	17,968,609	39,885,337
1872	26,174,815	—	26,174,815	17,026,647	—	17,026,647	43,201,462
1873	28,107,890	—	28,107,890	21,142,015	490,128	21,632,143	49,740,033
1874	23,459,502	2,242	23,461,744	18,782,321	534,985	19,317,306	42,779,050
1875	29,975,552	728	29,976,280	17,968,006	643,105	18,611,111	48,587,391

1876	25,864,541	188	28,064,679	27,223,295	486,233	27,711,528	51,676,206
1877	27,420,093	810	27,420,903	22,977,225	857,206	28,848,521	50,769,425
1878	32,884,846	40,488	32,874,834	25,505,059	270,481	25,988,140	85,862,974
1879	32,885,795	116,707	32,953,002	27,505,669	327,428	28,175,770	61,128,778
1880	36,620,415	5,185	36,626,601	27,418,346	444,328	28,395,887	65,021,788
1881	31,124,125	63,120	31,191,246	30,282,564	830,655	31,058,888	62,250,184
1882	29,441,458	5,141	29,446,594	37,448,338	278,418	37,721,751	67,168,345
1883	28,481,989	12,902	28,444,842	35,809,612	458,408	36,268,020	64,712,861
1884	29,626,782	45,868	29,672,647	33,085,669	805,808	33,871,466	68,544,118
1885	29,827,498	29,370	29,856,968	38,146,701	994,991	37,146,691	66,508,659
1886	32,009,748	68,684	32,168,432	48,003,798	872,515	48,876,318	81,044,445
1887	44,278,327	27,324	44,304,252	51,547,407	860,274	52,407,681	98,411,488
1888	65,418,235	38,999	65,455,284	64,891,883	813,827	65,705,510	131,160,744
1889	68,041,584	62,182	68,108,767	69,806,894	738,812	70,060,706	136,164,472
1890	81,670,354	58,226	81,728,581	55,791,847	811,659	56,608,576	138,882,980
1891	82,880,671	46,598	82,927,268	48,788,054	789,219	79,529,292	142,454,541
1892	71,278,942	49,137	71,326,079	90,404,735	898,019	91,102,954	162,428,888
1893	88,187,629	69,543	88,257,172	88,950,014	762,850	89,012,865	177,970,086
1894	117,871,861	110,574	117,481,955	112,171,175	1,074,911	118,248,086	230,728,042
1895	139,088,294	177,281	139,260,578	164,991,030	1,121,148	136,112,178	265,372,756

Note: Since the year 1888, the value of commodities is given in silver yen, the value of importations from gold countries being converted into silver at the average rate of exchange.

FOREIGN TRADE

The trade of the last 3 years may be thus divided among the treaty ports:—

Years.	Yokohama.		Kobe.		Osaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodate.										
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.									
1893.	55,309,566	460,363,065	910	24,958,974	260	41,294,276	330	1,213,891	620	6,504,997	160	3,226,061	350	3,524,199	170	639,626	770	24,392	270
1894.	73,015,678	120,504,447	371	39,438,113	950	56,910,503	260	764,367	500	4,014,813	380	3,552,711	00	5,413,747	520	668,473	840	55,530	880
1895.	84,781,623	510,560,995	829	38,307,954	530	53,088,426	700	1,134,699	580	3,621,561	480	4,944,197	890	6,270,689	250	749,388	460	180,361	880

The following is the total value of commodities exported to and imported from foreign countries during the past 5 years.

Table showing the Total value of Commodities Exported to Various Foreign Countries in Each Year from 1891 to 1895.

Countries	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>
To Australia	1,281,108 910	1,089,065 780	890,637 440	731,656 690	757,101 440
" Austria	450,625 570	465,186 560	822 120 890	841,932 200	231,566 220
" Belgium... ..	181,944 250	19,479 580	226,284 040	50,125 110	62,875 900
" British America ...	1,986,169 230	2,211,686 560	1,720,553 420	1,088,407 020	1,842,656 660
" British India... ..	4,859 286 000	8,688,158 890	2 471 079 160	1,422,289 000	987,996 000
" China	9,135,108 660	8,813,987 380	7,714,420 080	6,858,859 580	5,825,851 480
" Corea	8,881,476 960	2,365,111 580	1,801,242 870	1,410,699 080	1,466,039 840
" Denmark	5,347 280	1,125 400	1,377 000	865 000	848 000
" France	22,006,386 080	19 498 776 220	19,581,975 840	18,093,693 590	5,120,075 290
" Germany	8,340 017 750	1,517,548 890	1,880,040 440	940 782 710	1,456,596 170
" Great Britain	7,888,091 340	5,960,197 940	4,995,974 460	8,921,762 880	5,633,186 900
" Hawaii	398,689 040	813,908 170	197,522 690	62,156 710	86,432 170
" Holland... ..	283,382 890	186,871 300	140,683 200	19,550 180	15,800 980
" Hong Kong	18,362,802 920	16,199,480 730	688,874 710	13,298,540 080	2,578,694 990
" Italy	8,550,735 950	2,900,389 620	631,907 680	1,254,330 560	754,779 580
" Peru	7,180 340	—	821 650	1,011 000	—
" Philippine Islands.	194,831 660	220,586 840	120,416 980	96,530 690	117,459 500
" Portugal	—	—	85 000	—	441 500
" Russia	1,822,745 620	1,020,348 960	621,888 320	585,695 440	815,838 900
" Siam	7,930 440	2,953 400	6,402 750	8,485 600	1,006 000
" Spain	48,422 630	52,307 110	6,848 650	3,160 930	12,731 670
" Sweden & Norway.	186 000	576 000	166 450	2,863 780	416 900

FOREIGN TRADE

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Continued :-

Countries.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>
To Switzerland ...	467,718 110	703,021 000	227,141 230	157,583 660	259,036 320
" Turkey ...	62,215 790	16,744 450	7,610 830	43,646 380	2,916 090
" U. S. of America...	54,028,950 200	43,323,557 060	27,730,458 810	38,674,771 360	27,795,754 840
" Other Countries ...	375,693 310	777,620 090	1,195,295 180	783,063 130	1,043,518 360

Table showing the Total Value of Commodities Imported from Various Foreign Countries in Each Year from 1891 to 1895.

Countries.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>	<i>Silver Yen.</i>
From Australia ...	1,031,725 050	594,763 350	319,034 260	272,787 150	228,843 700
" Austria ...	25,121 180	19,819 700	24,208 880	10,265 480	27,611 270
" Belgium ...	2,066,244 730	1,201,120 780	935,000 830	751,537 450	688,958 400
" British America.	13,717 770	45,394 830	16,629 040	30,754 460	20,835 330
" British India ...	12,001,810 520	10,560,448 310	8,679,029 050	7,662,003 810	5,614,078 510
" China ...	22,985,144 470	19,511,506 670	17,095,974 880	12,509,410 420	8,798,428 110
" Corea ...	2,925,399 730	2,183,313 190	1,999,438 760	3,046,339 960	4,032,922 220
" Denmark ...	8,319 950	3,881 760	2,143 070	6,157 680	41,914 060

Continued.—

From France	5,180,134,760	4,848,047,610	8,805,277,290	8,620,500,440	2,834,025,380
" Germany	12,233,158,880	7,909,542,210	7,318,133,610	6,375,048,230	5,127,475,720
" Great Britain ...	45,172,110,850	42,189,873,620	27,929,628,470	20,789,332,070	19,998,050,800
" Hawaii	2,163,440	6,147,780	3,689,870	647,540	26,361,320
" Holland	61,535,280	80,173,780	32,618,970	17,600,130	44,340,810
" Hong-Kong	8,078,189,520	8,999,718,100	8,238,071,130	6,985,722,570	5,089,603,230
" Italy	148,465,180	170,339,830	86,578,310	69,679,960	111,887,210
" Peru	8,377,940	433,320	2,035,220	6,032,230	5,349,230
" Philippine Isl. ...	1,220,744,550	1,698,818,670	567,133,470	475,122,580	228,480,620
" Portugal	7,175,240	4,829,040	6,128,570	6,049,940	6,431,030
" Russia	1,417,658,420	1,173,774,270	1,871,113,470	835,395,120	884,620,370
" Siam	143,095,420	618,859,130	54,390,520	4,381,880	28,471,900
" Spain	47,148,030	43,463,350	48,164,950	33,155,840	53,601,890
" Sweden and Norway ...	208,335,230	18,623,320	7,679,340	49,816,240	6,392,560
" Switzerland	1,040,211,520	629,207,600	6,697,801,190	713,650,160	549,970,880
" Turkey	5,594,390	8,445,240	8,992,040	813,720	436,860
" U. S. of America ...	9,276,860,350	0,982,558,440	6,090,408,400	5,988,053,560	6,840,047,990
" Other Countries ...	8,957,645,980	6,594,350,540	2,916,340,120	867,820,830	1,640,126,420

FOREIGN TRADE.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The total value of specie and bullion, exported to and imported from foreign countries in 1895 was estimated thus:—

Exports.

	<i>Silver yen.</i>
to British India	18,341,614.960
„ China	1,241,153.330
„ Corea	1,360,800.000
„ Germany	127,389.890
„ Great Britain	2,791,777.830
„ Hong-Kong	3,135,596.000
„ Russia in Asia	361 660
„ U. S. of America	344.970
„ Other Countries	302,660.000
Total	<u>27,301,698.640</u>

Imports.

	<i>Silver yen.</i>
from Australia	79 886.200
„ British India	1,316,343.480
„ China	70,685.090
„ Corea	1,615,247.880
„ French India	400,000.000
„ Great Britain	1,593,721.900
„ Hong-Kong	304,499.950
„ U. S. of America	483,779.930
„ Other countries	
Total	<u>5,874,164.430</u>

The following tables show the total value of the principal commodities of exports and imports during past three years.

		Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Total Trade.
1895		136,112,178	129,260,578	265,372,756
1894		113,246,086	117,481,955	230,728,041
1893		89,712,865	88,257,172	177,970,037

Principal commodities Exported.				Principal commodities Imported.			
	1895.	1894.	1893.		1895.	1894.	1893.
	yen.	yen.	yen.		yen.	yen.	yen.
Raw silk	47,866,257	39,859,156	28,167,411	Raw cotton	24,304,814	19,103,923	15,294,898
Green tea.	8,451,984	7,569,190	7,420,371	White sugar... ..	7,645,865	8,689,748	7,987,305
Habutai	7,354,490	7,254,478	3,553,604	Cotton yarn... ..	7,702,975	7,977,366	7,284,243
Rice	7,207,846	5,593,152	5,001,153	Steam-ship	4,700,555	3,202,549	3,865,423
Silk handkerchief.	5,339,955	3,628,129	3,899,646	Rice	4,353,096	3,413,148	3,254,842
Matches	4,672,812	3,795,637	3,537,774	Kerosene	4,303,929	5,135,332	4,401,041
Coal	4,426,400	3,917,266	2,647,084	Brown sugar	4,074,241	4,55,848	3,514,720
Mats for Floor ...	3,461,870	1,965,493	1,723,383	Mouseline de Laine	3,633,468	3,150,823	2,305,503
Manufactured cop-				Woollen cloths ...	3,120,308	316,829	1,120,207
pers	2,123,707	1,945,456	1,603,607	Gray shirtings ...	3,071,496	2,985,034	2,315,124
Porcelain and				Beans, Peas and			
Earthen wares ...	1,955,060	1,484,854	1,577,191	Pulse	2,554,764	2,977,795	3,446,636
Copper-slab	1,693,877	1,155,863	931,802	Iron Bar and Rod.	2,088,684	1,839,064	975,787

Continued—

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Principal commodities Exported.				Principal commodities Imported.			
	1895.	1894.	1893.		1895.	1894.	1893.
	yen.	yen.	yen.		yen.	yen.	yen.
Silk-piece-goods ...	1,648,856	1,175,522	521,889	Spinning Machine-ry and its Parts.	1,896,195	2,858,821	1,912,013
Carpets, Hemp or cotton ...	1,635,902	1,134,073	391,989	Blankets ...	1,569,426	572,803	811,023
Camphor ...	1,526,832	1,023,956	1,308,661	Iron nail ...	1,278,056	1,332,638	887,790
Waste-silk ...	1,516,464	1,576,881	1,201,182	Materials of Rail-way ...	1,253,843	881,805	147,641
Straw-plaits ...	1,387,643	743,399	878,349	Locomotive engines & Parts of.	1,563,695	1,580,273	356,534
Noshi-silk ...	1,247,256	1,632,211	1,581,592	Wool ...	1,136,951	567,197	425,120
Copper-Ingots ...	1,340,584	1,799,435	2,033,820	Leather... ..	1,092,822	598,841	436,933
Cotton-piece-goods	1,327,512	671,712	241,422	Plate Irons ...	1,038,794	889,185	456,644
Lacquered ware ...	1,083,212	797,589	708,992	Flannels ...	961,832	308,834	1,389,714
Cotton yarn ...	1,034,479	955,530	59,176	Woolen yarn ...	951,035	583,501	513,930
Cuttle-fish ...	996,030	1,162,453	1,426,781	Oil-cakes ...	946,029	822,195	599,893
Dust-coal ...	982,710	757,039	641,758	Cannon... ..	939,486	161,370	280,313
Silk-manufactures.	894,019	925,890	454,479	Rail	925,531	1,209,205	667,103
European Umbrellas ...	735,207	746,068	569,272	Watch	923,023	404,646	523,127
Ohijimi (Cotton crapes) ...	585,909	1,067,573	536,970	Italian cloths ...	921,741	1,759,796	1,489,805
Fish oil ...	523,279	669,808	530,304	Coal	853,080	472,757	81,707
Shiitake (Mushroom) ...	522,945	573,511	568,855	Cotton satins ...	784,302	1,254,805	842,452
				Flax, Hemp yarn.	708,633	180,716	198,061

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Continued.—

Sea-weeds	514,275	467,235	766,573	Buffalo and Cow's			
Paper ware	506,933	303,795	201,369	Hides... ..	695,965	994,892	412,667
Papers	457,761	338,295	337,926	Aniline Dyes ...	682,138	543,494	405,047
Kanten or colle				Pig Iron	673,766	743,553	446,477
Vegetable... ..	449,271	495,625	682,140	Flax, Hemp & Jute.	645,841	537,925	326,337
Bamboo ware ...	417,094	298,246	258,235	Cardages of Rail-			
Sake (wine)... ..	415,384	186,101	55,353	way and parts of	648,317	155,100	152,857
Cotton Flannels...	400,520	221,918	281,151	Gunny Bags... ..	606,306	171,281	105,108
Fans	399,519	319,416	424,156	Iron Pipes & Tubes	604,753	484,086	122,886
Wooden wares ...	398,350	280,754	263,623	Indigo, Dry... ..	581,870	329,861	444,208
Awabi (shell-fish).	396,800	445,571	396,209	Sesame and other			
Ginseng... ..	873,648	499,798	289,715	seeds	576,465	328,772	301,211
Sarcens	866,010	282,349	352,486	Raw-silk, cocoons,			
Glass-Ware	846,477	258,957	209,140	Floss-silk etc. ...	529,264	163,537	61,491
Vegetable-Ware	834,847	562,135	382,766	Cotton Drills ...	519,972	172,599	64,804
Iriko (Beche de				Cotton on the seeds	517,283	506,638	856,673
Mer)	316,909	294,324	281,524	White shirting ...	505,720	337,607	168,805
Dust tea	308,017	248,015	196,596	Steel	503,571	862,866	296,012
Sulphur	296,136	244,542	238,632	Sheet zinc	600,863	428,864	339,027
Antimony	289,935	254,261	183,654	Sole Leather	497,774	231,762	215,702
Bamboo	283,138	188,964	129,737	Cotton Velvets ...	486,037	700,151	489,665
Furs	262,902	111,393	123,246	Paper	477,377	405,185	245,927
Timber, Wood &				Iron ware	452,625	651,195	451,667
Planks	261,532	275,822	212,119	Alcohol... ..	440,905	174,186	379,476
Gall-nuto	229,494	56,488	55,452	Steam Boilers			
Bronze ware ...	229,291	163,688	190,501	Engines & parts			

FOREIGN TRADE.

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Continued:--

Principle commodities Exported.				Principle commodities Imported.			
	1895.	1894.	1893.		1895.	1894.	1893.
	yen.	yen.	yen.		yen.	yen.	yen.
Shrimps. ...	222,822	171,781	203,566	of ...	431,925	215,155	157,959
Tobacco leaf ...	216,613	259,675	65,768	Chlorate of Potash	419,053	840,640	742,317
Cotton-gin ...	197,682	98,499	140,796	Turkey-reds...	418,791	225,235	363,587
Menthol Crystal...	167,411	143,107	54,866	Flour ...	408,855	619,009	319,659
Manganese ...	196,599	198,810	112,884	Chintzes or Print			
Flour ...	161,848	141,455	31,932	ed cotton ...	383,365	521,697	635,903
Pierced cocoons ...	176,509	215,884	264,249	Cotton Threads ...	328,942	111,204	116,127
Raw cotton ...	171,927	119,154	75,613	Wine ...	314,829	222,771	174,676
Beer and other				Tin-plate ...	314,044	352,675	65,287
Liquors ...	132,712	62,596	13,795	Lead ...			
Shippo ware ...	132,191	95,803	71,942	Dynamo electric			
Antimony ware ...	130,277	72,366	75,678	machinery and	313,632	177,638	149,328
Cut sea weeds ...	116,016	139,793	172,847	parts of ...	311,016	228,194	138,640
Cigarettes ...	115,760	56,877	29,854	Window Glass ...	309,802	216,033	359,315
Peppermint oil ...	112,870	242,774	121,687	Printing paper ...	307,699	257,857	217,695
Ivory ware ...	106,599	98,286	84,651	Cigarettes ...	303,871	232,344	254,640
Jinrikisha. ...	104,698	68,344	88,660	Solpetre ...	300,533	136,938	73,934
Furnitures ...	103,491	102,212	53,022	Steel ware ...	293,436	190,604	201,325
Hat and caps ...	102,076	49,819	38,243	Paint in oil ...	292,888	148,100	96,136
Copper wares ...	101,842	134,970	71,984	Cartridges ...	291,459	25,519	6,698
Charcoal ...	100,194	78,866	71,729	Salicylic Acid ...	285,585	193,677	146,246

Continued—

Toilet soap	98,218	75,209	62,128	Paraffine wax ...	266,840	263,015	150,611
Salt	97,464	68,256	86,217	Phosphorus Amor-			
Cotton under				phous	260,823	178,232	166,687
shirts & Drawers.	96,998	133,547	82,270	Canvas	254,404	91,670	18,144
Iron ware	95,875	62,142	42,555	Weaving Machine			
Shank's Fins	95,880	102,215	01,715	and Parts of ...	246,965	89,260	47,505
Wheat	90,638	55,935	45,579	T. cloths	241,463	212,818	208,673
Lily Bulbs	81,701	68,224	55,428	Caustic Soda ...	234,000	205,467	192,428
Brass Wire	79,881	85,850	52,029	Dynamite	231,490	137,508	84,562
Soy	74,883	67,670	49,093	Logwood, Extract			
Salmon and Cod...	64,158	66,121	85,972	of	218,839	303,851	265,284
Silk and cotton				Candles	214,548	70,570	41,886
Mutures	62,992	59,033	71,593	Telograph wire ...	205,714	142,215	121,989
Rags	57,030	284,919	236,765	Cotton handker-			
Rape-seeds oil ...	48,781	18,731	037	chief	204,684	199,847	164,619
Floss and Floss			115,087	Alazarme Dyes ...	192,558	110,881	63,247
Waste Silk	14,807	99,787	218,592	Tin... ..	191,938	179,068	80,578
				Tea Lead	179,742	166,243	136,801
				Lacquer	145,712	87,551	84,869
				Mercury or Quick-			
				Silver.	141,802	127,541	115,082
				Liquid Gold. ...	110,522	49,208	129,982

FOREIGN TRADE.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The total shipping from and to foreign countries, for the year 1895 was :—

Japanese Vessels.	Exports.	Imports.
	Ton.	Ton.
Coal	31,663	1,600
Other Cargoes... ..	70,200	53,042
	<u>101,863</u>	<u>54,642</u>
Foreign Vessels.	Ton.	Ton.
Coal	1,347,435	67,501
Other Cargoes... ..	775,047	1,236,636
	<u>2,122,509</u>	<u>1,304,187</u>

The merchant vessels entered from foreign countries during past 5 years may be divided among the different nationalities, thus :—

**Table of Merchant Vessels Entered from Foreign Countries in
Each Year from 1891 to 1895.**

STEAMERS.	1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Japanese	126	93,505	819	277,885	888	818,163	401	837,763	410	849,658
Austrian	22	55,844	23	56,760	23	54,490	—	—	12	9,132
British	907	1,741,894	850	1,539,900	698	1,258,305	531	814,639	467	786,847
Chinese... ..	—	—	8	2,733	5	5,446	1	1,211	—	—
Coroon	20	6,612	4	1,694	7	2,859	1	230	2	472
Danish	4	8,072	2	1,184	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	84	87,686	8	2,847	15	10,078	8	2,016	2	1,344
French	29	61,830	26	54,722	26	58,528	26	61,896	26	62,657
German	865	833,888	870	836,861	811	268,673	833	274,810	233	212,196
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	1	294	—	—	—	—
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,354
Norwegian	238	235,703	95	89,437	104	92,767	56	58,881	75	86,965
Russian	68	85,515	60	92,202	49	57,531	45	54,647	86	86,179
Spanish	15	9,293	2	1,376	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	8	2,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.)	84	83,087	82	88,350	87	86,886	21	56,499	21	56,295
Total	1,668	2,749,689	1,786	2,539,951	1,660	2,214,220	1,418	1,761,592	1,285	1,608,599

FOREIGN TRADE

Continued.—

SAILING VESSELS.	1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Japanese	44	4,869	61	10,052	56	10,923	69	13,750	116	19,051
„ (Junk)	793	16,552	448	9,492	560	12,831	699	14,963	761	14,773
British	80	44,451	124	74,212	81	49,533	51	52,781	53	62,944
Chinese	—	—	1	82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corean	2	84	5	813	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	1	1,049	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	1	778	—	—	—	—
French	—	—	—	—	1	1,320	—	—	1	1,060
German	6	6,583	6	7,139	9	10,612	4	4,392	5	3,861
Hawaiian	2	884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,709
Nicaraguan	4	2,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	6	8,445	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,898
Russian	6	804	8	220	—	—	—	—	2	140
Swedish	—	—	—	—	1	843	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.)	62	88,915	81	48,880	60	83,023	23	23,183	27	33,470
Total	1,005	118,069	729	149,830	770	121,120	840	109,069	968	138,408
Grand Total ...	2,868	2,867,008	2,517	2,689,781	2,430	2,835,840	2,258	1,870,661	2,253	1,742,005

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FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

CHAPTER III.

1. PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
EXPORTED.

A summary of the extent of their producing districts and the increase and decrease of their exports are given below.

Rice, Wheat and Flour.

Rice. Niigata, Chiba, Toyama, Aichi, Ibaraki, Nagano, Miye, Shiga, Ishikawa, Fukushima, Yamagata, Akita, Osaka, Kumamoto, Hiroshima, Miyagi and Shizuoka are the chief prefectures noted for the abundant production of rice; but Hizen, Higo, Buzen, Bungo, Chikuzen, Suwo, Nagato, Bizen, and Harima, are noted provinces for the best rice suitable for export. There are two kinds in the export rice, that is, the uncleaned rice, and the rice refined by pounding in a machine, and the market price is usually set on each hundred cattles in the time of transaction. The largest quantity is exported from Kobe to England, and Hongkong, the United States of America, Australia, Germany, France, and other countries coming next.

The following table shows the total quantity and value of rice exported to foreign countries.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared values.		Quantities.	Declared values.		Quantities.	Declared values.	
	Picul.	Silver yen.			Silver yen.			Silver yen.	
Australia	185,881	824,413	040	173,727	737,784	470	191,139	682,556	820
Austria	27,800	101,556	950	144,104	144,901	800	—	—	—
Belgium	20,209	73,160	060	—	—	—	62,160	183,876	000
British America	24,247	103,395	500	22,922	97,915	530	8,839	30,073	460
British India	15	61	080	2,317	11,287	950	10,097	23,234	500
China	5,313	22,808	860	22	80	530	483	1,691	900
Corea	2,609	9,995	940	43,930	174,741	810	4,405	14,823	050
France	143,218	588,890	990	119,338	412,600	800	106,527	323,271	980
Germany	292,803	1,125,277	030	65,270	233,705	430	146,427	423,267	900
Great Britain	405,596	1,685,745	350	807,004	1,273,864	460	293,240	988,158	190
Holland	62,160	232,850	000	25,200	92,400	000	81,920	90,972	000
Hongkong	833,918	1,814,616	450	404,157	1,527,804	270	418,541	1,275,724	730
Italy	—	—	—	420	1,806	000	191	725	070
Philippine Islands	50	250	000	231	868	600	461	1,840	250
Russia	63,185	248,537	440	62,024	251,681	170	77,702	255,703	690
Turkey	5,560	26,423	000	—	—	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.)	210,773	826,626	920	141,384	549,804	120	61,846	194,117	080
Other Countries	15,473	70,691	640	20,058	77,002	150	174,520	501,068	420
Total	1,798,810	1,207,845	750	1,425,129	5,593,152	140	1,538,538	5,001,157	740

Wheat. The total value of latest export amounts to 90,638 *yen*, Corea and Russia being its principal customers.

Flour. The total value of latest export amounts to 191,848 yen, Russia being its chief customer.

Green Tea, Dust Tea, Lump Tea, Bancha, and Black Tea.

Green Tea. Green tea is the special production of the Empire and forms one of the most important commodities exported to the foreign countries, having for its greatest customers the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. It is mostly exported from Yokohama and Kobe ports. The following table shows the quantity of its export for the last three years.

(Pan Fire).

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British America ... catty.	4,808 241	1,117 017 990	5,821 418	1,220 459 260	5,337 096	1,194 659 180
Great Britain ...	123 123	88 618 890	140 470	89 980 740	97 191	28 010 440
Hongkong...	50,840	6,442 960	140 219	20,082 880	89,634	14,722 150
Italy ...	—	—	6 882	2,337 880	99	83 010
Spain ...	75	40 000	18,895	5,151 150	—	—
America (U. S. A.)...	21,766 608	6,068 850 800	20,081 868	5,142 148 100	20,554 697	5,111 625 510
Other Countries ...	18,878	8,432 680	8,177	742 820	18,925	8,880 700
Total ...	28,266,785	7,226,908 270	25,720,434	6,430,902 900	24,097,842	6,350,431 890

(Basket Fire).

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
<i>catty.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
British America	606,235	166,841,670	786,943	195,049,290	740,971	186,020,950
India	15,871	2,916,160	24,898	5,098,590	29,642	6,189,970
China	141,252	14,727,670	805,482	29,454,430	343,911	38,491,370
Corea	11,161	3,333,860	9,808	2,698,700	4,787	1,513,690
Great Britain	1,447	661,440	22,917	7,363,200	20,325	6,507,700
Hawaii	8,249	1,823,550	7,597	1,510,700	4,030	675,860
Hongkong	18,851	2,295,100	19,804	3,429,720	23,417	3,484,770
America (U. S. A.)	3,740,030	1,029,646,860	3,435,216	893,011,030	3,180,349	826,888,760
Other Countries	14,010	3,274,930	3,505	670,920	762	166,750
Total	4,552,166	1,225,080,740	4,615,370	1,138,286,580	4,348,224	1,069,939,820

Almost in every part of the Empire the Green tea is raised, Shizuoka, Miye, Kyoto, Osaka, Fukuoka, Shiga, Ibaraki, Gifu, Tokyo, Nara and Hyogo being reckoned as the most favorable districts. A distinction exists between the green tea fired in pan and in basket, and it is again divided into nine classes of extra choicest, choicest, choice finest, fine, good medium, medium, good common, and common according to its quality. Distinguishing its quality by the producing districts, Yamashiro occupies

the first place in colour and flavour, but by no means is superior to Shizuoka in appearance, and in regard to others no remarkable difference exists.

The table of green tea brought to Yokohama and Kobe ports from different producing districts, is shown in the following pages.

Table of the Total Quantity of Green Tea Coming to Yokohama and Kobe Ports for 12 Months, 1894-1895.

Cities and Prefectures.	Kobe.	Yokohama.	Total.
Shizuoka... .. Catty.	18,114	17,255,470	17,273,584
Miye "	2,721,722	2,269,403	4,991,125
Kyoto "	3,463,281	52,205	3,515,486
Osaka "	2,060,749	1,316	2,062,065
Fukuoka "	1,045,870	217,796	1,263,666
Shiga "	989,795	26,189	1,015,984
Ibaraki "	—	1,245,227	1,245,227
Gifu "	352,026	622,728	974,754
Tokyo "	—	925,999	925,999
Nara "	826,652	3,190	829,842
Hyogo "	590,394	216,434	806,878
Saitama "	—	630,396	630,396
Kōchi "	548,815	68,040	616,855
Yehime "	563,036	13,292	576,322
Wakayama "	455,365	4,270	459,635
Kumamoto "	186,252	230,145	416,397
Okayama "	294,659	—	294,659
Chiba "	—	272,941	272,941
Ishikawa "	271,696	—	271,696
Tokushima "	231,636	—	231,636
Nagasaki "	154,158	9,510	165,668

Cities and Prefecture,	Kobe.	Yokohama.	Total.
Oita Catty.	144,840	180	145,620
Yamaguchi "	125,688	—	125,688
Fukui "	120,098	—	120,098
Miyazaki "	113,016	—	113,016
Niigata "	—	92,085	92,085
Saga "	82,918	—	82,918
Aichi "	—	64,293	64,293
Hiroshima "	41,807	—	41,807
Kanagawa "	32,214	5,713	37,927
Tottori "	25,204	—	25,204
Toyama "	—	11,735	11,735
Kagoshima "	3,436	215	3,651
Tochigi "	—	2,610	2,610
Shimane "	2,216	—	2,216
Kagawa "	368	—	368
Total "	15,468,019	24,242,032	39,710,051

Dust Tea. The total value of the dust tea exported during the last three years varies from one hundred and ninety thousand to three hundred thousand *yen*, and it is chiefly exported to the United States of America, British America, China and Hongkong. It is not purposely pulverized, but this name was originally given to the dust sifted off from the green tea. It is also exported from Yokohama and Kobe. The following table shows the total quantity and value of the dust tea exported to various countries.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Belgium Catty	191,978	6,659,560	—	—	—	—
British America ...	544,717	28,360,580	699,482	36,788,000	722,194	38,229,100
China... ..	787,420	15,105,960	861,185	15,756,440	548,469	12,494,620
Hongkong	104,442	8,235,860	122,471	2,447,740	138,124	2,149,820
America (U. S. A.)...	4,808,547	253,246,280	8,684,272	191,804,600	8,096,669	147,148,030
Other Countries ...	88,880	1,408,800	23,170	1,218,120	11,869	579,540
Total	6,415,472	308,017,040	5,840,560	248,014,900	4,514,825	195,596,080

Lump Tea. The total value of the latest export chiefly to the United States of America and British America amounts to 54,472 *yen*.

Sencha. The total value of the latest export chiefly to China, Hongkong, the United States of America and Hawaii, amounts to 44,085 *yen*.

Black Tea. The total value of latest export chiefly to the United States of America, British America and Russia, amounts to 17,883 *yen*.

Shiitake, Potatoes and Ginger.

8

Shiitake. The total value of the export of shiitake amounts to about five hundred twenty three thousand *yen*. Hongkong is its largest customer. China and the United States of America come next to it. The following table shows the quantity of its export for the last three years.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India <i>Catty.</i>	14,192	<i>Silver yen.</i> 5,815,100	9,747	<i>Silver yen.</i> 4,025,780	956	<i>Silver yen.</i> 882,960
China...	407,659	156,727,370	486,875	200,379,890	448,997	199,195,700
Hawaii ...	5,108	2,024,450	12,986	5,235,180	6,696	2,761,880
Hongkong ...	900,014	344,592,660	796,939	249,353,390	813,846	350,317,040
America (U. S. A.)...	27,745	11,852,550	29,263	12,926,110	34,515	15,016,780
Other Countries ...	4,624	1,932,560	4,084	1,700,940	2,366	1,180,860
Total ...	859,237	622,944,690	1,339,843	578,511,390	1,807,876	568,655,210

It is produced almost in every part of the Empire and especially in Idsu, Suruga, Kii, Iiigo, Iiuga, Satsuma, and Oki.

There are two kinds of shiitake namely, Kiboshi and Yakiko, of which the former

is a better quality, and the valuation is usually made on each one hundred catties. It is principally exported through Kobe, Yokohama, or Nagasaki, to meet the demands of the Chinese.

Potatoes. The total value of the latest export principally to Hongkong amounts to 31,787 *yen*.

Ginger. The total value of the latest export principally to the United States of America, Hongkong, Great Britain and Australia, amounts to 00,000 *yen*.

Cattle Fish. This is the most important marine product exported from the Empire, and it can be seen from the statistics that the total value of its exports amounts to more than one million *yen* every year. It is chiefly exported to Hongkong and China,

It is found in almost every coast of the Empire, and especially in Bungo, Oki, Suwo, Iyo, and Goto (Hizen). The most suitable one for export is found in Bungo, while the coast of Iyo and Suwo produces the second best. There are several varieties such as Ichi-ban, Ni-ban, Mizuika, and Sasaika, each differing in quality and value.

The following table shows the total amount of its to export various foreign countries for the last three years.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
British India ... Catty. ...	66,130	10,102	330	71,368	9,435	760	6,886	863	450
China	767,526	106,400	780	1,582,295	170,165	761	1,869,794	229,659	910
Corea	6,754	943	070	35,035	8,792	330	575	87	800
Hawaii	4,798	717	460	10,927	1,276	160	7,532	987	840
Hongkong	5,544,924	876,170	250	7,767,636	976,007	660	8,451,631	1,193,699	070
America (U. S. A.) ...	8,028	1,197	330	11,780	1,265	610	17,835	2,137	290
Other Countries ...	3,043	498	730	4,383	509	750	3,245	426	130
Total	6,401,207	996,029	950	9,483,425	1,162,453	080	10,356,996	1,426,781	490

Sea weed. There are two kinds, leaf sea-weed, and cut sea-weed. The total value of the export amounts to little over five hundred thousand yen, and it is chiefly exported to China and Hongkong. Leaf sea-weed, called "Long cut" is 4 shaku 2 sun in length with a varied breadth, though commonly 3 sun and is chiefly exported to Shanghai, but not much to Hongkong and Canton. It is exported either directly from Hakodate or through Yokohama and Kobe.

Its chief producing places are in Hokkaido, viz; Horoidsumi, Samani, Urakawa, Mitsuishi, Shizunai, Niikappu of Uidaka Province, Hiroo and Tokachi of Tokachi

Province, Shiranuka, Kushiro, Akkeshi, Hama-naka of Kushiro Province, and Hanare-shima, Nemuro, and Kunajiri of Nemuro Province.

The following table shows the total value of its export for the last three years.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.
China... .. Oatty.	37,413,637	<i>Silver yen.</i> 489,247,460	4,712,565	<i>Silver yen.</i> 449,545,170	81,185,086	<i>Silver yen.</i> 742,805,920
Coroa	402,551	8,098,090	79,068	1,618,110	7,045	166,270
Hawaii	28,098	535,750	53,414	1,088,170	48,050	1,109,570
Hongkong	1,182,636	16,215,020	1,002,407	14,830,460	1,526,176	22,898,400
Other Countries ...	6,206	178,900	8,991	158,410	2,161	92,680
Total	89,033,128	514,275,220	5,851,245	469,235,320	82,718,468	766,572,840

Cut Sea-weed. Cut sea-weed is prepared in Tokyo, Osaka, Hakodate and is mostly exported to Shanghai, and Hongkong.

The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table :—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
China... ..	5,399,352	107,578,020	5,617,868	131,294,710	6,340,909	169,877,550
Corea... ..	4,154	163,120	28,684	1,081,100	957	30,900
Hongkong... ..	383,786	7,974,520	303,980	6,351,510	584,099	12,673,240
Other Countries... ..	9,591	300,480	48,602	1,066,030	8,983	264,830
Total... ..	5,796,883	116,016,140	5,999,134	139,793,350	6,935,038	172,846,520

Kanten or Colle Vegetable. The total value of the latest export of Kanten amounts to about four hundred fifty thousand yen. It is manufactured from the sea-weed called tengusa found in all places along the coasts of the Empire, particularly along the coasts of Idsu, Shima, Awa, Noto, Kii, Nagato, Bungo, and Hokkaido. The raw material is purchased and brought over to Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, and Nagano to be manufactured there. There are two kinds of kanten, fine and square, and the former constitutes the greater part of export.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
	Catty.	Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.
British India	83,246	13,739,020	29,745	10,772,200	12,454	5,896,900
China... ..	496,982	196,855,900	729,408	268,663,480	704,229	319,964,950
France	4,876	1,935,000	1,385	599,100	11,000	6,490,000
Germany	14,294	7,083,720	3,600	1,920,000	17,689	9,208,680
Great Britain	18,699	10,882,000	5,310	2,074,000	11,250	6,397,500
Hongkong... ..	527,131	208,025,170	519,824	207,238,920	681,463	325,578,950
America(U. S. A.)....	20,504	9,761,330	7,111	3,580,660	12,953	7,868,500
Other Countries	3,061	1,289,110	2,044	777,030	1,708	734,350
Total	1,118,773	449,271,250	1,298,422	495,625,390	1,452,728	682,189,890

Dried Awabi. Awabi is found almost every where along the coasts of the country, but Hokkaido, Rikuzen, Rikuchu, Mutsu, Shima, Iyo and Bungo abundantly produce the best kind most fitted for export.

There are two kinds of awabi, Meihō and Kaihō, and they are exclusively for the use of the Chinese. Those exported from Yokohama to Hongkong and the United States of America are actually consumed by the Chinese residing there. For the total quantity of its export to various countries, see the following table.

Country.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
			<i>Steers per.</i>			<i>Steers per.</i>			<i>Steers per.</i>
China... .. Catty.	21,062	894,660		103,345	2,718,660		44,290	863,700	
France	24,164	2,297,730		85,409	2,218,980		15,248	1,107,610	
Germany	111,983	7,516,760		159,652	12,145,330		109,861	7,050,590	
Great Britain	258,654	23,603,610		224,214	18,024,210		245,885	22,858,280	
Hongkong... ..	808,247	25,603,990		175,641	13,252,970		350,516	27,015,500	
America(U. S. A.)...	22,447	2,859,000		13,920	2,020,650		17,705	2,400,600	
Other Countries	2,204	160,500		5,363	300,000		—	—	
Total	759,762	63,018,280		767,544	50,680,000		783,005	60,999,210	

Shrimp. Shrimp is chiefly exported to Hongkong and China.

For the amount of export for the last three years, refer to the following table.

Countries.	1895.			1896.			1898.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
		silver yen.			silver yen.			silver yen.	
China... .. Catty.	707,850	99,641	310	652,994	87,264	330	582,800	82,878	710
Corea... ..	4,221	431	230	12,436	1,536	030	47		5600
Hongkong... ..	822,177	122,528	650	614,198	82,862	220	819,780	120,930	880
Other Countries... ..	1,411	220	700	4,842	618	160	2,814	250	720
Total	1,635,159	222,528	890	1,283,965	171,780	740	1,404,441	208,565	910

It abounds in the coast of Suwo, Iyo, and Buzen, the best quality being found in Suwo, and nearly nine tenth of the whole quantity of its export is shipped from Kobe.

Beche de Mer or **Iriko.** Iriko is abundantly produced in Hokkaido, Aomori, Oita, Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Ishikawa and Miye Prefectures, and principally exported to China and Hongkong through Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Hakodate. In transaction it is graded from the first to the tenth according to its different qualities, and its market price is set on each one hundred catties. For the trade of last three years see the following table:—

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Catty.		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
China	914,021	288,218	230	857,419	272,592	230	798,925	268,394	770
Corea	10,888	3,534	000	—	—	—	280	112	000
Hongkong... ..	95,777	24,766	030	71,318	21,940	610	41,546	12,991	450
Other Countries ...	1,135	890	460	370	91	000	84	26	000
Total	1,012,821	316,908	710	929,107	294,323	840	840,834	281,524	220

Gomame. The total value of the latest export is 18,638 yen, China and Hongkong being its chief destinations.

Hamaguri Fishes. The total value of the latest export is 2,537 yen, China and Hongkong being its chief destinations.

Dried Fishes and Salted Fishes. The total value of the latest export is 30,064 yen, China and Hongkong being its destinations.

Shark's Fins. The total value of the latest export is 95,880 yen, China and Hongkong being its chief destinations.

Salmon and Cod. The total value of the latest export is 64,152 yen, China and Hongkong being its destinations.

Kainobashira. The total value of the latest export is 39,833 yen, China and Hongkong being its destinations.

Other Shell Fish. The total value of the latest export is 83,348 yen, China and Hongkong being its destinations.

Furs, Feathers and Awabi Shell.

Furs. The export of furs amounting to 262,901 yen chiefly find the way to Hongkong, Germany and China. They are fox, badger and marten furs. The producing districts are Kiushiu, Shikoku, Harima, Rikuzen, Rikuchu, Mutsu and Hokkaido. The produce of Hokkaido is the best, and that of Harima comes next. The ports of export are Yokobama and Kobe. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Countries.		1895.		1894.		1893.	
		Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British America	No.	4,919	<i>Silver yen.</i> 6,148 760	1	<i>Silver yen.</i> 4 000	804	<i>Silver yen.</i> 610 420
China...	...	36,662	26,324 560	65,118	32,028 960	78,289	34,527 220
France ...	...	1,086	5,756 000	95	195 000	3,592	1 488 960
Germany ...	...	79,960	78,502 120	18,564	8,994 960	16,144	7,614 560
Great Britain ...	...	80,278	60,373 760	42,483	42,850 380	53,981	47,705 240
Hongkong...	...	89,228	85,486 220	49,556	27,140 500	79,855	50,700 860
Other Countries	...	186	810 400	120	179 100	703	599 640
Total ...	...	242,319	262,901 820	175,937	111,392 900	233,368	143,246 400

Feathers. The total value of the latest export amounts to 65,953 yen and they are chiefly exported to Germany.

Awabi Shell. The total value of the latest export amounts to 63,018 yen and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong, England and Germany.

**Bamboo Materials, Timbers and Planks, Bamboo Wares,
and Wooden Wares.**

Bamboo. The export of this article has steadily been increased. Great Britain holds the first place, and the United States of America, Hongkong, France, Germany, Australia, and China are second in respect of the amount of export. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australia	—	3,520,520	—	3,291,720	—	619,200
Austria	—	1,694,500	—	50,000	—	130,000
China	—	3,910,340	—	6,312,000	—	373,500
Corea	—	1,805,700	—	1,269,260	—	1,525,340
France	—	13,428,150	—	10,524,470	—	6,038,650
Germany	—	10,622,930	—	7,611,610	—	7,359,950
Great Britain	—	110,351,760	—	72,738,090	—	37,926,740
Holland	—	867,600	—	167,000	—	1,533,000
Hongkong	—	86,078,640	—	58,282,060	—	44,147,290
America (U. S. A.)	—	48,431,600	—	27,264,560	—	29,200,400
Other Countries	—	2,426,450	—	1,452,840	—	863,150
Total	—	283,138,090	—	188,963,600	—	129,737,220

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

There are two kinds of bamboo, black and white, from which sticks, handles, fishing rods, and handles of umbrella, are made. The principal producing places are Ehime, Kagawa, Hiroshima, Hyogo, and Shiga prefectures.

Those that are exported from Yokohama are mostly the produce of Miyagi, Fukushima and Saitama prefectures. Black bamboo suits the taste of the English, and the white one that of the Americans.

Timbers and planks. The export of these articles is principally to China and Hongkong and secondly to Russia. The trade for the last three years is as follows :—

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australia	—	178110	—	1,568000	—	115500
British India	—	5,099820	—	17,831770	—	2,902040
China... ..	—	195,125850	—	211,785040	—	170,239750
Corea... ..	—	25,958670	—	13,774810	—	11,610460
France	—	500000	—	1,048000	—	—
Hongkong... ..	—	22,499960	—	26,008650	—	24,584940
Philippine Islands ...	—	9,851060	—	2,820600	—	904000
Other Countries ...	—	1,794500	—	2,035640	—	1,812000
Total	—	261,532000	—	275,822010	—	212,118690

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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The timbers mostly used in China are the planks of pine, cedar and camphor, and the logs of cedar and hinoki. The provinces of Kii, Hiuga, Satsuma, Awa, Tosa and Mino are noted for their production. The ports of export are Kobe and Nagasaki.

Bamboo. The first country for the export of these articles is the United States of America; Hongkong, England, British India, Australia, Germany, France and the Dominion of Canada are second. Observe the following table.

Countries.	1893.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia... ..	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 61,822,880	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 47,393,230	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 27,898,650
Austria	—	657,900	—	2,240,060	—	951,500
Belgium	—	485,000	—	553,840	—	1,226,200
British America	—	3,300,510	—	2,801,840	—	2,222,100
British India	—	17,785,350	—	16,809,130	—	13,256,090
China	—	8,522,620	—	5,340,130	—	4,033,450
France	—	13,565,900	—	7,178,200	—	7,376,860
Germany	—	15,698,440	—	11,817,010	—	11,356,690
Great Britain	—	55,057,800	—	52,964,630	—	47,032,670
Hawaii	—	1,105,830	—	534,290	—	192,300
Hongkong... ..	—	86,977,160	—	63,667,470	—	88,828,960
Italy	—	1,888,400	—	1,337,500	—	1,010,730
Philippine Islands	—	2,694,970	—	758,680	—	433,250
Russia	—	2,794,430	—	1,412,770	—	1,258,520
Spain	—	2,063,500	—	2,690,000	—	615,250
America (U. S. A.)	—	137,133,550	—	72,845,340	—	95,298,770
Other Countries	—	5,539,660	—	7,911,150	—	5,249,400
Total	—	417,093,900	—	298,245,770	—	258,235,390

The principal articles of export are the flower vases, baskets, and hanging baskets.

They are extensively manufactured at Hyogo and Kanagawa prefectures, and mostly exported from Kobe.

Wooden Wares. The export of wooden wares has greatly been increased of late, the present amount being about 400,000 yen. The countries to which they are exported are British India, the United States of America and Hongkong. The trade for the last three years is as follows:—

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australia	—	2,103,800	—	2,354,630	—	1,127,500
Austria	—	1,253,500	—	811,000	—	228,000
British India	—	284,109,500	—	293,244,500	—	181,692,000
China... ..	—	1,845,970	—	4,018,600	—	2,307,450
Corea	—	3,924,550	—	1,299,410	—	5,716,630
France	—	16,721,750	—	18,655,400	—	19,562,000
Germany	—	4,668,200	—	1,289,810	—	1,244,300
Great Britain	—	17,321,050	—	22,327,940	—	18,799,550
Hongkong	—	21,273,600	—	12,854,140	—	5,472,830
Italy	—	1,808,000	—	476,000	—	617,500
Russia	—	3,555,130	—	1,727,120	—	850,210
America (U. S. A.)...	—	34,621,550	—	17,974,270	—	22,482,650
Other Countries	—	4,639,040	—	9,220,810	—	3,523,240
Total	—	398,349,580	—	280,753,630	—	263,622,970

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

The principal export articles are the ornamental shelf, small table, flower vase stand, hanging shelf, picture frame, tray, wooden plate, and ornamental carvings. The principal places of manufacture are Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya, and Hakone.

Among the picture frames there is one called "Shibayama Bori" in which flowers, birds or human figures are inlaid with metals, ivory or shells or painted with gold lacquer. It is mostly manufactured in Tokyo and Osaka. Joineries are abundantly exported of late, the *hinoki* planks being mostly used in the work. All kinds of designs are cut artistically. They are chiefly manufactured in Kobe and Osaka and exported from the same ports.

Floor Mats, and Straw Plaits.

Floor Mats. The export of floor mats has lately been greatly increased. The nine parts out of ten are exported to the United States of America, the rest to British America and Hongkong. The steady increase of demand in the United States of America as well as in other countries is mainly due to the improvement of the work, the careful selection of materials and the artistic design of figures.

The principal producing districts are Bizen, Bingo, Bungo, and Chikugo. There are many different kinds such as flower mats, damask mats and brocade mats, and these are mostly exported from Kobe. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 22,669,080	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 19,123,980	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 5,656,250
Belgium	—	350,080	—	1,084,000	—	836,100
British America	—	105,436,400	—	107,469,700	—	32,270,150
British India	—	3,092,200	—	3,143,200	—	2,910,260
China	—	8,846,200	—	2,745,530	—	642,900
Corea	—	7,366,130	—	3,144,650	—	323,140
France	—	1,839,000	—	4,632,000	—	3,987,000
Germany	—	5,927,330	—	3,600,770	—	6,140,750
Great Britain	—	40,509,090	—	30,798,930	—	12,900,650
Hawaii	—	8,066,960	—	1,610,010	—	1,730,340
Hongkong	—	180,381,460	—	25,238,140	—	33,766,700
Russia	—	1,145,550	—	1,047,150	—	612,800
America (U. S. A.)	—	3,083,122,860	—	759,957,300	—	1,620,352,120
Other Countries	—	2,627,540	—	1,897,750	—	1,245,600
Total	—	8,461,369,880	—	1,965,493,110	—	1,723,382,760

Straw Plaits. The export of the straw plaits has also been greatly increased these

few years. England is the largest customer while the United States of America and Hongkong come next. The trade for the last three years is shown below.

Countries	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
	<i>Bun.</i>	<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australia	29,276	10,636,610	5,000	1,606,500	1,141	231,600
Belgium	29,843	10,162,150	6,626	2,356,680	—	—
British America	12,227	4,500,000	—	—	7,584	3,310,000
France	204,325	87,822,400	44,647	16,145,690	17,440	6,564,000
Germany	126,383	50,894,800	21,552	7,074,400	2,394	628,000
Great Britain	2,093,871	858,047,460	1,029,690	4,827,700	569,355	169,143,040
Hawaii	1,250	1,200,000	80	15,000	1,460	241,000
Hongkong... ..	114,550	109,667,220	60,112	12,545,470	16,710	7,240,650
Spain	1,983	925,200	12,404	5,880,200	20	5,000
Italy	—	—	8,747	1,685,200	—	—
America (U. S. A.)...	654,245	248,528,770	874,576	275,681,760	637,208	192,926,330
Other Countries ...	10,686	5,258,850	4,363	1,423,500	175	59,500
Total	3,478,639	1,397,643,460	2,062,697	743,399,100	1,253,437	878,849,120

Straw plaits are mostly produced at Aichi, Saitama, Tokyo, Okayama, Osaka, and other prefectures. Of the export from Kobe, the Ōsaka manufactures occupy its seventy per cent and those of Okayama the remaining thirty. The produce of Aichi, Saitama, and Tokyo is mostly exported from Yokohama, exclusively to America. Though there are innumerable varieties, the Kakuuchi, Hishiuchi and Hirauchi are most extensively exported. The straw plait works such as waste-paper basket, portable basket, tea case toys are also more or less exported to America, England, France, and Hongkong.

Round Fans, Fans, and Lanterns.

Fan and Round Fan. The United States of America occupies the first place in the export of fans, and France and Italy come next. The United States is also the largest customer of round fans, while England and Hongkong come next to it. The following table shows the amount of the export of fans for the last three years.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
	No.	<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australia	11,646	848,200	75,821	2,333,490	39,460	739,000
Austria	176,138	4,085,750	197,252	4,518,700	113,791	2,414,500
British America ...	52,444	1,231,000	56,260	1,488,900	5,270	830,750
British India	449,467	13,076,550	264,352	9,969,240	371,892	6,582,280
China... ..	240,119	6,335,200	691,233	17,808,850	739,237	21,624,910
Corea... ..	92,749	1,106,420	12,565	160,330	290	5,830
France	1,224,377	73,525,500	1,052,735	56,020,500	2,720,508	100,708,780
Germany	474,681	16,556,020	451,566	16,853,800	525,817	18,284,300
Great Britain	405,086	11,552,620	218,564	10,323,700	150,436	8,594,600
Hongkong... ..	1,525,520	39,247,900	2,105,726	47,634,470	3,000,857	44,533,570
Italy	1,288,643	59,082,450	1,269,091	38,640,880	1,897,547	53,081,440
Philippine Islands ...	40,483	2,424,280	46,422	3,342,250	101,226	7,617,750
Spain... ..	562,750	23,785,000	255,420	22,900,000	5,523	285,000
America (U. S. A.)...	4,682,759	133,650,130	2,152,243	78,510,120	6,807,128	151,743,790
Other Countries ...	846,999	13,512,200	209,784	9,911,420	160,169	12,609,500
Total	11,573,861	899,519,220	9,049,034	319,416,240	18,139,170	424,156,000

The increase of the export is due to the improvement in patterns and shapes and the deduction of price.

The principal producing districts are Kyoto, Ōsaka, Nagoya and Tokyo.

In Tokyo and Kyoto the first rate articles are made, and in Osaka and Nagoya the second rate. Those which have the picture of flowers and animals, are exported to Europe while those bearing complicated drawings, find their way to the United States, and others are used for the purpose of advertisement.

Lanterns. Paper lanterns bearing the picture of birds and flowers are made in Ōsaka; Tengujo lanterns with the figure of birds and flowers in Gifu; and paper lanterns with the similar picture and Hodsuki lanterns in Tokyo. Those manufactured in Gifu are best and exported to the U. S. of America, England, Hongkong and British India. The total value of export chiefly through Yokohama and Kobe ports during the last year is about 80,000 yen.

Screens.

The total value of the export of screens is about 860,000 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong, England, the United States of America, China, Germany and other Countries. The trade for the last three years is shown below.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.		Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.		Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.	
No.		Silver Yen.			Silver Yen.			Silver Yen.	
Australia	8,491	8,305	160	2,713	5,362	640	1,716	3,794	320
Austria	408	3,802	000	758	2,533	100	807	2,654	500
Belgium	695	1,677	000	244	650	300	1,102	2,834	000
British America	645	1,732	700	533	797	830	248	894	800
British India	6,207	20,592	930	6,803	15,046	750	3,132	10,699	900
China... ..	7,345	22,569	350	2,175	6,205	340	2,468	7,297	840
France	3,543	9,347	650	6,468	29,374	000	10,565	28,210	600
Germany	84	281	000	142	1,040	000	—	—	—
Great Britain	11,641	19,037	400	4,107	10,492	500	6,314	18,401	300
Holland	33,851	91,429	090	60,024	88,959	440	49,052	134,281	500
Hongkong... ..	1,935	8,251	000	2,303	4,299	000	1,867	6,050	000
Italy	42,893	97,493	680	27,080	62,642	770	23,355	47,155	200
Philippine Islands	733	2,733	000	816	733	000	1,001	2,140	800
Portugal	515	1,298	100	204	1,506	500	101	583	900
Russia	902	4,305	600	1,049	5,158	060	814	1,918	700
Spain... ..	93	895	000	838	4,380	000	116	882	000
Turkey	139	1,239	500	169	936	800	86	154	000
America (U. S. A.)...	89,277	72,403	030	17,078	36,873	550	25,322	62,218	510
Other Countries	562	8,616	800	1,205	5,357	800	682	2,814	350
Total	154,909	866,009	090	184,209	232,349	380	123,494	332,486	220

The principal producing places are Kobe and Kyoto. There are different qualities, such as paper screen, Victoria lawn screen, muslin screen, and silk screen. The first class is that of bearing the figure of flowers and birds, but those which have landscapes or human figures are not appreciated.

The size and shape vary to three, four, and six holdings, and the length to 3 shaku 5 sun, 4 shaku 5 sun, 5 shaku, 5 shaku 5 sun, and 6 shaku with corresponding varied breadth. The most exquisite and complicated works on the screen are done in Tokyo and Yokohama.

Umbrella and Japanese Umbrella.

Umbrella. The export of umbrella has greatly increased in late years. The countries for export are China, Hongkong, British India, Corea and Russia. Nine-tenth of them are manufactured in Ōsaka and the remaining one-tenth in Tokyo. There are varieties of umbrella, such as silk, muslin, and cotton muslin, among which the last mentioned is most abundantly manufactured.

Kobe is the chief port of export, Ōsaka and Yokohama are next to it. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Countries	No.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
		Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
			<i>Silver Yen.</i>		<i>Silver Yen.</i>		<i>Silver Yen.</i>
British India	...	422,361	193,393,290	427,798	172,261,570	225,579	94,613,610
China... ..	...	737,444	342,715,300	1,095,277	401,006,440	975,823	297,529,980
Corea... ..	...	35,751	16,743,820	8,761	2,985,930	170	113,100
Hawaii	...	1,404	631,150	2,209	1,468,200	1,165	769,250
Hongkong	...	404,210	167,385,660	407,333	157,559,920	476,665	188,846,320
Philippine Islands ...	...	4,540	1,631,100	196	189,560	2,248	1,093,700
Russia	...	19,830	10,016,720	16,118	8,504,500	10,542	5,222,770
America (U. S. A.)...	...	1,832	1,199,500	1,605	1,169,000	353	211,700
Other Countries ...	...	3,343	1,592,590	1,364	922,830	610	773,030
Total	...	1,630,715	735,207,130	1,960,661	346,067,750	1,693,155	589,272,460

Japanese Umbrella. The total value of the Japanese umbrella exported during the last year amounts to about 23,000 yen. British India is the first, Hongkong second, then England, Corea, France, the United States of America, Germany and so on. The manufacturing places are the prefectures of Hiroshima, Gifu, Tokyo and Osaka. The first class articles are made in Kyoto and Osaka, but in quantity they are far behind of other prefectures above mentioned. In the first class articles the pictures are painted with brushes in different colours, but in the inferior articles, the pictures

are only stenciled. There are many varieties in shape and size; but those that have the pictures of flowers and birds have the greatest demand. The umbrella is used to adorn the front of stoves. Yokohama is the chief port of export. Kobe and Osaka are next to it.

Papers and Paper Works.

Papers. The papers are manufactured in every part of the Empire. In quality, colours, size, fineness and thickness, great varieties exist. They are called by different names in different localities. At present the chief export consists of gampi, foreign, and wall papers. The gampi papers are manufactured in the provinces of Mino, Tosa and Suruga, the foreign papers in Tokyo and Osaka, and the wall papers in Tokyo; besides, the torinoko papers are manufactured in Mino, Tosa and Tokyo; the tōyō papers in Chikuzen and Chikugo; the yoshino papers in Mino. In transaction, the price of the yoshino and gampi is set on every 10,000 sheets, the torinoko on every 500 sheets and the wall papers on a roll of 36 by 3 shaku. The total value of the export amounts to about four hundred fifty thousand yen. The wall papers are mostly exported to England, the United States of America, Germany etc. The gampi is exported to England, the United States, China, France and other countries; the foreign papers to China, the United States of America, England, Corea and other countries.

The torinoko, yoshino, gampi and wall papers are exported from Yokohama, and the foreign paper from Kobe. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Gampi Paper.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		Silver Yen.		Silver Yen.		Silver Yen.
British America ...	1,941	1,465 000	4,817	3,422 260	1,317	1,100 000
China	12,926	6,978 280	7,785	3,733 300	16,745	6,636 290
France	9,343	6,180 930	17,626	9 049 610	26,604	15,516 550
Germany	4,023	2,514 720	2,367	1,604 250	388	223 650
Great Britain	64,294	37,426 090	35,034	24,121 520	40,416	24,142 420
Hongkong... ..	2,110	1,456 540	5,898	2,928 150	1,675	1,159 350
America (U. S. A.)...	56,501	37,009 140	52,782	31,556 390	58,654	32,084 010
Other Countries ...	2,995	1,785 450	1,936	1,391 420	903	689 000
Total	154,143	94,906 150	127,745	77,806 900	146,702	81,551 207

Wall Papers.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.
Catty.		<i>Silver Yen.</i>		<i>Silver Yen.</i>		<i>Silver Yen.</i>
British America ...	—	2,032 000	—	595 400	—	907 920
Germany	—	11,560 450	—	6,695 800	—	1,172 950
Great Britain ...	—	38,446 500	—	53,955 130	—	55,481 600
Hongkong... ..	—	217 750	—	288 000	—	3,403 000
America (U. S. A.)...	—	24,211,700	—	11,954 300	—	21,980 800
Other Countries ...	—	2,790 300	—	1,281 300	—	433 500
Total	—	79,258 700	—	74,769 980	—	83,379 770

European Paper.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.
Catty.		<i>Silver Yen.</i>		<i>Silver Yen.</i>		<i>Silver Yen.</i>
Australia	—	1,723 00	—	609 200	—	145 000
Austria	—	—	—	19 000	—	—
British India ...	—	4,540 20	—	1,890 270	—	81 930
Canada	—	20 00	—	11 400	—	—

Continued :-

Countries.	Catty	1895.		1894.		1893.	
		Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
China	—	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 10,555,410	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 5,927,630	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 11,177,670
Corea	—	—	7,084,850	—	1,661,580	—	16,820
Germany	—	—	1,148,000	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	422,820	—	2,400	—	1,227,000
Hawaii	—	—	170,000	—	18,850	—	—
Hongkong... ..	—	—	4,091,880	—	1,573,440	—	1,712,280
Philippine Islands...	—	—	121,250	—	10,000	—	—
Russia in Asia	—	—	2,674,700	—	1,620,600	—	144,220
Spain	—	—	75,000	—	—	—	—
Turkey	—	—	15,000	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.)...	—	—	7,218,460	—	8,000	—	186,500
Total	—	40,004	40,004,840	—	13,546,870	—	14,890,920

Other Paper.

Countries.	Catty.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
		Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia	—	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,505,120	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,101,350	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 295,800
Austria	—	—	—	—	190,000	—	—
Belgium	—	—	45,000	—	—	—	207,500

Continued :—

British India	—	14,884,750	—	11,907,570	—	507,950
Canada	—	2,006,870	—	10,891,050	—	1,905,000
China... ..	—	84,432,080	—	69,214,120	—	87,955,500
Corea... ..	—	8,080,130	—	9,871,600	—	1,797,800
France	—	2,103,500	—	2,843,080	—	4,035,600
French India	—	51,340	—	29,300	—	—
Germany	—	8,408,700	—	8,883,730	—	1,090,250
Great Britain	—	24,458,790	—	16,485,400	—	27,560,690
Hawaii	—	428,760	—	342,140	—	457,830
Holland	—	115,000	—	181,500	—	—
Hongkong... ..	—	28,875,150	—	15,164,010	—	13,664,060
Italy	—	125,500	—	530,000	—	368,000
Philippine Islands	—	477,140	—	167,100	—	51,600
Russia in Asia	—	2,680,120	—	4,684,410	—	1,771,020
Switzerland	—	11,000	—	105,000	—	450,000
Turkey	—	60,000	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.)... ..	—	64,280,290	—	24,003,040	—	85,512,390
Other Countries	—	1,032,100	—	172,137,000	—	474,500
Total	—	243,590,820	—	172,171,400	—	158,104,290

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

Paper Works. The paper works are the special products of Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. They are made into napkins, plate server, advertisement papers with flowers,

birds and other figures printed in different colours, letters papers, envelopes and other paper works.

The export of the paper can not be said very large. The largest buyer is the United States of America, and Hongkong, England, France and other countries come next to it.

The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 8,900,110	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 7,167,510	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 8,181,560
Austria	—	290,600	—	1,255,500	—	1,270,000
Belgium	—	8,122,000	—	1,260,450	—	778,900
British America	—	8,023,830	—	8,843,760	—	1,486,350
British India	—	15,856,810	—	12,846,980	—	8,244,000
China	—	19,442,180	—	24,078,830	—	2,598,140
Corea	—	1,752,550	—	87,220	—	26,510
France	—	25,969,680	—	13,840,640	—	5,147,780
Germany	—	54,106,400	—	21,862,340	—	20,263,800
Great Britain	—	68,519,220	—	97,960,030	—	88,406,510
Holland	—	1,844,840	—	561,000	—	1,087,000
Hongkong... ..	—	78,087,310	—	80,220,680	—	19,311,160
Italy	—	1,897,200	—	829,500	—	1,518,950
Philippine Islands ...	—	1,119,500	—	170,000	—	87,600

Continued.—

Russia	—	2,087,950	—	1,526,620	—	238,170
America (U. S. A.)...	—	224,143,640	—	84,586,060	—	101,441,750
Other Countries ...	—	2,263,910	—	2,108,320	—	1,434,160
Total	—	506,932,980	—	803,795,420	—	201,869,310

Coal and Charcoal.

Coal. They are exported to Hongkong, China, British India, Philippine Islands, the United States of America, Corea, and Australia.

The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Coal (except Ship's Use.)

Countries...	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia Ton.	950	<i>Silver yen.</i> 4,275,000	500	<i>Silver yen.</i> 3,500,000	800	<i>Silver yen.</i> 2,160,000
British America ...	1,876	9,806,000	—	—	—	—
British India	171,190	736,963,400	163,797	679,812,500	118,069	433,488,750
China	422,048	1,636,280	337,974	1,207,933,030	294,121	902,764,120

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

Continued.—

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
	Ton.	<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
Corea	7,174	24,472	110	9,266	30,542	650	5,142	13,485	120
France	—	—	—	2,950	11,720	000	1,503	5,266	000
French India	—	—	—	2,580	9,030	000	—	—	—
Germany	960	4,650	000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	2,600	12,300	000	1,930	9,480	000
Holland	1,000	5,000	000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	446,813	1,820,114	330	443,840	1,693,212	160	363,184	1,122,654	250
Philippine Islands ...	25,170	98,170	000	41,582	167,588	000	27,281	78,315	000
Russia... ..	7,759	33,964	400	6,020	28,890	500	1,853	8,944	370
Siam	250	1,250	000	—	—	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.) ...	1,0388	47,254	600	15,719	67,033	000	16,968	67,821	550
Other Countries ...	1,000	8,500	000	1,325	5,695	000	816	2,735	000
Total	1,096,578	4,426,400	120	1,031,153	3,917,265	840	829,667	2,647,084	160

(Dust Coal.)

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India Ton.	12,875	<i>Silver yen.</i> 42,405,000	8,765	<i>Silver yen.</i> 22,940,000	1,882	<i>Silver yen.</i> 4,455,000
China	107,079	354,199,970	89,164	279,969,240	88,111	215,803,240
Hongkong	159,474	585,968,500	136,213	453,467,250	171,276	410,263,000
Russia	19	50,000	100	400,000	647	1,962,250
America (U. S. A.) ...	—	—	58	115,000	8,234	9,162,000
Other Countries ...	52	87,000	51	117,900	7	23,000
Total	279,490	982,710,470	234,351	757,039,390	265,087	641,758,490

Charcoal. The total value of the latest export is 100,000 yen, being chiefly exported to China and Corea.

Its producing places are Takashima, Karatsu, Taku, Hirado in Hizen provinces, Buzen and Bungo provinces, Namadsuda in Chikuzen, Miike in Chikugo, and Horonai in Kitami.

There are two kinds, the black and red coal, of which the former has much greater demand.

Nagasaki is the chief port of export; Kobe and Yokohama the next.

**Vegetable Wax, Fish Oil and
Rapeseed Oil.**

Vegetable Wax. Vegetable wax is the special product of Chikuzen, Hizen, Iyo, Chikugo, Higo, Buzen, and Iwami, among which the first three provinces produce the largest quantity. The total value of export is about three hundred thousand yen. Hongkong occupies the first place, the United States of America and British India the next. Its ninety percent is exported from Kobe, and the rest from Osaka and Nagasaki. The price is set on every hundred catties, and the trade for the last three years is shown below.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australia Catty.	4,162	487,320	9,652	1,203,580	19,624	2,440,440
Austria	11,721	1,430,620	6,150	798,050	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	17,710	2,187,860
British India	156,989	18,549,420	172,160	22,197,560	163,803	19,939,290
China... ..	44,322	5,150,110	807,624	28,532,300	52,658	6,639,260
France	47,820	5,728,400	54,603	6,777,300	21,081	2,602,730
Germany	44,713	5,372,600	81,671	10,472,190	23,566	2,891,200
Great Britain	61,872	7,383,970	118,886	14,924,280	40,737	4,815,610
Hongkong	2,202,102	284,773,040	3,296,363	421,502,750	2,531,851	307,816,890
Italy	—	—	—	—	38,974	4,793,250
Philippine Islands...	28,102	3,367,940	16,540	2,062,040	80,959	3,760,000
Spain	15,168	1,829,180	—	—	3,095	372,700
America (U. S. A.)...	171,506	20,598,258	335,501	43,407,120	206,506	25,455,600
Other Countries	1,847	169,710	2,039	259,470	403	51,000
Total	2,792,330	334,846,600	4,401,195	562,134,640	3,150,967	383,765,980

Fish Oil. The total amount of the yearly export of fish oil is about 523,300 yen. Among the countries for export Germany occupies its first place, England, France, Hongkong and other Countries the next. The producing districts are Otaru, Akkeshi and Hakodate in Hokkaido. The oil is extracted from Herring, Sardine, Shark,

whale, codfish etc., out of which raw and refined oil are made. In quality whale oil is best, and that of herring second. Yokohama exports its four-fifth, and Kobe, the rest. The trade for the last three years is shown below.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
		<i>Silver Yen.</i>		<i>Silver Yen.</i>		<i>Silver Yen.</i>
Australia Catty.	65,341	5,055 050	191,645	11,776 710	191,331	7,612 680
Austria	17,111	871 750	103,599	4,110 000	16,111	1,188 600
British America ...	—	—	—	—	55,600	1,165 000
British India	17,100	1,200 000	1,406	98 410	101,196	8,111 600
China	15,969	737 490	—	—	163,598	6,544 150
Corea	113,675	10,788 700	158,911	5,117 300	197,096	6,618 800
France	1,337,967	63,014 100	1,911,197	111,019 950	547,609	11,980 170
Germany	6,680,518	312,165 130	6,041,615	153,476 800	7,367,491	283,584 530
Great Britain	2,114,730	77,222 700	4,608,168	163,871 300	1,634,649	71,737 660
Hongkong	961,104	46,098 440	1,183,698	97,054 940	8,015,685	18,533 830
Italy	147,798	6,734 050	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.) ...	14,100	640 000	193,410	8,698 590	14,089	493 460
Other Countries ...	8,756	451 080	9,437	463 750	43,140	1,613 660
Total	11,614,189	513,179 490	16,603,107	665,807 770	13,658,697	530,304 090

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

Rape-Seed Oil. The amount of annual export of rape-seed oil is about 48,800 yen. The first country for export is Hongkong, and the United States is next to it. Kobe and Osaka are the ports of export. The producing districts are Kaiduka and Sakai in Izumi provinces, Osaka and Nishinomiya in Settsu, and Satsuma. In quality, those of Izumi, Osaka and Nishinomiya rank first. The trade for the last three years is given in the following table.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
China Catty.	3,407	311	440	920	98	600	17,434	1,164	000
Corea	24,044	1,444	160	39,194	3,601	480	7,013	558	160
Great Britain	—	—	—	56	4	000	845,087	14,563	130
Hongkong	37,717	38,183	350	66,870	5,811	600	1,154,998	81,951	770
Russia	8,750	906	120	21,203	1,809	800	8,397	719	480
America (U. S. A.)...	78,480	7,809	520	72,942	7,414	170	57,766	4,919	370
Other Countries ...	1,042	115	000	28	2	300	840	50	000
Total	553,640	48,780	670	201,212	18,731	050	1,591,545	115,037	010

**Camphor, Camphor Oil, Ginseng, Sulphur, Menthol, Crystal, Gall
Nut, Sulphuric Acid, Peppermint Oil, China Root,
Staranise, Peony Bark, Etc.**

Camphor. The total export value of camphor amounts to about 1,527,000 yen, chiefly exported to Hongkong, the United States of America, England, Germany and other countries. The trade for the last three years is as follows :—

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
Australia ... Catty.	3,716	3,384	640	7,963	5,649	820	1,017	813	200
Austria ...	675	855	000	—	—	—	6,000	3,666	000
British America ...	2,139	1,612	500	1,044	772	800	—	—	—
British India ...	33,270	28,922	050	58,689	38,499	810	59,217	38,233	110
China... ..	18,865	10,698	910	4,970	1,787	400	19,579	8,472	070
France	78,597	55,983	720	3,042	1,972	980	30,407	16,185	240
Germany	212,353	137,025	390	91,827	45,901	790	23,786	14,271	980
Great Britain ...	96,599	60,881	780	81,457	35,567	860	150,021	87,973	180
Hongkong	1,685,408	1,053,768	870	1,241,155	600,163	550	1,641,914	863,382	530
America (U. S. A.)...	107,064	72,560	850	580,107	292,879	240	546,332	275,493	460
Other Countries ...	200	138	700	1,124	761	700	212	120	000
Total	2,238,386	1,526,831	940	2,071,378	1,023,956	350	2,487,485	1,308,610	750

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

The camphor is manufactured in Taiwan, Tosa, Satsuma, Chikuzen, Chikugo, Hizen, Higo, Buzen, Bungo, Osumi, Hiuga, Kii, Izu, Suruga, Awa, Kazusa and other provinces. There are four Kinds of camphor, namely, perfect-dried, well-dried, local and residue. By the perfect and well-dried is meant the camphor in a good dried state, by the local, that in an original state just brought from local districts; and by the residue, that separated from the camphor oil.

The perfect, and well-dried camphors are chiefly exported to Europe and America, and the local and residue mostly to China. It is transacted in one hundred catties, and chiefly exported from Kobe and secondly from Nagasaki.

Camphor Oil. Camphor oil is the extract of camphor, and is chiefly exported from Kobe to Germany, the United States of America, England, China and other countries.

Ginseng. The yearly export of ginseng mostly to China and Hongkong amounts to some 374,000 yen. It is consumed by the Chinese and those exported to Hongkong are said to be transported again to the interior. The trade for last three years is as follows :—

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
British India ... Catty.	4,766	8,131	800	2,815	4,762	000	—	—	—
China... ..	97,715	136,622	900	118,842	188,675	380	88,687	156,414	070
Corea... ..	1,055	1,650	000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	194,240	225,583	380	200,191	291,572	460	90,796	133,300	450
America (U. S. A.).	1,660	1,660	000	4,050	14,418	230	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	—	—	—	274	870	000	—	—	—
Total	299,636	878,648	080	826,172	499,798	070	179,483	289,714	520

Ginseng is the special product of Aizu in Iwashiro, Shinano, Nikko in Shimotsuke, Yonezawa in Uzen, and Izumo. In quality Izumo ranks first, Aizu and Nikko come second, and Shinano and Yonezawa third. In transaction, the price is set on a catty according to the weight of each hundred roots.

Sulphur. The total export value of sulphur is about 30,000 yen. They are chiefly exported to the United States of America, and China. The trade for the last three years is shown below.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
	Catty.	Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver Yen.
Australia	1,680	25,000	1,799,575	34,608,200	86,145	1,800,000
British India	332,878	4,611,950	153,700	1,939,000	35,395	413,890
China	1,169,556	17,858,530	88,518	1,147,260	461,152	7,119,420
Corea	72,030	1,633,060	134,188	2,245,440	113,571	2,254,560
Hawaii	1,103,760	11,169,000	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	2,052,968	27,800,010	2,190,617	27,324,260	187,748	23,054,680
America (U. S. A.)...	21,709,400	232,984,250	6,736,016	87,266,200	1,588,983	64,685,500
Other Countries ...	3,641	59,400	732	11,000	211	8,760
Total	26,445,913	296,136,200	21,103,646	244,542,260	17,873,205	233,831,800

Although the sulphur is produced in Hokkaido, Kiushiu, Bonin Islands, that which is exported is mostly the production of Kushiro, Kunajiri, Shari, Iwanai and Komui in Hokkaido and of Rikuchiu. It is chiefly exported from Hakodate. In transaction the price is set on each hundred catties of the best quality.

Gall-nuts. The total value of the latest export is 229,494 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED. 91

Tulphuric Acid. The total value of the latest export is 75,287 yen, and it is chiefly exported to China.

China Root. The total value of the latest export is 12,627 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Peppermint Oil. The total value of the latest export is 112,869 yen, and it is chiefly exported to England, Hongkong, France and Germany.

Menthol Crystal. The total value of the latest export is 197,411 yen and it is chiefly exported to England, the United States of America, Germany and Hongkong.

Starlanise. The total value of the latest export is 24,838 yen, and it is chiefly exported to China.

Peony Bark. The total value of the latest export is 12,760 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Other Drugs. The total value of the latest export is 51,141 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong and China.

Matches.

The principal manufacturing districts of matches are Tokyo Fu, Osaka Fu, and Hyogo prefecture.

They are chiefly exported to Hongkong, and also to China, Corea, British India, Australia, Philippine Islands, Siam and other countries. The trade for the last three years can be seen in the following table.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia ... Gross.	63,450	<i>Silver yen.</i> 19,150,640	91,900	<i>Silver yen.</i> 25,407,500	6,555	<i>Silver yen.</i> 2,041,250
Austria ...	—	—	7,850	2,315,000	—	—
British India ...	3,188,716	863,783,090	2,069,662	571,070,330	1,102,000	294,682,080
China ...	4,401,451	1,266,892,250	2,767,115	831,763,860	2,214,860	635,692,650
Corea ...	308,253	86,942,130	268,136	76,117,660	244,290	59,549,520
Germany ...	7,700	2,152,000	—	—	—	—
Hawaii ...	464	121,150	6,276	1,590,750	675	166,000
Hongkong ...	8,900,442	2,422,015,20	8,608,223	2,280,744,700	9,959,498	2,542,176,880
Philippine Islands ...	9,942	2,880,500	14,000	3,987,000	11,400	2,965,000
Siam ...	5,550	1,505,000	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.) ...	19,350	4,889,970	5,285	1,355,000	1,300	344,600
Other Countries ...	8,709	2,479,700	4,575	1,253,070	1,199	357,000
Total ...	16,914,027	4,672,811,550	13,843,022	3,795,634,900	13,541,287	3,537,974,180

The Lucifer matches are exported in small quantity, but the safety matches in large number from Kobe and Osaka and also from Yokohama.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

93

**Raw Silk, Noshi Silk, Waste Silk, Tama Silk,
Floss Silk, Waste Floss Silk, Pierced
Cocoon, and Waste Cocoon.**

Raw Silk. In 1869 or 1870 when the European silk spinning machine was introduced, the silk industry of the empire began to assume a new aspect. At present the silk spinning factories can be seen everywhere. In 1879, improvement was made on Re-reel machines and was called "Improved Re-reel Machine." It was first adopted in Gumma prefecture. Ever since the adoption of this machine, a decided progress was made in production, and its best quality does not seem to be inferior to that which is produced by the European machine, having the equal market value with the best of the European machine made. The raw silk is the important original produce of the Empire. It occupies the foremost place in the export of the country. The latest annual export value amounts to 47,866,256 yen. The United States of America is the first country for export, France the second, England, Italy, and Switzerland the third. The trade for the last three years can be seen in the following table.

Countries.	1885.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
<i>Catty</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
British America ...	—	—	23,008	174,855 000	—	—
France	2,052,056	16,610,362 630	10,36,636	13,801,513 690	1,892,567	14,939,990 760
Germany	515	4,404 000	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	31,175	264,290 830	28,891	201,884 650	147,212	1,043,205 890
Hongkong... ..	336	2,475 000	—	—	—	—
Italy	350,075	2,202,352 140	314,105	2,302,060 340	124,851	976,489 190
Russia	5,219	44,700 000	1,424	10,540 000	—	—
Switzerland	22,823	191,427 450	56,273	404 944 470	15,867	126,232 000
America(U. S. A.) ...	3,347,841	27,826,244 880	3,123,612	22,457,348 470	1,531,284	11,078,747 830
Other Countries ...	—	—	—	—	432	2,745 430
Total	5,810,046	47,866,256 930	5,484,059	39,353,155 620	3,712,213	28,167,411 100

The raw silk is divided into six classes of Filatures, Re-reels, Hanks, Kakeda, Oshu, and Hamatsuki. They are also classified into extra, best, good, medium, inferior &c., and numbered into the first, the second, and the third according to the quality of each class. The raw silk and waste silk are transacted on each hundred catties. They are produced in all parts of the country; but the principal places are Nagano, Gumma, Fukushima, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shiga, Saitama,

Gifu, Yamagata and Miyagi prefectures. The following table will show the amount of raw silk &c, conveyed to Yokohama, which is the chief exporting port.

(Noahi Silk.)

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
<i>Only.</i>		<i>silver yen.</i>			<i>silver yen.</i>			<i>silver yen.</i>	
Austria	277,859	195,859	380	236,551	199,552	070	236,722	225,070	850
British America	—	—	—	6,909	9,800	000	—	—	—
British India	21,441	27,570	970	15,019	18,231	500	10,217	15,569	180
China... ..	22,919	10,905	000	16,975	8,615	000	9,274	8,910	500
France	519,697	502,865	270	484,877	907,523	170	860,403	816,405	110
Germany	80,916	40,60	000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	165,769	130,280	210	69,730	56,074	830	122,977	180,040	100
Hongkong... ..	57,950	51,831	400	10,050	10,308	000	9,241	2,790	400
Italy	258,019	244,498	200	217,817	267,003	420	269,119	241,800	840
Russia	8,100	9,600	000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	100,718	68,875	540	150,074	155,139	960	15,340	17,862	530
America (U. S. A.)... ..	21,000	22,800	000	817	899	000	118	108	000
Other Countries	1,504	1,760	000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,590,777	1,347,255	920	1,701,211	1,632,211	450	1,546,954	1,591,581	530

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

(Waste Silk.)

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>
Austria	106,500	77,862	250	98,625	98,068	500	70,751	55,575	780
British America	—	—	—	49,568	41,500	000	—	—	—
British India	83,142	80,271	860	17,204	17,646	750	—	—	—
China... ..	106,287	43,975	000	63,480	12,269	380	13,752	4,899	190
France	816,164	479,036	880	1,069,925	745,279	560	1,007,895	779,808	880
Germany	30,800	22,800	000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	460,191	864,102	300	105,955	193,008	910	66,120	45,661	180
Hongkong... ..	240,295	161,964	150	253,002	125,796	180	123,711	92,461	300
Italy	205,878	191,688	800	243,240	125,131	640	174,195	155,899	820
Switzerland	111,498	130,635	020	143,068	129,945	650	70,714	51,051	610
America (U. S. A.)	15,152	14,128	000	15,853	16,740	000	15,024	15,827	230
Total	2,225,413	1,515,463	760	2,153,120	2,153,120	470	1,524,772	1,201,181	990

Besides, the amount of export of the waste silks, cocoons, and floss silks for the last year is as follows:—

Tamako. 230,630 yen to France.

Waste Floss Silk. 5,010 yen to France, Italy and England.

Floss Silk. 9,286 yen to British India, Italy, and the United States of America.

Pierced and Waste Cocoons. P.=176,508. W.=2,063 yen to France and the United States of America.

**Silk Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs,
and Silk Manufactures.**

Silk Goods. The principal silk goods are habutai, crapes, kaiki, shuchin and figured damask, among which the the first mentioned is manufactured in the largest quantity. The total value of export of five or six years ago amounted to only 130,000 yen, while it was increased to 8,354,489 yen during the past year—an extraordinarily rapid increase never heard of in any of the other exported articles. The principal producing districts of habutai are the provinces of Echizen, Kaga, Kozuke, Shimotsuke and Kai, those of crapes are Kozuke, Tango and Mino, that of kaiki is Kai and that of shuchin and figured damask is Kyoto. These are mainly exported from Yokohama. The export mostly find the way to France, then to the United States of America and lastly to Corea, England, Hongkong and other countries. The trade for the last three years with several countries is shown in the following table.

Habutae.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN

Countries,	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
<i>Piece</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australia	1,986	22,928,760	418	4,671,130	576	8,522,860
Belgium	44	1,019,201	12	200,000	—	—
British America	10,750	95,111,130	4,114	49,565,040	1,708	25,065,490
British India	26,150	261,840,500	8,583	92,728,410	3,527	85,581,800
China	159	3,274,900	610	11,991,450	192	3,596,900
France... ..	94,009	1,677,122,380	109,128	2,128,260,350	68,893	1,840,843,850
Germany	1,966	80,432,370	537	9,269,910	404	7,617,590
Great Britain	23,908	515,992,280	11,666	249,779,710	7,206	166,074,210
Hawaii	265	3,046,480	104	880,450	193	5,871,550
Hongkong	10,656	133,984,090	7,159	71,886,610	5,601	66,070,880
Italy	55	1,411,000	401	7,533,530	90	1,493,000
Philippine Islands	98	1,277,000	140	2,230,500	94	922,000
Russia... ..	195	2,945,000	82	500,280	2	17,850
Switzerland	1,753	86,418,880	67	961,280	427	8,761,000
Turkey	110	1,895,760	6	100,000	12	180,000
America (U. S. A.)	853,124	5,555,410,300	291,493	4,620,820,850	111,927	1,881,255,110
Other Countries	788	10,886,350	807	3,148,920	147	2,181,200
Total	525,961	8,854,486,880	434,767	7,254,478,370	200,794	3,553,604,270

Table of Raw-Silk brought to Yokohama Port from Various Fu and Prefectures
for 12 Months (1st April 1894—31st March 1895).

Name of Fu and Prefectures.	Filatures.	Re-cools.	Hanks.	Orikayo-shi.	Hama-tsuki, Oku- and others.	Total.	Weight in Catty.
Nagano	82,111.5	125.5	820.5	20	*45	82,721.5	2,454,211.5
Gumma	1,108.0	12,047.0	182.0	—	—	18,192.0	989,400.0
Fukuoka	901.5	8,89.00	—	6,565	*28	11,891.5	849,862.5
Yamanashi	6,991.5	5.0	—	—	*9	6,995.5	521,162.5
Gifu	4,790.5	8.0	—	—	*6	4,744.5	855,637.5
Aichi	8,904.0	—	—	—	—	8,904.0	292,800.0
Saitama	1,283.5	2,096.5	126.0	11	*1	8,518.0	263,850.0
Tokyo	1,288.0	1,800.0	164.0	14	9	2,562.0	192,150.0
Yamagata	1,882.0	266.	—	2	*64	2,850.0	176,250.0
Kanagawa	1,871.5	659.5	12	—	177	1,943.0	145,725.0
Iwate	254.0	1,869.0	—	—	*28	216	1,877.0
Niigata	1,496.5	248.0	—	2	*8	1,746.5	180,987.5
Kyoto	1,670.0	11.0	—	—	80	1,724.0	129,800.0
Shizuoka	1,278.0	77.0	—	—	*18	—	1,855.0
Shiga	1,246.5	—	—	—	—	1,246.5	101,625.0
Hyogo	1,239.5	—	—	—	—	1,246.5	98,487.5
Miyagi	842.0	859.0	—	—	—	1,289.5	92,962.5
Ibaraki	941.0	281.0	—	—	—	1,201.0	90,075.0
Toyama	1,111.0	—	—	—	—	1,172.0	87,900.0
Tottori	1,098.0	—	—	—	—	1,111.0	88,825.0
Miyo	988.0	—	—	—	—	1,098.0	82,850.0
						988.0	70,850.0

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

Continued:—

Name of Fu and Prefectures.	Filatures.	Re-reels.	Hanks.	Orikaye-shi.	Hama-taki, Oku-sen and others.	Total.	Weights in Catty.
Chiba	634.0	99.0	—	—	—	733.0	54,975.0
Okayama	677.0	—	—	—	—	677.0	50,775.0
Shimane	615.0	—	—	—	—	615.0	46,125.0
Fukui	590.0	11.0	—	—	—	601.0	45,075.0
Yehime	545.0	—	—	—	—	545.0	40,825.0
Tochigi	473.0	62.0	—	—	—	535.0	40,105.0
Hiroshima	463.0	—	—	—	—	463.0	34,705.0
Wakayama	376.0	—	—	—	—	376.0	38,200.0
Fukuoka	268.0	—	—	—	—	268.0	20,100.0
Oita	243.0	—	—	—	—	243.0	18,225.0
Osaka	232.0	—	—	—	—	232.0	17,400.0
Akita	61.0	121.0	—	—	—	218.0	16,250.0
Miyazaki	172.0	—	—	—	*24	170.0	12,900.0
Ishikawa	168.0	—	—	—	—	168.0	12,600.0
Yamaguchi	126.0	—	—	—	—	126.0	9,450.0
Kumamoto	76.0	—	—	—	—	76.0	5,700.0
Nara	75.0	—	—	—	—	75.0	5,625.0
Aomori	24.0	24.0	—	—	—	48.0	3,600.0
Kagawa	88.0	—	—	—	—	88.0	2,850.0
Kagoshima	85.0	—	—	—	—	85.0	2,625.0
Nagasaki	82.0	—	—	—	—	82.0	2,400.0
Hokkaido	28.0	—	—	—	—	28.0	2,100.0
Saga	27.0	—	—	—	—	27.0	2,025.0
Kochi	24.0	—	—	—	—	24.0	1,800.0
Tokushima	87.0	—	—	—	—	87.0	2,775.0
Total	73,455.5	22,337.5	757.5	6,620	*862 *230	104,262.5	7,819,687.5

Silk Handkerchiefs. The total export value of silk handkerchiefs for the last year is about 5,330,000 yen. Among the countries for export, the United States of America stands first, France next, British India, Hongkong, and other countries third, and the trade for the last three years with different countries is shown below.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australia	22,526	69,212,810	10,822	88,295,500	10,904	88,129,290
Belgium	668	1,020,900	255	645,000	140	218,500
British America ...	39,702	82,735,500	38,892	89,496,820	41,601	99,099,060
British India	920,076	272,844,980	64,458	184,475,040	41,616	107,417,490
China	1,659	8,851,100	8,431	19,746,540	24,232	56,275,850
France	834,247	1,022,626,800	189,837	486,544,920	74,848	215,684,800
Germany	28,828	62,085,370	13,750	31,544,800	9,155	20,212,370
Great Britain	305,586	878,781,430	177,248	569,852,520	143,598	417,595,650
Hawaii	6,708	10,901,870	1,659	4,859,350	2,277	6,888,860
Hongkong	71,681	224,796,840	133,505	279,888,550	176,939	407,497,640
Italy	3,864	10,818,400	1,079	2,908,110	687	0,200,090
Peru	1,839	7,096,000	—	—	84	828,400
Philippine Islands...	1,408	4,572,000	1,879	4,620,000	624	2,378,000
Russia	1,017	3,276,700	1,710	4,764,040	547	1,826,760
Spain	1,498	3,930,000	10	29,500	—	—
Switzerland	1,083	3,889,000	—	—	2,953	5,299,250
Turkey	1,076	3,050,580	419	1,107,000	822	5,029,650
America (U. S. A.)...	943,169	2,639,873,840	881,746	1,938,982,640	1,186,801	497,113,120
Other Countries ...	9,296	84,292,070	8,274	25,898,930	6,738	20,954,980
Total	1,855,574	5,332,955,270	1,435,674	3,628,128,510	1,723,073	3,899,646,203

The Silk handkerchiefs exported at present, consist of white silk having turned over edges (Orikaeshi) which is produced in large quantities, the striped edges turned over (Shimabuchi), the striped edges turned over (Shima orikaeshi) and the scalloped silk (Fuchinui).

They are produced in Tokyo, Yokohama, Odawara, Gifu, Nagoya, Kobe, Okayama, and other districts, the port of export being Yokohama.

Silk Manufactures. The total export value of the silk fabrics amounts to about 1,600,000 yen, and they are principally manufactured in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kyoto and Kobe. There are great many varieties such as curtains, table cloth, chair cloth, bed cloth, plate cloth, printed figure clothes &c. The trade for the last three years is given below.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
	Piece.	Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.
Australia	1,334	9,431,380	560	4,170,500	850	4,113,270
British America	1,848	28,623,140	1,267	18,443,700	251	2,874,700
British India	3,752	28,796,900	3,900	19,908,730	2,187	10,605,150
China... ..	570	8,015,500	17	485,900	88	440,000
Corcia... ..	26,958	89,500,600	43,798	93,615,690	19,128	24,781,030
France	1,584	23,274,730	754	8,619,000	710	16,851,000
Germany	82	649,000	67	1,225,850	217	708,670
Great Britain	989	14,206,010	958	10,523,550	1,928	28,339,900
Hawaii	466	4,993,320	133	892,900	271	2,833,550
Hongkong	3,731	24,094,680	5,271	18,626,330	3,858	17,769,130
Russia	1,610	8,179,950	1,723	7,150,700	1,827	7,395,110
Turkey	186	3,262,740	—	—	85	713,770
America (U. S. A.)	110,057	1,361,899,890	74,408	959,780,440	25,558	341,813,320
Other Countries	410	3,108,640	537	4,508,450	104	965,000
Total	153,457	1,608,617,540	133,398	1,145,015,790	49,349	459,708,600

Raw Cotton, Cotton Cloth for Floor, Cotton Flannel, Mompas, and Other Cotton Goods.

Cotton Cloth for Floor. The export of cotton cloth for floor has lately shown a fair prospect. It is principally manufactured in Sakai. The United States of America is

the first country for export, England is next. The trade for the last three years with different countries is shown in the following table.

(Cotton Piece Goods, Chijimi).

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australia ... <i>Piece.</i> ...	1,468	4,153,900	1,074	4,148,700	83	3,330,000
British America ...	1,227	5,641,990	9,421	5,087,600	163	523,110
British India ...	167,416	96,049,000	438,710	386,681,450	226,288	213,569,820
China ...	76,094	88,148,090	95,526	86,294,590	53,184	53,299,950
Corea... ..	2,995	2,255,710	2,020	1,056,100	200	156,000
France ...	676	2,676,600	720	2,173,300	67	223,300
Germany ...	1,639	2,991,850	421	1,443,050	265	329,880
Great Britain ...	3,476	11,097,100	2,432	9,167,900	470	1,857,500
Hawaii ...	32,983	31,498,370	43,474	41,915,470	38,772	36,463,850
Hongkong ...	588,766	181,973,430	472,927	425,473,510	276,591	256,149,060
Philippine Islands ...	1,987	1,679,400	1,898	2,217,100	414	471,630
Russia ...	2,458	2,605,270	866	906,300	867	412,160
America U. S. A. ...	46,551	151,663,610	28,545	99,428,700	7,639	21,227,070
Other Countries ...	2,179	3,474,400	7,325	1,629,180	1,472	2,893,050
Total	469,595	585,908,660	1,088,389	1,067,572,950	605,695	586,969,680

**Cotton Flannel,
Mompā and Other
Cotton Goods.**

The cotton flannel and Mompā, and other cotton goods are produced in Wakayama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kyoto. They are exported to Hongkong in large quantities, and also to Corea and China. The export from Yokohama is chiefly for the Chinese use. It consists of the striped chijimi and plain white chijimi, the size being 3 jo 3 shaku by 5 shaku 8 sun (kujirajaku), another 5 jo by 2 shaku, still another 5 jo by 1 shaku 8 sun. They are manufactured in Sano, Ashikaga and Kiriu. For foreign export, that is for Europe and America, the white and the printed chijimi bearing the figures of flowers and birds are manufactured. The trade for the last three years is shown in the next table.

(Cotton Flannel.)

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India ...	6,887	12,999,780	4,745	7,081,600	1,180	2,220,820
China ...	108,280	140,275,590	68,565	106,510,580	130,698	196,718,070
Corea ...	2,382	7,511,100	3,285	7,710,610	12	40,000
Hawaii ...	863	1,800,000	—	—	208	447,470
Hongkong ...	164,764	222,586,180	81,106	97,548,800	55,592	80,221,950
Russia ...	8,111	13,414,900	805	2,043,700	650	1,557,780
Spain ...	900	1,200,000	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	228	752,220	488	1,024,490	12	45,800
Total ...	292,415	400,510,770	158,989	221,017,580	188,858	281,151,440

(Other Cotton Pies Goods.)

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
<i>Piece</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australian... ..	2,805	7,069 490	631	1,767 840	744	1,184 750
British America ...	764	2,851 000	4,006	1,620 530	258	550 220
British India	7,386	7,813 190	6,980	5,709 920	6,785	5,024 510
China	153,484	175,062 570	158,267	191,594 700	122,874	87,324 530
Corea	1,200,035	956,321 000	258,692	228,391 250	43,471	18,603 140
Germany	475	1,357 050	50	180 000	205	320 880
Great Britain	4,529	13,141 350	1,372	4,863 640	302	1,137 600
Hawaii	9,295	7,260 940	11,344	8,822 640	8,697	7,563 240
Hongkong... ..	48,180	53,318 120	41,233	45,115 980	172,547	83,026 400
Russia	11,881	13,626 560	3,694	4,783 980	2,627	2,621 160
America (U. S. A.)...	15,354	85,493 150	4,728	19,534 100	7,265	20,817 530
Other Countries ...	2,037	2,916 740	650	1,091 810	346	754 290
Total	1 456,225	1,275,731 160	491,647	513,409 360	866,121	228,937 250

Lacquered Wares.

The lacquered wares are the special production of this country, and have obtained the admiration of the foreign peoples from an early period. The goods for export purposes are made in Aizu, (same as Wakamatsu in Iwashiro), Kii, Shizuoka, and

Hakone (in Sagami), and the articles are tray, bread tray, hanging shelf, square shelf, box, drawers incense box, stove screen &c. Trays are manufactured in Aizu and Kii; bread trays in Shizuoka; wooden plates in Hakone; and the rest in every where.

The total export value of one year amounts to 1,000,000 yen. Among the countries for export, England, Germany, Hongkong, France, and the United States of America are the principal ones. Yokohama is the chief port of export, and Kobe is the next. The trade for the last three years can be seen in the following table.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australia	—	30,813,970	—	17,371,060	—	6,641,350
Austria	—	3,587,180	—	5,157,810	—	5,699,400
Belgium	—	6,529,350	—	2,918,190	—	10,484,680
British America ...	—	5,985,510	—	5,280,150	—	4,961,460
British India	—	121,448,670	—	92,426,190	—	77,747,570
China	—	14,141,910	—	12,684,980	—	10,946,070
Corea	—	7,097,040	—	1,178,840	—	997,900
France	—	111,718,710	—	73,866,100	—	49,255,800
Germany	—	137,316,440	—	118,271,120	—	106,044,870
Great Britain	—	333,600,940	—	280,850,980	—	151,350,700
Hawaii	—	1,357,790	—	2,852,980	—	172,370
Holland	—	10,855,350	—	50,909,430	—	20,872,600

Continued.—

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Hongkong	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 143,164,260	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 112,217,050	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 143,689,570
Italy	—	9,940,780	—	4,348,800	—	6,204,600
Philippine Islands...	—	11,317,380	—	4,740,760	—	3,014,400
Russia	—	21,092,620	—	15,130,250	—	12,511,080
Spain	—	4,008,730	—	5,092,000	—	808,580
Switzerland	—	945,700	—	1,062,250	—	772,700
Turkey	—	3,966,510	—	2,381,920	—	1,053,200
America (U. S. A.) ...	—	86,999,730	—	55,508,540	—	88,726,140
Other Countries ...	—	11,780,890	—	14,492,020	—	7,598,080
Total	—	1,083,212,460	—	797,539,300	—	708,992,270

Metallic Wares.

Bronze Wares. The total export value of bronze wares is about 20,000 yen. The country to which they are exported in the largest quantity, is France while the United States of America, England, Hongkong, Germany, British India, and China come second. Tokyo is the first manufacturing place, Osaka and Kyoto, Takaoka and Kanagawa, the next. The manufactured articles are flower vases, trays, ornaments, incense burners, photograph rack, cigar holder &c. Yokohama is the first port of export, and sends out the seven-tenth of the whole export. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quanti- ties.	Declared values.		Quanti- ties.	Declared values.		Quanti- ties.	Declared values.	
		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
Australia	—	1,746	430	—	2,431	000	—	1,179	990
Austria	—	3,635	900	—	2,734	000	—	2,406	100
Belgium	—	1,188	000	—	264	550	—	1,886	100
British America	—	1,828	050	—	674	970	—	1,896	230
British India	—	18,809	750	—	12,134	640	—	16,618	920
China	—	9,021	740	—	12,910	440	—	4,820	280
France	—	49,743	900	—	53,659	500	—	46,167	140
Germany	—	16,660	440	—	8,766	500	—	11,014	920
Great Britain	—	43,721	100	—	83,871	210	—	24,601	570
Hongkong	—	81,989	320	—	23,017	430	—	34,417	450
Italy	—	3,719	000	—	472	000	—	1,402	800
Philippine Islands	—	259	000	—	405	000	—	1,357	800
Russia	—	1,009	400	—	1,822	050	—	3,130	750
Turkey	—	1,884	000	—	533	000	—	95	000
America (U. S. A.)	—	45,111	340	—	27,417	530	—	36,926	700
Other Countries	—	4,973	530	—	3,275	070	—	3,184	590
Total	—	229,290	900	—	183,687	890	—	190,500	840

Antimony. The total export value of one year is about 280,000 yen. They are mostly the products of Ichinogawa mine in Iyo and Totsugawa mine in Yamato, the greater part of which is, however, produced in Iyo and they excels all others in quality.

There is a distinction between the sulphurated, and the purified antimony, of which the former is principally exported. The countries for export are Hongkong in the first place, and the United States of America in the second. It is almost exclusively exported from Kobe. In or about 1874 the antimony was imported, but from 1877 the domestic produce began to be exported, and steadily increased ever since. In Tokyo and other places the flower vases, trays, photograph racks, buttons and all other kinds are manufactured.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
			<i>Silver gm.</i>			<i>Silver gm.</i>			<i>Silver gm.</i>
China catty.	94,888	13,228	440	2,522	841	500	1,733	22	000
France	69,549	10,248	560	97,162	7,282	380	219	25	800
Germany	76,040	11,811	890	185,813	19,511	220	210,151	16,555	800
Great Britain	164,523	23,777	840	201,625	27,566	360	556,733	41,792	000
Holland	25,049	8,694	760	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	1,469,777	155,578	380	2,052,016	177,959	240	1,852,908	115,626	690
America (U. S. A.)	514,412	72,095	500	143,522	21,583	760	66,191	9,371	760
Other Countries... ..	—	—	—	153	8	000	1,637	261	720
Total	2,418,185	289,935	300	2,682,813	254,261	460	2,180,567	188,853	740

Bronze. The total export value of bronze is about 27,000 yen. They are chiefly exported to Hongkong, and also to Corea. The old useless wares are melted and made into suitable form, and exported mostly through the hands of Osaka merchants from Koba. The recent trade statistics are as follows:—

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
British India ... Caty.	57,221	10,688	520	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corea	89,557	6,050	840	59,125	7,634	960	201,728	24,401	280
Hongkong	66,702	10,881	040	448,080	62,769	120	490,888	66,622	020
Other Countries	197	81	220	1,410	204	500	721	91	760
Total	178,681	27,601	720	508,595	70,608	580	692,785	91,115	060

Ingot Copper, Bar or Slab Copper. The ingot copper and bar or slab copper combined amount to about 3,000,000 yen in the export of one year. The producing districts are Shimotsuke, Iyo, Ugo, Bizen, Bitchiu, Kaga, Echigo, Iwami, Hiuga &c. The largest quantity is exported from Yokohama, the less from Kobe, and the least from Osaka. By the ingot is meant the copper in the original state came from the mines. By the

bar or slab is meant the copper melted and made into bars, slabs or sheel, having the trade marks of the manufactures stamped upon them, and bearing the different names such as square copper, long pole, slab copper and sheel copper.

In transaction the price is set on every hundred catties. Ingot copper is chiefly exported to Hongkong; and secondly to China and England. Slab copper is also chiefly exported to Hongkong; and England, British India, Corea and France have the rest of the share. The trade for the last three years is given in the following table:—

(Ingot Copper.)

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.
British India ... <i>Catty.</i>	125,122	<i>Silver yen.</i> 47,381,800	770,886	<i>Silver yen.</i> 140,556,000	878,799	<i>Silver yen.</i> 99,918,200
China ...	458,479	98,257,780	2,326,784	426,672,180	4,746,409	836,873,560
Corea ...	95,909	20,757,500	61,768	11,962,660	290,634	50,733,160
France ...	—	—	268,084	81,179,120	144,033	26,841,680
Germany ...	1,054,966	212,143,210	858,858	168,559,100	486,500	85,814,640
Great Britain ...	1,273,279	254,702,700	2,253,467	451,619,180	1,050,938	183,293,900
Hongkong ...	8,465,411	709,280,660	3,205,863	568,879,910	4,511,900	749,428,380
Other Countries ...	240	60,000	29	6,000	11,375	1,916,480
Total ...	6,558,406	1,840,583,720	9,645,269	1,799,435,080	11,817,959	2,083,820,080

(Slab Copper.)

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India <i>Catty.</i>	3,882	<i>Silver um.</i> 777 780	121,152	<i>Silver yen.</i> 24,710,960	676,591	<i>Silver yen.</i> 128,214,060
China... ..	841,000	77,867,460	895,665	182,934,260	484,677	92,064,740
Correa... ..	58,674	13,497,580	89,134	18,516,160	938,829	172,299,560
Germany... ..	1,790,458	364,379,060	298,833	59,761,440	135,576	26,030,600
Great Britain... ..	860,949	182,669,000	820,074	169,063,860	42,029	7,880,460
Hawaii... ..	239,755	48,250,800	—	—	—	—
Hongkong... ..	5,186,939	1,005,926,040	3,771,161	686,092,280	2,894,740	505,322,860
America(U. S. A.)... ..	—	—	84,000	14,784,000	—	—
Other Countries... ..	43	9,200	—	—	—	—
Total... ..	8,431,204	1,693,376,920	6,074,919	1,155,862,960	5,172,342	981,802,300

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

LEAF TOBACCO, CIGARETTE, WASTE TOBACCO, CUT TOBACCO, SAKE, BEER, WINE, SOY, TABLE SALT, VERMICELLI, AND OTHER VICTUALS AND BEVERAGES, HEMP, HEMP KUZU CLOTH, SILK AND COTTON MIXTURES, TABLE CLOTH, COTTON TUDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, GLOVES, MATTRESS, CLOTHINGS WITH APPENDAGES, HATS, BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PICTURE, CORAL, CRYSTAL, TRIMMINGS, EMBERY, MINERALS, NICKEL COIN, COPPER COIN, THERMOMETER, SYRINGE, STEAMER, SAILING VESSEL, BOATS, JINRIKISHA, AMINALS, LILY BULBS, PLANTS, FURNITURES, TOILET SOAP, WASHING SOAP AND TOOTH POWDER.

Leaf Tobacco. The total value of the latest export is 216,613 yen, and it is chiefly exported to England.

Cigaretts. The total value of the latest export is 115,760 yen, and they are chiefly exported to China and Corea.

Sake. The total value of the latest export is 415,333 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Corea.

Beer Wine &c. The total value of the latest export is 132,711 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong, China and Corea.

Soy. The total value of the latest export is 74,882 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Hawaii.

Table Salt. The total value of the latest export is 97,463 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Corea.

Vermicelli. The total value of the latest export is 18,820 yen, and it is chiefly exported to China.

Sundry Victuals and Beverages. The total value of the latest export is 318,224 yen.

Hemp Cloth. The total value of the latest export is 11,318 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Corea.

Sock and Stockings. The total value of the latest export is 63,319 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Cotton Undershirts and Drawers. The total value of the latest export is 96,992 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong and China.

Clothing with Appendages. The total value of the latest export is 364,144 yen.

Books. The total value of the latest export is 4,771 yen.

Pictures. The total value of the latest export is 31,188 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Corals. The total value of the latest export is 37,146 yen.

Minerals. The total value of the latest export is 660 yen.

Jiarikisha. The total value of the latest export is 104,697 yen.

Lily Bulbs. The total value of the latest export is 81,701 yen, and they are chiefly exported to England.

Plants. The total value of the latest export is 23,625 yen.

Bags. The total value of the latest export is 57,029 yen, and they are chiefly exported to the United States.

Furnitures. The total value of the latest export is 60,000 yen.

Toilet soap. The total value of the latest export is 270 yen, and it is chiefly exported to China.

Washing Soap. The total value of the latest export is 274 yen, and it is chiefly exported to China.

FREIGHT AND OTHER EXPENSES ON EXPORT GOODS.

The freight and other expenses vary according to the nature and quantity of goods to be transported, and any fixed standard can not be made out, so the rates here given are in general.

The rates of transportation and packing from the
producing districts to the port of exports.

Raw Silk.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	The rate of 9 Kwanzas.
Nagano prefecture.	Yokohama.	Yen 1.400
Gumma ..	"	" .500
Fukushima ..	"	" 1.300
Yamanashi ..	"	" 1.000
Shiga ..	"	" 1.500

Packing, from 50 sen to yen 1.50, and insurance premium from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3% of the original value.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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Silk Packing.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges for weight and dimension.
Fukui prefecture.	Yokohama.	Yen 2.70 per 10 kwanmu.
Gumma "	"	Yen 4.465 per 1 sai (cubic shaku).
Yodogō "	"	Yen 1.650 per 1 sai (cubic shaku).
Kyoto Pa.	"	Yen 4.130 per 1 sai (cubic shaku).

Packing, about 15 sen per 1 sai (cubic shaku) and premium $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ϕ . The rate of premium remains the same all through.

Ten.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	
Yamaguchi prefecture.	Kobe.	Yen 4.43 per 1 case containing 12 kwanmu.
Shimada "	Yokohama.	Yen 4.16 per 1 case containing 12 kwanmu.

Packing, about 50 sen each case.

Porcelain and Earthen ware.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges for capacity.
Saga prefecture.	Kobe.	Yen 4.674 per 1 sai.
Asahi "	Yokohama.	" 4.463 " "
Ishikawa "	"	" 4.494 " "
Kyoto Pa.	Kobe.	" 4.490 " "

Packing, from 2.5 to 8.5 sen per 1 sai.

Lacquered Ware.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges for capacity.
Wakayama pref.	Kobe.	Yen 4.486 per 10 sai.
Shizuoka "	Yokohama.	" 4.150 " "

Packing, about 50 sen per 10 sai.

Mats for Floor.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Okayama pref.	Kobe.	Yen 0.160 per 15 kwamme.
Oita "	"	Yen 0.110 per 1 roll. (3 shaku by 1.3 or 1.4 shaku).

Packing, about 3 sen.

Fan, Umbrellas etc.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Gifu prefecture.	Kobe.	Yen 0.060 per 1 sai (fan and umbrella).
" "	Yokohama.	Yen 0.060 per 1 sai (lantern).

Packing, 10 sen per 1 sai.

Rice.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Yamaguchi pref.	Kobe.	Yen 20. per 100 koku.
Miye "	"	" 1.15 per ton.

Marine Products, Beche de Mer,**Awabi, and Cuttle-fish.**

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Awomori pref.	Yokohama.	Yen 0.420 per 100 catty. (Beche de mer).
Miye "	"	Yen 0.192 per 100 catty. (Beche de mer).
Ehime "	"	Yen 0.175 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish).
Shimane "	"	Yen 0.335 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish).
Ōita "	Osaka & Kobe.	Yen 0.080 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish and others).
Tottori "	" " "	Yen 0.160 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish).

Packing, about 10 sen per 100 catty.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED. 119

In the mode of packing, there are several kinds. Some are done in the local fashion, some are packed with view to the facility of management, and some are not strongly packed for the shortness of transit, so the fragile or costly articles are to be re-packed at the port of export.

**Packing and other expenses in the
port of export.**

Packing.

Raw silks ...	1 bals (100 catty) ...	{ Yen 1.400. To America.
Silk fabrics ...	1 ton (3 cases) ...	{ " 1.800. " France.
Tea ...	1 case (50-70 catty) ...	{ " 9.000.
Porcelain and		{ " 0.750. To America.
Earthen ware.	1 ton (2 cases) ...	{ " 1.000. " France.
Lacquer wares.	1 ton (2 cases) ...	" 6.500.
Matches...	1 ton (600 dozens) ...	" 6.800.
Sundries ...	1 ton ...	" 1.900.
		{ " 5.000. To America.
		{ " 6.000. " France.

Buying Commission.

As it is customary for the merchants in the ports of export to treat the goods as their own and the commission can not be ascertained, but in case the transactions and business of exporting were intrusted to them, they sometimes charge, it is said, 1 to 5%.

Custom Broker's Commission.

Custom Broker is one who acts as agent to the owner, and manages the proceedings of the Custom House.

Up	to	Yen 100	Yen 0.100 to 1.000
"	"	" 1,000	" 1.000 to 5.000
"	"	" 1,000	" 5.000 to 10.000
Upwards of		" 10,000	rate not over 1/10%

Lading and Other Expenses.

100 catty Yen .040

**Wagon Hier to the Custom House
from Shops.**

1 ton Yen 0.200—0.300

**Registration Fee of Invoice in
the U. S. Consulate.**

It is only for the goods bound for the U. S. of \$2.500.

Premium of Marine Insurance.

Mail for America at Yen 100	...	...	...	0.750
Steamer for America (via Suez) at Yen 100	...	...	...	1.000—1.250
Sailing Vessel "	"	"	"	2.500—3.000
Mail for Europe	"	"	...	.875
Steamer for "	"	"	...	1.000
" " China (Shanghai)	"	"	...	0.330
" " Hongkong	"	"	...	.500
" " Java	"	"	...	1.000
" " Singapore	"	"	...	.600
" " Manilla	"	"	...	.800
" " Hawaii {direct	...	...	...	.800
" " Hawaii {San Francisco via Hawaii	...	...	...	.750
" " Australia {Sydney	...	...	...	...
" " Australia {Melbourne	...	...	...	...
" " Australia {Adelaide	...	...	...	...
" " Australia {Queensland	...	...	...	1.000
" " Vladivostock	...	...	...	.700

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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Freight from Yokohama to Foreign Ports.

	Raw Silk (Mail) 1 cwt	Tea.	
		(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Steamer) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)
New York	\$0.08 1 lb (gross)	\$0.00 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 lb. (gross)	085 s. (Via Suez)
San Francisco ...		\$8.00	\$8.00
Vancouver		"	"
Victoria		"	"
Tacoma		"	"
Seattle		"	"
Portland... ..		"	"
London	\$5.60		
Marseilles	\$6.00		
Lyon	\$6.75		
Havre			
Hamburg			
Melbourne			
Sydney			
New Zealand... ..			
Shanghai			
Hongkong			

Continued:—

	Silk fabric, handkerchiefs &c.	Camphor	Copper	Rice
(Sailing Vessel) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Mail) 1 ton 100 catty	(Steamer) 1 ton (2340 lb.)
20—22 s. (Via Cape of Good Hope.)	$\frac{1}{100}$ 25.00 s. of Original Value.	40 s. (Via Suez)		85 s. (Via Suez)
Yen 5.00	$\frac{1}{1000}$ \$12.50 of Original Value.			\$8.00
"	"			"
"	"			"
"	"			"
"	"			"
"	$\frac{1}{100}$ " of Original Value.	85 s.	Yen 0.50	80 s.
	"			
	"			
	"			
	"	40 s.		35 s.
	$\frac{1}{1000}$ " of Original Value.			
	"		Yen 0.15	

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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	Sea-weed	Sundries.		
	(Steamer) 100 Catty	(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Steamer) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Sailing Vessel) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)
New York ...		\$16.00	\$35 (Via Suez)	20—22 s. (Via Cape of Good Hoop)
San Francisco		\$10.00	\$9.00	Yen 5.00
Vancouver ...		"	"	"
Victoria ...		\$ 8.00	"	"
Tacoma ...		"	"	"
Seattle ...		"	"	"
Portland...		"	"	"
London ...		Yen 13.00	30—32 s.	
Marseilles ...		" 16.00		
Havre ...			30 s.	
Hunburg ...		40 s.	35 s.	
Melbourne ...		35 s.	"	
Sydney ...		"	"	
New Zealand..		"	"	
Shanghai ...	(Leaf) Yen 0.75 (Cut) " 0.15	Yen 3.00	Yen 2.50 " 3.00	
Hongkong ...	(Leaf) " 0.15 (Cut) " 0.15	"	" 2.50 " 3.00	

2. PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED TO.

The development of commerce and industry accompanying with the progress of the country, inevitably increases the importation of the necessary articles to meet the demand of every day life and of the raw materials for the manufacturing purposes.

At present, four hundred eighty or more varieties are imported to this country. The quantity and the value of principal imports for the last three years, with the name of the importing countries, are shown in the following tables.

Rice, Peas, Bean, Pulse, and Flours. (Rice.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
British India	129,908	889,708 720	184,046	401,858 800	1,587	8,905 830
China	65,815	191,763 350	276,919	719,805 410	60,919	142,181 950
Corcia	805,154	888,022 360	289,021	810,475 320	186,944	470,207 120
French India	1,154,745	2,818,841 070	2,861,449	5,866,824 190	—	—
Siam	29,692	73,660 750	240,140	614,025 500	24,500	54,216 120
Other Countries	48	99 410	53	158 920	1,125,129	2,581,828 120
Total	1,685,352	4,857,006 290	8,804,628	8,418,148 200	1,899,079	8,254,842 240

(Bean, Peas and Pulse.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
China... Catty. ...	66,974,987	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,380,262 290	107,080,179	<i>Silver yen.</i> 2,313,298 250	122,902,242	<i>Silver yen.</i> 2,602,272 030
Corea	54,778,707	1,172,436 440	28,716,088	629,415 570	41,179,229	848,114 500
Great Britain	1,387	76 650	1,778,153	29,867 160	495	28 790
Siam	—	—	116,955	2,923 690	—	—
America(U. S. A.)...	21,070	1,353 670	16,969	1,192 750	6,480	866 090
Other Countries ...	13,427	691 530	43,911	1,097 220	57,982	854 950
Total	121,789,578	2,554,763 580	137,752,255	2,977,794 640	164,146,428	3,446,636 360

(Flours.)

Countries whence Imported.	1893.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia ... Catty. ...	37,907	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,808 590	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
British America	5,813	208 250	657,937	23,807 900	43,120	1,921 740
Germany	6	8 220	2,209	617 670	5,529	1,211 920
Great Britain	2,323	101 520	2,794	367 140	22,894	1,079 450
Hongkong... ..	43,650	1,746 000	—	—	30,000	1,050 000
America(U. S. A.)...	10,400,228	402,788 800	14,814,781	594,584 960	8,870,043	314,151 600
Other Countries ...	4,736	193 540	3,211	131 730	6,787	243 850
Total	10,494,663	406,854 920	15,480,932	619,009 400	8,978,373	319,658 560

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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The total value of the latest annual import amounts to 60,866 yen, and they are chiefly imported from China. 126

Brown sugar, White sugar, Rack candy sugar,
Loaf sugar, Lump sugar, Malasses and syrup.

(Brown sugar.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.	Quanti- ties.	Declared Values.
	Catty.	Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.
British India ...	265,092	11,929,000	1,119,586	51,950,430	17,500	700,000
China... ..	65,754,912	2,309,847,230	68,932,506	2,607,637,440	83,284,881	2,951,384,560
Hongkong ...	20,497,371	806,143,860	8,539,582	423,056,210	3,998,868	218,846,810
Philippine Islands...	25,241,148	941,284,100	35,215,037	1,469,204,190	8,622,699	342,005,180
Other Countries ...	118,500	5,037,200	—	—	43,785	1,788,530
Total	111,877,023	4,074,241,390	113,806,711	4,551,848,270	95,967,233	3,514,720,380

(White Sugar.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India <i>Catty</i> ...	105,800	<i>Silver yen.</i> 5,311,000	104,462	<i>Silver yen.</i> 8,295,960	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
China... ..	1,382,513	82,125,100	362,187	23,400,010	555,267	31,303,600
Germany	7,632,724	513,182,180	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	50,000	4,500,000	285	20,000	504	39,220
Hongkong	119,916,199	7,013,526,750	105,887,253	8,405,807,440	108,555,165	7,897,531,190
Philippine Islands...	172,020	10,024,200	233,255	16,823,900	61,373	3,616,680
America (U. S. A.)...	6,311	886,640	2,755,543	235,368,620	5,051	629,730
Other Countries ...	253,186	16,305,770	490	32,120	15,475	1,155,060
Total	129,548,753	7,645,864,940	109,343,475	8,689,748,050	109,192,835	7,937,305,480

(Molasses and Syrup.)

Total value of the latest import is 82,498 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Hongkong.

(Butter.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia ... <i>Catty.</i> ...	2,439	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,468,120	897	516,860	75	40,000
British America ...	1,877	936,360	4,212	2,745,040	1,162	692,180
Denmark ...	5,891	4,145,610	2,468	1,601,940	1,835	1,016,320
France ...	43,828	27,209,940	85,558	21,109,060	16,187	8,491,840
Germany ...	2,917	1,710,800	7,695	4,266,610	6,485	2,693,940
Great Britain ...	3,798	2,759,000	4,771	3,106,820	5,786	2,541,840
Holland ...	13,050	7,175,890	3,015	1,693,500	840	840,780
Italy ...	16,648	8,717,060	22,207	11,006,620	16,653	7,482,000
Switzerland ...	4,251	2,339,480	4,987	2,615,780	1,818	773,600
America (U. S. A.) ...	98,867	43,003,480	56,869	26,860,680	50,612	22,118,980
Other Countries ...	2,822	918,610	804	161,980	8,232	1,040,180
Total ...	194,891	101,814,400	142,483	75,714,920	104,585	47,181,160

(Eggs, Fresh.)

Total value of the latest import is 95,207 yen, and they are chiefly imported from China.

Cigar and Cigarettes.

(Cigarettes.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British America ...	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 2,013 140
China... ..	—	8,016 160	—	1,421 360	—	866 540
Germany	—	2,821 480	—	695 740	—	466 000
Great Britain	—	38,810 800	—	35,460 480	—	8,256 000
Italy	—	2,747 300	—	1,879 000	—	5,329 200
Philippine Islands ...	—	28,865 600	—	6,818 020	—	3,616 320
America (U. S. A.)...	—	220,580 380	—	179,395 760	—	229,461 810
Other Countries ...	—	7,029 380	—	6,643 300	—	4,597 940
Total	—	303,871 100	—	232,313 660	—	254,639 980

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

(Cigars.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		<i>Silver Yen.</i>		<i>Silver Yen.</i>		<i>Silver Yen.</i>
China... ..	2,135	2,066 180	60	51 340	98	67 000
France	288	991 050	660	1,195 380	262	462 740
Germany	1,167	5,175 910	2,981	12,226 670	1,751	5,851 210
Philippine Islands ...	64,727	89,173 100	37,528	54,250 540	39,377	52,809 880
America (U. S. A.)...	249	2,745 890	179	1,741 590	263	2,741 980
Other Countries ...	1,593	7,209 330	1,949	8,448 080	1,673	7,278 930
Total	70,179	107,861 460	43,857	77,913 600	43,424	68,711 740

CARBONIC ACID, SALICYLIC ACID, TARTARIC ACID, ALUM, BETEL-NUTS, BLEACHING POWDER, CANPHOR, CINNAMON BARK, CINNAMON OIL, LEAVES OF CATAPBA, CINCHONA BARK, CINCHONINE, CINNABAR, CLOVES, COD-LIVER OIL, CUTCH, GAMBER, GINGER, GLUE, GLYCERINE, ARABIC GUM, BENZOIN GUM, DRAGON'S BLOOD GUM, MYRRH GUM, OLIVANUM GUM, GYPSUM, HOP, LIQUORICE, MAWONG, MORPHINE, MUSK, NARD, PHOSPHOROUS AMORPHOUS, BROMIDE OF POTASH, IODIDE OF POTASH, PUTCHUCK, QUININE, RHUBARB ROOT, SAFFRON, SANTONIN, SANSAPARILLA ROOT, SOAPSTONE, BICARBONATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, CRYSTAL SODA, SOJUTSU, STICKLAC, WAULING, ALONG WOOD, SANDAL WOOD, SEMEN CYNAE, ANILINE DYES, BLUE (CHINESE, PRUSSIAN, ETC.), CARMINE, EMERALD-GREEN, GALL-NUTS, GAMBOGE, DRY INDIGO, LIQUID INDIGO, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD, MANGROVE BARK, PAINT IN OIL, SAFFLOWER, SAPAN-WOOD, SMALT, COBALT, TURMELIC, ULTRAMARINE, VARNISH, VERDIGRIS, VERMILION, TAR, PITCH, PUTTY, BLACK LEAD, YELLOW LEAD, COCHINEAL, WANSIQ OR GOSU.

(Aniline Dyes.)

Countries whence Imported.	Duty.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
		Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
			<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Belgium	...	1,900	1,543 190	2,650	1,615 140	8,688	8,523 560
France	...	29,426	21,654 740	40,536	26,921 780	25,400	14,939 640
Germany	...	686,925	592,915 500	525,268	456,107 300	895,451	332,422 240
Great Britain	...	2,800	2,280 580	3,057	2,553 160	8,981	8,393 540
Holland	...	4,500	4,050 000	3,000	2,700 000	2,000	1,800 000
Switzerland	...	78,280	59,533 920	75,481	53,139 000	65,162	40,913 060
Other Countries ...	...	77	129 740	506	458 000	01	5 400
Total	...	803,906	682,137 600	650,598	543,494 830	545,692	405,047 140

(Paint in Oil.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Belgium ... Catty.	40,324	Silver yen.	3,538 110	19,663	Silver yen.	1,613 510	20,838	Silver yen.	1,302 770
France	—	—	—	1,499	208 170	21,674	1,703 110	—	—
Germany	43,387	6,480 590	25,859	5,347 510	28,220	3,230 180	—	—	—
Great Britain	2,316,084	280,723 640	1,061,601	128,103 000	891,035	88,634 700	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.) ...	20,541	2,091 680	94,534	11,406 860	10,928	1,261 940	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	410	54 350	18,202	1,420 930	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,420,746	292,868 070	1,221,357	148,069 980	972,697	96,135 700	—	—	—

(Indigo Dry.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
British India ... Catty	442,828	Silver Yen.	580,644 590	205,563	Silver Yen.	292,555 230	306,839	Silver Yen.	360,704 830
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,778	4,862 080	—
Philippine Islands ...	800	400 000	43,375	37,306 180	102,189	78,641 370	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	500	125 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	444,128	581,369 590	248,938	329,861 410	412,306	444,208 230	—	—	—

(Log wood, Extract of.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium ... Catty. ...	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	8,499	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,856,080	21,488	<i>Silver yen.</i> 3,662,140
France	541,869	191,919,660	657,237	140,771,980	685,761	116,932,600
Germany	396,210	89,864,360	738,001	156,186,500	685,279	116,228,040
Great Britain	27,116	7,054,810	20,887	4,782,120	166,860	28,436,180
Other Countries	2,481	500,000	1,937	254,180	163	24,860
Total	106,987	218,838,860	1,426,555	303,850,860	1,559,551	265,281,120

(Alizarine Dyes.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France ... Catty. ...	1,324	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,083,800	49	<i>Silver yen.</i> 30,000	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
Germany	105,438	190,969,000	51,769	110,813,480	29,261	63,115,120
Other Countries	225	504,900	32	37,800	100	132,000
Total	967,070	192,557,700	51,850	110,881,280	29,361	63,247,120

(Chlorate of Potash.)

Countries whence Imported.,	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium ... Catty.	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	16,803	<i>Silver yen.</i> 5,269 240	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
France ...	50,335	10,202 180	—	—	25,174	7,193 340
Germany ...	174,903	41,996 360	211,613	69,700 320	84,154	25,011 800
Great Britain ...	1,509,496	366,85 320	2,264,132	765,670 320	2,321,268	710,111 920
Total ...	1,734,734	419,055 960	2,492,548	840,640 380	2,430,596	742,816 560

(Alcohol.)

Countries whence Imported.,	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Germany ... Catty.	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	1,930,773	<i>Silver yen.</i> 173,781 260	4,630,709	<i>Silver yen.</i> 876,652 880
Great Britain ...	4,891,540	440,320 460	—	—	81,884	2,894 600
Other Countries ...	2,171	412 320	3,600	404 560	291	29 000
Total ...	1,007	171 300	1,943,373	174,185 820	4,662,834	879,476 480

(Acid, Salicylic.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France ... Catty. ...	1,125	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,289,260	1,218	<i>Silver yen.</i> 3,424,660	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
Germany ...	150,785	281,220 180	61,149	188,938 680	48,502	127,558 680
Great Britain ...	—	—	426	1,812 980	6,804	18,897 000
Other Countries ...	75	75 840	—	—	—	—
Total ...	151,785	285,585 080	62,793	193,677 320	55,306	146,245 680

(Phosphorus Amorphous.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France ... Catty. ...	1,500	<i>Silver yen.</i> 2,815 600	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
Germany ...	150	229 000	165	240 000	28,625	28,011 580
Great Britain ...	152,797	248,983 380	118,869	177,091 880	106,850	188,595 400
Russia ...	6,000	9,295 400	—	—	—	—
Total ...	160,447	260,822 780	118,834	178,281 880	180,475	186,686 980

(Soda, Caustic.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Germany... <i>Catty.</i> ... 150		<i>Silver yen.</i> 66 320		23,477	<i>Silver yen.</i> 673 180		210,216	<i>Silver yen.</i> 8,070 000	
Great Britain ... 5,811,994		231,447 420		4,600,165	204,493 660		4,795,373	184,356 230	
America (U. S. A.)... 43,031		2,486 720		—	—		—	—	
Total	5,855,175	231,000 460		4,622,642	205,466 840		5,005,589	192,426 280	

(Soda, Bicarbonate.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 102,917 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Quinine.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 129,391 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED. 139

(Acid, Carbolic.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 176,190 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Bismuth, Subnitrate of.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 108,459 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Germany.

(Lacquer.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 145,712 yen, and it is chiefly imported from China.

(Liquid Gold.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 110,522 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

KEROSENE OIL, NAPHTHA, SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE, PARAFFINE OIL, AND WAX, BEAN OIL,
CASTOR OIL, COCOANUT OIL, OLIVE OIL, PALM OIL, VEGETABLE WAX,
CANDLES, LARD AND TALLOW.

(Kerosene Oil.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Russia	20,057,840	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,217,980	500	49,689,684	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,055,980	200	22,524,717	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,801,459	480
America (U. S. A.)...	23,791,005	8,039,254	560	85,954,035	4,079,852	060	27,288,675	2,599,581	180
Other Countries ...	808,569	46,693	880	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	44,152,414	4,808,928	940	55,648,719	5,135,832	260	49,768,802	4,401,040	660

(Paraffine Wax.)

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
British India	661,718	<i>Silver yen.</i> 76,716	500	85,184	<i>Silver yen.</i> 8,851	700	51,696	<i>Silver yen.</i> 4,253	180
Germany	—	—	—	18,623	2,085	640	80,542	8,212	560
Great Britain	869,471	43,005	940	876,815	42,825	560	511,275	45,489	080
America (U. S. A.)...	1,526,515	146,617	980	2,249,141	209,802	160	1,857,565	97,656	380
Total	2,557,704	266,340	420	2,729,798	268,015	060	1,957,078	150,611	200

(Candles.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium ... Catty. ...	436,960	<i>Silver yen.</i> 99,998 610	115,118	<i>Silver yen.</i> 26,061 680	83,026	<i>Silver yen.</i> 15,847 090
France	390,187	86,789 620	104,561	23,170 280	82,911	12,850 010
Germany	8,469	1,976 310	3,918	1,027 080	85	18 100
Great Britain	79,625	16,540 830	56,851	14,885 400	25,135	5,018 320
Holland	28,444	7,120 370	14,062	8,415 360	42,312	7,620 170
Other Countries	8 902	2,122 190	9,198	2,013 450	2,345	485 240
Total	952,607	214,547 970	303,708	70,576 250	235,814	41,838 930

Printing Paper, Chinese Paper, and Straw Board.

(Printing Paper.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium ... Catty. ...	373,679	<i>Silver yen.</i> 37,590 760	185,120	<i>Silver yen.</i> 19,817 300	44,586	<i>Silver yen.</i> 4,221 780
France	—	—	11,694	1,289 040	7,390	659 920
Germany	486,529	36,079 000	889,097	67,381 980	314,248	23,869 260

Continued:—

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Great Britain	1,800,013	209,451 060	1,415,491	166,117 560	2,099,431	189,443 560
Holland	140,616	18,780 420	80,810	3,124 900	—	—
America (U. S. A.)...	20,674	2,074 080	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	32,405	3,723 960	838	126 580	—	—
Total	2,853,948	307,699 280	2,533,080	257,857 360	2,465,655	217,691 520

RAW COTTON, COTTON ON THE SEEDS, COTTON YARN, COTTON THREADS, CALICO, COTTON
DAMASK, COTTON DRILLS, COTTON DUCK, CHINESE COTTON GOODS, COREAN COTTON GOODS,
COTTON SATIN, COTTON VELVET, GINGHAM, GRAY SHIRTING, WHITE SHIRTING, FIGURED
SHIRTING, TWILLED SHIRTING, DYED SHIRTING, TAFFACHELASS, T. CLOTHS, TURKEY-RED,
VICTORIA LAWN, ETC

(Cotton, Law.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India ... Catty.	46,683,837	<i>Silver yen.</i> 7,693,221 260	42,354,216	<i>Silver yen.</i> 7,816,569 170	36,592,406	<i>Silver yen.</i> 6,052,047 770
China... ..	82,171,626	13,786,101 340	51,783,548	8,120,417 360	50,183,891	7,805,999 800
French India	2,301,338	406,816 310	1,119,252	283,028 560	—	—
Siam	61,718	9,187 830	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.)...	11,996,115	2,838,177 410	12,056,816	2,680,671 320	6,160,810	1,278,421 240
Other Countries	253,575	71,807 080	1,101,747	228,216 270	890,081	163,428 310
Total	148,468,259	24,304,814 930	108,415,609	19,108,922 080	93,835,718	15,294,897 690

(Cotton, on the Seeds.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.
China... ..	8,597,937	874,200,400	10,356,433	441,518,100	21,152,494	816,335,320
Corea... ..	50,320	2,234,500	14,304	673,000	110,079	5,198,640
French India... ..	2,758,429	129,576,480	1,144,839	64,664,440	—	—
Siam... ..	271,183	11,012,680	—	—	—	—
Other Countries... ..	7,400	259,000	—	—	733,485	856,672,600
Total... ..	11,684,469	517,283,080	11,515,576	506,837,540	21,996,058	85,138,560

(Cotton Yarn.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.
British India... ..	1,341,691	392,631,000	2,333,625	687,556,050	4,865,040	1,213,162,970
France... ..	—	—	—	—	4,920	2,962,790
Germany... ..	1,500	2,063,850	3,000	1,120,020	6,877	4,976,710
Great Britain... ..	13,246,316	6,689,066,510	13,606,172	7,238,689,660	11,527,812	6,033,004,690
Other Countries... ..	576	214,000	—	—	503	135,570
Total... ..	14,591,083	7,082,975,360	15,942,797	7,977,365,730	19,405,152	7,234,242,730

(Cotton Thread.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
France Catty.	—	—	—	—	—	—	821	1,871	500
Germany	2,250	2,908	680	2,712	4,563	530	271	128	680
Great Britain	869,885	826,033	610	120,895	106,610	380	145,855	114,119	720
Other Countries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	750
Total	871,635	828,942	290	123,607	111,208	910	146,958	116,126	650

(Shirtings, Gray.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
Germany Yard.	—	—	—	28,234	2,091	370	—	—	—
Great Britain	45,991,756	8,065,164	060	41,895,238	2,931,748	790	38,964,756	2,814,661	280
America (U. S. A.) ...	89,743	6,291	010	16,500	1,193	360	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	504	40	850	—	—	—	6,095	463	120
Total	46,032,003	8,071,495	920	41,439,972	2,935,083	520	38,969,851	2,815,124	400

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

13

(Shirtings, White.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Germany ... Yard.	30,852	<i>Silver yen.</i> 3,070,400	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
Great Britain ...	5,363,947	502,649,260	3,656,750	337,434,310	1,918,457	167,798,460
Other Countries ...	—	—	1,467	172,750	6,162	506,060
Total ...	5,394,799	505,719,660	3,658,217	337,607,090	1,924,619	168,304,520

(T. Cloth.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India ... Yard.	60,068	<i>Silver yen.</i> 3,878,630	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	256,549	<i>Silver yen.</i> 16,940,030
Great Britain ...	2,879,490	237,075,340	2,626,361	213,318,160	3,149,870	191,726,850
Other Countries ...	6,860	508,800	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2,945,918	241,462,770	2,626,361	212,318,160	3,406,419	208,672,930

(Turkey-reds.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
France Yard.	60,000	<i>Silver yen.</i>	180	38,400	<i>Silver yen.</i>	060	60,000	<i>Silver yen.</i>	100
Germany	—	5,164	—	81,017	3,725	800	—	5,069	—
Great Britain	5,131,839	407,026	240	2,015,183	8,689	280	6,018,287	354,469	420
Switzerland	60,343	5,827	760	164,436	197,736	160	52,584	4,028	550
Other Countries ...	8,975	772	300	362	15,094	40,000	—	—	—
Total	5,261,157	418,790	780	2,302,398	225,285	300	6,130,871	363,587	070

(Chirizes or Printed Cotton.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Germany Yard.	—	<i>Silver yen.</i>	—	138,832	<i>Silver yen.</i>	320	67,524	<i>Silver yen.</i>	280
Great Britain	3,776,062	382,106	580	4,959,452	14,197	810	7,305,431	6,353	280
					500,151			592,260	

Continued.—

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Russia... Yard. ...	9,905	Silver yen. 1,258,360		5,624	Silver yen. 708,380		18,359	Silver yen. 2,123,500	
Switzerland ...	—	—		48,000	5,835,000		378,492	34,629,170	
Other Countries ...	—	—		4,056	801,520		3,373	515,910	
Total ...	3,785,967	383,364,940		5,155,964	521,697,030		7,773,182	635,902,620	

(Cotton Velvets.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Germany ... Yard. ...	12,113	Silver yen. 6,421,760		74,266	33,495,510		51,678	Silver yen. 19,152,280	
Great Britain ...	2,197,800	479,634,880		2,823,295	666,647,790		2,587,956	470,512,630	
Other Countries ...	71	36,470		20	7,300		—	—	
Total ...	2,209,984	486,097,110		2,897,581	700,150,630		2,639,634	489,664,910	

(Cotton Drills.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Yard.		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Groat Britain	8,678,641	518,506,530	778,677	108,842,960	521,348	61,299,069
America (U. S. A.)...	4,800	499,500	602,741	63,765,910	2,618	400,270
Other Countries ...	9,577	966,000	—	—	1,259	101,490
Total	8,693,018	519,972,030	1,381,417	172,598,890	528,225	64,803,820

(Cotton Satins, not exceeding 40 inches.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Yard.		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
France	40	8,000	53,130	6,510,200	16,933	2,139,000
Germany	37,808	6,730,750	227,706	32,428,820	33,144	5,624,910
Great Britain	4,526,136	776,939,680	7,486,854	1,215,829,890	6,126,366	834,682,170
Other Countries ...	8,329	620,000	50	6,000	40	6,000
Total	4,567,313	784,302,430	7,767,740	1,254,804,910	6,176,483	842,452,080

(Woolen Cloth, half Wool.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 167,266 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Cotton Buck.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 108,116 yen, and it is chiefly imported from U. S. of America.

(Shirtings, Twilled.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 57,469 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Shirtings, Dyed.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 21,710 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Victoria Lawns.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 132,697 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

WOOL, WOOLEN YARN, ALPACAS, BLANKET, BUNTINGS, CAMLETS CARDS, CAMLETS, CHINA FIGURES, FRANKIES, ITALIAN CLOTHS, LASTING, LONG ELIAS, LUSTERS, MOUSSELINE DE LAINE, ORLEANS, SERGONS, SPANISH STRIPES, TRAVELLING RUGS, WOOLEN CLOTH, WOOLEN DAMASK, BALZALINE, CROPPES, PONGEE, SATINS, SILK AND COTTON MIXTURE SATIN, FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, FLAX AND HEMP YARN, CANVAS, GUNNY BAGS, HEMP ROPE, LINEN, LINEN AND COTTON MIXTURES, CHIKUFU, CURTAINS, ELASTIC WEBBINGS, MOSQUITO-NETS, MOSQUITO-NETTINGS, OIL OR LEATHER CLOTHS, OIL OR WAX CLOTHS, AND ALL OTHER TEXTILE FABRICS AND THEIR MATERIALS, PATENT TAPESTRY CARPET, FELT CARPET, VELVET CARPETS AND OTHER CARPETS, COTTON TABLE CLOTHS, WOOLEN TABLE CLOTHS, HEMP OR JUTE CARPET, CHINA MATTINGS, COCOA MATTINGS, PACKING MATS, AND OTHER MATS FOR FLOOR, BOOTS, SHOES, CHINESE BOOTS AND SHOES, HANDKERCHIEFS, TOWELS, BRACES AND SUSPENDERS, BUTTONS, CAMFORTERS AND TIPPETS, GLOVES, HATS AND CAPS, NECKTIES, SHAWLS, SHIRTS, SLIPPERS, SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, COTTON UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WATER PROOF COATS, ETC.

(Wool.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia ... Catty	1,216,195	805,079 200	805,803	880,673 720	459,420	247,808 140
British India ...	406,060	155,200 800	77,269	88,875 420	107,727	86,728 180
China	1,145,711	184,052 880	744,467	119,287 920	411,708	57,593 440
France ...	4,059	8,752 820	—	—	1,287	984 820
Germany ...	16,988	11,155 260	—	—	1,835	564 040

Continued.—

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Catty.		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
Great Britain	38,698	25,988	300	53,014	30,980	360	154,880	81,155	400
America (U. S. A.)...	—	—	—	3,843	1,260	500	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	1,845	1,771	940	1,130	1,119	300	3,920	788	000
Total	2,829,556	1,136,951	000	1,485,526	567,197	220	1,140,275	425,120	000

(Woolen Yarn.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Catty.		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
France	1,660	1,694	770	15,237	18,371	530	1,408	2,029	940
Germany	823,089	879,597	520	420,965	488,716	410	462,308	465,074	110
Great Britain	59,555	67,256	080	53,898	55,896	449	49,254	46,564	250
America (U. S. A.)...	4,859	2,486	920	—	—	—	1,650	261	920
Other Countries ...	—	—	—	375	517	000	—	—	—
Total	889,163	951,035	290	490,475	563,501	380	514,620	513,930	220

(Frannels.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
France	—	<i>Silver yen.</i>	—	26,492	<i>Silver yen.</i>	9,632,550	10,703	<i>Silver yen.</i>	2,813,420
Germany	2,371,288	836,354	880	674,163	241,954	010	3,796,182	1,245,594	330
Great Britain	341,281	124,152	780	155,614	57,247	200	491,177	141,276	350
Other Countries	2,468	824	140	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	2,715,037	961,331	800	856,269	308,833	790	4,268,062	1,389,714	100

(Blanket).

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Belgium	—	<i>Silver yen.</i>	—	500	<i>Silver yen.</i>	539,770	2,628	<i>Silver yen.</i>	1,568,810
France	378	486	240	2,853	2,326	690	666	639	910
Germany	22,405	18,940	260	435	508	060	6,878	5,700	630
Great Britain	1,887,203	1,548,266	510	751,051	568,820	680	1,343,447	802,920	750
Other Countries	1,969	1,732	340	734	612	940	137	197	860
Total	1,911,955	1,569,426	350	755,572	572,808	140	1,353,756	811,022	960

(Italian Cloths).

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Yard.		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
Belgium	901	225	250	1,827	1,177	320	—	—	—
France	—	—	—	39,207	8,898	930	—	—	—
Germany	78,434	48,599	910	87,987	42,364	650	168,873	62,803	140
Great Britain	3,109,547	872,916	090	6,348,086	1,705,872	570	6,035,978	1,425,768	060
Holland	—	—	—	4,531	1,482	180	3,025	733	200
Total	3,188,882	921,741	250	6,481,638	1,759,795	650	1,207,876	1,489,304	700

(Woolen Cloths).

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Yard.		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
Belgium	19,397	29,681	020	6,161	14,492	340	20,486	27,169	540
British America	—	—	—	—	—	...	717	1,169	260
France	2,827	2,893	700	2,218	4,342	960	3,589	6,070	010
Germany	576,009	811,992	760	303,306	367,420	130	453,133	437,219	590
Great Britain	1,416,983	2,106,166	630	195,668	254,961	210	302,708	322,435	210
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	...	6,054	4,957	700
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	...	2,357	1,158	970
Other Countries	128	307	820	3	52	890	989	1,227	310
Total	2,015,344	2,951,041	930	507,856	641,270	060	790,033	801,407	560

(Mousseline de Laine.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium ... Yard.	105,061	<i>Silver yen.</i> 17,331 340	43,708	<i>Silver yen.</i> 7,853 940	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
France	19,209,896	3,484,856 900	17,440,983	2,932,170 410	13,766,278	2,070,708 650
Germany	762,142	92,701 550	1,442,043	194,655 600	1,052,342	128,388 210
Great Britain	118,706	18,483 320	116,116	16,143 220	605,919	106,408 660
Switzerland	137,378	20,591 850	—	—	—	—
Total	20,333,183	3,633,467 960	19,042,850	3,150,823 170	15,424,139	2,305,503 520

(Cotton Handkerchiefs.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Germany ... Doz.	5	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1 250	82,138	<i>Silver yen.</i> 22,520 360	13,267	<i>Silver yen.</i> 9,833 820
Great Britain	319,174	191,730 060	259,436	149,081 890	257,018	127,197 670
Italy	—	—	—	—	6,233	4,581 950
Switzerland	13,774	16,774 860	36,491	28,244 260	28,367	22,613 380
America (U. S. A.) ...	2,549	2,549 800	—	—	13	5 000
Other Countries	131	131 550	—	—	950	387 820
Total	335,633	204,683 520	328,065	199,846 510	305,868	164,619 140

(Flax, Hemp and Jute.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India Catty. ...	3,598,053	<i>Silver yen.</i> 182,050,810	3,012,184	<i>Silver yen.</i> 185,313,140	1,702,507	<i>Silver yen.</i> 77,511,640
China ...	4,111,277	359,663,710	3,140,931	276,710,560	2,397,345	185,061,100
Great Britain ...	—	—	—	—	40,026	10,490,320
Philippine Islands ...	1,151,772	104,014,440	879,424	75,624,060	628,200	52,362,600
Other Countries ...	510	111,600	6,930	277,200	11,225	911,740
Total ...	8,891,612	645,840,620	7,069,472	537,924,960	4,779,303	326,337,400

(Flax and Hemp Yarn.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India Catty. ...	4,245,741	<i>Silver yen.</i> 407,345,100	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
China ...	1,990	796,660	1,858	766,380	2,499	1,124,810
Germany ...	386	918,300	1,948	1,460,800	50,943	26,209,810
Great Britain ...	420,494	299,490,940	159,397	128,488,660	268,066	168,326,220
Other Countries ...	166	81,540	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4,668,727	708,632,540	163,203	130,715,840	321,508	198,660,900

(Canvas.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
		<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>			<i>Silver yen.</i>	
Great Britain	1,114,457	251,974	120	280,974	91,544	920	96,819	18,144	210
America (U. S. A.)...	7,308	2,430	000	144	86	800	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	—	—	—	179	88	170	—	—	—
Total	1,121,765	254,404	120	281,297	91,669	890	96,819	18,144	210

(Satins.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 131,849 yen, and they are chiefly imported from China.

(Serges.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 119,845 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Satins, Silk and Cotton Mixture.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 27,309 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Linen.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 119,935 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Paching Mats.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 148,748 yen, and they are chiefly imported from China.

(Hats, Caps, Etc.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 82,699 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

Pig Iron, Old Iron, Bar Iron, Rod Iron, Hoop Iron, Band Iron, Nail-rod Iron, Iron Nail, Pipe, Iron Tubes, Iron Screw, Iron Bolt, Iron Nut, Telegraph Wire, Iron Wire Rope, Tin-plates, Steel, Steel Wire, Steel Wire Rope, Brass, Brass Screws, Brackets Bolts, Brackets Nuts, Brass Tube, Tin Capsules for Bottle, Copper Rod, Plate and Sheet Copper, Old Copper, Copper Nail, Copper Screws, Copper Tubes, Copper Wire, Fails of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Tin, German Silver, Lead, Sheet and Plate Lead, Tea Lead, Lead Tubes, Mercury, Nickel, Solder, Tin, Yellow Metal Plate, Yellow Metal Sheathing, Rod Yellow Metal, Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Old Zinc, Antimony, Old Brass, Iron Safes, Stoves, Brass Button, Copper Wares, Gold Wares, Silver Wares, Electro-plated Wares, Nickel Wares, Utensil (incl. Forks, Spoons, Knives, etc.), Tea-firing Pan, and Other Metals and Metallic Wares.

(Iron, Pig.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France Only	—	Silver yen. —	893,284	12,187,400	174,585	2,197,600
Germany	2,386,672	28,840,580	2,893,770	26,988,400	6,423,616	72,616,080
Great Britain	56,221,026	645,465,120	67,632,556	658,600,400	82,209,179	871,614,880
Italy	—	—	671,862	45,820,180	—	—
Other Countries	—	—	—	—	1,280	18,500
Total	58,607,698	674,295,700	61,081,410	748,552,880	88,698,610	446,477,280

(Zinc, Sheet.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium Catty.		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Belgium	112,102	13,042,549	414,720	49,859,780	134,435	14,322,490
Germany	3,283,327	338,576,900	2,041,570	234,334,310	1,911,640	195,219,900
Great Britain	1,819,353	145,869,190	1,243,011	142,659,270	1,225,214	129,024,140
Other Countries	25,361	3,874,100	—	—	4,291	460,470
Total	4,740,143	500,862,780	3,699,301	426,853,390	3,275,580	239,027,000

(Iron, Bar and Rod.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium Catty.		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Belgium	35,512,215	937,164,440	14,636,988	410,006,100	9,325,015	228,059,000
France	381,408	21,229,160	310,930	14,787,170	468,834	21,136,220
Germany	8,930,885	254,825,670	12,383,251	340,681,560	4,524,834	113,076,430
Great Britain	28,641,008	865,860,650	19,458,779	571,703,090	23,835,670	611,464,070
Sweden and Norway	121,032	5,242,310	36,774	1,497,760	61,824	1,841,410
Other Countries	53,196	1,861,860	12,501	357,980	7,947	209,550
Total	78,639,244	2,085,684,090	46,839,223	1,339,033,960	37,724,154	975,786,680

(Lead.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia Catty.	1,414,741	<i>Silver yen.</i> 69,692 890	980,517	<i>Silver yen.</i> 68,885 180	903,400	<i>Silver yen.</i> 47,898 710
Austria	—	—	—	—	25,800	1,270 000
British India	54,160	2,845 300	—	—	—	—
Germany	845,555	48,508 980	212,221	11,809 000	290,108	15,263 580
Great Britain	2,940,727	169,813 910	1,499,818	95,731 220	1,723,190	58,400 390
Spain	42,208	2,258 670	83,712	1,683 050	—	—
Other Countries	8,522	512 600	485	26 250	—	—
Total	5,805,918	313,632 350	2,728,253	177,637 700	2,942,007	149,327 680

(Iron Pipes and Tubes.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared values.	Quantities.	Declared values.	Quantities.	Declared values.
Belgium Catty.	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 42,273 980	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 10,074 540	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
France	—	27,137 140	—	855 660	—	41 000
Germany	—	3,627 700	—	2,786 160	—	1,010 810
Great Britain	—	464,433 920	—	451,585 500	—	101,390 600
America (U. S. A.)	—	67,280 320	—	19,281 540	—	20,415 400
Total	—	604,753 360	—	484,086 400	—	122,885 920

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO U. S.

(Rail.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.
Belgium	1,470,924	89,438,580	1,510,308	86,811,180	1,144,834	29,781,220
Germany	711,044	19,619,800	849,820	21,904,140	220,106	4,579,140
Great Britain	41,122,159	866,443,000	55,411,998	1,150,421,760	36,170,803	632,744,700
Other Countries	—	—	744	35,020	—	—
Total	43,304,127	925,531,380	57,772,865	1,209,205,400	37,535,743	667,108,360

(Steel.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.
Belgium	118,226	4,739,810	172,304	6,928,450	87,003	2,375,170
France	137,103	8,560,660	129,986	7,057,300	679,252	28,740,720
Germany	1,598,744	88,459,950	777,956	42,037,170	685,740	27,013,280
Great Britain	4,815,601	387,782,670	3,609,249	289,246,880	4,732,254	232,654,710
Sweden and Norway	198,173	11,729,070	293,894	16,929,540	100,812	5,011,070
America (U. S. A.)	50,292	2,176,100	—	—	1,576	209,230
Other Countries	¥ 1,600	123,000	2,520	166,500	109	8180
Total	6,919,739	503,571,190	4,985,909	862,363,410	6,286,778	296,012,360

(Iron Nails.)

Countries whence Imported	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	1,868,014	94,028,080	2,872,018	150,897,370	4,007,863	162,614,650
France	58,643	3,513,990	100,152	5,621,230	—	—
Germany	20,032,426	1,065,844,540	19,812,826	1,017,818,170	12,204,963	545,367,610
Great Britain	2,129,513	107,968,050	3,023,011	158,668,930	3,961,738	179,497,830
America (U. S. A.)	100,942	5,062,990	11,550	569,010	4,650	201,540
Other Countries	65,811	1,638,470	1,372	62,950	2,549	105,720
Total	24,274,849	1,278,056,120	25,820,959	1,832,637,600	20,181,263	887,790,880

(Iron, Plate and Sheet.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	5,533,134	179,083,930	3,618,338	120,193,350	2,335,218	66,111,850
France	29,273	2,403,230	12,487	429,310	37,509	1,432,820
Germany	799,063	27,856,340	978,060	37,238,290	632,495	18,232,090
Great Britain	21,135,557	709,115,150	17,595,206	568,873,850	8,395,746	244,301,190
Other Countries	—	—	121	3,610	586	16,680
Total	27,497,027	918,458,650	22,204,212	726,738,910	11,401,554	330,097,630

(Zinc.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 134,614 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Germany.

(Tea Lead.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 179,742 yen, and it is imported from Great Britain.

(Iron, Galvanized Sheet.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 112,743 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Iron Ware.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 142,433 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Germany.

(Mercury or Quick-silver.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 191,936 yen, and it is chiefly imported from British India.

(Copper Tubes.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 123,103 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Brass Tubes.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 107,569 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Yellow Metal, Sheathing.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 123,121 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Steel Wire.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 12,744 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Iron Screws.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 106,781 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, COPYING MACHINERY, MICROSCOPES, THERMOMETERS, STEAM VESSELS, SAILING VESSELS, ANCHORS, CHAIN CABLES, CORDAGE FOR RIGGING, BALANCES AND SCALES, CRUCIBLES, CUTTERY, GRINDSTONES, IMPLEMENTS OF FARMERS, IMPLEMENTS OF CARPENTERS, SMITHS, ETC., MINING MACHINERY, PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY, PRINTING MACHINERY, SEWING MACHINERY, SPINNING MACHINERY, TELEGRAPHIC MACHINERY, WEAVING MACHINERY, PUMPS, STEAM BOILER, STEAM ENGINE, SAWING MACHINERY, FIRE ENGINES, BAROMETERS, CLOCKS, FIELD OR MARINE COMPASS, OPERA OR FIELD GLASSES, SPECTACLES, WATCHES, TELESCOPE, IRON RAIL-ROD, CARRIAGES, WHOLE AND PARTS, RAILWAY CARRIAGES, CARS OR DRAGS CONVEYANCE OF GOODS, AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

(Machinery, Spining).

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 15,445 300	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 57,598 500	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 2,553 560
Germany	—	53,023 860	—	14,897 980	—	17,478 460
Great Britain	—	1,825,920 300	—	2,785,824 600	—	1,890,127 680
Switzerland	—	1,805 720	—	—	—	1,104 840
Other Countries	—	—	—	—	—	753 420
Total	—	1,896,196 180	—	2,858,321 080	—	1,912,012 960

(Railway Carriages).

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Germany	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 90,504 400	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 81,465 190	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
Great Britain	—	520,093 620	—	100,609 740	—	120,665 400
America (U. S. A.) ...	—	26,618 880	—	23,025 600	—	32,191 860
Total	—	613,216 900	—	155,100 460	—	152,856 760

(Locomotive-engines.)

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 12,095 840
Germany	—	117,496 040	—	27,445 760	—	20,865 060
Great Britain	—	761,869 190	—	989,624 680	—	196,866 860
America (U. S. A.) ...	—	284,829 340	—	553,202 190	—	116,706 800
Total	—	1,163,691 500	—	1,580,272 560	—	356,533 760

(Steam Boilers and Engines.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
<i>Catty.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Belgium	—	2,032 980	—	—	—	—
France	—	84,191 520	—	—	—	8,473 260
Germany	—	9,437 800	—	14,189 000	—	4,721 340
Great Britain	—	282,746 640	—	149,026 800	—	144,458 320
America (U. S. A.)	—	108,366 920	—	51,138 640	—	305 620
Other Countries	—	150 000	—	800 600	—	—
Total	—	481,925 360	—	215,155 040	—	157,958 540

(Machinery, Dynamo-electric.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
<i>Catty.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
France	—	24,206 840	—	690 600	—	55 300
Germany	—	41,170 960	—	18,199 120	—	12,344 500
Great Britain	—	173,707 840	—	49,322 220	—	26,956 540
Switzerland	—	2,101 880	—	12,073 660	—	—
America (U. S. A.)	—	69,826 280	—	145,908 020	—	99,253 320
Other Countries	—	—	—	—	—	80 000
Total	—	311,016 800	—	226,193 620	—	188,639 660

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

Watches.

Countries whence Imported.		1895.		1894.		1893.	
		Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
	No.		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Belgium	756	3,868	310	—	—	—	—
France	9,358	41,054	520	3,238	15,662	480	10,243
Germany	9,002	16,340	160	11,694	12,637	240	3,694
Great Britain	704	9,532	860	102	741	060	691
Switzerland	161,198	792,988	580	60,266	251,846	940	86,713
America (U. S. A.)	7,701	59,220	120	2,972	23,728	500	2,406
Other Countries	8	18	000	—	—	—	—
Total		188,722	923,022	580	78,272	401,646	220
						103,747	523,126
							340

(Cordage for Rigging.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 119,789 yen, and it is chiefly imported from China.

(Anchors and Chain Cables.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 153,034 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

169

(Clocks.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 70,655 yen, they are chiefly imported from Germany.

(Photographical Instruments.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 116,811 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Pumps.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 121,861 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

CATTLES, HORSES, DONKEYS, SHEEP, FOWLS, OTHER ANIMALS, PLANTS, SHRUBS, HERBS, COCAL, AMBER, INDIA-RUBBER WARE, LAMP, JEWELRY, COPPER WARE, BRUSHES, FURNITURES, MATCHES, PERFUMED WATER, HAIR OILS, OTHER COSMETICS AND PERFUMERIES, PICTURES, SADDLERY, SHOE-BLACKING, SOAP, TEA-BASKETS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLA, UMBRELLA STICKS AND HANDLES, WASTE COTTON, WASTE COTTON YARN, FISHING GUTS, DRIED SARDINE FOR MANURE, FUNORI, RAW INDIA RUBBER, SHEET INDIA RUBBER, OIL-CAKES, SPONGES, MAPS, BOOKS, PENCILS, PRINTING INK AND OTHER STATIONERY, BAMBOO, STONES, TIMBERS, RATTAN, RASSETTA, WOOD, RASSETTA WOOD WARE, CHALK AND WRITING, CLAY, OAKUM, CORKS, BRICKS AND TILES, CEMENT, COAL, CAKES, CANNON, GUN, CARTRIDGE, DYNAMITE, IMPLEMENTS OF HUNTING, FIRE-WORKS, GUNPOWDER, WINDOW GLASS, PLATE GLASS, LOOKING GLASS, BROKEN AND POWDER GLASS, GLASS BEADS, GLASS WARE, EARTHEN WARE, AND PORCELAIN WARE, ANIMAL BONE, KINGFISHER AND PEACOCK FEATHERS, FURS, ANIMAL HAIR, BUFFALOES AND COW HIDES, HOOF, BUFFALO AND COW HORNS, DEER HORN, RHINOCEROS HORN, SOLE LEATHER, OTHER LEATHER, DEER SKINS, SANBA OR CEBONS ELEPHUS SKINS, IVORY, NARWHALE-TEETH, WALRUS TUSKS, TORTOISE-SHELL, TORTOISE-SHELL WARE, IVORY WARE, ETC.

(Coal.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Australia ... <i>Ton.</i>	—	<i>Silver yen.</i>	—	800	<i>Silver yen.</i>	17,970 000	—	<i>Silver yen.</i>	—
Great Britain ...	68,547	849,623	190	86,268	453,505	090	7,355	81,122	030
America (U.S.A.) ...	380	8,402	000	129	1,122	000	20	130	000
Other Countries ...	4	54	600	50	160	000	70	455	000
Total ...	68,931	853,079	790	87,247	472,757	090	7,445	81,707	030

(Oil-cakes.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
China ... <i>Catty.</i>	56,678,970	<i>Silver yen.</i>	939,948 340	52,853,572	<i>Silver yen.</i>	816,909 930	40,390,802	<i>Silver yen.</i>	592,030 190
Corea ...	291,411	3,433	160	438,380	5,285	430	593,377	6,788	800
French India ...	197,346	2,427	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	19,238	218	860	—	—	—	69,231	1,074	410
Total ...	57,189,965	946,027	550	53,291,952	822,195	360	41,053 500	599,893	400

(India Rubber Ware.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium ... Catty. ...	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 1,812 040	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> 656 100
France	—	20,850 920	—	9,894 800	—	14,688 320
Germany	—	73,156 040	—	47,921 260	—	51,622 520
Great Britain	—	103,828 200	—	63,986 960	—	43,944 060
Italy	—	8,996 980	—	2,576 660	—	3,663 340
America (U. S. A.)...	—	19,150 960	—	18,492 680	—	9,495 720
Other Countries ...	—	—	—	597 880	—	486 020
Total	—	222,795 140	—	143,410 240	—	124,556 080

(Window-glass.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Belgium ... Case. ...	77,212	<i>Silver yen.</i> 212,514	220	54,673	<i>Silver yen.</i> 169,023	830	83,776	<i>Silver yen.</i> 232,512	400
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,250	3,002	810
Germany	3,755	12,844	830	5,615	16,112	110	21,051	54,005	770
Great Britain	29,397	84,442	650	18,546	60,896	680	24,185	69,793	290
Total	110,864	309,801	700	78,834	246,032	620	130,262	359,314	870

(Hides, Buffalo and Cow.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia ... Catty.	19,354	<i>Silver yen.</i> 8,156,820	1,621	<i>Silver yen.</i> 129,580	8,022	<i>Silver yen.</i> 822,360
British India ...	133,201	22,370,030	44,129	5,806,850	83,453	2,968,380
China... ..	932,729	147,698,180	253,913	34,152,620	627,855	85,141,410
Corea... ..	2,810,854	517,730,910	2,035,447	352,220,440	1,655,558	321,613,130
Hongkong ...	9,961	2,380,800	5,755	919,130	2,320	232,000
America(U. S. A.)...	6,219	1,474,260	7,203	1,070,390	5,188	1,263,600
Other Countries ...	8,393	1,173,680	7,763	1,093,180	858	95,230
Total	3,915,214	695,984,980	2,855,831	394,892,190	2,526,254	412,667,110

(Leather, Sole.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia ... Catty.	28,829	<i>Silver yen.</i> 11,254,590	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —	—	<i>Silver yen.</i> —
British India ...	526,642	115,850,310	177,622	32,868,010	311,902	65,510,630
China	730	151,100	32,444	7,031,500	79,836	14,915,000
France	—	—	3,663	1,809,100	—	—

Continued:—

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Catty.		Silver yen.			Silver yen.			Silver yen.	
Great Britain	403	200 000		6,876	4,428 330		2,353	1,597 720	
America(U. S. A.) ...	675,468	370,318 010		518,432	235,301 950		358,028	133,567 010	
Other Countries ...	—	—		763	293 120		1,306	221 850	
Total	1,232,072	497,774 310		739,800	281,782 310		753,475	215,702 210	

(Leather, Other.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.		Quantities.	Declared Values.	
Catty.		Silver yen.			Silver yen.			Silver yen.	
Australia	63,058	21,855 670		5,801	2,824 980		484	65 600	
Austria	—	—		—	—		1,011	1,179 170	
Belgium	1,765	3,985 700		16	53 770		—	—	
British India	858,101	364,203 800		343,381	233,264 020		355,504	235,327 010	
China	220,556	92,853 780		149,605	67,093 450		101,816	49,777 570	
France	8,374	10,714 710		6,278	10,233 070		6,535	9,620 310	
Germany	49,408	86,199 760		14,653	33,583 240		22,540	40,675 890	

Continued:—

Great Britain	63,581	94,070	200	53,11	91,846	960	44,255	57,721	930
America (U. S. A.)...	618,728	417,061	290	238,426	158,367	320	56,007	41,014	860
Other Countries	4,845	1,876	980	1,808	1,573	770	2,619	1,550	460
Total	1,888,416	1,092,821	890	813,882	598,840	580	590,801	436,932	820

(Timber, Wood and Planks.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 159,631 yen, and they are chiefly imported from British India.

(Ivory.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 110,867 yen, and it is chiefly imported from British India.

(Tars.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 39,523 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Korea.

(Gunpowder.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 39,167 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Dried Sardine for Manure.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 8,561 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Korea.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TREATY PORTS.

I. YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, the leading treaty port of Japan, is situated in the southern extremity of Musashi province, about eighteen miles from Tokyo, the capital of the Empire. Its precise location is, Latitude: $35^{\circ}26'53''$, North. Longitude: $139^{\circ}38'37''$, East from Greenwich.

The prosperous state of this port in respect to the foreign trade is seen from the fact that it surpasses any other treaty port in the volume of merchandice and the number of shipping. More than half of commodities imported to and exported from Japan is dealt with in this port. Besides, all those who visit Japan as well as those who go abroad generally touch this port, as it is the most important intermediate station.

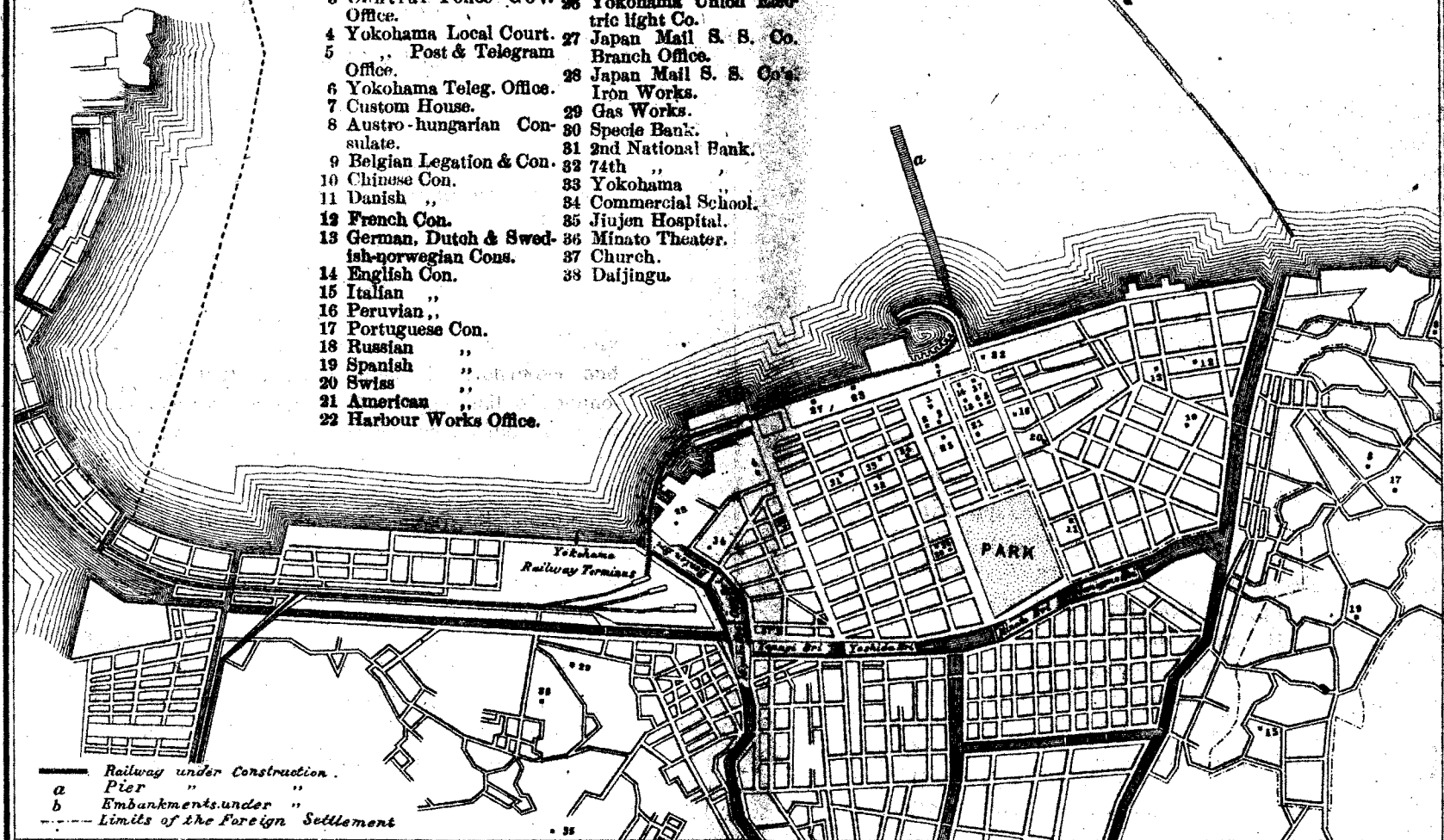
There are a good rase course, parks, public halls, European hotels, consulates, agents, Lloyd's, chamber of commerce, banks, shipping offices, post and telegraph offices, commercial shools etc.

The means of communication is well provided for, there being telephone, telegraph, railway, and steam-boat lines; the first of which connects this city with Tokyo, and the second and the third convey the mes-

YOKOHAMA

1:15,000

1 Kanagawa Local Gov. Office.	23 Light-House
2 Yokohama City Gov. Office.	24 City Hall.
3 Central Police Gov. Office.	25 Yokohama Union Warehouse Co.
4 Yokohama Local Court.	26 Yokohama Union Electric light Co.
5 Post & Telegram Office.	27 Japan Mail S. S. Co. Branch Office.
6 Yokohama Teleg. Office.	28 Japan Mail S. S. Co's Iron Works.
7 Custom House.	29 Gas Works.
8 Austro-hungarian Consulate.	30 Specie Bank.
9 Belgian Legation & Cons.	31 2nd National Bank.
10 Chinese Cons.	32 74th "
11 Danish "	33 Yokohama
12 French Cons.	34 Commercial School.
13 German, Dutch & Swedish-norwegian Cons.	35 Jiu-jen Hospital.
14 English Cons.	36 Minato Theater.
15 Italian "	37 Church.
16 Peruvian "	38 Daijingu.
17 Portuguese Cons.	
18 Russian "	
19 Spanish "	
20 Swiss "	
21 American "	
22 Harbour Works Office.	



sage and travellers to all parts of the empire, while the last regularly dispatches steamers to all principal sea ports of the world.

Four English daily papers, "The Japan Gazette," "The Japan Herald," "The Japan Daily Mail" and "The Japan Daily Advertiser" are published here. The Mail and The Gazette also issue weekly papers.

Anchorage. The harbour was much exposed, but two breakwaters of 3683.53 metres long, projecting from east and north, have been constructed to furnish a shelter and a safe anchorage for vessels.

Pier. An iron pier 701.21 meters long was constructed by the government, so that vessels may load and unload the goods there.

Vessels at the pier is required to pay pier dues at the rate of ₡ 2 per registered ton for 24 hours and ₡ 1 for every additional hour.

Water Supply. Water supply of this city is brought through an aqueduct. Vessels in the port will be supplied with fresh water at 17 cents per ton.

Custom House. A custom officer boards on a vessel on her arrival at the port and leaves her in the evening after sealing up the hatch-way. He visits the vessel every day, staying there from sun-rise to sun-set, and receiving meals on the board free of charge, during her anchorage in the port. Within forty-eight hours after the arrival, the captain shall make at the Custom House the ship's entry and present the manifest of cargoes, and at the same time he shall deposit at the

Custom House the certificate of registry and clearance permit of the original port and shall pay the entry fee of fifteen yen.

Coal. Supply of coal is not sufficient in the port. The coaling of vessels is generally done at Shimonoseki.

Provisions. Supply of general provisions is plentiful and cheap in the port.

Ballast. Ballast can be obtained at any time. The rate of single ballast is \$ 6.60 per ton, and that of the compound one is \$ 3.40 per ton. They shall be delivered to a ship.

Labour. Labour hand is plentiful and a good labourer is always obtainable at the rate of about 30 cents per day.

Depth. Inside of the breakwaters and warves, the water is deep enough to allow large ships to enter, having the depth of from 8 to 12 fathoms.

Brokerage. Brokerage for procuring a charter is generally $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent*. There are 5 foreign residents who carry on this business in the port.

Climate. The climate is very mild, being warm in summer, and cold in winter. The sanitary state of this port is excellent and the cases of sickness of any kind are very rare. The port, being free from ice, which obstructs navigation, opens throughout the year.

Table of distance from Yokohama to important
ports, foreign and interior.

Port.	Distance.	Port.	Distance.
	<i>Nautical mi.</i>		<i>Nautical mi.</i>
Ishihama (Rikujen)	283	Adelaide	9,295
Oginohama "	286	Melbourne	9,780
Kamaishi(Rikuchfu)	353	Sidney	10,340
Miyako	377	Bombay	5,773
Hakodate	529	Aden	6,991
Yokosuka... ..	12	Suez	8,299
Uraga	17	Portsaid	8,286
Shimoda	74	Alexandria	8,519
Shimizu (Suruga) ...	113	Brindisi	9,344
Handa (Owari) ...	191	Ancona	9,614
Yokkaichi	200	Venice	9,739
Kobe	347	Trieste	9,804
Saigon	2,870	Malta... ..	9,321
Singapore	3,239	Naples	9,405
Manilla	3,800	Marseille	9,971
Haiphong	3,700	Gibraltar	10,302
Batavia	4,057	Plymouth	11,356
Penang	3,620	London	11,601
Colombo	4,898	Honolulu	3,450
Pondicherry	5,437	San Francisco ...	4,540
Calcutta	6,097	Vancouver	4,334

The merchant vessels entered to Yokohama from
foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows:—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	195	325,751	61	42,949	259	368,700
1895	203	397,456	55	24,694	258	422,150

The merchant vessels cleared Yokohama for foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows:—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	125	222,998	54	34,245	179	267,243
1895	106	234,125	54	16,225	160	250,750

The total value of trade during the past 5 years is as follows:—

Year.	Import.		Export.		Total.	
	yen.		yen.		yen.	
1891	28,932,815	630	49,540,893	510	78,523,709	140
1892	31,328,901	040	61,552,203	970	92,881,108	010
1893	36,305,069	010	55,209,586	460	91,514,655	570
1894	50,447,371	610	73,015,678	120	123,463,049	760
1895	56,095,829	780	84,791,633	510	140,887,463	290

The total value of commodities exported from, and imported to, Yokohama during the past 3 years (1893-1895) is given below.

Countries.	Import.			Export.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Silver yen.</i>	<i>Silver yen.</i>	<i>Silver yen.</i>	<i>Silver yen.</i>	<i>Silver yen.</i>	<i>Silver yen.</i>
Great Britain	14,164,908 190	32,990,475 170	25,612,650 160	8,037,480 880	8,562,892 100	4,278,020 900
China	8,822,514 520	4,682,528 460	5,401,848 170	1,870,888 200	1,418,682 260	867,988 580
British India	2,152,028 450	2,415,711 970	2,686,585 970	1,089,703 150	1,565,925 880	1,785,998 850
Hongkong	8,810,882 610	4,010,798 410	8,788,115 900	8,888,574 550	4,007,288 490	4,015,501 050
Germany	8,972,839 880	4,585,298 200	6,905,598 400	752,689 760	1,075,250 810	1,728,672 010
America (U.S.A.) ..	2,521,287 900	4,861,988 820	4,016,498 580	21,894,094 000	85,002,896 990	44,065,818 980
France	1,905,689 270	2,184,231 640	2,439,212 540	18,582,822 860	18,776,721 280	21,056,810 950
Corcia	6,968 880	1,089 100	19,111 870	10,908 880	87,482 850	62,849 280
Russia	1,056,856 270	4,289 580	11,422 980	47,057 910	18,068 170	67,081 280
Belgium	721,951 950	786,291 250	1,197,146 460	14,160 870	12,447 400	88,151 280
Switzerland	618,898 410	528,949 560	888,579 180	227,141 280	702,685 250	466,118 110
Philippine Islands ..	504,187 860	982,827 240	781,004 880	21,602 920	41,888 080	55,120 550
Australia	212,142 140	855,768 970	708,884 980	77,162 290	96,718 180	166,918 060
Italy	65,187 570	105,818 280	118,782 660	1,554,784 480	2,842,087 080	8,468,848 910
Siam	704 900	20,978 480	550 000	4,620 750	—	1,440 000
Spain	80,801 150	88,219 580	82,288 460	984 400	5,871 910	860 180
Holland	29,901 070	16,089 160	29,878 940	80,006 200	25,764 580	20,715 870
Austria	15,908 160	18,507 980	20,596 020	292,156 480	284,942 750	814,697 440
Canada and other British America.	9,915 880	85,748 280	6,700 560	1,184,558 870	1,438,150 250	1,188,608 510
Turkey	8,992 041	1,267 140	5,078 260	1,658 910	4,400 810	15,195 820

Continued.—

Countries	Import.			Export.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Sweden & Norway	6,268,470	16,852,260	15,787,670	58,050	576,000	—
Portugal	5,088,200	2,259,160	4,673,440	85,600	—	—
Hawaii	2,478,010	4,915,780	1,348,420	165,849,860	200,273,890	235,373,810
Denmark	1,071,630	2,835,840	5,647,700	1,377,000	1,055,100	4,894,000
Peru	2,065,220	433,320	111,780	821,650	—	7,180,340
Russia in Asia	—	627,100,690	804,082,850	—	94,028,900	118,091,590
Anam and other	—	—	—	—	—	—
French India ...	—	1,042,449,290	379,112,680	—	10,495,650	15,020,010
Other Countries ...	760,155,050	176,668,140	256,182,550	651,596,310	558,088,530	618,726,000
Total	36,305,069,010	50,447,871,610	56,095,829,780	54,926,636,610	72,774,020,570	84,216,402,380
						618,726,000

The chief commodities exported from Yokohama in 1895 are as follows:—

**The value of the principal commodities exported
from Yokohama in the year 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
	<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Silk, Raw.....	47,866,256 930	Metal Ware, not specified.....	187,617 900
Habutae	8,301 373 100	Coal, Ship's Use	182,734 900
Silk Handkerchief	5,255,388 220	Menthol Crystal	182,579 120
Tea, Green (Pan Fire)	3,891,770 830	Cocoons, Pierced.....	176,508 650
Copper, Slab	1,535,670 740	Tea, Dust	172,819 560
Silk Piece Goods.....	1,472,901 570	Cotton yarn	167,350 000
Silk, Waste	1,266,787 360	Furs	141,486 760
Silk, Noshi	1,266,619 780	Manganese	135,582 410
Tea, Green (Basket Fire)	1,122,581 740	Iriko or Beche de mer	133,454 640
Copper, Ingot	1,013,116 880	Mushroom, Shiitake	130,689 320
Lacquered Ware	837,493 010	Bronze Ware	126,407 290
Silk Manufactures	830,160 910	Umbrellas, European.....	119 915 890
Porcelain and Earthen Ware	752,578 310	Ware, Shippo	111,831 040
Straw-plaits	750,524 250	Matches	107,011 210
Fish Oil.....	478,277 120	Peppermint Oil	105,786 870
Chiffmi (Cotton Crapes)	457,439 600	Ware, Ivory.....	100,553 790
Wood Ware	336,478 310	Jinrikisha	98,945 000
Shell-fish, Awabi.....	302,025 380	Sea-weeds	98,858 600
Ginseng	249,478 780	Cotton Flannels	89,906 520
Paper Ware	247,626 320	Sea-weeds, cut	88,312 300
Fish, Cuttle	226,331 590	Antimony ware	85,082 010

Continued:—

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
	<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Lily Bulbs.....	80,826 200	Potatoes.....	27,267 450
Furnitures	76,839 441	Ware, Straw.....	25,911 110
Tobacco	75,608 610	Shell-fish, Kainohashira	25,740 780
Beer and other Liquors.....	56,233 010	Feathers	25,723 420
Fish, Salmon and Cod	54,165 990	Silk Piece Goods, Chirimen (Silk Crape)	24,091 170
Fans	53,376 090	Shells, Awabi	17,928 530
Hats and Caps.....	51,639 740	Hides and Skins, Undressed	16,958 900
Silk and Cotton Mixtures	51,110 270	Plants and Trees.....	16,602 200
Katen or Calle Vegetable	50,597 840	Shell-fish, Mussel	15,991 020
Cotton Piece Goods not specified...	49,833 520	Socks	14,888 480
Ware, Bamboo.....	49,452 270	Fish, Tatsukuri or Gomame.....	12,680 900
Soy	39,594 230	Gold or Silver Ware	12,592 000
Screens	39,485 330	Copper Ware	12,306 810
Table Cloths	39,476 150	Beans, Peas and Pulse	12,105 390
Ginger	37,946 520	Ware, Tortoise-shell	11,585 550
Imitation Leather (made of Paper)	37,544 880	Ware, Leather.....	11,380 610
Shark's Fins	37,499 920	Bamboo	10,946 920
Shell-fish, not specified	35,206 940	Fan, Round	9,318 570
Tea, Lump	33,676 200	Tea, Black	8,222 630
Ground-nuts	33,195 620	Tea, Bancha.....	7,842 450
Carpets, Hemp or Cotton	32,175 010	Galt-nuts	5,181 850
Sulphur	28,978 190		
Etc.	Etc.	Etc.	
Total			84,791,633 510

**The Value of the Principal Commodities Imported
to Yokohama in the year 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
	<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Iron, Steel, Raw and Manufactured	5,588,258 950	Leather, not specified	671,329 650
Cotton Yarn	3,859,811 580	Flannels	630,015 900
Sugar, White	3,565,175 710	Wine and Liquor	554,289 420
Cotton, Raw	3,396,752 060	Italian Cloths	489,369 370
Sugar, Brown	3,173,040 240	Cotton Drills	459,331 010
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals	2,515,088 850	Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured	422,331 650
Woolen Cloths	2,456,074 980	Carriages of Railway, whole & part.	418,939 180
Vessels, Steam	2,210,003 500	Rice	398,974 590
Oil, Kerosene	1,926,090 580	Machinery, unspecified	359,201 240
Dyes and Paints	1,692,814 830	Flax, Hemp and Jute	317,329 860
Shirtings, Gray	1,656,601 880	Flour	316,812 870
Blankets	1,349,556 410	Provisions, unspecified	304,498 860
Monselein de Laine	1,311,654 250	Leather, Sole	291,301 820
Tin, Brass, Copper, Raw and Manufactured	1,301,403 080	Cartridges	290,986 700
Wool	1,021,918 860	Shirting, White	260,045 300
Cannon	939,425 040	Paper, unspecified	240,559 480
Woolen Yarn	783,415 250	Raw silk, Cocoons, Floss silk etc.	238,315 700
Watches	746,946 840	Machinery, Dynamo-electric whole and part	238,150 680
Locomotive - engines, whole and parts	691,989 780	Steam Boilers, Engines, whole and part	236,398 320

Continued:—

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
	<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Cotton Velvet	235,777 590	Machinery, Printing, whole and part	94,407 940
Machinery, Spinning, whole and part	229,119 620	Woolen Cloth, half Wool	89,610 170
Turkey-reds	222,851 260	Books	84,440 080
Chintzes or Printed Cotton	214,608 840	Condensed Milk	83,887 380
Glass and Glass wares	200,485 450	Ivory	83,052 140
Paper, Printing	187,136 960	Trimmings	75,287 960
T. Cloths	166,137 380	Buntings	72,085 670
Candles	157,402 240	Cotton, Duck	71,491 630
Canvas	153,898 900	Instruments, scientific, unspecified	71,177 960
India Rubber Ware	162,070 380	Mats, Packing	68,541 870
Cotton threads	151,684 590	Timber, Wood and Planks	65,793 180
Woolen and Cotton mixtures, unspecified	140,632 110	Victoria lawns	59,337 320
Cotton Satins	118,007 960	Butter	58,501 080
Coal	115,668 010	Cordages, for riggings	57,708 780
Beans, Peas and Pulse	111,170 110	Pumps, whole and Part	56,083 520
Flax and Hemp Yarn	109,002 680	Implements of Carpenters, Smiths and other mechanics	55,007 240
Serges	107,792 130	Hats, Caps etc.	54,935 760
Instruments, Photographical	100,647 900	Molasses and Syrup	54,440 100
Linen	100,175 110	Coke	53,781 380
Oil-Cakes	98,126 800	Machinery, weaving, whole & part	52,969 720
Handkerchiefs, Cotton	95,842 080		

Continued.—

	Silver yen.		Silver yen.
Tortoise-shells	51,275 120	Jewelry	27,218 660
Paraffine Wax	50,794 920	Carpets, Patent Tapestry	26,780 320
Clocks, part of	50,071 260	Eggs, fresh	26,341 320
Clocks	49,920 820	Printing-ink	16,106 060
Instruments, Surveying	47,581 020	Oil, Olive	25,718 180
Corks	43,119 840	Old Cotton	25,504 360
Lamps, whole and part	41,441 460	Instruments, Musical	25,476 780
Shirting, Twilled	41,239 630	Microscopes	24,905 160
Coral Beads	40,854 560	India Rubber, Raw	23,111 240
Lead-Pencils	38,130 960	Carriages, whole and part	22,968 840
India Rubber, Sheet	37,137 020	Opera or Field Glasses	22,878 640
Threads and Twines, unspecified.	37,013 800	Boots and Shoes	22,062 000
All other Stationery	36,196 320	Waste Cotton Yarn	21,301 200
Under-shirts and Drawers, woolen.	34,163 620	Soap, Toilet	20,923 200
Buttons	33,935 520	Carts or Drags, for Conveyance of	
Gloves	32,771 520	Goods	20,671 540
Cutlery	32,044 680	Carpets, Felt	20,314 040
Soap, Washing	31,204 710	Coffee	19,879 560
Other Cosmetics and Perfumeries.	30,115 760	Instruments, Philosophical	19,389 240
Satins	28,969 580	Skins, Deer	19,212 260
Hoofs	28,823 640	Perfumed Water and Hair Oil ...	19,002 100
Machinery, Mining, whole and		Hides, Buffalo and Cow	18,297 710
part	28,481 660	Under-shirts, and Drawers, Cotton	
Instruments, Surgical	28,027 040	Sugar, Loaf, Lump etc.	17,144 390
Machinery, Paper-making, whole		Collars	17,120 340
and part	27,507 300	Rattans	17,060 470

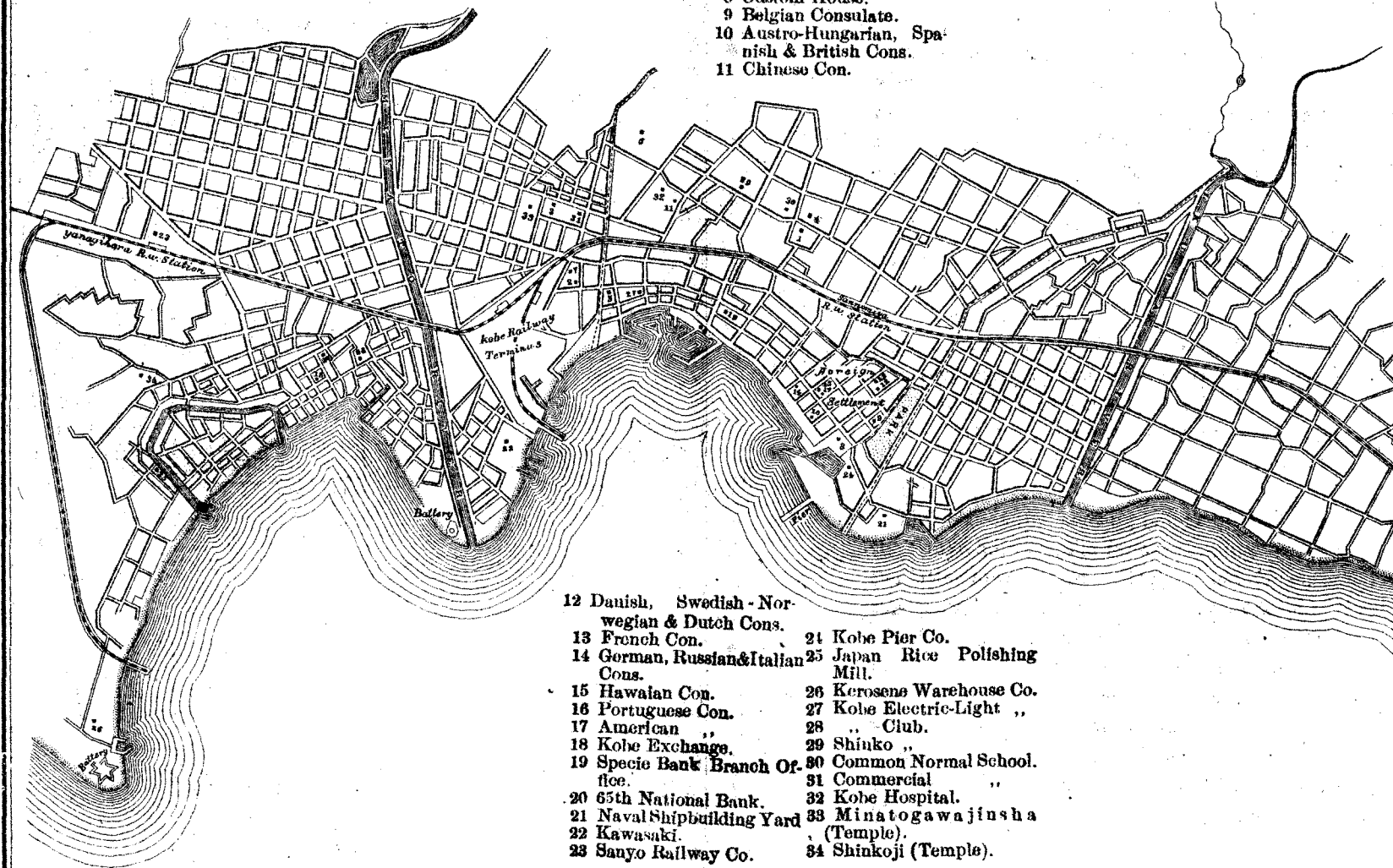
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Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
	<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Machinery, Sewing and part	15,502 080	Neck-ties	11,562 920
Shirting, Dyed	15,475 670	Travelling rugs	11,313 150
Ham and Bacon	15,395 340	Oil, Caster (for lubricating)	11,168 180
Leather Ware	15,215 980	Socks and Stockings	11,069 040
Other Silk and Cotton Mixture ...	15,061 120	Elastic Webbing	10,877 840
Paper, Chinese	14,445 900	Fowling Pieces and Fittings	16,732 300
Satins, Silk and Cotton Mixtures ..	14,629 160	Hair, Animal	10,642 720
Other Silk Piece Goods	14,017 700	Horses	10,610 000
Braces and Suspenders	12,476 910	Skins, Sanba or Cervus Elepus ...	10,127 900
Barometers	12,263 580	Vessels, Sailing	10,000 000
Pongee	11,954 000		
Machinery, Telegraphed, whole and part	11,789 360		
		Total	56,095,829 780

K Ō B E

1 : 30,000

- 1 Hyogo Local Gov. Office.
- 2 Kobe City
- 3 " Local Court.
- 4 Central Police Office.
- 5 Kobe Post & Teleg. Office
- 6 Prison.
- 7 Kobe Chamber of Commerce.
- 8 Custom House.
- 9 Belgian Consulate.
- 10 Austro-Hungarian, Spanish & British Cons.
- 11 Chinese Con.



- 12 Danish, Swedish - Norwegian & Dutch Cons.
- 13 French Con.
- 14 German, Russian & Italian Cons.
- 15 Hawaiian Con.
- 16 Portuguese Con.
- 17 American "
- 18 Kobe Exchange.
- 19 Specie Bank Branch Office.
- 20 65th National Bank.
- 21 Naval Shipbuilding Yard
- 22 Kawasaki.
- 23 Sanyo Railway Co.
- 24 Kobe Pier Co.
- 25 Japan Rice Polishing Mill.
- 26 Kerosene Warehouse Co.
- 27 Kobe Electric-Light "
- 28 " Club.
- 29 Shiuko "
- 30 Common Normal School.
- 31 Commercial "
- 32 Kobe Hospital.
- 33 Minatogawajinja (Temple).
- 34 Shinkoji (Temple).

----- Limits of the Foreign Settlement

----- Limits of the area of Mixed Residence

II. KOBE.

Kobe, the most important treaty port in the south-western part of the Empire, is situated in the administrative district of Hyogo Prefecture, and in the south-western corner of Setsu province, or more precisely in $135^{\circ} 24' 29''$ of E. Long., and $35^{\circ} 37'$ of N. Lat.

In respect to the total value of imported commodities, Kobe ranks first, while in point of magnitude of commerce and shipping, it stands next to Yokohama.

Although the port occupies the most important place in the south-western region of the Empire, yet it is very near to two large cities, Osaka and Kyoto, with which it is connected by railway lines.

The harbour is bounded on the north-east by the old bed of the River Ikuta and on the southeast, by Cape Wada.

This city is the starting points of the Tokaido and the Sanyo railways, the former running toward east and the latter toward west. Hence it naturally constitutes the central station both for travellers and freights. The foreign concession at Kobe is the model settlement of Japan, the houses being neatly built, the street broad and clean and well lighted, and it has in every respect a quite European look.

English papers, "The Hyogo News," "The Kobe Herald" and "The Kobe Chronicle," are published here. This city, originally no more than an inconsiderable

fishing village, was opened in December 1867, subsequent to the conclusion of the treaty of commerce with foreign countries.

The population of Kobe according to the census taken in 1895, was 153,382.

Anchorage. The harbour is good and deep enough to afford a safe anchorage for vessels of almost any size.

Piers. There are one iron pier and two railway piers. An iron pier of 585 feet 10 inches long was constructed by the Kobe Pier Co. so that vessels may load and discharge the cargoes there. The pier, being very near to the Custom House, is very convenient for loading and discharging. Vessels at the pier is expected to pay pier dues at the rate of from \$50 to \$150 per vessel for 72 hours, according to the amount of commodities to be loaded or discharged. Vessels intended to be loaded or discharged at the pier, should make entry at the Custom House and take out the necessary permit as soon as possible after their arrival and the local agents of vessels are requested to give before hand the intimation of the probable date and time of their incoming vessels as early as possible, so that the necessary arrangement should be made for them at the pier. A copy of manifest giving marks and numbers of all cargoes to be landed must be lodged at the office of Pier Company before the vessel commences to discharge her cargoes. Cargoes for shipment from

the pier should be sent to the company's sheds, with the shipping order of the agents of vessels and the necessary Custom's permit. Cargoes will in every case be charged according to the company's fixed tariff. The company has a special contract with Messageries Maritimes and Peninsular and Oriental Companies, by which these vessels of these companies are expected to come to the pier whenever they come into the harbour.

In case the pier is not occupied, any vessels are allowed to come there to be loaded or discharged. When the pier is occupied, or the weather is not favorable, a red flag will be displayed at the pier head during the day, and the red lights at night, in which case vessels will have to anchor until the weather becalmed and another flag hoisted at the pier head. If a blue flag with three circles on it is displayed on one side of the pier, it indicates that a vessel may come to that side of the pier only. If displayed in the middle of the pier, the captain may come to whichever side he may choose.

Water-Supply. Supply of fresh water is plentiful. The vessels at the pier will be supplied with fresh water by the Pier Co. at 40 cents per ton and the vessels in the port at 50 cents per ton, chiefly by Nickel and Co. and Jack-Young.

Coal. The first class coal can be obtained in the port at a moderate rate. Recent quotation of coal in this port is as follows:

Karatsu	\$ 34—	per catty 19,000
Miike	\$ 36—	" " "
Chikuzen	\$ 33—1 \$ 38—	" " "
Buzen	\$ 30—1 \$ 34—	" " "
Ishiyama	\$ 34—	" " "

Ballast. Ballast can be obtained at Nickel and Co. and Jack-Young at the rate of about 50 cents per ton for sand and \$ 1 for stone.

Stevedores. In Kobe this business is chiefly carried on by Nickel & Co. and Jack-Young. The loading and discharging charge is about 20 cents per ton.

Labour. Labour hand is plentiful and can be secured at the Pier Company between the rate of 30 and 50 cents per day in a day time and \$ 1 at night.

Docks. Two docks are there in this port which belong to Kawasaki Zosenjō. The one being 600 feet long, and 24 feet wide, is capable of holding a vessel of 2000 tons and the other being 400 feet long and 20 feet wide, can receive a vessel of 500 tons. The dock due are as follows :—

Vessels of 1-200 tons	\$ 550—	for three days.
" " 700 "	\$ 400—	" " "
" " 400 "	\$ 250—	" " "
" " 200 "	\$ 150—	" " "

Customs. Same as in Yokohama.

The merchant vessels entered to Kobe from Foreign Countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows :—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Noa.	Ton.	Noa.	Ton.	Noa.	Ton.
1885	336	425,110	21	32,113	360	457,223
1895	25	29,640	25	21,992	50	51,632

The merchant vessels cleared Kobe for foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows :—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Noa.	Ton.	Noa.	Ton.	Noa.	Ton.
1885	57	73,454	29	32,344	86	105,798
1895	235	338,689	25	37,541	260	376,230

The total Value of commodities exported from and imported to Kobe
during the last 3 years (1893-1895) is as follows :

Countries.	Imports.			Export.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Great Britain	13,231,171 760	18,042,718 749	17,267,850 040	1,913,161 580	2,336,964 570	3,430,085 260
China	7,704,635 140	8,920,598 850	15,012,895 870	3,499,731 410	4,739,672 240	4,958,787 760
British India	6,259,896 080	7,822,907 920	8,881,665 450	935,545 340	1,361,266 740	1,785,406 100
Hongkong	3,745,518 140	4,231,482 750	3,435,591 860	9,176,675 100	9,118,308 510	11,153,929 390
Germany	3,249 452 330	3 214,059 030	5,291,630 690	824,824 280	868,241 800	1,255,272 000
America (U.S.A.)	3,256,654 970	5,622,217 520	4,563,792 890	5,961,621 590	7,061,519 160	9,685,442 970
France	1,351,903 530	2,080,519 580	2,556,536 700	741,019 670	574,325 770	667,242 080
Corea.....	89,372 720	208,562 160	631,657 720	124,487 290	977,658 960	1,783,951 090
Russia	716,774 140	66,000	454 060	122,928 060	851 000	4,124 820
Russia in Asia.....	—	378,418 760	379,154 810	—	222,525 000	386,082 020
Belgium	202,863 410	393,168 250	849,926 580	39,503 670	7,032 180	93,792 990
Switzerland	54,633 960	98,826 180	199,218 740	—	885 750	1,600 000
Philippine Islands	51,723 970	639,246 110	328,747 860	19,561 060	10,523 210	39,688 890
Australia	103,915 800	174,114 380	250,388 270	789,892 100	976,917 050	1,109,704 950
Italy	19,993 720	63,622 210	23,890 910	77,033 250	58,302 560	86,892 040
Siam	49,403 620	579,270 690	111,104 380	1,782 000	2,953 400	6,490 440
Spain	9,951 840	10,196 410	14,374 970	5,864 250	46,435 200	47,562 500
Holland	212 040	12,828 910	30,793 900	19,704 008	18,706 770	164,787 520
Austria	6,625 120	1,106 700	4,285 160	29,963 960	121,443 810	135,912 130
Canada and other British America.	6,048 220	6,396 750	3,979 760	532,824 160	761,321 920	787,604 780

Continued —

Turkey	—	—	2,179,100	511,110	5,965,920	12,848,640	47,019,970
Sweden & Norway	1,809,870	2,149,560	192,411,160	—	—	—	185,000
Portugal	287,680	737,100	1,638,920	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	211,860	1,232,000	815,020	61,672,830	101,095,780	147,091,280	—
Denmark	203,500	761,560	700,370	—	—	—	73,800
Peru	—	—	3,266,160	—	—	—	—
Anam and other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India French ...	—	4,096,954,100	2,778,622,350	—	4,730,830	2,509,730	—
Other Countries ...	1,179,612,630	206,112,510	278,290,960	836,865,870	169,518,010	137,682,400	—
Total	11,294,276,350	56,910,503,260	63,098,426,700	24,743,701,390	29,055,573,860	37,917,880,110	—

THE TREATY PORTS

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The total value of trade during the past 5 years
is shown in the following table.

Year.	Import.	Export.	Total.
1891	25,700,501 180	21,733,717 730	47,434,219 210
1892	30,698,176 540	21,295,740 340	51,993,916 880
1893	41,294,976 350	24,968,974 260	66,263,250 610
1894	56,910,503 260	29,438,113 250	86,348,616 310
1895	63,093,426 700	38,907,954 130	101,406,381 230

The chief commodities exported from Kobe in 1895
are as follows.

**The Value of the Principal Commodities Exported from Kobe
in the year 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
	<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Rice	6,202,530 910	Bamboo	270,211 620
Matches	4,897,014 560	Ware, Paper	257,882 760
Mats for Floor... ..	8,451,413 760	Milk, Waste	249,676 400
Tea, Green (Pan Fire)	8,325,113 870	Ware, Lacquered	230,828 770
Copper works, unspecified	2,119,559 400	Gall-nuts	203,945 070
Carpets, Hemp or Cotton	1,600,586 760	Cotton-Gin	197,487 430
Camphor	1,519,613 700	Shrimps	194,495 980
Ware, Porcelain and Earthen	1,127,806 530	Copper, Slab	152,677 660
Cotton Piece Goods, unspecified... ..	862,613 930	Tea, Dust	132,196 080
Cotton Yarn	665,484 150	Timbers, Wood and Planks... ..	126,126 080
Straw-plait	637,119 210	Chijimi (Cotton Crapes)	126,004 080
Umbrellas, European	606,747 700	Ginseng... ..	123,869 800
Kanten or Colle Vegetable	596,978 040	Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured... ..	107,685 940
Coal, Ship's Use	571,280 750	Bronze Ware	102,560 010
Ware, Bamboo... ..	566,475 740	Cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers... ..	98,869 040
Fans	545,688 210	Soap, Toilet	93,486 860
Ware, Glass	530,835 810	Furs	92,089 060
Screens	525,706 000	Silk Piece Goods, miscellaneous... ..	89,928 700
Wax, Vegetable	520,507 180	Copper Ware	87,750 290
Mushroom, Shitake	512,678 990	Silk Handkerchief	86,218 740
Fish, Cuttle	511,262 160	Tea, Green (Basket Fire)	83,948 050
Cotton Flannel... ..	507,513 010	Books and Papers	81,460 260
Antimony	489,927 500	Silk, Noshi	80,686 140
Copper, Ingot	485,112 840	Brass, Wire	79,248 680
Sake	277,687 850	Sulphuric Acid	71,261 760

Continued —

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
	<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Sea-weed	65,275 000	Paper Lanterns	24,868 720
Silk-Manufactures	62,542 840	Shark's Fins	24,552 720
Manganese	61,036 180	Bronze	24,428 400
Rags	56,999 270	Leather	23,747 320
Ware, Wood	55,573 140	Gintian	22,087 740
Iriko or Beche de Mer	54,673 030	Fan, Round	21,073 500
Iron Ware... ..	54,535 190	Umbrellas... ..	20,988 000
Habutae	53,260 810	Tea, Lampe	20,796 480
Cotton Piece Goods, Tenuguiji	53,116 480	Ware, Shippoki	20,216 960
Beer and other Liquor	50,451 990	Awabi	19,452 700
Ware, Leather... ..	48,222 040	Charcoal	17,240 290
Socks	46,047 300	Shoes and Boots	16,923 080
Medicines, unspecified	45,938 140	Wheat	16,743 800
Hats and Caps... ..	45,792 450	Soy	16,141 520
Antimony Ware	45,245 240	Muscles, Animal	15,916 760
Brass Ware	43,317 490	Furnitures	15,820 310
Camphor Oil	40,873 340	Shell-fish, Mussel	15,647 580
Ware, Straw	40,854 470	Sea-weed, Cut	15,085 510
Cotton, Raw	40,833 560	Hides and Skins, Undressed... ..	14,916 760
Feathers	40,225 600	Menthall Crystal	14,781 850
Drugs, unspecified... ..	37,687 800	Shell-fish, unspecified	13,713 600
Oil, Rape-seed... ..	35,877 110	Fish, Dried or Salted	13,573 300
Coral	34,986 280	Peony Bark	12,463 720
Oil, Fish	33,872 870	Wax, Bees	10,287 000
Copper Wire	30,980 220	Silk and Cotton Mixture	9,554 540
Shell, Awabi	27,288 230	Floss silk	9,134 460
Beans, Peas and Pulse	26,429 450	&c. &c. &c.	
Ginger	24,323 430	Total	38,307,954 530

**The Value of the Principal Commodities Imported
into Kobe in the year 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
	<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Cotton, Raw	19,861,925 070	Other seeds	508,701 420
Iron, Raw and Manufactured ...	4,411,076 500	Woolen Cloths... ..	477,086 930
Sugar, White	3,301,354 290	Locomotive-engines, whole and	
Cotton, Yarn	3,222,859 780	part... ..	461,604 580
Rice	2,908,098 100	Italian Cloths	432,071 150
Mousseline de Laine	3,321,813 710	Leather, unspecified	406,633 760
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals.	2,236,760 380	Cotton, on the seeds	369,982 810
Vessels, Steam... ..	2,046,417 750	Flannels	329,811 470
Oil, Kerosene	1,889,677 840	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	310,820 290
Machinery, Spinning, whole and		Flax, Hemp and Jute	299,658 460
parts	1,660,589 960	Raw Silk, Cocoons, Floss-silk, etc.	286,328 140
Beans, Peas and Pulse	1,530,026 810	Cotton Velvets... ..	250,812 770
Shirting, Gray	1,404,396 990	Shirting, White	242,786 600
Brass, Copper, Lead and other		Paper, unspecified	235,639 980
Metals	1,055,553 810	Glass and Glass Ware	224,351 690
Dyes and Paintings	960,084 370	Carriages of Railways, whole and	
Machinery, unspecified	806,573 660	part... ..	224,277 720
Cotton Satins	661,679 390	Paraffine Ware... ..	215,803 900
Oil-cakes	646,376 400	Blankets	214,105 540
Flax and Hemp Yarn	599,629 860	Turkey-reds	195,930 520
Gunny Bags	568,245 400	Machinery, Wearing, whole and	
Sugar, Brown	530,183 020	parts	193,995 420

Continued:—

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
	<i>Silver yen.</i>		<i>Silver yen.</i>
Wine and Liquor	183,571 980	Canvas	56,412 480
Watches	175,856 540	Other Silk Piece Goods	53,254 760
Leather, Sole	174,602 870	Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured.	52,255 540
Cotton Threads	169,022 140	Lead-pencils	50,882 260
Woolen Yarn	167,620 040	Candles	49,807 140
Chintzes or Printing Cotton...	167,433 410	Condensed Milk	49,494 260
Steam Boilers, Engines, whole and parts	133,790 900	Hair, Animal	48,753 000
Paper	120,562 320	Cotton, Drills	39,337 000
Wool	112,201 740	Satins... ..	39,202 620
Handkerchiefs, Cotton	109,812 640	Bone, Animal	37,850 060
Woolen Cloths, half-wool	79,625 570	Portland Cement	37,257 860
Carts or Drags for Conveyance of Goods	79,282 380	Timber, Wood and Planks	37,160 440
Mats, Packing	78,551 180	Clocks parts of... ..	36,441 600
T. Cloths	74,812 960	Oil, Caster (for lubricating)	36,238 000
Victoria Lawns	73, 07 070	Cotton Duck	35,892 110
Machinery, Dynamo-electric, whole and parts	70,760 740	Rattans	35,495 150
Eggs, Fresh	66,403 400	Thread and Twines, unspecified...	34,111 080
India Rubber Ware	63,404 480	Machinery, Serving, whole and parts	33,543 180
Ponges	59,350 280	Coke	31,286 580
Pumps, whole and parts	57,065 880	Flour	31,215 250
		Cordage for rigging... ..	29,863 710
		Oil, Cocoa-nut	28,537 900

Continued —

Fire-engines, whole and parts ...	27,802,620	Buttons	17,820,620
Hats, Caps, etc.	27,165,980	Other Silk and Cotton Mixtures ...	17,625,940
Teeth, Elephants	27,124,790	Lard and Tallow	16,901,800
Malasses and Syrup	26,568,920	Coral Beads	16,795,420
Instruments of Carpenters, Smiths and other Mechanics	24,806,320	Instruments, Photographical ...	15,811,280
Butter... ..	23,596,600	Shirting, Trilled	15,848,100
Batins, Silk and Cotton Mixture ...	23,279,540	Furs	15,580,720
Fishing Guts	22,456,300	Corks	15,822,100
Machinery, Paper-making, whole and parts	21,892,680	Buntings	15,080,160
Printing-ink	21,826,020	Carpets, Patent Tapestry	14,588,320
Trimamings	21,010,840	Undershirts and Drawers, woolen	14,411,280
Clocks	20,649,960	Long Ellis	14,285,960
Hoofs	20,545,770	Brick and Tiles	13,610,680
Grapes	20,116,480	Collars	12,617,180
Tortoise-shells	19,951,000	Paper, Chinese... ..	12,582,560
India Rubber, Sheet	19,948,760	Serges... ..	11,420,490
Old Cotton	18,274,700	Instruments, Musical	10,582,320
Linen	18,091,180	Perfumed water and Hair Oil ...	10,341,240
		Lamps, whole and parts	10,044,980
		Etc. Etc. Etc.	
		Total Imports	65,098,426,700

THE TREATY PORTS

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III. NAGASAKI.

Nagasaki, situated at the western extremity of the Empire and in the $130^{\circ} 29''$ of E. Long., and $32^{\circ} 45''$ of N. Lat., was formerly the most important seat of diplomacy and commerce with foreign countries. It was first visited by a Portuguese in the 1st year of Genki (1570) and the trade with Portugal began in the following year. Afterwards, in the 2nd year of Kwan-yei (1629), it was fixed as the trading port with China and 17 years later (1640) with Holland. Having been the oldest open port, it monopolized for a long period the advantages derived from foreign trade. But the condition of our trade with foreign countries has lately undergone a great change and this port is now far behind of Yokohama and Kobe. The port, being favorably situated on the southwestern coast of Kiushiu Island, is another great maritime centre, which is frequented by our vessels as well as those of other countries.

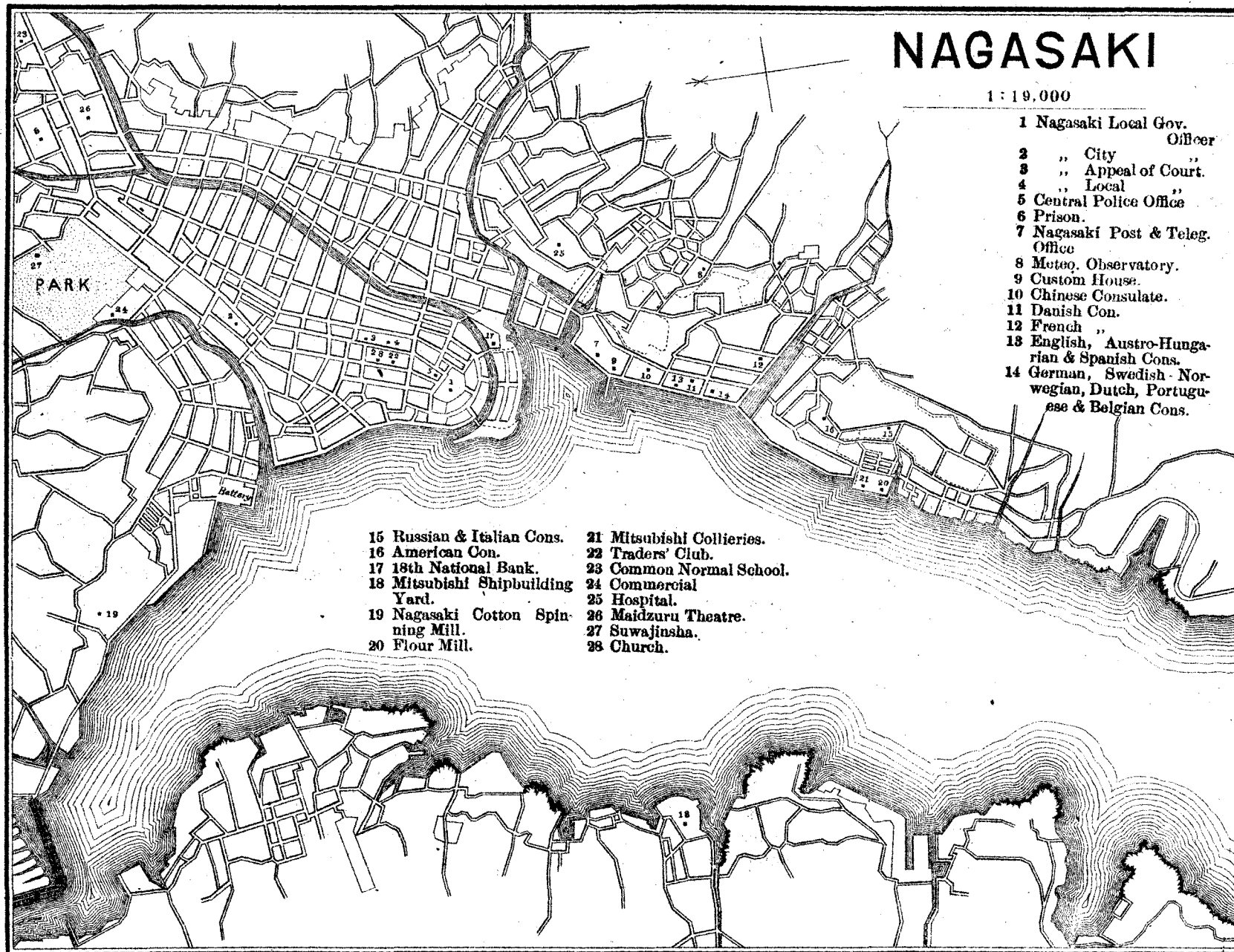
The means of communication of this port is well equipped, having regular lines for many important ports in Asia and also being the intermediate port of the European, the Philippine and the Austrian lines, and so nothing is left to be regretted in point of the maritime communication. The Kiushiu railway is now partly constructed; a branch line to Nagasaki has been completed as far as Saga and if completed, it will greatly increase the interest of this port.

NAGASAKI

1:19,000

- 1 Nagasaki Local Gov. Office
- 2 " City
- 3 " Appeal of Court.
- 4 " Local
- 5 Central Police Office
- 6 Prison.
- 7 Nagasaki Post & Teleg. Office
- 8 Meteor. Observatory.
- 9 Custom House.
- 10 Chinese Consulate.
- 11 Danish Con.
- 12 French "
- 13 English, " Austro-Hungarian & Spanish Cons.
- 14 German, Swedish-Norwegian, Dutch, Portuguese & Belgian Cons.

- 15 Russian & Italian Cons.
- 16 American Con.
- 17 18th National Bank.
- 18 Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard.
- 19 Nagasaki Cotton Spinning Mill.
- 20 Flour Mill.
- 21 Mitsubishi Collieries.
- 22 Traders' Club.
- 23 Common Normal School.
- 24 Commercial
- 25 Hospital.
- 26 Maidzuru Theatre.
- 27 Suwajinsha.
- 28 Church.



Limits of the Foreign Settlement

Population of Nagasaki in 1895 was 65,374.

Anchorage. The harbour, deeply indented with small bays, is a landlocked inlet about 1 Ri long with a width varying from 6 cho to 18 cho, affording the safe anchorage for vessels of almost any size.

Coal. Good coal can be obtained in the port at the following moderate rate:—

Japanese coal	\$ 3½/\$ 8—per ton
English "	38/ 19— " "

Water Supply. Water-works being constructed, the supply of fresh water for vessels is plentiful except in November and December, when the weather is dry. It will be supplied at ¥ 12 per ton.

Docks. Nagasaki docks, built and formerly owned by the government, now belong to Mitsu Bishi Company. There is a slip capable of holding vessels of 1500 tons. Attached to the dock, there are large engine works completely equipped and well fitted. There are two dry docks, one being 523 feet long, 87 ft wide at entrance, 77 feet in sill, and 28 ft deep. and the other 371 ft long, 78 ft deep.

Loading and discharging. Loading and unloading can not be had except by means of lighters.

Labour. Labour hand is plentiful and good ones can be obtained at any time. For loading and discharging they charge ¥ 50 per ton.

Ballast. Although the supply of ballast is not sufficient, yet it will be supplied at ¥ 70—¥ 80 per ton.

Provisions. Supply of general provisions is plentiful and cheap.

Custom House. Same as in Yokohama.

The merchant vessels entered Nagasaki from foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows:—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	465	403,438	96	97,173	561	440,611
1895	531	792,542	59	25,395	590	817,939

The merchant vessels cleared Nagasaki for foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows:—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	507	463,162	96	38,553	603	501,715
1895	461	637,553	42	17,371	503	654,924

The total value of trade during the past 5 years are as follows:—

Year.	Import.		Export.		Total.	
	yen.		yen.		yen.	
1891	2,982,133	000	3,842,222	110	6,774,355	110
1892	2,931,764	960	3,337,335	730	6,269,100	690
1893	3,524,199	170	3,226,061	650	6,750,260	820
1894	5,413,747	620	3,558,711	200	8,972,458	820
1895	6,370,639	250	4,244,197	890	10,614,837	140

The total value of commodities exported from and imported to Nagasaki during the last 3 years (1893-1895) is as follows :—

Countries.	Import.			Export.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Great Britain	475,186 970	1,106,840 180	1,987,148 140	24,414 550	42,599 970	151,088 180
China.....	1,804,794 590	1,515,787 120	1,965,141 580	1,117,149 820	1,104,481 580	1,216,867 770
British India	195,167 920	292,163 840	855,051 880	77,182 670	87,767 820	20,682 050
Hongkong	708,087 880	789,100 810	848,468 640	807,201 800	581,554 250	711,406 270
Germany	10,912 940	62,190 590	12,578 890	1,785 400	556 280	12,189 760
America (U.S.A.).	295,645 680	471,541 800	684,794 470	65,412 520	8,222 710	1,889 000
France	17,297 620	28,963 040	69,224 380	1,062 810	769 220	672 000
Corcia	62,840 910	147,502 940	120,410 860	154,809 600	865,754 930	895,968 100
Russia	50,596 500	4,068 860	84,142 530	422,502 240	9,177 180	4,016 500
Russian Asia	—	64,645 580	61,596 880	—	600,264 890	641,545 640
Belgium	10,190 470	14,998 720	8,672 570	—	—	—
Switzerland.....	788 820	860 400	1,180 700	—	—	—
Philippine Islands	11,269 640	66,820 320	67,578 060	2,445 500	189 000	1,872 220
Australia	266 820	—	184 000	830 650	20 550	210 000
Italy	1,897 020	904 340	1,841 580	40 000	—	—
Spain	882 000	18,615 080	12,087 140	—	—	—
Holland.....	165 980	47 880	534 600	—	—	—
Austria	597 860	1,256 610	1,862 440	—	—	270 000
Canada and other	410 600	205 040	240 000	—	—	16 000
British America.	605 980	2,867 600	1,470 810	8,181 590	12,214 870	—

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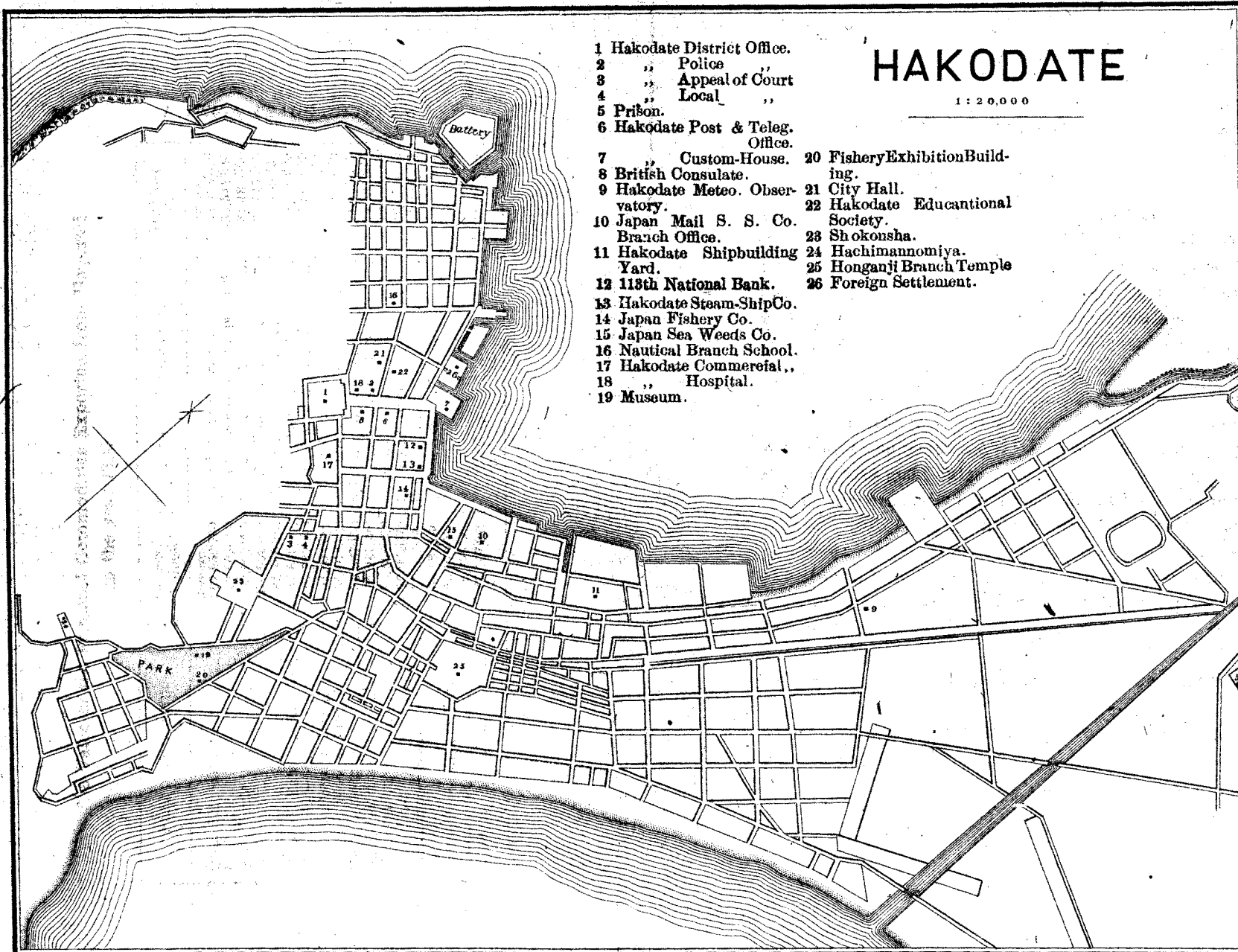
Countries.	Import.			Export.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden & Norway.	106 000	121 500	186 400	108 400	—	—
Portugal	750 690	1,312 480	862 880	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	238 500	55 000
Denmark	867 940	284 360	1,971 880	—	70 000	879 480
Peru	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anam and other	—	—	—	—	—	—
French India ...	—	868,023 910	180,847 750	—	266 500	25 000
Other Countries ...	375,440 090	5,336 720	26,092 860	—	20,092 100	517 940
Total	3,524,199 170	5,413,749 620	6,370,689 250	2,677,076 850	2,784,238 270	3,159,628 910

The chief commodities exported from Nagasaki in 1895 are as follows :

HAKODATE

1:20,000

- 1 Hakodate District Office.
- 2 " Police
- 3 " Appeal of Court
- 4 " Local "
- 5 Prison.
- 6 Hakodate Post & Teleg. Office.
- 7 " Custom-House.
- 8 British Consulate.
- 9 Hakodate Meteo. Observatory.
- 10 Japan Mail S. S. Co. Branch Office.
- 11 Hakodate Shipbuilding Yard.
- 12 118th National Bank.
- 13 Hakodate Steam-Ship Co.
- 14 Japan Fishery Co.
- 15 Japan Sea Weeds Co.
- 16 Nautical Branch School.
- 17 Hakodate Commercial.
- 18 " Hospital.
- 19 Museum.
- 20 Fishery Exhibition Building.
- 21 City Hall.
- 22 Hakodate Educational Society.
- 23 Shokonsha.
- 24 Hachimannomiya.
- 25 Honganji Branch Temple.
- 26 Foreign Settlement.



IV. HAKODATE.

Hakodate, situated on the southern part of Hokkaido Islands in the $140^{\circ} 43' 6''$ of E. Long., and $41^{\circ} 45' 55''$ of N. Lat., is the most northerly treaty port of Japan. The harbour is about 1 Ri and 20 Cho both in length and width, and the physical formation of its surroundings naturally affords a safe shelter to vessels. The city covers the area of 0.629 sq. ri containing 63,619 populations. Nearly all the products of the Island pour into this port to be shipped out. Water-works were completed a few years ago and the city is supplied with good water.

The port was opened to foreign countries in the 6th year of Ansei (1859). The vast resources of Hokkaido—the rapid development of agriculture, the enormous extent of fishery, the increasing production of dried fish and sea-weed and the fertility of mineral productions—promise the great increase of exports of this port in future.

Anchorage. The harbour, nearly land locked, affords a safe anchorage.

Coal. Coal is abundant in the port and will be supplied at the following rate:—

Iwanai coal.	\$ 5.20	per ton
Yubari „	\$ 5.80	" "
Ikushunbetsu coal }		
Kimshiro „	\$ 5.30	" "

(The lighterage ϕ 45 per ton).

Water Supply. Water works being completed, the supply of fresh water for vessels is plentiful. Foreign vessels can obtain it at $\text{¢ } 35$ per ton.

Labour. Labour hand is so plentiful that it can be supplied at about 50 cents per day and 8 cents per hour.

Ballast. Ballast can be secured at about \$ 6.50 per tsubo (6 ft. cu.)

Provisions. Supply of general provisions is plentiful and cheap.

Loading and discharging. Loading and discharging can not be hand except by means of lighters.

Custom House. Same as in Yokohama.

The merchant vessels entered to Hakodate from foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are shown below.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	7	4,892	10	2,085	17	6,977
1895	10	10,991	59	9,254	70	20,245

The merchant vessels cleared Hakodate for foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	9	7,233	6	6,324	15	13,557
1895	11	11,822	59	13,133	70	24,955

The total value of trade during the past 5 years is as follows:—

Year.	Import.	Export.	Total.
1891.	217,480 610	638,709 000	856,189 610
1892.	12,160 900	782,858 550	796,959 450
1893.	24,322 270	639,626 770	663,949 040
1894.	55,420 880	668,472 640	723,893 520
1895.	160,361 880	748,388 460	908,750 340

The total value of commodities exported to and imported from various countries during the past 3 years (1893-1895) is shown in the following table.

Countries.	Import.			Export.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Silver yen.</i>	<i>Silver yen.</i>	<i>Silver yen.</i>	<i>Silver yen.</i>	<i>Silver yen.</i>	<i>Silver yen.</i>
Great Britain	599 020	1,103 810	106,189 860	99 000	7,757 000	28,919 000
China	802 180	267 890	1,742 430	427,715 100	888,468 250	428,435 860
U. S. A.	603 030	1,544 660	2,090 750	204,683 500	187,486 200	233,406 250
France	1,496 350	577 020	—	—	—	173 000
Russia	20,745 480	—	—	2,734 630	—	—
Russia in Asia	—	49,970 800	48,068 240	—	21,897 450	22,818 000
Canada & other British America	59 610	382 200	1,566 640	—	—	5,406 000
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	11,199 000
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	25,938 600	—
Other Countries	16 600	500	103 960	—	202 940	—
Total	24,322 270	55,420 880	160,861 880	635,232 230	656,124 440	725,822 110

The chief commodities exported from Hakodate in 1895 are as follows :—

**The Value of the Principal Commodities Exported
from Hakodate in 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values
Sea-weed	341,655 010
Sulphur	241,153 250
Iriko, or Beche de Mer	33,943 460
Fish, Cuttle	25,347 310
Furs	29,051 000
Sea-weed, Cut.	11,928 450
&c., &c., &c.	
Total	748,368 460

**The Value of Principal Commodities Imported
to Hakodate in 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Countries.
Iron Pipes and Tubes	87,302 160
Salted Fish	43,454 800
Coal	7,650 000
Sugar, White	4,500 000
Lead	3,703 750
Salt	1,154 860
&c., &c., &c.	
Total	160,361 880

V. NIIGATA.

Niigata, situated in the centre of Echigo province in $139^{\circ} 3'$ E. Long., and $35^{\circ} 39'$ N. Lat., is an open port in the northern coast of the Empire, bounded on the north by the Shinano-gawa, and on the northwest by sea.

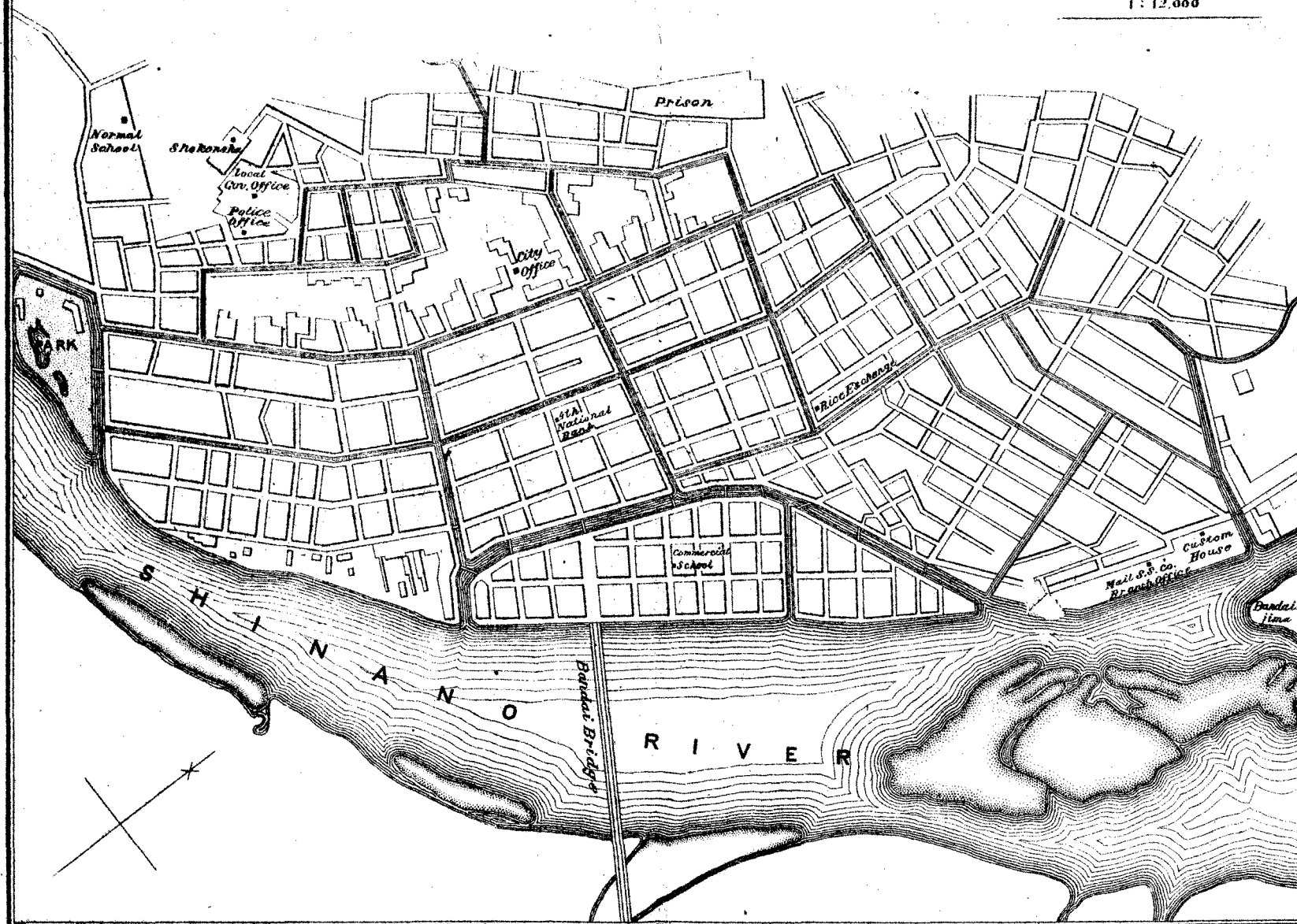
Its location being most unfavorable, it rendered a very little service to the commerce, and the least business is done with foreign countries since this port was opened in 1863 as one of the five treaty ports. Besides the harbour is much exposed and the safe anchorage is not expected. Though so insignificant in regard to the foreign trade, it is an important centre of domestic commerce in Hokuriku-do. The rice being the staple production of Echigo province, the yearly export of this port amounts to a large quantity.

**The Value of Principal Commodities Imported
into Niigata in 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	
Salted Fish	26,264	520
&c., &c., &c.		
Total	33,429	090

NIIGATA

1:12,000



**The Value of Principal Commodities Exported
from Niigata in 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Rice	7,615,200
&c, &c, &c.	
Total	253,810,980

CHAPTER V.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MINISTER, AND
CONSUL.

The origin of the Customs Tariff of the Empire can be traced back to the time when the duty, under the title of "Unjo," was levied on both the imported and exported commodities of trade with Holland and China. In June 1858, the treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded with the United States and the rates of tariff established. Holland, Great Britain, France, Russia, Portugal, Prussia, Switzerland and other countries soon followed this example.

The Revised Tariff Convention was exchanged between Great Britain, France, the United States and Holland in 1867, and a new regulation of tariff was thereupon established, the articles of which also bound all the other treaty powers.

Though the several revisions were made since then, the customs tariff now in force had its origin at this period. The following are the Revised Tariff Convention and the Import Tariff.

THE TARIFF CONVENTION.

SIGNED AT YEDO, IN THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, AND
JAPANESE LANGUAGES ON THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1866.

THE Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America, and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the

Tariff of Import and Export Duties, contained in the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the VIIth of those Regulations:—

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka in November 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question on the general basis of a duty of five per cent on the value of all articles Imported or Exported:—

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations:—

HIS EXCELLENCY MIDZUNO IZUMI NO KAMI, a Member of the Gorojiu and a Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been furnished by the Government of Japan with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the above named four Powers, that is to say;

Of Great Britain:—

SIR HARRY S PARKES, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britanic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan;

Of France:—

MONSIEUR LEON ROCHES, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan;

Of the United States of America:—

A. L. C. PORTMAN, Esquire, Chargé d'Affairs *ad interim*;

And of Holland:—

MONSIEUR DIRK DE GRAEFF VAN POLSEBOEK, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands:

The following Convention comprising Twelve Articles.

ARTICLE I.—The contracting parties declare in the names of their respective Governments that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept as binding on the subjects of their respective

Sovereigns, and on the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established and annexed to the present convention.

This Tariff is substituted not only for the original Tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above-named four Powers, but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United State on one side, and the Japanese Government on the other.

The new Tariff shall come into effect in the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) on the 1st day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate on the 1st day of the following month.

ARTICLE II.—The Tariff attached to this Convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the above named four Powers, is subject to revision on the 1st day of July, 1872.

Two years, however, after the signing of the present Convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months' notice to the others, may claim a readjustment of the duties on Tea and Silk on the basis of 5 per cent on the average value of those articles during the years last preceding. On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific rate six months after the signature of this Convention.

ARTICLE III.—The Permit fee, hitherto levied under the VIth Regulation attached to the above-named Treaties, is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

ARTICLE IV.—On and from the 1st day of July next, at the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), and on and from the 1st day of October next, at the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods, on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese Government will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods, so long as they remain in their charge, and will adopt all the precautions necessary to render them insurable against fire. When the importer or the owner wishes to remove the goods

from the warehouse, he must pay the duties fixed by the Tariff, but if he should wish to re-export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of those charges, together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said Warehouses will be established by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE V.—All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to any of the Ports open to foreign trade, free of any tax or transit duty other than the usual tolls, levied equally on all traffic, for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

ARTICLE VI.—In conformity with those articles of the Treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers, which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese Custom-house in payment of duties at their weight in Boos (commonly called Itchiboos), that is to say, at the rate of Three Hundred and Eleven Boos per Hundred Dollars. The Japanese Government, being however desirous to alter this practice and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants both of native and foreign commerce, by securing, an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese Mint so as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coinage, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin or bullion in gold or silver that may at any times be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential however to the execution of this measure, that the various powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations; and, on receiving their concurrence, will be prepared from the 1st of January 1868, to carry above measure into effect.

The rates to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter, by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLES VII.—In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open ports, relative to the transaction of business, at the Custom-house, the landing and shipping of cargoes, and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the contracting parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the Foreign Consuls, with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to those abuses and inconveniences and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandise from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

ARTICLE VIII.—Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase, either in the open ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships of war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels, on payment of a fixed duty of three Boos per ton for steamers, and one Boo per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the Foreign Register of the ship, which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested, on the demand of the Japanese authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

ARTICLE IX.—In conformity with the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers and with the special arrangements made by the Envoys of the Japanese Government, in their note the British Government of the 6th of June, 1862, and in their note to the French Government of the 6th of October of the same years, all the restrictions on trade and intercourse with foreigners and Japanese alluded to in the said notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect have been published by the Government of Japan.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare, the Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly, and without the interference of Government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open ports of Japan, but also in all Foreign Countries, on being authorized to leave their country in the manner provided for in Article X. of the present Convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government, than that levied on the native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

And they further declare that all Daimios, or persons in the employ of Daimios, are free to visit, on the same conditions, any foreign country, as well as all the open ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always they submit to the existing Police Regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

ARTICLE X.—All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open port in Japan, or to and from the ports any Foreign Power, either in vassels owned by Japanese, or in the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with passports through the proper Department of the Government, in the manner specified in the Proclamation of the Japanese Government, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad on application to the Governor of any open port.

ARTICLE XI.—The Government of Japan will provide all the ports open to Foreign trade with such Lights, Buoys, or Beacons as may be necessary to render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said ports.

ARTICLE XII.—The undersigned being of opinion that it is unnecessary that this convention should be submitted to their respective Governments for ratification before it comes into

operation, it will take effect on and from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Each of the contracting parties having obtained the approval of his Government to this Convention, shall make known the same to the others, and the communication in writing of this approval, shall take the place of a formal exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Yedo in the English, French, Dutch, and Japanese languages, this twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L. S.)

HARRY S. PARKES.

Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in Japan.

(L. S.)

LEON ROCHES,

Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. L'Empereur des Français, au Japon.

(L. S.)

A. L. C. PORTMAN,

Charge d'Affaires a. i. of the United States, in Japan.

(L. S.)

D DE GRAAFF VAN POLSEBOEK,

Politiek Agens en Onnuit-General der Nederlanden in Japan.

(L. S.)

MIZUNO IDSUMI no KAMI.

Import Tariff.
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Article.	Por.	Boos.	Changed to silver coin.	
			<i>yen</i>	
Alum	100 cattos.	15		018
Betel-nut	"	15		145
Brass Buttons	Gross.	22		071
Candles	100 cattos.	2 25		728
Canvas and Cotton Duck	10 yards.	25		080
Cigars	catty.	25		080
Cloves and Mother Cloves	100 cattos.	1 00		322
Cochineal	"	21 00		6752
Cordage	"	1 25		402
Cotton—Raw	"	1 25		402
COTTON MANUFACTURES.				
Shirtings, Grey, White, and Twilled: White, Spotted or Figured Drills and Jeans; White Brocades, T. Cloths, Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Quil- ting, Cottonets—all the above Goods, Dyed, Printed Cottons, Chintzes and Furnitures:				
A. Not exceeding 84 inches wide	10 yards.	07 1/2		021
B. " 40 "	"	08 1/2		028
C. " 46 "	"	10		032
D. Exceeding 46 "	"	11 1/2		036

Taffachelass, not exceeding 31 inches	"	175	056
" exceeding 31 in. and not exceeding 43 in.	"	250	080
Fustians, as Cotton Velvets, Velvetens, Satins, Sat- tinets, and Cotton Damask, not exceeding 50 inches.	10 yards.	20	064
Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	"	06	019
" " 43 "	"	09	029
Handkerchiefs	dozen.	05	016
Singlets and Drawers... ..	"	25	080
Table Cloths	each.	06	019
Cotton Thread—Plain or Dyed, in Reel or Ball	100 catties.	750	2411
Cotton Yarn—Plain or Dyed	"	500	1608
Cutch	100 catties.	75	241
Feathers—Kingfisher, Peacock, &c.	100 in number.	150	482
Flints	100 catties.	12	039
Gambier	"	45	245
Gamboge	"	375	1208
Glass—window	box of 100 sqr. ft.	35	113
Glue	100 catties.	69	193
Gum Benjamin and Oil of do.	"	240	772
" Dragons' Blood, Myrrh, Olibanum	"	180	579
Gypsum	"	08	026
Hides—Buffalo and Cow	"	120	386
Horns—Buffalo and Deer	"	105	338
" —Rhinceros	"	350	1125
Hoofs	"	30	036
Indigo—Liquid, ...	"	75	241
" —Dried	"	375	1208
Ivory—Elephants' Teeth, all qualities	"	1500	4828

Article,	Per.	Boos.	Changed to silver coin.
Paint, as Red, White, and Yellow Lead (Minium, Ceruse, and Massicot); and Paint Oils	"	150	yen 482
Leather	"	200	643
Linen—all qualities	10 yards.	20	064
Langrove Bark	100 catties.	15	018
Matting, Floor	roll of 40 yards.	75	241
METALS.			
Copper and Brass, in Slabs, Sheets, Rods, Nails ...	100 catties.	350	1125
Yellow Metal, Muntz's Metal, Sheathing and Nails ...	"	250	801
Iron—Manufactured, as in Rods, Bars, Nails, &c. ...	"	80	096
" " " Pigs	"	15	018
" " " Kentledge	"	06	019
" " " Wire	"	80	257
Lead—Pigs	"	80	257
"—Sheet	"	100	322
Spelter and Zinc	"	60	193
Steel	"	60	193
Tin	"	300	965
Tin Plates	{box of not excdg. 90 cat.	70	225

Oil Cloth for Flooring	10 yards.	30	096
" or Leather Cloth for Furniture	"	15	018
Pepper—Black and White	100 catties.	1 00	322
Putchuk	"	2 25	723
Quicksilver	"	6 00	1 929
Quinine	catty.	1 50	482
Rattans	100 catties.	. 45	145
Rhubarb	"	1 00	329
Salt Fish	"	75	211
Sandal Wood	"	1 25	402
Sapan Wood	"	40	129
Sea Horse Teeth	"	7 50	2 411
Narwhal or " Unicorn " Teeth	catty.	1 00	323
Sharks' Skins	100 pieces.	7 50	2 411
Snuff	catty.	30	096
Soap—Bar	100 catties.	50	161
Stick Lac	"	1 75	568
Sugar—Brown and Black	"	40	129
" —White	"	75	241
" —Candy and Loaf	"	1 00	322
Tobacco	"	1 80	579
Vermillion	"	9 00	2 894
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.			
Broad, Habit, Medium, and Narrow Cloth, not exceed- ing 54 inches	10 yards.	60	193
Not exceeding 55 inches	"	1 00	322
Exceeding 55 "	"	1 25	402

Article.	Per.	Boos.	Changed to Silver Coin.	
Shrimps and Prawns—Dried Salt... ..	100 catties.	180	yen	579
SILK.				
Raw and Thrown	100 catties.	75 00	24	118
Tama or Dupioni	"	20 00	6	180
Noshi or Skin Silk	"	7 50	2	411
Floss Silk	"	20 00	6	480
Cocoons—Pierced	"	7 00	2	251
" —Unpierced	"	12 00	3	858
Waste Silk and Waste Cocoons	"	2 35	7	23
Silk Worms Eggs	Sheet.	07 1/2	0	21
Tea	100 catties.	8 50	1	125
" —quality known as "Ban cha"	"	75	2	41
Tobacco—Leaf	"	75	2	11
Wax—Vegetable	"	1 50	1	82

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

All animals used for food or draught.
Anchors and Chain Cables.
Coal.
Clothing, not being articles named in this Tariff.
Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined.
Grain, including Rice, Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas,
Beans, Millet, Indian Corn.
Flour and Meal prepared from above.
Oil Cake.
Packing Matting.
Printed Books.
Salt.
Salted Meats in Casks.
Saltpetre.
Solder.
Tar and Pitch.
Tea-firing Pans and Baskets.
Tea Lead.
Travelling Baggage.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Opium.

CLASS VI.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN *ad valorem* DUTY OF
FIVE PER CENT ON ORIGINAL VALUE.

Arms and Munitions of War.
Articles de Paris.
Boots and Shoes.
Clocks, Watches, and Musical Boxes.
Coral.
Cutlery.
Drugs and Medicines, such as Ginseng, &c.

- Dyes.
- European Porcelain and Earthen ware.
- Furniture of all kinds, new and second-hand.
- Glass and Crystal Ware.
- Gold and Silver Lace and Thread.
- Gums and Spices not named in Tariff.
- Lamps.
- Looking Glasses.
- Jewellery.
- Machinery and Manufactures in Iron or Steel. Manufactures of all kinds in Silk, Silk and Cotton, or Silk and Wool, as Velvets, Damasks, Brocades, &c.
- Paintings and Engravings.
- Perfumery, Scented Soap.
- Plated Ware.
- Skins and Furs.
- Telescope and Scientific Instruments.
- Timber.
- Wines, Malt and Spirituous Liquors, Table Stores of all kinds.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS,

Export Tariff.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Article.	Per.	Boes.	Changed to Silver Coin.
Awabl	100 catties.	300	yen. 965
Camphor... ..	"	180	579
Fish—Dried or Salted, Salmon and Cod	"	75	241
" —Cuttle	"	105	338
Irico or Beche de Mer... ..	"	300	965
Iron—Japanese	"	60	193
Isinglass	"	225	723
Lead... ..	"	90	289
Mushrooms—all qualities	"	500	1608
Rags... ..	"	12	039
Seaweed—Uncut	"	80	096
" —Cut	"	60	193
Sharks' Fins	"	180	579
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.			
Spanish Stripes	100 catties.	75	241
Cassimeres, Flannel, Long Ellis, and Bergess	"	45	145

Continued:—

Article.	Per.	Boos.	Changed to Silver Coin.
			yen.
Bunting	100 catties.	15	018
Camlets—Dutch	"	75	241
" —English	"	40	129
Lastings, Crape Lastings, and Worsted Crape, Merinos, and all other Woollen Goods not classed under No. 78:—			
A. Not exceeding 84 inches... ..	"	80	096
B. Exceeding 84 "	"	45	145
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, as Imitation Camlets, Imitation Lastings, Orleans (Plain and Figured), Lustres (Plain and Figured), Alpacas, Barathous, Damasks, Italian Cloth, Taffacholassa, Russell Cords, Cassandrass, Woollen Fancies, Camlet Cords and all other Cotton and Woollen Mixtures:—			
A. Not exceeding 84 inches... ..	"	80	096
B. Exceeding 84 "	"	45	145
Blankets and Horse Cloths	10 catties.	50	161
Travelling Rugs, Plaids, and Shawls	each.	50	161
Figured Woollen Table Cloths... ..	"	75	241
Woollen Singlets and Drawers... ..	dozen.	80	257
" and Cotton Singlets and Drawers	"	50	161
" Yarn Plain and Dyed... ..	100 catties.	10 00	3 220
Wax—Bees	"	250	804

Continued :—

Article.	Per.	Boos.		Changed to	
				Silver Coin.	yen.
Timber (Exported from Hakodate and comprising such soft woods as Pine, Spruce, Fir, Cedar, etc.)... ..	100 koku.		600		1929
Timber (Exported from Hakodate and comprising such Hard woods as Nara (Oak), Tamo (Elm), Sen (Ash), Buna (Beech), Haya (Maple), Kuri (Chestnut), Ha (Alder), Kaba (Birch), Katsura, Hō, S'koro, Gas'se, Keyaki, Kashi, Is'su, Kusunoki, Kurogaki, etc.)...	„		760		2443

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

Gold and Silver, coined and of Japanese Production.

Gold and Silver, uncoined and of Japanese Production and to be sold only by Japanese Government at Public Auction.

Flour made from Rice, wheat, etc.

Copper coins.

Foreign Papers (Home Manufacture).

Dried Solid Indigo and Liquid Indigo.

Matches, made by Japanese.

Cotton undershirt and drawers, made by Japanese.

Flannels, Monpas, Twilled Cotton Cloth, (Home Manufacture).

Cotton Fabrics, Silk Fabrics, Shipho Wares, Cotton and Silk Mixtures, Clothings, Lacquered Wares, Porcelain and Earthen Wares, Bamboo Wares, Copper Wares, Bronze Wares, Papers, Fans, Round Fans, and Umbrella.

Writings, Pictures, Leathers.

Jewelry, Stones, Wood, Clay, Pattans, Palm, Bones, Horns, Shells, Tusks, Hides, Leathers, Hoofs, Feathers, Hairs, Papers, Threads, Fabrics, Whale Fins, Amber, Corals, Pearls, Glasses, and other manufactures made of metals or their alloys, and other manufactures made or composed of other materials and the above-mentioned articles.

Sulphuric Acid.

Sulphur.

Coal.

Drugs and Medicines (Excepting Camphor). Dying Materials, Paintings, Glue, Fish Glue, Candles, all kinds of Japanese Inks, Inks used in Stamping, Washing-powder, Soap, Tooth-powder, Shoe black.

All Articles for Medical Use, All Articles for School Use, Incenses, Toilet Materials, Fabrics, Knittings, Twined Articles, Threads, Twines, Threads for Nets, Fishing Lines, Chords of Musical Instruments, all kinds of Rope.

All kinds of Waste Papers.

Timbers, Board, and Planks, cut or dressed, etc.

Wires, Nails, Foils, and their plates of Metals.

Gems, Materials for Stamp, Glasses, Amber, Mica, Asbestos, Stones, all kinds of Clay, Sand, etc.

All kinds of Ashes, Cement, Cake, Patent Charcoal Dust, Lamp black, Charcoal Fuels, Wild Silkworm Cocoon, wild Silkworm Silk, Cotton (excepting Floss-silk), Flax, Hemp, and Jute.

Barks, Roots, Bulbs, Ears, Stems, Flowers, and Resins of Plant, Herbs, and Shrubs, the Snake Gourd, Bamboo, Bamboo Barks, Coir, Sago-palm Leaves, Persimmon Juice, Birds' Lime, Rice-bran, Moxa, Oakum, Powder of Gall-ants, Corns, Green Vegetables, Nursery Plants, Scyons, Seeds, Fruits.

Victuals prepared from Corns, Green Vegetables, Fruits, Stems, and Roots, and Bottled and Canned Victuals.

All kinds of Mushrooms, excepting Shiitake, Confectionaries, all kinds of Liquors, Vinegars, Soy, Oils, and Prepared Tobacco. Pressed Grounds.

All kinds of Birds, Beasts, and Insects, Eggs, Meats, Lards, Cheese, Butter, Honey, Bones, Horns, Feathers, Hairs, Shells, Conch-shells, Tendons, Tusks, Hoofs, Fishes Eggs, Whale Fins, Corals, Pearls, Fishes, and Dried Bonito.

Sea-weeds, excepting Kobu, Tokoroten-gusa, and Calle Vegetable.

Salt.

Parcels Post.

Excepting the above enumerated dutiable and free duty goods, the ad valorem duty of 5% is imposed on all other goods.

That department which takes charge of the business of the import and export of the commodities, and the clearing and entering of the Japanese and foreign vessels, bound for foreign countries at every open ports, and the affairs of the foreign trade outside of the treaty ports, is called the Custom House, and is established at the six ports, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata, and Hakodate. The jurisdiction of each Customs House, Customs House Law, Customs House Regulations, Custom's Shed Regulations, Storage Regulations, Revised Bonded Warehouse Regulations, and Tariff of Storage Charge, shall be shown in the following pages.

THE EXTENT UNDER EACH CUSTOMS HOUSE JURISDICTION (ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 204, ON THE SEPTEMBER, 1890).

The extent of Yokohama Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of the Ogasawara Group and 11 provinces, viz., Rikuzen, Iwaki, Hitachi, Shimōsa, Kazusa, Awa, Musashī, Sagami, Izu, Suruga, and Tōtōmi.

The extent of Osaka Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 7 provinces, viz., Mikawa, Owari, Ise, Shima, Kii, Izumi, and Settsu (portions east to Nishinarigōri).

The extent of Kobe Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 20 provinces, viz., Settsu (portions west to Kawabegōri), Harima, Bizen, Bitchiu, Bingo, Aki, Suwō, Nagato, Iwami, Izumo, Hōki, Inaba, Tajima, Tango, Ōki, Iyo, Tosa, Awa, Sanuki, and Awaji.

The extent of Nagasaki Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 12 provinces, viz., Hizzen, Higo, Chikuzen, Chikugo, Buzen, Bungo, Hinga, Ōsumi, Satsuma, Iki, Tsushima, and Riukiu.

The extent of Nūgata Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 9 provinces, viz., Wakasa, Echizen, Kaga, Noto, Etchū, Echigo, Uzen, Ugo, and Sado.

The extent of Hakodate Customs House Jurisdictions :—

The coasts of 13 provinces, viz., Oshima, Shiribeshi, Ishikari, Teshio, Kitami, Nemuro, Chishima, Kushiro, Tokachi, Hidaka, Iburi, Rikuchiu, and Mutsu.

CUSTOM-HOUSES.

LAW NO. 80.

(Dated Sept. 6th 1890, having force on and after Nov. 10th of the year).

ARTICLE 1.—Matters relating to the entrance and clearance of vessels of foreign build and vessels of Japanese build which navigate between this and foreign countries, as well as to the export and import of goods at open ports shall be under the jurisdiction of a custom-house.

ARTICLE 2.—Matters relating to the control of foreign trade at any open-port shall be dealt with by the custom-house which has jurisdiction over such port.

ARTICLE 3.—No vessels shall be permitted, except in special cases mentioned in laws or ordinances to proceed to a foreign country from any port which is not an open one, or enter to any port which is not an open one from a foreign country. The master of any vessel contravening this law shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 1,000.

No navigable vessel trading between this and a foreign State is permitted to enter, from an open port, except in special cases mentioned in laws or ordinances, any port which is not opened. The punishment for breaches of the provision shall be the same as provided in the last paragraph.

ARTICLE 4.—Vessels proposing to proceed to foreign countries shall obtain beforehand the permission of the chief of a custom-house. The owner of any vessel which proceeds to a foreign country without obtaining such permission shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 1,000, and the cargo of such vessel shall be forfeited.

ARTICLE 5.—Persons producing false documents to a custom-house for the purpose of evading the whole or part of the customs duty shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 125.

ARTICLE 6.—Should the freight in an invoice produced to the custom-house of the port to which it is directed, be less as compared with the invoice produced to the custom-house of the port whence the freight was sent, then, in accordance with the Rules of Custom-houses as to coastwise trading vessels which have freight on board in regard to which the usual procedure for import has not been complied with, and if such conduct be found to be wrongful, the master of such vessel shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 1,000.

ARTICLE 7.—In the case of persons who transport goods the export of which is prohibited, between open ports, in accordance with the Rules of Custom-houses, such persons shall produce a certificate as to landing the goods, given by the Custom-house to which the goods were directed, to the Custom-house whence they

were sent, within the period mentioned in the regulations. For each breach of this regulation the offender shall be punished with fines or penalties equal in amount to the original value of the goods.

ARTICLE 8.—Persons who have transported goods between open ports in accordance with the Rules of Custom-houses, who have lost or mislaid the certificate of transports, and who do not take the prescribed action within the period mentioned in the Rules, shall be punished with fines or penalties equal to five-hundredth ($\frac{5}{100}$) of the original value of the goods so transported.

ARTICLE 9.—Persons who land imported goods not mentioned in invoices shall be punished with fines or penalties equal to the import duty on such goods, in addition to forfeiting the latter.

ARTICLE 10.—Where goods the export of which is prohibited, are exported, or the loading or landing of export or import goods takes place at a port not opened, against laws and orders, such goods shall be forfeited.

Where goods are landed without obtaining a licence for landing in accordance with the Rules of Custom-houses, or goods are loaded without obtaining a licence for loading or for transport, or goods are imported without obtaining a licence for import, such goods shall be forfeited.

ARTICLE 11.—Where prohibited goods, or goods which should bear duty but are not mentioned in the letter of notice of export and import, or in the document which enumerates the goods brought, are concealed in an export or import package they with the package shall be forfeited.

Where goods which should bear duty are concealed in travellers' luggage such goods shall be forfeited.

The application of the Penal Code shall not be interfered with by this article.

ARTICLE 12.—If goods which should be forfeited are already sold or consumed, their price shall be imposed.

ARTICLE 13.—If the Chief of a Custom-house considers it to be necessary for carrying into practice this law or the Rules of Custom-houses, he may suspend the departure of vessels, or order an inspector of the Custom-house by writ to seize goods designed for transport or for export or import.

ARTICLE 14.—Inspectors of Custom-house may go on board vessels entering ports to inquire into necessary matters and examine the interior of such vessels, or conduct inspection on board such vessels.

The master of such a vessel shall provide a cabin for such inspector and shall treat him properly.

ARTICLE 15.—Should the inspector of a Custom-house know of the existence of, or believe that there are in existence smuggled goods, he may take measures for finding proofs of a breach of the Rules by entering houses or other places.

Inspectors of Custom-houses shall carry a badge to show their office, in the cases mentioned in the last and in this article.

ARTICLE 16.—The Chief of a Custom-house may pronounce a decree against persons who contravene this law or the Rules of Custom-houses, ordering them to bring to such Custom-house money equal to the fines or penalties imposed or the goods to be forfeited, or the cost of conducting an examination into a breach of the law or Rules.

ARTICLE 17.—Persons thus ordered shall produce a letter of receipt whether they obey such decree or not, within two days, Custom-house holidays being excluded.

Should they obey such decree the goods shall be brought the same day, and the money shall be paid within ten days.

Should they refuse to obey, or produce the letter of receipt within the period mentioned in paragraph I, or to bring in the money or the goods, the Chief of such Custom-house shall appeal to the Authorities.

ARTICLE 18.—When the Chief of a Custom-house conducts an examination into an alleged offence he may summon the offender, witnesses, and other persons concerned.

The Chief of a Custom House shall appeal to the Authorities in regard to any offence if the decree mentioned in Article 16 cannot be carried out owing to the non-attendance of the offender, witness, or other person concerned, or if objections are raised.

ARTICLE 19.—The costs of examination into an offence by the Chief of a Custom House shall be reckoned and decided in accordance with the process adopted in criminal judgments.

ARTICLE 20.—In the case of offences against this law and the Rules of Custom-Houses, the provisions as to mitigations, aggravation by second offence, and simultaneous offences, mentioned in the Penal Code, shall not be applied.

ARTICLE 21.—Matters relating to vessels navigating between this and foreign countries, vessels navigating coastwise; goods for export and import, the remission of duty, release from duty, and tentative duty, except those mentioned in this law, shall be regulated by the Rules of Custom-houses.

Fines or penalties under *yen* 100 may be provided in the Rules of Custom-houses.

ARTICLE 22.—The Rules of Custom-houses shall be decided by Imperial Ordinance.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

The paragraph in the Rules of Merchant Shipping, Notification dated January 27th, the 3rd year of Meiji, which deals with the prohibition of navigation to foreign countries without licence, Notification No. 123, the 7th year of Meiji, Notification, No. 20, the 8th year of Meiji, Notification No. 163, the 8th year of Meiji, and Notification No. 149, the 9th year of Meiji, shall be abolished on and after the day on which this law shall come into force.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

(Promulgated on the 6th September, 1890, having force on and after Nov. 1, of the year).

CHAPTER I.

Ships engaged in foreign navigation and goods of
import and export.

ARTICLE 1.—Within forty-eight hours after the arrival at any port of a ship engaged in foreign navigation, the master thereof shall make at the Custom House the ship's entry and present the manifest of Cargoes, and at the same time, he shall deposit at the Custom House other ship's papers (certificates of registry) and the clearance permit of the port of origin or other document which may be substituted for the same, and shall pay the entry fee of fifteen *yen*, expecting in the case where the vessel clears the port within forty eight hours after arrival, without shipping or discharging any goods.

ARTICLE 2.—Any omission of, or mistake in the entry in the ship's manifest may be supplied or corrected, by permission of the Custom House, within twenty-four hours after the formality of the ship's entry has been observed. After the lapse of the period specified in the preceding paragraph, a fee of fifteen yen shall be paid for the addition or correction in the entry of the ship's manifest.

ARTICLE 3.—When the master of a foreign-going ship wishes to clear, he shall present to the Custom House, twenty-four hours before the clearance, his clearance notice, pay a clearance fee of seven yen and receive the clearance permit as well as all the ship's papers, deposited at the Custom House, according to the permission of Article 1.

ARTICLE 4.—When a foreign-going ship, after having observed the formality of clearance, require further to ship or land goods, the formality prescribed by Article 1. shall be repeated and the entry fee paid; and on clearing, the formality prescribed by Article 3. shall be repeated and the clearance fee paid, excepting when shipping or landing goods for which the import or export formality has been observed.

ARTICLE 5.—Mail steamers are not required to make any entry and clearance at the same time.

ARTICLE 6.—Mail steamers are not required to make any entry in the ship's manifest, except of such goods as are to be landed at the port where they are.

ARTICLE 7.—Mail steamers, even after having observed the formality for clearance, may ship or land goods without the formality prescribed by Article 4.

ARTICLE 8.—Any foreign-going ship compelled to take shelter in a port, shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival, report the cause of her entering the harbour to the Custom House and obtain the permission thereof.

In case of landing temporarily the cargo for the purpose of repairing a ship, under the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or for other unavoidable cause, or of selling damaged goods, or of shipping any supplies necessary for the ship, the formalities of entry and clearance shall not be required.

But in case of landing, shipping or transshipping any other goods or of selling the goods temporarily landed the formality prescribed by Art. 1. shall be observed and the entry fee paid on clearing, the formality prescribed shall also be observed and by Art. 3. the clearance fee paid.

ARTICLE 9.—No foreign-going ship may land, ship or transship any goods between sunset and sunrise or on Custom holidays, without special permission from the superintendent of Customs. During the hours and days mentioned in the preceeding paragraph, the hatches and all places in the ship where the goods are stowed shall be closed and sealed by the Inspectors of Customs.

ARTICLE 10.—When any foreign-going ship is compelled to take shelter, in a port not opened to foreign commerce, the master thereof shall give to the local municipal authorities or to the harbour office a written statement, as to the causes of his entering the port. In case of necessary supplies being shipped, a list of these articles shall be presented and certified to by the aforesaid authorities or office and on the arrival of the vessel at an open port it shall be handed to the Custom House.

ARTICLE 11.—Should any owner of a ship wishes to make her a foreign-going vessel or to convert a foreign-going ship into a home-trading ship, he shall apply to the Custom House for the inspection of the ship and there obtain the permit.

ARTICLE 12.—In order to ship any goods for export, the export entry shall be made at the Custom House. After examination of the actual articles and the collection of duties according to the export tariff, the export permit shall be granted.

ARTICLE 13.—No goods of foreign produce which are to be re-exported abroad, prior to the formality for import entry having been observed, are required to pay export duties, provided that a written statement with reference thereto has been given to the Custom House and the export permit duly obtained after the necessary examination.

ARTICLE 14.—Supplies for the use of ships are not required to pay export duties, provided that the respective masters observe the formality prescribed by the preceeding Article.

ARTICLE 15.—In order to land any goods of import, an imports

entry, to which the invoices of the goods must be attached, shall be made at the Custom House and the goods shall be landed after obtaining the landing permit. Delivery of the goods shall be taken, after their examination, the collection of duties according to the import tariff and the grant of the import permit.

The aforesaid invoices shall be returned to the owner, after the formality for the import entry of the goods has been gone through.

ARTICLE 16.—Any goods being home produce, brought back from abroad, are, when fulfil the conditions stipulated below, not required to pay import duties, provided however that the formality prescribed by the preceeding Article be observed:—

1. When the goods preserve unaltered, the native and character which they bore at the time of their export.
2. When they are brought back within the period of five years from the day of their export.
3. When the owner holds the original export permit of the goods.

ARTICLES 17.—Excepting articles free of duty, no good shall be allowed to be imported, unless their invoices are presented; it may however be allowed as an exception, should the superintendent of Customs recognize the inability from whatsoever cause arising, of the owner to present the invoices, and the latter be willing to pay duties according to the quantity, measurement or value of the goods as directed by the Customs officers.

ARTICLE 18.—Whenever the Custom House authorities consider the original value of any goods, liable to an *ad valorem* duty, insufficient, the Customs Appraisers shall place a value thereon, and the owner shall pay duty according to that valuation.

If the owner refuse to pay duty according to the valuation mentioned in the preceeding Paragraph, he may apply for the purchase of the goods by the Custom House under the same valuation, except in the cases provided for by Article 17.

ARTICLE 19.—Any foreign-going ship wishing to tranship goods to or from any other ships shall apply to the Custom House in writing and obtain a transshipment permit.

Such permit is not required when any goods are transhipped

from a mail steamer to barges or lighters of the shipping company to which they belong.

ARTICLE 20.—In claiming any reduction of duties on any dutiable goods on account of damage, the application must be made, before the examination of the goods takes place, to the superintendent of Customs, who shall cause the Customs, Appraisers to survey the extent of the damage to the goods and reduce the duties accordingly.

ARTICLE 21.—Purchasers of any ship's store from foreign ships of war shall obtain from the selling party a certificate to be presented at the Custom House, together with a written statement of the fact, and pay import duties thereon.

ARTICLE 22.—No gold or silver bullion being of home produce shall be allowed to be exported, unless such bullion has been publicly sold by the Government.

ARTICLES 23.—No written application shall be required for passenger's luggage, either in landing or shipping, provided that it be submitted to the examination of the Customs Inspectors before passing through the Custom House. Any articles not considered by the Custom House to be personal effects necessary for travellers shall be charged the duties due thereon.

ARTICLE 24.—Any goods temporarily landed for the purpose of repairing a ship or on account of her unavoidable causes, provided for by Article 8, shall be deposited at the Custom House.

No formality for import or export entry is required in landing or reshipping the goods mentioned in the preceeding paragraph, but the master of the ship shall pay to the Custom House all the expenses connected with the custody of the goods.

When the goods mentioned in the first paragraph are to be sold, the formality prescribed by Article 15 must be observed and the duties must be paid thereon.

ARTICLE 25.—In order to transport goods between open ports by a foreign-going or foreign owned ship an application shall be made in writing to the Custom House and the goods shall be shipped after examination and grant of the transportation permit.

ARTICLE 26.—If the goods mentioned in the preceeding articles

are dutiable being home produce, either the amount of the duties due thereon shall be deposited or a written statement to satisfy the superintendent of Customs shall be given. The landing permit given by the Custom House at the port of destination shall be presented at the Customs House at the port of origin, within six months from the day on which the transportation permit was granted, when the amount of duties or the written statement deposited therein shall be returned.

If the landing permit given by the Custom House at the port of destination is not presented within the period specified in the preceeding paragraph, the goods shall be considered as exported and the duties shall be collected thereon.

ARTICLE 27.—If the goods mentioned in Article 25 belong to those articles the export of which is prohibited, the landing permit given by the Custom House at the port of destination shall be presented at the Custom House at the port of origin within six months from the day on which the transportation permit was granted.

ARTICLE 28.—If a ship carrying the goods mentioned in Articles 26 and 27 fails, through perils of the sea or other unavoidable causes, to transport them to the port of destination, the fact shall be reported to the Custom House at the port of origin; and the amount of duties or the written statement, previously deposited, may be recovered upon production of sufficient proof of such failure, within one year from the day on which the ship cleared.

ARTICLE 29.—In order to land the transported goods mentioned in Article 25, at the port of destination, application shall be made in writting to the Custom House, and the certification of landing shall be made on the transportation permit granted by the Custom House at the port of origin.

The goods may then, after due examination, be taken delivery of.

In case the transportation permit mentioned in the preceeding paragraph can not be presented at the Custom House at the port of destination, on account of its being lost or left behind, a written statement to satisfy the superintendent of Customs shall be deposited at the Custom House.

The aforesaid statement will be returned upon presenting the transportation permit or, instead of this, a certificate made by the Custom House at the port of origin, within four months from the date of the deposit of the aforesaid statement.

ARTICLE 30.—Should it be necessary to send foreign-going ship from an open port to an unopened port, be it for repair or for the purpose of shipping or discharging heavy materials, which could not be conveniently done at the open port, an application shall be made in writing to the superintendent of Customs for special permission.

CHAPTER II.

Home-trading ships, and transportation of goods for which the formality of import entry has not been observed.

ARTICLE 31.—Within twenty four hours after the arrival in port of a home-trading ship, the master thereof shall make the entry of the ship at the Custom House and at the same time deposit therein all the ship's papers.

ARTICLE 32.—The master of a home-trading ship shall, within four hours previous to the departure from port, give notice of clearance to the Custom House and recover all the ship's papers deposited therein.

ARTICLE 33.—For ships which are not required to have certificates of registry, and for those built in European style, but under one hundred tons burden and plying regularly between certain fixed ports, the owners can dispense with the formalities prescribed by the Articles 31 and 32, provided that they have previously applied to, and obtained permission from the Custom House.

ARTICLE 34.—In order to clear a home-trading ship with goods for which the formality of import entry has not been observed, the master thereof shall send into the Custom House two copies of the declaration of the cargo so carried, observing at the same time the formality prescribed by Article 32.

ARTICLE 35.—On arrival of the ship mentioned in the preceding Article at the port of destination, the master thereof shall send

into the Custom House the declaration of the cargo so brought observing at the same time the formality prescribed by Article 31.

ARTICLE 36.—In transporting between open ports by a home-trading ship any goods for which the formality of import entry has not been observed, an application shall be made in writing to, and a shipping permit obtained from the Custom House.

In landing the goods mentioned in the preceeding paragraph, the stipulations of Art. 15; and, in transporting the same, the stipulations of Art. 19. shall be observed.

CHAPTER III.

Penal Provisions.

ARTICLE 37.—Should a foreign-going ship have neglected the formality of the ship's entry within the period specified by Art. 1, the master thereof shall be fined sixty yen.

For every twenty four hours that he shall have neglected to enter the ship he shall be fined the same amount.

ARTICLE 38.—If the seal or lock fastened by Inspectors of Customs, as provided for by the second paragraph of Art. 9, shall have been broken open or taken off, the master thereof shall be fined sixty yen.

ARTICLE 39.—Any person who shall have transhipped any goods without obtaining the transshipment permit, prescribed by Art. 19 and by the second paragraph of Art. 36, shall be fined the same amount as provided for by the preceeding Article.

ARTICLE 40.—In the case provided for by the first paragraph of Art. 8. should a foreign-going ships have neglected to report the causes of entry into a port, within the period specified, the master thereof shall be fined fifteen yen.

ARTICLE 41.—Should a foreign-going ships, in the case provided for by Art. 10, have neglected to obtain the certificate from the local municipal authorities or harbour office; or, after obtaining the same, have neglected to present it to the Custom House, the master thereof shall be fined fifteen yen.

ARTICLE 42.—Should a home-trading ship have neglected the formality of the ship's entry within the period specified by Art.

21, or that of clearance before the period specified by Art. 32, the master thereof shall be fined five yen.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

ARTICLE 43.—Any person who shall be dissatisfied with the valuation made by the Customs Appraisers, relative to the classification of goods of import and export, may apply to the superintendent of Customs for a modification, within ten days from the day on which such valuation has been made.

Any person who shall be dissatisfied with the modification made by the superintendent of Customs, may apply to the Minister of Finance for his decision, within thirty days from the day on which the modification was made; in this case the modification certificate must accompany the application.

ARTICLE 44.—The officers of Customs can, whenever they think it requisite, retain as samples at the Customs House, small portions of any goods of import and export.

ARTICLE 45.—All the documents to be presented at the Custom House, in conformity with the present Regulations, shall be written in the form prescribed by the Custom House and be signed and sealed by the owner or master of the ship or by the owner of the goods.

ARTICLE 46.—For all permits or duplicate permits and all other certificate issued by the Custom House, the applicant shall pay, for each copy, a fee of one yen and fifty sen.

ARTICLE 47.—The period specified by days and hours in the present Regulations shall exclude therefrom the Customs holidays, and the period specified by years and months shall include therein such holidays.

ARTICLE 48.—The hours during which business is transacted at the Custom House shall be from ten o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon every day exclusive of holidays; an application, may, however, be made to the Superintendent of Customs for special permission to have the Custom House opened beyond the ordinary hours.

ARTICLE 49.—The applicant for the special permission provided

for by the first paragraph of Art. 9. and by the last part of Art. 48 shall pay the fees, the rate of which shall be established by the Minister of Finance.

ARTICLE 50.—Whenever in the present Regulations the word “Ship owner” occurs, it shall mean the proprietor of, or one who has the right to make use of a ship; the word “Master of ship” shall mean one who has the actual command or control of a ship and the words “Owner of goods” shall mean the proprietor of or the agent entrusted with the management of the goods.

ARTICLE 51.—In the present Regulations, the word “Export” shall mean the exportation of good to a foreign country, the word “Import” shall mean the importation of goods from foreign country and the word “Goods” shall mean and include all articles whatsoever, except personal effects necessary for travelling and supplies for the use of ships.

ARTICLE 52.—In the present Regulations, the words “On entry” or “Arrival” shall mean the time when a ship drops anchor or takes the buoy and the words “On clearance” shall mean the time when a ship weighs anchor or leaves the buoy.

ARTICLE 53.—Any person who shall give information to the Custom House relative to any smuggling, shall receive the moiety of the value of the goods confiscated through such information.

ADDITIONAL PROVISION.

ARTICLE 54.—Any ships engaged in commerce between Japan and the island of Saghalien, belonging to the Russian Empire, shall as a temporary measure, be exempted from the payment of entry and clearance fees as well as from that of import and export duties on the goods carried by them. The formalities for ship's entry and clearance provided for by Arts. 31 and 32 shall, however, be applicable to such ships.

**THE SPECIAL PERMISSION FEE ACCORDING TO THE 9TH
AND 4TH ARTICLES OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATION.
(THE TREASURY DEPARTMENTAL ORDINANCE No. 22,
ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER 1891.)**

Special Permission fee for the loading and discharging of goods
on ordinary days,

from sun-set to sun-rise per 1 hour.....yen 1.50

On holidays,

from sun-rise to sun-set per 1 hour.....yen 1.00.

from sun-set to sun-rise „ „ „ „ 1.50.

Special permission fee for the extra opening of the Custom
House ordinary days,

from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.....yen 15.00.

„ „ „ „ 12 „ „ 45.00.

„ „ „ „ past „ „ „ 95.00.

„ 6 A.M. „ 10 A.M..... „ 20.00.

In case the Custom House is open from preceding day, it is
otherwise.

On holidays,

from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. yen 25.00.

„ „ „ „ 6 „ „ 40.00.

„ „ „ „ 12 „ „ 70.00.

„ „ „ „ past 12 „ „ 120.00.

„ „ „ „ 10 A.M. „ 20.00.

(The last fee with the following provisional clause were added
by the Department Ordinance of the Treasury No. 40, issued 1891).

In case the Custom House is open from preceding day it is
otherwise.

Special permission fee in the Custom House detached office for
the loading and discharging of goods on ordinary days,

from sun-set to sun-rise per 1 hour.....yen 0.75.

On holidays,

from sun-rise to sun-set per 1 hour.....yen 0.50.

„ sun-set to sun-rise „ „ „ „ 0.75.

For the extra opening on ordinary and holidays,

from sun-rise to sun-set per 1 hour yen 1.00.

„ sun-set „ sun-rise „ „ „ „ 1.50.

CUSTOM'S SHED REGULATIONS.

7TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

ARTICLE I.—The hours for the delivery of goods, wares, or merchandize, temporarily placed in the Custom's Shed shall be from sunrise to sunset, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

ARTICLE II.—All goods, wares, or merchandize except as herein, after provided in Art. IX. of these Regulations, may, for not longer time than twenty-four hours, be placed in the Custom's Shed in a place to be designated by the officer in charge thereof.

ARTICLE III.—Warehouses will be provided, to which, after the expiration of the twenty-four hour above mentioned, all goods, wares, or merchandize, except as hereinafter provided in Art. IX of these Regulations, may, with the consent of the officer in charge of the Custom's Sheds, be removed by the owners or consignees for a further period of the more than forty-eight hours, during which time goods so stored will be free of Warehouse charge, but at the risk of the owners or consignees.

ARTICLE IV.—All goods, wares, or merchandize not removed from the Sheds, as provided in Art. II, may, after the expiration of twenty-four hours, be removed by the Superintendent of Customs, at the risk and expenses of the owners or consignees, to the temporary warehouses mentioned in Art. III, where they will be allowed to remain for a further period of forty eight hours, at the expiration of which they may be treated as provided in Art. V of these Regulations.

ARTICLE V.—All goods, wares, or merchandize not taken delivery of from the godowns within the forty-eight hours mentioned in Art. III, may be sent by the Superintendent of Customs to the Bonded Warehouse, at the expense of the owner or consignee, and be there stored, subject to the Bonded Warehouse Regulations.

ARTICLE VI.—All goods, wares, or merchandize landed at the

Port of Yokohama and not claimed within seventy-two hours from time of landing, may be removed by the Superintendent of Customs to a warehouse to be styled "The Warehouse for Unclaimed Goods," and there stored at the risk and expense of the owner or consignee thereof, for a term of one year, at the expiration of which they may be disposed of, as provided by Art. XIV of the Bonded Warehouse Regulations of 1st March, 1869.

ARTICLE VII.—The Japanese Government will take reasonable care of all goods, wares, or merchandize that may be in their charge during seventy two hours after landing, but will not be responsible for the safe custody of any goods not stored in the Bonded Warehouse.

ARTICLE VIII.—When, owing to the inclemency of the weather, or for other good reason, to be shown to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Customs, it would be a hardship strictly to enforce the provisions of Art. III as to removal of goods from the Shed, the Superintendent of Customs may extend the time therein mentioned, so nevertheless, that no goods, wares, or merchandize shall, under any circumstances, remain in the charge of the Customs Authorities (unless stored in the Bonded Warehouse) for a longer period than seventy two hours.

ARTICLE IX.—The goods enumerated in Art. XVIII of the Bonded Warehouse Regulations of 1st March, 1869, will on no account be received into the Customs' Shed or temporary Warehouse, but must be taken delivery of immediately they are landed.

ARTICLE X.—In case of neglect by the owner or consignee to take immediately delivery of the goods referred to in Art. IX of those Regulations, the Superintendent of Customs, may have such goods removed to a place of safety, either on shore or afloat, and all expenses attending the removal and storage of such goods shall be paid by the consignee or owner, at such enhanced rate as the Superintendent of Customs may decide upon.

ARTICLE XI.—No goods, wares, or merchandize shall be plac'd in the thoroughfares of the Customs' promises, and no horse or vehicle shall be allowed to occupy the thoroughfares.

ARTICLE XII.—Smoking is strictly prohibited in the Customs' Sheds and Warehouses.

ARTICLE XIII.—Persons quarrelling or creating a disturbance in Customs' Premises may be forcibly removed, if necessary, and taken before their Consuls.

BONDED WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

REVISED, MARCH, 1st, 1869.

ARTICLE 1.—The manifest of the ship having been lodged at the Custom House, as provided in the Regulations of Trade, consignees of cargo wishing to store goods in the Bonded Warehouses of the Japanese Government, must deliver at the Custom House, an application for storage, called a Warehousing Entry, describing the marks, numbers, and contents of all packages for which storage is required in the form marked 'A' of the original Regulations.

ARTICLE 2.—If no valid objection exists, the Custom House Authorities will at once authorize to be provided in the Bonded Warehouses for the goods named in the Warehousing Entry and the goods can then be warehoused at the convenience of the consignee, but no goods can be received into the Bonded Warehouses unless a Warehousing Entry for the same shall have been passed by the Custom House Authorities.

ARTICLE 3.—On the completion of the delivery at the Bonded Warehouses of the Merchandise for which a Warehousing Entry has been passed, a receipt for such goods, called a Warrant, in the form marked 'B,' will be issued as soon as possible to the consignee or owner of the goods. This document will be sealed both by the Japanese Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouse, and by the Japanese Customs.

ARTICLE 4.—No delivery can take place without the production of this warrant and an order duly signed by the consignee or owner of the goods, and made out in the form marked 'C.' If the order be for the entire quantity, for which the warrant has been granted, the latter will be cancelled by the Japanese Customs. If for part only, such portion will be written off from the warrant and will be returned to the holder.

ARTICLE 5.—The duties and storage charges due upon the goods

must be paid before delivery can be authorized by the Custom House. Every application for delivery must be made to the Customs Authorities in the form marked 'D,' and on being passed by the Customs, the applicant must take immediate delivery of the goods therein named.

ARTICLE 6.—The warrants given for the goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouses may be made out in one, or as many documents as the owner of the goods may require. The warrants shall be printed, and will be issued by the Japanese Customs at a charge of one *ba* for each warrant.

ARTICLE 7.—Goods of a lower value than five hundred dollars will not be received into the Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE 8.—At the time of delivering the goods, a slip containing particulars of the storage charges due on each specific delivery will be made up at the office of the Bonded Warehouses and handed to the owner or consignee.

ARTICLE 9.—As soon as the goods are landed, they will be in the charge of the Japanese Customs Authorities, who will be responsible for their safe custody and due delivery, risks from fire and convulsions of the elements alone excepted.

ARTICLE 10.—Damaged goods must be stored without detriment to other goods, and on such conditions as the Customs Authorities may find it necessary to impose upon the owner.

ARTICLE 11.—All orders for delivery should bear the same signature as the Warehousing Entry, or that of an employe duly authorized to sign for the firm in whose service he is, in which case, written notice of the employe being so authorized may be required to be furnished by the firm to the Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouse.

ARTICLE 12.—On the occurrence of a change of ownership in the goods stored in the Bonded Warehouses, a formal declaration of the change must be endorsed on the warrant, which, when thus endorsed, must be exhibited to the Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouses, who will take note of the transfer.

ARTICLE 13.—In the event of the loss of a warrant or warrants, notice must be given to the Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouses, who will stop the delivery on such document, and after

the holder has made every endeavor, by public advertisement, or otherwise to obtain the warrant so lost a fresh document will be re-issued up on application made by the original owner to that effect he handing at the same time a written undertaking, holding the Customs Authorities harmless, should the original document be produced.

ARTICLE 14.—The Custom House Authorities may refuse to allow merchandise to remain in the Bonded Warehouses for a longer term than one year. If the goods should not be cleared within that period, or within such extension of it, as the Custom House Authorities may see fit to grant, the latter may authorize the public sale of the goods, on giving one month's notice to the holder of the warrant or warrants representing the said goods, or, in his absence, to his Consul, and also by notification of the same at the Custom House and Bonded Warehouses, or in any newspaper published on the spot. All duties and charges due upon the goods, together with the expenses of sale and notification of the balance, if any, will be reserved for the party or parties to whom the goods belong, subject to a reduction of one per cent per month, as a fee to the Customs for retaining charge of the same.

ARTICLE 15.—The Bonded Warehouses will be open daily during the usual hours of business at the Custom House, excepting on Sundays, and such public holidays and festivals as may be publicly announced. But any goods, for which a Warehousing entry has already been made, landed after business hours till sunset, will be stored in the Warehouses by the officer in charge.

ARTICLE 16.—The storage charges, until further notice, will be those of the annexed scale. The smallest charge will be for half a month, and any number of days under 15 will be charged as half a month.

ARTICLE 17.—Every facility will be given to owners of goods to inspect and obtain sample packages of the merchandise stored by them in the Bonded Warehouses, but no sample can be taken from the Bonded Warehouses without a written order from the owner or consignee, accompanied by the warrant if called for, requesting delivery of the same.

ARTICLE 18.—The undermentioned goods will not be received

into the Bonded Warehouses. All goods free of duty, Building materials, Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Chemicals, Tar, Pitch, Seeds, Oils, Liquid, Indigo, and such other articles as are of an explosive, inflammable, or otherwise dangerous character.

ARTICLE 19.—If the Japanese Authorities suppose that goods in cases or packages differ in their contents from the Warehousing Entry, they may at any time open and inspect the same, due notice having been given to the owner, so that he may be present at such inspection. And in the event of any error having been made either in the descriptions of goods or number of pieces, the owner must pass a fresh Warehouse Entry for the same on which a fee of 10 *taes* will be levied.

ARTICLE 20.—In the event of any article placed in the Bonded Warehouses becoming putrid or otherwise offensive, notice must be given by the Japanese Authorities to the owner, who must pay duty on the same, and take delivery of such forthwith, and if, within two days of such notice the same be not taken away, two foreign surveyers will be called in to survey the goods and the Custom House Authorities will deal with the goods as the surveyer recommend. The expense of such survey will be paid by the owner of such goods.

ARTICLE 21.—The Bonded Warehouse will be open for storage of Japanese merchandise brought from the other open ports of Japan, in foreign vessels only, for re-export in their original packages, in the same manner and on the same conditions as merchandise imported from foreign countries. No package, however, will be received unless in a sound and secure condition.

ARTICLE 22.—Persons transacting business at the Bonded Warehouses will be required to use the printed forms prescribed by the regulations. These forms can always be obtained at the office of Bonded Warehouses, and for which a small charge will be made.

ARTICLE 23.—These Regulations, together with the scale of storage fees, may be revised from time to time, as may be found necessary, by the Japanese Government, in communication and concert with the other contracting parties to June 25th, 1866.

Tariff of Storage Charges

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Group	Weight.	Per Month.	
		ds.	\$ c.
1	Alum, Gypsum, Betel-nut, Cutch, Pepper, Mangrove Bark, Tobacco, Putchuck, Cordage, Gambier... .. per picul	.50	.1608
2	Sugar in Bags, Cordage, Leather "	.15	.0182
3	Cotton—raw, screwed, and pressed "	1.00	.3215
	" —unscrewed "	1.50	.4823
4	Cloves, Gamboge, Glue, Gums, Indigo, Rhubarb, Vermillion, Cochineal "	.50	.1608
5	Elephant's Teeth, Sea Horse Teeth, Buffalo, Deer, Rhinoceros Horns, Rattans, Sapan Wood, Sandal Wood "	.75	.2412
METALS.			
	Copper, Brass Rods, Nail Rods, Yellow Metal, Muntz Metal, Sheathing, Sheet and Boiler Iron, Bar Iron, Wire Tin, Tin Plates, Steel, Zinc per picul	.12	.0386
6	Pig Iron, Kentledge, Lead (Stored outside the Warehouse) "	.10	.0322
MANUFACTURES.			
7	Shirtings (Grey, White,) White Spots &c., all unenumerated Manufactured Cottons of 40 yards per piece	.03	.0096

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

	do. Over 40 yards	.04	.0129
	do. Under 40 yards	.02	.0084
8	Fustians, Cotton Velvets, Satinets, Velveteens, Cotton Damasks	.07	.0225
9	Handkerchiefs, Singlets, Drawers per dozen	.02	.0084
10	Table Cloths per piece	.08	.0096
11	Taffachelass, Turkey Reds	.02	.0084
COTTON YARN.			
12	Cotton Yarn, per bale of 8 piculs per bale	1.50	.4828
WOOLLENS.			
13	Long Ells... .. per piece	.10	.0322
	Camlets	.10	.0322
14	Lastings and unenumerated Woollens	.10	.0322
	Broad Cloth, Ladies' Cloth, 55 in. broad	.20	.0648
	Broad Cloth, Ladies' Cloth under 55 in. broad	.15	.0482
	Spanish Stripes	.10	.0322
15	Blankets per bale 100 pairs per bale	2.00	.6181
16	Woollen Table Cloths, Rugs, Plaids per piece	.03	.0181
17	Woollen and Cotton mixtures	.10	.0322
	Woollen Yarn per picul	1.00	.8215
MEASUREMENT.			
18	Brass Buttons, Builder's Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Candles,		

Group	Weight.	Per Month.	
		lbs.	\$ c.
	Cotton Duck, Canvass, Cigars, Clothing, Matting, Furnitures, Guns (Rifles, Muskets), Military Equipments, Clocks, Watches, Musical Boxes, Articles de Paris (not being Jewellery), Looking Glasses, Paintings, and Engravings, Plated Ware, Cutlery... ..per cubic foot	.40	.1288
	Unenumerated, and all articles of an exceptionally bulky, heavy, or unwieldy nature, a charge will be made as the case requires.		
	Table Stores, Window Glass per cubic foot	.10	.0322
	PACKAGE.		
19	Wine and spirituous Liquors, Beer, per 1 doz. cases Quart ... per case	.25	.0801
	" " 2 " " " "	.85	.1125
	" " 8 " " " "	.45	.1447
	" " 4 " " " "	.50	.1608
	Porter and Beer in Pints, 6 to 8 doz. per case	.50	.1608
	Other Liquids, as Eau de Cologne, Essences, &c. per cubic foot	.35	.1126
	Wine per hhd. 50 gallons per cask	8.00	.9818
	Beer " " " " " " " " " "	8.00	.9646
20	Wine and Beer in kilderkins per kilder	2.00	.6481

MEASUREMENT.			
Gold, Silver, Jewelry, Watches on the declared value, per month, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent			
JAPANESE PRODUCTS.			
1	Silk, each bale of 80 catties per bale	1.50	.4823
	do. Floss per picul	.30	.0965
	do. Waste	.40	.1286
	do. Cocoons, pressed	1.00	.3215
2	Tea, Tobacco, Buculio... ..	.25	.0801
3	Wax, Vegetable	.20	.0643
	do. Bees	.20	.0643
	Sea-weed, cut and uncut	.20	.0643
4	Mushrooms, Ginseng, Gallnuts, Awabi	.50	.1608
5	Copper	.10	.0386
6	Silkworms' Eggs and other measurement goods in cases cubic foot	.10	.0322

STORAGE REGULATIONS.

4TH MONTH, 16TH YEAR OF MEIJI.

The Japanese Government has established at Horinouchi-mura, Kurakigōri, in Kanagawa Ken, Magazines for the Storage of Gun-Powder and other Explosives imported to Yokohama, and has framed the following regulations:

ARTICLE 1.—The Magazines will be opened daily from 9, a. m. to 4 p. m. except on Sundays and the following holidays:

1st Month	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 30th days.
2nd „	11th day.
4th „	3rd „
10th „	17th „
11th „	3rd and 23rd days.
12th „	29th, 30th and 31st days.

And the holidays appointed for the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes.

Note.—In case the Magazines should be closed on extraordinary days, *i. e.* on other than the above mentioned days, one week's notice will be given in one of the local newspapers. Should it be desired to have the Magazines opened on any of the above named holidays, 24 hours previous notice must be given to the Kenchō. When thus opened, the hours are to be the same as on ordinary days.

ARTICLE 2.—Persons desirous of storing Gun-powder or other explosive substances must make to the Kenchō an application in the annexed form, marked A, accompanied by a certificate showing that the goods have been entered at the Custom House and that the duty thereon has been paid.

Note.—The Custom House certificate will be returned to the owner after inspection.

ARTICLE 3.—An official of the Kenchō will examine the documents and compare the goods with the application, and will issue a certificate of deposit according to the annexed form B.

Note.—The goods can be receipted for in as many certificates as the applicant may desire.

ARTICLE 4.—Gun-powder and explosives are not to be stored in the same magazine with detonators, fuses &c.; the former are to be stored in No. 1 Magazine and the detonators in No. 2 Maga-

zine. Applicants must therefore give full particulars as to the nature of the goods to be stored to the Kenchō whence the necessary directions will be given.

ARTICLE 5.—No. goods will be received at, or allowed to be removed from, the Magazine on rainy or windy days.

ARTICLE 6.—No. goods will be received on storage that are not securely packed in cases, barrels &c., or of which the contents are exposed.

Note.—Cases and packages of every description must be distinctly marked and made up in such a manner as not to admit of deterioration.

ARTICLE 7.—The Storage charges must be paid to the Kenchō on withdrawal of all, or any portion of the goods, which cannot be removed until this has been done.

Note.—Owners of goods wishing to exhibit samples thereof, must first obtain the permission of the Kenchō.

ARTICLE 8.—On withdrawal of goods stored, an order must be given to the Kenchō in the form marked C, and the certificate of deposit produced, and then the goods must be removed without delay.

ARTICLE 9.—When explosives are to be conveyed from the Magazine, notice must be previously given to the Kenchō as to their destination, and the localities through which they will pass in transportation, according to Form D. Red flag must also be displayed from the boat or vehicle by which the goods are conveyed.

ARTICLE 10.—Should the owners of goods stored at the Magazine wish to transfer the ownership, without removal of the goods from the Magazines, to some other person, they can do so by making application to the Kenchō according to form E, which must be signed by both seller and purchaser, and the old certificate of deposit must be surrendered. A new certificate of deposit will then be issued in the name of the purchaser.

ARTICLE 11.—The term of storage shall not exceed one year. When the year has expired, should the owner wish to continue the storage, the charges must be paid up to date and new application made according to the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 12.—Should the goods not be withdrawn on expiration

of the year and the storage charges remain unpaid, the Kenchō will insert a notice in one of the local newspapers for the space of one month. On expiration of that period if the goods have not been withdrawn, the Kenchō may proceed to sell them at public auction; the amount due for storage and for expenses of sale and advertising will be deducted, and the balance, if any, will be retained at the Kenchō.

Should the owner eventually come to claim the goods and produce the certificate of deposit, the balance will be handed to him after deductions of a charge of one per cent therefrom.

ARTICLE 13.—When it is desired to have the magazines opened on holidays as provided in the note of Art. 1, application must be made to the Kenchō according to form F, and a fee of one silver yen is to be paid for each hour that the magazine is kept open.

Note.—Any part of an hour will be charged as one hour.

ARTICLE 14.—The storage charges are 4 sen in silver coin per month per cubic foot English measurement.

Note.—Although goods measuring less than one cubic foot may be received at the Magazines, the minimum charge will be 4 sen in silver. The smallest charge will be for half a month and any number of days under 15 will be charged as half a month.

ARTICLE 15.—The care of the goods stored in the Magazines is undertaken by the Japanese Government, which however, is not responsible for losses arising from the acts of God, fire, or convulsions of the element.

ARTICLE 16.—The forms for application for storage and delivery, are provided by the Kenchō free of charge, to applicants therefor.

STORAGE REGULATIONS.

REVISED ON THE 16TH DAY, 3RD MONTH OF 10TH YEAR, MEIJI.

The Japanese Government has established at Nakamura Warehouses intended for the Storage of Kerosine Oil and other substances imported to Yokohama, the inflammable nature of which, or their storage within the Settlement in large quantities renders them dangerous.

The Government has entrusted the direction of the Warehouses.

to an Official acting under the orders of the Kenrei of Kanagawa and whose duties are clearly defined in a series of instructions issued by the Kenrei and approved by the Treaty Consuls.

The Establishment will be subject to the following Regulations:

ARTICLE 1.—The Warehouses will be open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. during the months from October 1st to March 31st, and from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. during the months from April 1st to September 30th, except on Sundays and following holidays:

1st Month.....	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 30th days.
2nd „	11th day.
4th „	3rd „
9th „	17th „
11th „	3rd and 23rd days.
12th „	29th, 30th and 31st days.

Should it be desired to have the Warehouses opened on any of the above named holidays, twenty four hours notice must be given.

In case the Warehouses should be closed on extraordinary days, *i. e.* on other than the above-mentioned days, one week notice will be given in the Yokohama Newspapers.

ARTICLE 2.—Persons desirous of storing Kerosine Oil or other Merchandise of an inflammable nature must make to the Director of the Warehouses an application in the annexed form marked *A* accompanied by a Certificate showing that the goods have been entered at the Custom House and that the duty thereon has been paid.

ARTICLE 3.—The Director of the Warehouse will examine the documents and inspect the goods in order to verify the exactness of the declaration contained in the storage application and will issue a certificate of deposit according to the annexed form *B*.

The Custom House receipts will be returned to the owner.

Should the Director of the Warehouses discover any discrepancy between the weights and dimensions of the goods presented for storage and those specified in the application he will give notice to the owner. If actual discrepancies should be proved the owner shall be obliged to correct his application and any expense occasioned thereby will be defrayed by him.

Note.—Persons storing goods can have the amount stored receipted for in as many certificates as they please.

ARTICLE 4.—Kerosine Oil will not be received at, and will not be allowed to be withdrawn from the Warehouses in less quantities than 50 Gallons. Other inflammable substances are not subject to this limit.

ARTICLE 5.—Gunpowder and other explosive substances will not be received at the Warehouses.

ARTICLE 6.—An open shed is erected on the compound in order to provide facilities for soldering, refilling and general repairs to cases prior to storage.

ARTICLE 7.—Cases and packages of every description must be distinctly marked and made up in such a manner as not to admit of deterioration.

ARTICLE 8.—Should the owner of goods stored at the Warehouses wish to transfer the ownership without removal from the Warehouses to some other person, he can do so by endorsing the transfer on the back of the certificate of deposit which must be brought to the Warehouses for countersignatures after verification by the Director. When the transfer is in favour of several parties a transfer document must be made out according to form *D*, and the original certificates of deposit must be returned. As many certificates will be issued as there are transferees.

ARTICLE 9.—The storage charges must be paid on withdrawal of all or any portion of the goods which cannot be taken away until this rule has been complied with.

ARTICLE 10.—Should the owner wish to withdraw a sample case he must bring his certificate of Deposit and the Director of the Warehouses will inscribe on it the quantity withdrawn. Facilities will also be afforded for sampling at the Warehouses.

ARTICLE 11.—On withdrawal of the goods deposited an order must be given in the form *C*, and the goods must be removed without delay.

ARTICLE 12.—On withdrawal of the whole amount of goods stored, the certificate of deposit must be returned.

ARTICLE 13.—The forms of application for storage &c. are printed in Japanese and English, and are provided by the Government free of charge.

ARTICLE 14.—The term of storage shall not exceed one year.

When the year has expired, and should the owner wish to continue the storage, the charges must be paid up and a new application made according to the General Regulations. ?

Should the goods not be withdrawn on expiration of the year and the storage charges remain unpaid, the Government will insert a notice in the paper for the space of one month.

On expiration of that period and the goods not having been withdrawn, the Government may proceed to sell them at Public Auction. From the proceeds, the amount due for storage and for expenses of sale and advertising will be deducted and the balance will be retained by the Government.

Should the owner eventually come to claim the property and produce the certificate of deposit the balance will be handed to him less a charge of one per cent.

ARTICLE 15.—The storage charges are as follows:—

For Kerosine Oil, ordinary cases of ten gallons per month per case.....7 sen.

For other inflammable substances, per English cubic foot per month.....0½ sen.

Note.—The smallest charge will be for half a month, and any number of days under fifteen will be charged as half a month.

Should a longer experience show it to be desirable, these charges may be modified by the Local Authorities in conjunction with the Consuls of the Treaty Powers.

ARTICLE 16.—The care of the good stored at the warehouses is confided to the Japanese Government who are not responsible for losses occasioned by leakage, fire, or convulsions of the elements.

ARTICLE 17.—Goods belonging to Japanese will be subjected to these same rules, but will be stored in a separate building.

AMENDED ORGANIZATION OF CUSTOM HOUSES.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 142. DATED JULY 24TH, 1890).

ARTICLE 1.—Custom Houses shall be under the superintendence of the Minister of State for Finance, and shall deal with business connected with customs.

ARTICLE 2.—The following officials shall be attached to the various Custom Houses of the empire:—

Superintendents	4 <i>Sōnin</i> rank.
Vice-Superintendents	2 <i>Sōnin</i> rank.
Chief Appraisers (<i>Kwantai-kan</i>)	5 <i>Sōnin</i> rank.
Probationers for the office of Chief Appraiser (<i>Kwantai-kan shūho</i>)	5
<i>Zoku</i>	207
Appraisers (<i>Kwantai-ri</i>)	21 <i>Hannin</i> rank.
Inspectors (<i>Kwan-ri</i>)	24 <i>Hannin</i> rank.
Assistant-Inspectors	264 <i>Hannin</i> rank.

The office of the Superintendent of Osaka Custom House shall be held by the Superintendent or by the Vice-Superintendent of Kobe Custom House. That of Niigata Custom House by the Chief Collector of Niigata Prefecture.

ARTICLE 3.—Superintendents of Custom Houses shall be under the guidance and control of the Minister of State for Finance, and shall have control of affairs relating the respective Custom House.

ARTICLE 4.—Vice-Superintendents of Custom Houses shall be officials of rank below that of the Superintendents whom they are to assist, shall be attached one each to the Custom Houses of Yokohama and Kobe, and shall render assistance to the Superintendents of such offices, and discharge the latter's duties should they be prevented by some cause from doing so.

ARTICLE 5.—Chief Appraisers shall be guided and controlled by the Superintendents, and shall discharge duties relating to the examination and appraising of goods.

Chief Appraisers may in addition discharge the duties of heads of offices (*kwachō*).

ARTICLE 6.—*Zoku* shall be under the control of their respective superiors, and shall discharge duties pertaining to records, accounts, and book-keeping.

ARTICLE 7.—Appraisers shall be under the orders of their respective superiors, and shall be engaged in the examination and appraising of goods.

ARTICLE 8.—Inspectors shall be under the control of their respective superiors, and shall deal with affairs connected with the

prevention of smuggling and the non-payment of taxes (*datsuzai*) having control over assistant-inspectors.

ARTICLE 9.—Assistant-Inspectors shall assist inspectors in their duties.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 257, DATED OCTOBER 21ST, 1890).

ARTICLE 1.—The Organization of Diplomatic Officials shall be decided as follows:—

Minister Plenipotentiary, *chokunin* rank.

Minister Resident (*Benri-Kōshi*) 2nd class *chokunin* rank or 1st class *sōnin* rank.

Charge d'Affaires (*Dairi-Kōshi*), 1st or 2nd class *sōnin* rank.

Councillors of Legation, 1st or 2nd class *sōnin* rank.

Secretaries of Legation, 2nd or 3rd or 4th or fifth class *sōnin* rank.

Attache (*kōsaiikan shiho*), 5th or 6th *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 2.—Officials of *shinin* rank may be appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary as an additional office.

ARTICLE 3.—Consuls may also be employed as diplomatic officials (*gaikō jimukwan*) in places where Ministers are not stationed.

Diplomatic officials shall be of *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 4.—The Organization of Consular Officials shall be as follows:

Consul-General, 1st or 2nd class *sōnin* rank.

Consul, 2nd, 3rd or 5th class *sōnin* rank.

Vice-Consul, 5th or 6th class *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 5.—Commissioners of Trade (*Bōyeki jimukwan*) may be appointed to places where Consuls are not stationed.

Commissioners of Trade shall be under 2nd *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 6.—Honorary Consuls or acting Consuls may be appointed in places where Consuls or Commissioners of Trade are not stationed.

ARTICLE 7.—Clerks shall be attached to legations and consulates.

Clerks (*shokisei*) shall be of *hannin* rank.

ARTICLE 8.—The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs may attach other assistants to legations or consulates should he consider the same necessary.

ARTICLE 9.—The number of diplomatic and consular officials not in actual office shall be 15. Should the Minister for Foreign Affairs consider it necessary, he may increase 5 more, no salary to be paid. The tenure of office of the said officials shall be full three years, after that they shall be relieved from the office.

THE FIXED NUMBER OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS AND CLERKS.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 283. DATED DECEMBER, 1890.)

The fixed number of Diplomatic and Consular Officials and Clerks shall be decided as follows:—

Minister Plenipotentiary and Minister Resident shall be 10 altogether.

Councillors and Secretaries of Legation and Attache shall be 36 altogether.

Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul and commissioners of Trade shall be 27 altogether.

Clerks of Legation and Consulates shall be 72 altogether.

Diplomatic and Consular Officials not in actual office are not included in the fixed number.

CONSULAR REGULATIONS OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 80. DATED MAY, 1890.)

ARTICLE 1.—Consuls shall protect and promote the interests of the Empire of Japan, especially in matters affecting trade, intercourse, and navigation; they shall see that the treaties between Japan and the countries in which they reside are duly carried out; and they shall give such advice or protection as they may deem proper, if requested by Japanese subjects or subjects of the Powers in amity with Japan.

In the conduct of their business, Consuls shall in all cases conform to the laws and Regulations of Japan. No Consul shall, however, act contrary to the laws and customs of the country in which he resides, except in the case of Consuls residing in countries where special treaty stipulations of usages exist.

ARTICLE 2.—A Consul shall provide a Register of Japanese

subjects in the country where he resides and shall enter therein the residence, marriage, birth, and death reported to him. Certificates concerning these matters shall be issued, if requested.

ARTICLE 3.—A Consul shall, in the event of the death of Japanese subjects in the country where he resides, taken measures for the protection of the property of the deceased, which may be exposed to loss or injury owing to the absence of the successor or any other cause.

ARTICLE 4.—A Consul shall grant temporary relief of Japanese subjects who may be found destitute in the country where he resides, or shall send them back to Japan.

ARTICLE 5.—A Consul shall give his aid and assistance, if it should be necessary, to any vessel or crew belonging to the Navy of Japan.

ARTICLE 6.—If any seaman should desert from a vessel belonging to the Navy of Japan, a Consul shall, at the instance of the Captain, request the Authorities of the country where he resides to arrest the deserter.

ARTICLE 7.—A Consul shall afford the necessary assistance to Japanese vessels wrecked or otherwise in distress and shall supervise the assistance which may be rendered by the Authorities of the country where he resides.

A Consul shall attest marine protests and extended protests.

ARTICLE 8.—A Consul shall exercise supervision in respect to the national flag of Japanese vessels.

A Consul shall issue certificates sanctioning the hoisting of the national flag.

ARTICLE 9.—A Consul shall authenticate agreements for engaging or discharging seamen of Japanese vessels in the country where he resides.

ARTICLE 10.—A Consul shall authenticate the sale or hypothecation of Japanese vessels.

ARTICLE 11.—A Consul may require the masters of Japanese vessels visiting the ports of the country where he resides to report their arrival and departure.

A Consul shall keep in his custody ship's papers, if the regula-

tion or usage of the port of arrival requires such papers to be deposited with him.

ARTICLE 12.—A Consul may issue passports to Japanese subjects and may also verify passports in their possession.

A Consul may, if requested, verify passports of foreigners intending to visit Japan.

ARTICLE 13.—A Consul may issue a bill of health, at the request of the master, to a Japanese vessel or to a foreign vessel bound for Japan.

ARTICLE 14.—A Consul may attest signatures and seals in documents issued by the Authorities of the country where he resides.

ARTICLE 15.—If any seaman should desert from a Japanese vessel in the country where a Consul resides, the latter may, at the request of the master, communicate with Authorities of the country in order to compel the deserter to return to the vessel.

ARTICLE 16.—Should the command or navigation of a Japanese vessel be obstructed owing to the illness or death of the master or any other cause, a Consul may temporarily appoint a master at the request of the parties interested in the vessel.

ARTICLE 17.—A Consul who resides in a country where Consular Jurisdiction exists either by treaty or usage shall exercise judicial powers.

ARTICLE 18.—A Consul may intervene, if requested by parties concerned, to bring about an amicable settlement of a dispute concerning civil right, which may arise between a Japanese subject and a foreigner or between Japanese subjects themselves.

ARTICLE 19.—A Consul may exercise control over Japanese subjects and vessels so far as such control is not in conflict with the laws, regulations, and customs of the country where he resides.

ARTICLE 20.—A Consul may request the assistance of a Japanese man-of-war, if such assistance is necessary to the exercise of his duties.

ARTICLE 21.—A Consul shall collect fees and charges in accordance with the Tariff of Consular Fees and Charges for Attendance prescribed in these Regulations. In matters, however, specially provided by laws or regulations, such special provisions shall be observed.

ARTICLE 22.—The fees of the 1st and 2nd items of the Tariff may be remitted if the party concerned has no ability to pay them.

The fee of the 3rd item of the Tariff shall be remitted if the value of the property is less than 50 yen.

ARTICLE 23.—If the person who has requested the attention of a Consul should withdraw his application, half the prescribed fee shall be charged.

ARTICLE 24.—If a certificate is given in a foreign language, 50 per cent of the prescribed fee shall be collected in addition thereto.

Should translation be necessary, the actual expense thereof shall also be charged.

ARTICLE 25.—If the laws, regulations, or customs of any locality should require the attestation or attention of a Consul in matters not specified in the Tariff, fees not exceeding 5 yen shall be charged in accordance with the usual practice of such locality.

ARTICLE 26.—If a Consul should, on application by a Japanese subject, transact any business requiring his attendance outside of the place where the Consulate is situated, the charges for such attendance shall be paid by the applicant in addition to the prescribed fees.

ARTICLE 27.—In the exercise of Consular Jurisdiction, the Regulations relating to Stamp Duties on Legal Documents shall be applied.

ARTICLE 28.—A Consul shall transmit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs reports on matters within the scope of his duties.

ARTICLE 29.—Correspondence between Consuls and the Government Offices of Japan shall be forwarded unsealed through the Department of Foreign Affairs. Should, however, a direct communication be made in case of urgent necessity, a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by the next mail.

ARTICLE 30.—In these Regulations, the term "Consuls" includes Consuls Generals, Consuls, and officers acting for them and also Vice-Consuls furnished with Commissions and officers acting for them.

TARIFF OF CONSULAR FEES AND CHARGES FOR ATTENDANCE.

1. Registry, of residence, marriage, birth, or death ... 20 sen.
2. Certificate of the above 50 sen.
3. Inventory, custody sealing, or public sale of the estates of deceased :
If the value does not exceed 500 yen 1 per cent.
 (the minimum being 2 yen).
If the value exceeds 500 yen... .. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 (the maximum being 20 yen).
4. Passport 2 yen.
5. Visa on the above 1 yen.
6. Marine protest 1 yen.
7. Extended protest 5 yen.
8. Copy of the above 1 yen.
9. Report of the arrival or departure of a ship and custody of the ship's papers :
For vessels of not less than 15 tons and less than 50 tons registered (not less than 150 koku and less than 500 koku) 30 sen.
For vessels of not less than 50 tons and less than registered (not less than 500 koku and less than 100 koku) ... 50 sen.
For vessels of not less than 100 tons and less than 200 tons registered (1,000 koku or upwards)... .. 1 yen.
For vessels of not less than 200 tons and less than 500 tons registered 3 yen.
For vessels of 500 tons registered or upwards 5 yen.
No fees shall be charged on fishing vessels
10. Authentication of sale or hypothecation of a vessel :
For a vessel, the registered tonnage of which does not exceed 15 tons (or 150 koku) 50 sen.
For a vessel, the registered tonnage of which is more than 15 tons (or 150 koku) and does not exceed 100 tons (or 1,000 koku) 1 yen.
For a vessels, the registered tonnage of which exceeds 100 tons (or 1,000 koku) 4 yen.

11. Sanction for the hoisting of the national flag :
Fees to be charged at the same rates as prescribed in clause 10.
12. Services in securing the return of a deserted seaman. 2 yen.
13. Authentication of agreement for the engagement or discharge of seamen ...1 per cent of the employe's monthly wages.
14. Bill of health 2 yen.
15. Charges for attendance outside of the place where the Consulate is situated :
For the first hour 1 yen.
For each subsequent hour or fraction of an hour ... 50 sen.
For each day (six hours being taken as one day) ... 5 yen.
The Consular fees and travelling expenses are received in foreign money.

LOCATION OF THE JAPANESE LEGATIONS, CONSULATES, AND HONORARY.

LEGATIONS.

Washington, United States (having jurisdiction over Mexico).
London, Great Britain.
Hague, Holland (having jurisdiction over Denmark).
St. Petersburg, Russia (having jurisdiction over Sweden and Norway).
Paris, France (having jurisdiction over Spain and Portugal).
Berlin Germany (having jurisdiction over Belgium).
Vienna, Austria (having jurisdiction over Switzerland).
Rome, Italy.
Pekin, China.
Seoul, Corea.

CONSULATES.

New York, United States.
San Francisco, United States.
London, Great Britain.
Vladivostock, Russia
Korsakoff ..
Lyons, France.
Shanghai, China (having jurisdiction over Chin-kiang and Ningpo)

Tien-tsin, China.
 Hankow, China (having jurisdiction over Kin-kiang).
 Chefoo, China.
 Fu-tchow, China (having jurisdiction over Amoy and Tan Shia.)
 Jenchuen, Corea.
 Seoul, Corea.
 Fusan, Corea.
 Yuensan, Corea.
 Honolulu, Hawaii.
 Hongkong, British Territory (having jurisdiction over Macao,
 Canton, Swantow and Weuchow).
 Manilla, Spanish Territory.
 Singapore, British Territory.
 Vancouver, " "
 Mexico, Mexican Republic.

HONORARY CONSULS.

Berlin, Germany.
 Hamburg, "
 Bremen, "
 Brussel, Belgium.
 Antwerp, "
 Milan, Italy.
 Naple, "
 Venice, "
 Messina, "
 Marseilles, France.
 Liverpool, Great Britain.
 Glasgow, " "
 Trieste, Austria.
 Newchwang, China.
 Melbourne, Australia. (having jurisdiction over Queensland, New
 South Wales, Victoria, Tasumania, and South Australia).
 Odessa, Russia.

THE
LIST
OF
PRINCIPAL
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS
IN
JAPAN.

TOKYO.

Firm Name.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
	Iwate Shoshichi.	No. 1, 1 chome Hakozaicho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.	
	Togyo Kabushiki Kwaisha.	No. 1, 3 chome Hamacho Ni- honbashi Tokyo.	Earthen ware.	
	Torii Sanemon.	No. 19, 4 chome Sendaicho Hon- jōku Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.	
	Kato Sukesaburo.	No. 103, Minami-shinboricho Kyobashi Tokyo.	"	
	Kato Ishimatsu.	No. 1, 3 chome Hamacho Ni- honbashi Tokyo.	"	
	Takahashi Tōye- mon.	No. 2, 1 chome Minami-shinbo- richo Kyobashi Tokyo.	"	
	Takizawa Masaki- chi.	No. 4, 1 chome Kakigaracho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	Earthen & Porce- lain ware.	
	Daisei Gōshi Kwai- sha.	No. 3, 1 chome Hakozaicho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"	
	Furuta Tetsusabu- ro.	No. 2, 2 chome Maromachi Ni- honbashi Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.	
	Nōei Gōmei Kwaisha.	No. 3, 1 chome Kakigaracho Ni- honbashi Tokyo.	Earthen & Porce- lain ware.	
	Shimada Sōbei.	No. 14, 2 chome Kakigaracho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"	
	Itō Heizaemon.	No. 12, Motomachi Honjōku Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.	
	Ōno Unachirō.	No. 1, Reiganjima Yokkaichi- machi Kyobashi Tokyo.	Earthen & Porce- lain ware.	

Kawamoto Hideo.	No. 6, 2 chome Ginza Kyobashiku Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.	
Katō Umetarō.	No. 3, 4 chome Kōmichō Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"	
Ukai Yoshitarō.	No. 6, Raiganjimacho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"	
Katō Tomojirō.	No. 2, Owaricho Shinchi Kyobashiku Tokyo.	Earthen & Porcelain ware.	
Koyanagi Kyuzō.	No. 2, 1 chome Ginza Kyobashiku Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.	
Nagata Tomojirō.	No. 2, 3 chome Hon-shirokanecho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Earthen & Porcelain ware.	
Miyauchi Matsugorō.	No. 5, 1 chome Aioicho Honjōku Tokyo.	"	
Iwai Matsunosuke.	No. 1, 2 chome Kakigaracho Nihonbashiku Tokyo	Earthen ware.	
Karumi Sōjirō.	No. 9, 2 chome Honshirokanecho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.	
Asazuma Masatake.	No. 3, 4 chome Kōmichō Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Porcelain and Earthen ware.	
Hyachiyon.	No. 14, Higashi motomachi Fukagawaku Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.	
Inoue Jihel.	No. 130, Hashibacho Asakusa Tokyo.	Earthen ware.	
Ishizato Gōzō.	No. 381, Yanagishima Kameidomura Minami Katsushika gōri Tokyo.	"	
Katō Tomotarō.	No. 8, 2 chome Shin-ogawamachi Ushigomeku Tokyo.	"	
Takamoto Koichi.	No. 38, Toyokawacho Takadamura Minami-Toshima gōri Tokyo.	Tokyo.	"

Hokushin-sha.	Enomoto Shigeyoshi.	Kamiyoshicho Asakusaku Tokyo.	Match.	Match.
" No. 2.	" "	5 chome Shin-sakaecho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"	"
" No. 3.	" "	2 chome Hamamatsucho Shibaku Tokyo.	"	"
Suzuki Factory.	Suzuki Motonori.	Futsuka-Itsuka-Ishi-mura Shinagawa Tokyo.	"	"
Meiji-sha.	Hayashi Zenjūrō.	Shirokane Shidamachi Shibaku Tokyo.	"	"
Shusan-sha.	Satō Tautomu.	Minowa-mura Toshima gōri Tokyo.	"	"
Seigyō-sha.	Tetsuka Shinjirō.	Kojimacho Asakusaku Tokyo.	"	"
	Kimoto Hyosuke.	3 chome Horiyecho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Handa Jihel.	Isecho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Morishima Seichi.	Shinsakanacho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Tanno Shigeki.	Nishigashicho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Handa Zempachi.	2 chome Kobunacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Tonoki Zenbei.	Isecho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Matsuda Kiemon.	No. 20, Isecho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Wax.	
	Fujita Kinnosuke.	No. 11, 4 chome Tōricho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"	
	Nakamura Shigehachi.	No. 7, 1 chome Kcamicho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Wax, Candles, Paper, Japanese Umbrella, Matches, Dyes, Paints etc.	Wax, Candles, Papers, Japanese Umbrella, Matches, Dyes, Paints etc.

Matsuzawa Mago-hachi. Shimada Shinsuke.	No. 21, 3 chome Honkokucho Ninonbashiku Tokyo. No. 6, 2 chome Koamicho Ni- honbashiku Tokyo.	Wax.	
		Wax, Candles, Paper, Provi- sions, Matches, Dyes, Paints etc.	Wax, Candles, Paper, Japa- nese Umbrella, Matches, Dyes and Paints etc.
Handa Zampachi.	No. 8, 2 chome Kobunacho Ni- honbashiku Tokyo.	"	"
Moritomo Tokubei.	No. 5, Nakamachi Koamicho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"	"
Kimoto Hyosuko.	No. 8, 3 chome Horiyecho Ni- honbashiku Tokyo.	Candles, Matches, Umbrella.	Candles, Matches, Umbrella.
Hamaguchi Kichi- yemon.	No. 2, 3 chome Koamicho Ni- honbashiku Tokyo.	Salt, Candles, Soy, Honey, Shuro Rope and Bark etc.	Salt, Candles, Soy, Honey, Shuro-Bark & Rope and etc.
Komaki Ginzaburō.	No. 1, 3 chome Koamicho Ni- honbashiku, Tokyo.	Candles, Matches, Dyes & Paints, Sea-weeds etc. etc.	Candles, Matches, Paints, Sea- weeds etc. etc.
Namiki Shimpachi.	No. 8, 2 chome Koamicho Ni- honbashiku Tokyo.	Candles, Umbrel- la & Sea-weeds.	Candles, Umbrel- la & Sea-weeds.
Yamada Ichishirō.	No. 8, 1 chome Honzaimokucho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Candles, Matches, Mats & Hamps.	Candles, Matches, Mats & Hemp.
Fujimoto Satarō (Branch store).	No. 1, Owaricho Shinchu Kyo- bashiku Tokyo.	Carpet (Sakai Dantu).	
Kato Toyoshichi.	No. 13, 4 chome Bakurocho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Ivory, Wood and Bamboo Curved Ware.	
Murata Kichigorō.	No. 13, 2 chome Yokoyamacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"	

Kagawa Yajiro.	No. 3, 2 chome Sakamotocho Shitayaku Tokyo.	Ivory, Wood and Bamboo Curved Ware.
Hotta Bunkichi.	No. 1, 2 chome Matsuido Hon- joku Tokyo.	"
Kobayashi Kojirō.	No. 21, Yumicho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"
Hojo Torakichi.	No. 2, 3 chome Kodemmacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
Yenjoji Taikā.	No. 14, 2 chome Hamamatsu- cho Shitaku Tokyo.	Ware, Lacquered and Tortoise- shell.
Suzuki Shozaburō.	No. 7, Minami Sagarakicho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"
Nemoto Fukutarō.	No. 6, Suwamachi Asakusaku Tokyo.	Gold, Silver, and Copper Ware, and Fine Arts.
Saito Hikoza.	No. 7, 2 chome Tokiwacho Fu- kagawaku Tokyo.	"
Suzuki Kichigorō.	No. 17, 2 chome Yokoyamacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
Sawada Ginjirō.	No. 8, 2 chome Yonezawacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
Haraguchi Tasuke.	No. 21, Tomoecho Nishinoku- bo Shibaku Tokyo.	"
Ishii Kyusai.	No. 22, Okecho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"
Suzuki Chokichi.	No. 1, 8 chome Irifunecho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"
Shibata Gensuke.	No. 18, Matsumotocho Shibaku Tokyo.	"

	Nakamura Kinotsuke.	No. 13, 2 chome Owaricho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	Gold Silver, and Copper Ware, and Fine Arts.
	Murata Kinbei.	No. 9, Kawase Kokucho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
	Hayashi Yeikichi.	No. 2, Teyokacho Mita Shibaku Tokyo.	"
	Namikawa Sosuko.	No. 8, Shinyemoncho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
	Kawara Tokuritsu.	No. 14, Higashimotocho Fukagawaku Tokyo.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware (Shippo).
	Hagiwara Kichibei.	No. 5, Tōrishinmachi Mita Shibaku Tokyo.	"
	Sato Torakiyo.	No. 6, Nishimisujicho Asakusaku Tokyo.	"
	Hayashi Jisuke.	No. 5, Kojimacho Asakusaku Tokyo.	Paper Manufactures.
	Tamai Shichiemon.	No. 16, 2 chome Yokoyamacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
	Shimizu Hikosaburo.	No. 19, 1 chome Yokoyamacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
Tokyo Moku- zai Kabi- shiki Kai- sha.	Nakamura Yaroku (Manager).	No. 2, 2 chome Ogibashicho Fukagawaku Tokyo.	Knit work.
Kujime Sho- ten.	Kujime Shozaburo (Owner).	No. 84, Wakuramachi Fukagawa Tokyo.	Bamboo.
Hasegawa Kinzaye- mon Branch Shop.	Hasegawa Kyoji (Owner).	No. 4, Yoshinagacho Fukagawaku Tokyo.	"

Matsumoto Chajirō.	No. 7, Suyacho Fukagawaku Tokyo.	Bamboo.
Ōta Tokusaburō.	No. 8, Toshinagacho Fukaga- waku Tokyo.	"
Komatsu Shoichi.	No. 8, Kibacho Fukagawaku Tokyo.	"
Machida Tokuno- suke.	No. 11, Kurofuncho Asakusa- Tokyo.	Silk & Floss-Silk.
Fujikake Yozaye- mon.	No. 2, Teriabnacho Nihonba- shiku Tokyo.	"
Tsuji Shinbei.	No. 4, " " "	"
Takayanagi Nao- bei.	No. 14, 2 " chome " Odonmachi Tokyo.	"
Manukami Jizabu- rō.	No. 8, " " "	"
Iwasaki Iwazō.	No. 8, Shinnorimonochō Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	"
Kishima Fukutarō.	No. 4, " " "	"
Tsuji Shirobei.	No. 8, 1 chome Yokoyamachi Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
Kishima Isuke.	No. 2, Minaminorimonochō Kandaku Tokyo.	"
Hirata Tsumejiro.	No. 2, Moto Iwaicho Kandaku Tokyo.	"
Tsuruoka Sukesa- burō.	No. 1, 10 chome Kojimachi Kojimachiku Tokyo.	"
Ōgawa Sahel.	No. 15, 2 chome Hongō Hon- gōku Tokyo.	"
Dōmyō Shinbei.	No. 25, Ikenohata Nakacho Shitayaku Tokyo.	"
Nishida Kakei.	No. 17, 2 chome Uyenomachi Shitayaku Tokyo.	"

Ozu Paper Store. Kashiwabara Paper Store. Nakai Branch Store.	Kubota Sazaburō.	No. 3, 1 chome Tori Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Umbrella.
	Minakawa Yoshizō.	No. 6, Tomizawacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
	Ishii Kōhei.	No. 5, Tori-Aburacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
	Yamada Kichiemon.	No. 8, Motocho Ryogoku Honjoku Tokyo.	"
	Yamamoto Kichitarō.	No. 16, 2 chome Yokoyamacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
	Hattori Genzaburō.	No. 4, 1 chome Horidomecho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Paper, European.
	Haibara Naōjirō.	No. 1, 1 chome Tori Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
		No. 11, 8 chome Tori Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
		No. 13, 1 chome Minami Tenmacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
		Jukken dana Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
	Sugii Ikusaburo.	Takogawacho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"
	Okada Raikichi.	No. 12, 8 chome Kukigaracho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
	Okamoto Yahō.	Matsuzakacho Honjoku Tokyo.	Paper, Japanese.
	Hattori Zenzaburo.	1 chome Horidomecho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
	Ozu Seizaemon (Branch Store).	No. 1, 1 chome Ōlenmachi Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
	Hayashi Kuhei.	No. 12, 2 chome Muromachi Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Lacquered Ware.

Kadzusaya- gumi & Co.	Kimura Heiyemon.	No. 11, 1 chome Honzaimoku- cho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Lacquered Ware.	
	Tsunoda Uhei.	Kyūhōjūmachi Midōmayemachi Minamiku Osaka (Branch Store).	"	Lacquered Ware No. 264 Torii Utsumi- mura Umikusaori Kil.
	Kobayashi Tōye- mon.	No. 18, 2 chome Tori Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	"	Lacquered Ware.
	Kashiwabara Mago- zaemon.	No. 18, 1 chome Tori Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	"	
	Ban Denbei.	No. 5, 1 chome Tori Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	Mats.	
	Shimidzu Ichiro- bei.	No. 1, 1 chome Horiecho Ni- honbashiku Tokyo.	"	
	Ikuno Tsunehachi.	No. 2, 3 chome Bakurocho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Lamp and other Glass Ware.	Lamp and other Glass Ware.
	Gots Seikichi.	No. 13, Moto ōsakacho Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	"	"
		No. 14, 3 chome Tachibanacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Takakuwa Zensaku	No. 1, Idzumicho Kandaku Tokyo.	"	"
	Nakajima Asajirō.	No. 16, Moto-iwaicho Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Yusaa Shichizao- mon.	No. 18, Tōi Aburacho Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	Copper and Iron Ware.	Copper and Iron Ware.
	Sugimura Heibei.	No. 8, "San'yoshicho" Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Ishihara Kumajirō.	No. 2, "San'yoshicho" Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Tsunekawa Tsune- kichi.	No. 19, Tōi Hitagochō Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Satō Shirobei.	No. 21, Tōi Aburacho Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	"	"

KYOTO.

Firm Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Kyoto Tōjiki Gōshi Kwaisha. Ikeda Gōmei Kwai-sha.	Hayashi Shinsuke.	No. 32, Umemiyamachi Sanjō Nishi Iru Shirakawa sugi Kyōto. Kobori Nishi Iru Shinbashi dōri Shimokyoku Kyōto. Furumondenkiridōri Nishi yo Iru Shimokyoku Kyōto.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware. Lacquered Ware and Fine Art. Lacquered Ware Copper Ware Curved, Porcelain Ware and Fine Art.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware. Lacquered Ware and Fine Art. Lacquered Ware, Copper Ware Curved, Porcelain Ware, and Fine Art.
	Hayashi Shinbei.	Furumondenkiridōri Nishi yo Iru Shimokyoku Kyōto.	"	"
	Nishimura Hikobei.	Ayakōji Teramachidōri Shimokyoku Kyōto.	"	"
	Mikami Jisaburō.	Yanagibaba Nishi yo Iru Takatsuji dōri Shimokyoku Kyōto.	"	"
	Mikami Kōzaburō.	Yanagibaba Nishi yo Iru Takatsuji dōri Shimokyoku Kyōto.	"	"
	Tanaka Yaichirō.	Tominokōji Shijō dōri Shimokyoku Kyōto.	"	"
	Higuchi Bunsuke.	Ōmiya Nishiki-ri Imadegawa Shimokyoku Kyōto.	Gold and Silver thread.	Gold and Silver thread.
	Nose Gihō.	Marutamachi Agaru Shimachidōri Shimokyoku Kyōto.	"	"
	Yamamoto Gensuke.	Yamanumachi Horikawa Kamikyoku Kyōto.	"	"

PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
 KYOTO.

Kishi Seijirō.	Kuromon Nishi Iru Shimotachi-uridōri Kamikyoku Kyoto.	Gold and Silver thread.	Gold and Silver thread.
Koyama Yonetarō.	Nishikiōji Agaru Tominokōji Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Cotton Piece Goods.
Ida Shinshichi.	Inatadomachi Karasumaru Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Silk Piece Goods & embroidered.	Silk Piece Goods & embroidered.
Misaki Seijirō.	Yanagibaba Higashi Iru Shijō Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Toys.	Toys.
Shimizu Katsuzō.	Shijō kodaru Tominokōji Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Nishida Soshirō.	No. 21, Shichijō Minami-iru Tōdōin Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Fans.	Fans.
Ishizumi Kisaburō.	No. 6, Ayakōji Yanagibabadōri Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Nakajima Isuko.	No. 26, Matsubaru Tominokōji Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Watanabe Genbei.	No. 17, Gojō Kita-iru Sakaimachi Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Tsukamoto Gisuke.	No. 15, Teramachi Higashi Nijōdōri Kamikyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Hirano Kyugorō.	No. 1, Gojō Kita-iru Tomino-kōjidōri Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Uyeda Kichinosuke.	Gojō Minamitru Sakaimachi Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Yoshikawa Mago-shirō.	No. 7, Osakamachi Karasumadōri Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Copper Ware.	Copper Ware.
Yoshida Yasubei.	No. 27, Gojō Agaru Tomino-kōji Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Iwatsubo Gohai.	No. 19, Honjōromachi Matsubaradōri Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Gold, Silver and Brass.	Gold, Silver and Brass.
Takada Kyushichi.	Kami Hidachimachi Ōmiyadōri Kamikyoku Kyoto.	Raw Silk & Silk Piece Goods.	Raw Silk & Silk Piece Goods.

Gōshi Kwai- sha Naoki Shōkwai.		No. 12, Fumotomachi Abura- koji Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods and others.	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods and others.
	Urabe-Tokujiro.	No. 10, Yamabushiyamachi Kamikyoku Kyoto.	Silk Handker- chief & other Silk Piece Goods.	Silk Handker- chief & other Silk Piece Goods.
	Kawase Kanbei.	No. 14, Matsubara Azaru Tera- machidōri Kamikyoku Kyoto.	Dantsū.	Dantsū.
	Nogawa Noboru.	No. 22, Mitabimachi Shijōdōri Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Gold, Silver and Copper Ware.	Gold, Silver and Copper Ware.
	Kumagai Naoyuki.	Shimokomachi Miyemachi Ka- mikyoku Kyoto.	Gum, or Incense.	Gum, or Incense.
	Tanaka Rishichi.	No. 6, Sakuragimachi Shimo- kyoku Kyoto.	Silk Manufac- ture.	Silk Manufac- ture.
	Tanaka Seishichi.	No. 11, Nishi Higashi Sakai- machi Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
	Kumagaya Ishibel.	Mitabimachi Teramachi Shijō, Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.
		Takamura Nishi-iru Sanjō Shi- mokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
	Kawashima Orimono Gōshi Kwaisha.	Umetsumura Kudzuno gōri Ya- mashiro.	Paper, European	Paper, European.
Takaya Miyasa- ki Gōmei Kwai- sha.	Isono Kōyemon.	2 chome Shirakawabashi Sanjō Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Earthen Ware,	Earthen Ware.
	Kinkozan Sobei.	No. 12, Shijō Teramachi Shi- mokyoku Kyoto.	Metals and Fine Art.	Metals and Fine Art.
	Shōbei Yetsuke.	Horiikemachi Shirakawabashi Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Shippo Ware.	Shippo Ware.
	Namikawa Yasu- yuki.	No. 45, 2 chome Ohashi Sanjō dōri Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"

Gomei Kwat- sha Murai Bro. & Co. Kyoto Orimono Kabushiki Kaisha. Nishijin Monno- ru Goshi Kwai- sha.	Inaba Shichiro.	No. 12, Nishi Imakōjimachi Sanjō Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Shippo Ware.	Shippo Ware.
	Ito Sukejirō.	6 chome Higashi Ōmachi Sanjō Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
	Mikami Izayemon.	No. 11, Higashi, 5 chome San- jō Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
	Ono Zenbei.	No. 22, Shichijō Kudaru Kara- sumaru Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods.	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods.
	Tanaka Heibei.	Sakainnachi Nishi-iru Sanjō Shi- mokyoku Kyoto.	Floss-silk.	Floss Silk.
	Takahashi Tokubei	Tōjōin Higashi-iru Sanjō Shi- mokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
	Sakata Chūbei.	Rokkaku kudaru Miyukimachi Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
	Inagaki Kitazō.	No. 13, Higashi 2 chome Hon- nachi Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Cigars & Cigaret- tes.	Cigars & Cigaret- tes.
	Nishimura Sōza- mon.	Kamikridōri Shinkarasumaru Kamikyoku Kyoto.	Silk Piece Goods.	Silk Piece Goods.
	Nishimura Jihel.	Muromachi Nishi-iru Sanjō dō- ri Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
	Nishimura Kichi- yemon.	" " "	"	"
	Hashinaka Gihel.	" " "	"	"
	Funakoshi Wasuko	Mitko kudaru Karasumaru dōri Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Silk Handker- chief.	Silk Handker- chief.
	Sawa Kahei.	Moto Saiganji kudaru Ōniya Kamikyoku Kyoto.	Silk Piece Goods.	Silk Piece Goods.
		Kawabata Yoshidamachi Shi- mokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
		Furu Minohemachi Kamikyoku Kyoto.	"	"

Nishijin Omeshi
Orinomo Oo-
shi Kwaisha.
Kobayashi Ori-
mono Domei
Kwaisha.

Sasaki Seishichi.

Imanishi Heibei.

Adachi Toraiichi.

Torii Yatarō.

Naitō Koshirō.

Fujimura Iwajirō.

Ibuki Hetsuke.

Honjō Busuke.

Ineda Uchichi.

Yamada Kuichirō.

Ikeda Arizō.

Okida Kasaburō.

Gord Kwa! Men-
neru Kabush-
ki Kwaisha.
Nishijin Seisho-
ku Kabushiki-
Kwaisha.

Higashi Jōzenjimachi Kami-
kyoku Kyoto.

Hanagurumamachi Kamikyoku
Kyoto.

Tōzaimachi Horikawa Kami-
kyoku Kyoto.

Furu Minobemachi Kamikyoku
Kyoto.

Tonjin Kitamachi Horikawa
Kamikyoku Kyoto.

Monyamachi Amiya Kamiky-
oku Kyoto.

Yakunimachi Nakatachiuri
Kamikyoku Kyoto.

Koteramachi Ikuma Kamiky-
oku Kyoto.

Nakabashi Tsumemachi Kami-
kyoku Kyoto.

Shiba Ōniyamachi Kamikyoku
Kyoto.

Isamachi Kamitachiuri Ōniya
Kamikyoku Kyoto.

Furumobemachi Kamikyoku
Kyoto.

Naka Ogawamachi Kamikyoku
Kyoto.

Ukidamachi Shimotachiuri Ka-
mikyoku Kyoto.

Tanakamachi Shimotachiuri
Kamikyoku Kyoto.

Konoedono Omotemachi Kami-
kyoku Kyoto.

Silk Piece Goods.

Silk Piece Goods.

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Cotton Piece
Goods.

Cotton Piece
Goods.

"

"

"

"

Silk Piece Goods.

Silk Piece Goods.

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

Cotton Piece
Goods.

Cotton Piece
Goods.

Cotton and Silk
Piece Goods.

Cotton and Silk
Piece Goods.

Kansai Bō- yeki Ka- bushiki Kwaisha.	No. 9, Miyukimachi Nishi-iru Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Sundries.
		Tea.
Hashimoto Yoma- tsu.	2 chome Gojō Agaru Shimokyo- ku Kyoto.	"
Fujikawa Seitarō.	Shinmachi Higashi-iru Shimo- kyoku Kyoto.	"
Nishiuchi Yatarō.	No. 29, Gojō kudarū Kenninji- machi Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"
Watanabe Rihei.	No. 15, Nijō Noboru Tera- machi Kamikyoku Kyoto.	"
Akiyama Kakujiro.	Shinmachi Higashi-iru Sanjō Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"
Yamakawa Shin- nosuke.	Demidzu Agaru Nishi horika- wa Kamikyoku Kyoto.	Cotton Piece Goods.
Matsumura Jinye- mon.	Muromachi Higashi-iru Shimo- kyoku Kyoto.	Paper.
Nakai Saburobei.	Tōdōin Nishiiru Sanjō Shimo- kyoku Kyoto.	Silk Piece Goods.
Shimomura Chū- bei.	No. 25, Shijō Agaru Karasuma- ru Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Raw Silk.
Ōmori Jirobei.	Tōdōin Higashi Gojō Shimo- kyoku Kyoto.	"
Yamada Mosuke.	Imadegawa Agaru Omiya Shi- mokyoku Kyoto.	"
Ōhashi Sosuke.	Imadegawa Kudarū Shimokyo- ku Kyoto.	"
Shiomi Seiyemon.	Imadegawa Nishi-iru Shimo- kyoku Kyoto.	"
Kojima Denbei.	Imadegawa Agaru Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"

Kyoto Ori- mono Ka- bushiki Kwaisha. Kyoto Tōki Kabushiki Kwaisha. Kyoto Seishi Gōshi Kwaisha.	Nakai Zenzayemon	Takakura Nishi-iru Miikedōri Kyoto.	Raw Silk	
	Tanaka Hyoshichi.	Sanjō Agaru Karasumaru dōri Kyoto.	"	
	Tomura Uhei.	Sanjō Agaru Sakaimachidōri Kyoto.	"	
	Tsuda Tōjirō.	Tōdōin Higashi-iru Takoyaku- shi Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	
	Arakawa Sōsuke.	Karasumaru Nishiiiru Rokkaku Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	
	Nishimura Kaishi- ro.	Anekōji Agaru Muromachidōri Kamikyoku Kyoto. Yoshidamachi Miyukibashi Hi- gashidzume Kyoto.	"	Silk Manufacture
		Fuku Ine Fukakusamaru Kii- gōri Kyoto.	"	Earthen Ware.
		Yoshidamachi Kamichiku Kyoto.	"	Raw Silk.

OSAKA.

Firm Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
	Matsu-ura Zenye- mon.	No. 118, 2 chome Uchihirano- machi Higashiku Osaka.	Silk Handker- chief.	Silk Handker- chief.

Nichi-I Bō- yeki Gō- shi Kwai- sha.		Okawamachi Higashiku Osaka.	Match.
Chokuyu Bō- yeki Gō- shi Kwai- sha.		No. 84, 5 chome Yokobori Hi- gashiku Osaka.	"
Osaka Kan- yen Kabu- shiki Kwaisha.		No. 107, Shimo-Fukushima mura Nishinarigun Osaka.	Carpets.
	Mori Kyubel.	No. 1, Higashinocho Unagidani Minamiku Osaka.	"
	Fukuda Rokubel.	No. 54, 4 chome Tōbutsumachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Kujime Sadasuke.	Nakanomachi Unagidani Mina- miku Osaka.	"
Tan-Tō Ka- bushiki Kwaisha.		No. 364, 1 chome Awaza Shi- modori Nishiku Osaka.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware.
	Yokoyama Masa- shichi.	No. 2, 1 chome Shinmachidōri Osaka.	"
	Kato Hokokichi.	1 chome Utsubo Minamidōri Osaka.	"
	Morii Tatsu.	1 chome Utsubo Nakadōri Ni- shiku Osaka.	"
	Hayashi Hyosuke.	1 chome Kyomachi Horishimo- dōri Nishiku Osaka.	"
	Matsumoto Yekizō.	1 chome Awaza Nakadōri Nishi- ku Osaka.	"
	Asai Takegorō.	1 chome Tachiuribori Minami- dōri Nishiku Osaka.	"

Japan-China Trading Co. L'd. (Nishin Boyei Kabu- shiki Kwaishu).	Sadakuni Motojirō.	1 chome Shinmachi Minamidori Nishiku Osaka. No. 8, 2 chome Suyeyoshibashi- dōri Minamiku Osaka.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware. Cotton Piece Goods.
		Okawamachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
		No 28, 3 chome Tōbutsucho Higashiku Osaka.	"
		No. 58, 5 chome Tosaboridōri Nishiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods Shirtings
Japan-India Trading Co. (Nishi Bo- yei Goshi Kwaishu).	Akima Shinzaburō.	1 chome Imabashi Higashiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods.
	Inenishi Yosuke.	2 chome Minami Honmachi Hi- gashiku Osaka.	"
	Agei Narazō.	2 chome Minami Horiyedōri Nishiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods (Tenugui)
	Yamada Akitarō.	3 chome Honmachi Higashiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods.
Japan-Corea Trading Co. (Nikka Bo- yei Shosha).	Higuchi Moriyuki.	4 chome Nishinagabori Kita- dōri Nishiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods (Tenugui)
	Nishizawa Kane.	3 chome Honmachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Nedzu Kiyoshi.	2 chome Honmachi Higashiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods.
		Okawamachi Higashiku Osaka.	Lacquered Ware.
Japan-India Trading Co. (Nishi Bo- yei Goshi Kwaishu).	Kato Buzayemon.	No. 90, 2 chome Yedobori Mi- namidōri Nishiku Osaka.	"

Toyo Goshi Kwaisha (Oriental Co.) Nichi-I Boyeki Goshi Kwaisha (Japan-India Trading Co.) Chokuyu Boyeki Goshi Kwaisha.	Tanaka Sōbei.	No. 85, 2 chome Kitakyūtaromachi Higashiku Osaka.	Lacquered Ware.
	Itsutani Tsunejirō.	No. 41, 4 chome Minami Kyuhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Nagahashi Tasuke.	No. 6, 1 chome Tachiribori Kitadōri Nishiku Osaka.	"
		No. 16, 1 chome Bingochō Higashiku Osaka.	Umbrella.
		Okawamachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
		No. 34, 5 chome Yokobori Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Inouye Asa.	No. 11, 3 chome Junkemachi Minamiku Osaka.	"
	Rokushima Hatsusaburō.	3 chome Honmachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Tsuwa Gihei.	4 chome Kawaramachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Takada Chūzō.	2 chome Minami Kyuhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Soho Zenshin.	4 chome Minami Kyuhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Kitamura Yoshizō.	1 chome Yodobori Minamidōri Nishiku Osaka.	"
	Inagaki Masashichi.	3 chome Minami Kyuhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.	Fan.
	Takamasu Yasuke.	4 chome Hakuromachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Kushiwabara Hiroshichi.	4 chome Kita Kyuhōjimachi Osaka.	"

	Kawakatsu Kihel.	3 chome Shiomachi Minamiku Osaka.	Fan.	
	Shinano Gōmei Kwaisha.	3 chome Kita Kyuhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.	Fan, Round.	
	Morioka Takejiro.	2 chome Nagaboribashisuji Minamiku Osaka.	"	
	Hayashi Jirokichi.	1 chome Minami Kyuhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.	"	
		Okawamachi Higashiku Osaka.	Silk Manufacture	
Japan-India Trading Co. (Nichi-I Boyei Goshi Kwaisha).	Matsu-ura Zenemon.	No. 18, 2 chome Uchi Hiranomachi Higashiku Osaka.	"	Silk Manufacture
	Hinoshita Ichimatsu.	No. 29, 5 chome Fushimicho Higashiku Osaka.	Carpets, Cotton.	
	Imai Naosuke.	No. 72, 4 chome Bingocho Higashiku Osaka.	"	
	Mitani Iwazō.	No. 23, 4 chome Honmachi Osaka.	"	Carpets, Cotton.
Osaka Kamf Kaishiki Kwaisha (Osaka Paper & Co. Ltd.)		3 chome Tosaboridōri Nishiku Osaka.	Paper, Japanese.	
	Kadoda Risuke.	No. 34, 3 chome Tōbutsumachi Higashiku Osaka.	"	
		3 chome Tōbutsumachi Higashiku Osaka.	"	
Naigai Busan Gōshi Kwaisha.	Okuda Tōhei.	2 chome Adzuchimachi Higashiku Osaka.	"	
	Ono Zenshichi.	3 chome Bingomachi Higashiku Osaka.	"	

Naigat Boye- ki Goshi Kwaisha. Japan-India Trading Co. (Nichi-I Boye- ki Goshi Kwa- isha). Chokuyu Boye- ki Goshi Kwa- isha.	Hayasaki Yahel.	No. 34 2 chome Awajicho Higashiku Osaka.	Paper, Japanese.
	Yoshida Rihei.	4 chome Doshumachi Higashiku Osaka.	Paper, European.
	Takeda Yoyemon.	No. 4, 2 chome Awajicho Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Yano Yasaburō.	2 chome Hiranomachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Takao Sadashichi.	4 chome Bingomachi Higashiku Osaka.	Copper & Bronze Ware.
	Shima Sahei.	1 chome Awasa Shimodori Nishiku Osaka.	"
		6 chome Tachiuribori Kitadōri Higashiku Osaka.	Glass Ware.
	Tsutsui Shinbei.	1 chome Yedobori Minamidōri Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Nonomura Tosuke.	4 chome Kita Kyuhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
		Okawamachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
		No. 34, 5 chome Yokobori Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Yamamoto Tominosuke.	No. 27, 2 chome Honmachi Higashiku Osaka.	Tea.
	Yamamoto Sagohel.	No. 84, 3 chome Suyeyoshibashidōri Minamiku Osaka.	"
	Tsuda Tosuke.	No. 51, Korabashidzumemachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
	Kuranishi Mitsuzo.	No. 172, 2 chome Kokucho Higashiku Osaka.	"

Osaka Bef- koku Ka- bushiki Kwaisha.		Higashinomachi Satsunabori Nishiku Osaka.	Rice.	
	Abe Hikotarō.	2 chome Dojima Hamadōri Ki- taku Osaka.	"	
	Fujimoto Seibei.	1 chome Yokobori Higashiku Osaka.	"	
	Fujimoto Zensuke.	No. 83, 2 chome Tosaboridōri Nishiku Osaka.	"	
	Ishida Uhei.	1 chome Dojima Nakamachi Kitaku Osaka.	"	
		No. 8, 2 chome Suyeyoshibashi dōri Minamiku Osaka.	Camphor and Camphor Oil.	
Japan - China Trading Co. Ltd. (Nishin Boeki Kabu- shiki Kwaisha).	Fukunaga Jirobei.	8 chome Naganoshima Kitaku Osaka.	"	Camphor and Camphor Oil.
	Fujisawa Yasaburō	No. 4, 1 chome Ajikawa Kami- dōri Kitaku Osaka.	"	
	Chikushi Sanjirō.	No. 87, 5 chome Korabashidōri Higashiku Osaka.	Wax, Vegetable.	Wax, Vegetable.
	Harada Inosuke.	No. 5, Minamiwatayamachi Mi- namiku Osaka.	Straw-platts.	
	Seyama Shozaburō.	4 chome Suyeyoshibashidōri Minamiku Osaka.	Bamboo.	
	Yamamoto Kōza- burō.	" " " "	"	
Osaka Kiu- yon Gōshū- Kwaisha.		Kiyoborimura Higashi Nari- gori Osaka.		
Osaka Bōsei Kabushiki Kwaisha.		No. 551, Sangen Yamura Nishi- nari gori Osaka.		

Uchiwa Set- zō Gōshi- Kwaisha.		Nakanochō Unagidani Minami- ku Osaka.		Fan.
	Takano Torakichi.	Sumiyabashimura Nishinarigō- ri Osaka.		Carpet, Cotton.
Osaka Abe Paper Factory.	Hoshino Sutematsu	"Kawagitamura" Nishinarigōri Osaka.		"Paper.
Shimogo Paper Factory.		2 chome Tamayemachi Kitaku Osaka.		"
Matsuzoye Silk Fac- tory.		Kuragaki Utagakimura Toyo- nogōri Osaka.		Silk, Raw and Cocoons.
	Iida Heizaburo.	1 chome Uchihonmachi Higa- shiku Osaka.		Wax, Vegetable.
	Fujita Ichitaro.	Nishi Shinkawarayamacui Mi- namiku Osaka.		"
	Tachino Yusuke.	Higashi Shinkawarayamacui Minamiku Osaka.		"
		Okawamachi Toyonakamura Toyorogōri Osaka.		Straw-Plaits.
Harada Straw- plaits Fac- tory.		No. 3,248 Tennojimura Higashi narigōri Osaka.	Match.	Match.
Osaka Seisui Kabushiki Kwaisha.		No. 5,333 Tennojimura Higashi narigōri Osaka.	"	"
Osaka Ri- sui Kabu- shiki Kwaisha.				

Imamiya
Match Ka-
bushiki
Kwaisha.
Osaka Match
Kabushiki
Kwaisha.
Nippon
Match Ga-
shi Kwai-
sha.

Inouye Teijiro.

Yamamoto Mago-
shichi.

Bitchu Heiichiro.

Shigematsu Buye-
mon.

Kimura Kobel.

Yamaguchi Risa-
buro.

Yamaguchi Mori-
jiro.

Imanishi Tomo-
shichi.

Nagai Sahei.

Fukuda Kichibel.

Abe Yasujiro.

No. 1, Imamiyamura Nishinari-
gōri Osaka.

No. 19, Kawaminamimura Ni-
shinarigōri Osaka.

No. 13, Bangai Kohamamura
Nishinarigōri Osaka.

No. 205, Hondasanbancho Ni-
shiku Osaka.

No. 669, Kujomura Nishinari-
gōri Osaka.

No. 1,015, Kitanomura Nishi-
narigōri Osaka.

No. 4,959, Nanbamura Nishi-
narigōri Osaka.

No. 431, Kami Fukushima-
ura Nishinarigōri Osaka.

No. 181, in No. 306, Kawasaki-
mura Nishinarigōri Osaka.

Bangai No. 80, Sagisumura
Nishinarigōri Osaka.

No. 55, Nodamura Nishinari-
gōri Osaka.

No. 2,891, Kamifukushimamu-
ra Nishinarigōri Osaka.

No. 6, Bangai Nakajimamura
Nishinarigōri Osaka.

No. 1,838, Bangai Kiyomura
Nishinarigōri Osaka.

Match.

Match.

			Matches.	Matches.
	Kajiwara Uhei.	No. 509, Hiyejijimamura Nishinarigōri Osaka.		
	Kano Sōtarō.	No. 581, Hiyejijimamura Nishinarigōri Osaka.	"	"
	Nishimura Kamenosuke.	No. 16, Bangai Tsurubashimura Higashinarigōri Osaka.	"	"
	Hashimoto Masutarō.	No. 272, Yenomotomura Nishinarigōri Osaka.	"	"
	Shinagawa Yefu.	No. 13, Bangai Nodamura Nishinarigōri Osaka.	"	"
	Tenjiu Izō.	Nishitamutsukuri Tamatsukurimura Nishinarigōri Osaka.	"	"
	Ono Kyubei.	Tenōjimura aza Kitaterada Nishinarigōri Osaka.	"	"
	Morita Yezō.	Yaomura aza Yamamoto Nishinarigōri Osaka.	"	"
Temma Orimono Kabushiki-Kwaisha. Kanakin Seishokushu Kabushiki Kwaisha. Osaka Meriyasu Mofu Kabushiki Kwaisha.		Kawasakimura Nishinarigori Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Cotton Piece Goods.
		Kawakitamura Nishinarigori Osaka.	"	"
		2 chome Adzuchimachi Higashiku Osaka.	"	"
		3 chome Kitahama Nishinari gōri Osaka.	"	"
	Yamada Isaburo.	4 chome Bingomachi Nishinari gōri Osaka.	"	"
	Tamura Yūgorō.	3 chome Minami honmachi Nishinarigōri Osaka.	"	"
	Nishioka Fusajirō.	1 chome Yedobori shimodōri Nishiku Osaka.	"	"
	Miyake shōjirō.	3 chome Minami honmachi Higashiku Osaka.	"	"
	Murakami Kyusaburō.			

Gōshi Yōsan Kwaishin. Seisho Gō- shi Kwai- sha.	Ogawa Tokujirō.	3 chome Kitakyutaromachi Higashiku Osaka. No. 106. 5 chome Awajicho Higashiku Osaka. Kawasakimura Nishinarigōri Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods. Umbrella.	Cotton Piece Goods. Umbrella.
	Araki Kichibei.	No. 109. 3 chome Kyomachi kamidōri Nishiku Osaka.	Glass Ware.	Glass Ware.
	Ariwara Fusakichi.	Sankyubashi suji Kasayamachi Minamiku Osaka.	Wood Ware.	Wood Ware.
	Yamada Mohel.	No. 168. 4 chome Minami Honmachi Higashiku Osaka.	"	"
	Shōyeisha.	Nitanomuro Nishinarigōri Osaka.	Bamboo Ware.	Bamboo Ware.
	Takamasu Magojiō.	No. 24. 4 chome minami Kyuhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.	"	"
			Paper Ware.	Paper Ware.

YOKOHAMA.

Firm Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Dōshin Kabushiki Kwaisha. Yokohama Kiito Gō- mei Kwai- sha.		3 chome Honcho Yokohama.	Raw Silk.	
		1 chome Sakaimachi Yokohama.	"	

Gömel Kwa- aba Mogi & Co.	No. 30, 2 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	Raw Silk.
Kara Zenzaburo.	No. 49, 3 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"
Ono Kokei.	No. 40, 1 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"
Shibusawa Sakuta- rō.	No. 51, 3 chome Honcho Yoko- hama.	"
Kimura Riyemon.	No. 97, 5 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"
Watanabe Bunshi- chi.	No. 38, 2 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"
Anzai Tokubei.	No. 16, 1 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	Raw Silk & Silk Manufacture.
Iijima Yūzō.	No. 1, 4 chome Honcho Yoko- hama.	Raw Silk.
Yamada Komaki- chi.	No. 62, 4 chome Honcho Yoko- hama.	"
Nishimura Junzō.	No. 28, 2 chome Minaminaka- dōri Yokohama.	Silk Manufacture
Saba Kichiyemon.	No. 1, 3 chome Minaminaka- dōri Yokohama.	"
Shigami Bunzaye- mon.	No. 51, 3 chome Minaminaka- dōri Yokohama.	"
Kamiyama Kichirō	No. 52, 3 chome Minaminaka- dōri Yokohama.	"
Uyeno Motokichi.	No. 41, 3 chome Honcho Yo- kohama.	"
Suzuki Toyosuke.	No. 19, 1 chome Bentendori Yokohama.	"
Bēno Hirokichi.	No. 72, 5 chome Sumiyoshicho Yokohama.	"

	Tsukui Heiyemon.	No. 51, 3 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	Silk Manufacture
	Matsuura Kichi- matsu.	No. 52, 3 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"
	Okano Rihei.	No. 29, 2 chome Honcho Yoko- hama.	Tea.
	Yoshinaga Nizō.	No. 13, 2 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"
	Ōtani Kabei.	No. 23, 3 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"
	Watanabe Sōjirō.	No. 28, 3 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"
	Katsumi Genshichi.	No. 14, 2 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"
	Kurokawa Masu- jirō.	No. 29, 2 chome Kitanakadori Yokohama.	"
Hori & Co.		No. 30, 2 chome Kitanakadori Yokohama.	"
	Morimoto Bunki- chi.	" " " "	"
		No. 25, 2 chome Honcho Yo- kohama.	"
Chujō Branch Shop.	Kawagita Kyuda- yu.	No. 58, 3 chome Minaminaka- dōri Yokohama.	"
	Misono Yajirō.	No. 43, 4 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"
	Hirose Kinoshichi.	No. 5, 1 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"
Nippon Ken Men Bosok Kiabu- shiki Kwai-sha.		No. 63, Nishitanimura Tsudzu- kigōri Kanagawaken.	Cotton, Silk.
		1 chome Sakaimachi Yokohama.	Cotton, Silk.

Nippon Seisha Kabushiki Kwaisha.	Wakao Ikuzō.	No. 2212, Togami Konumamura Takakuragōri Kanagawaken.		Tea.
		No. 68, 4 chome Honcho Yokohama.	Tea.	
	Shino Shōbei.	No. 28, 2 chome Honcho Yokohama.	Silk Handkerchief and other Silk Manufacture.	Silk Handkerchief and other Silk Manufacture.
	Shino Kenzō.	No. 19, 1 chome Honcho Yokohama.	"	"
	Suzuki Kenkichi.	No. 46, 3 chome Honcho Yokohama.	"	"
	Yamada Uhachi.	No. 73, 4 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"	"
	Koshimitsu Denbei.	No. 80, 2 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"	"
	Kotsuna Tadajiro.	No. 7, 1 chome Masagocho Yokohama.	"	"
	Shino Jūjirō.	No. 5, 1 chome Onoyecho Yokohama.	"	"
	Tokuye Asajirō.	No. 1, 1 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"	"
		1 chome Miyanagacho Yokohama.		Tea.
		No. 8, 1 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	Tea.	
	Ōtani Kahei.	No. 15, 2 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"	"
	Tanikawa Fukutarō.	No. 1, 1 chome Minaminakadōri Yokohama.	Paper Ware.	Paper Ware.
	Yonekura Heizō.	No. 19, 2 chome Tokiwacho Yokohama.	Straw Plaits.	Straw Plaits.

Takito Branch Store.	Morishita Chūhei.	No. 62, 4 chome Aoi-cho Yoko- hama.	Straw Plaits.	Straw Plaits.
	Suzuki Fusa.	No. 8, 1 chome Honcho Yoko- hama.	Metal Ware.	Metal Ware.
	Yamada Ineyasu.	No. 33, 2 chome Honcho Yoko- hama.	Shippo Ware.	Shippo Ware.
	Kōno Yoshitaro.	No. 8, 2 chome Honcho Yoko- hama.	"	"
	Miyata Chūshichi.	No. 8, 1 chome Bentendor, Yo- kohama.	Fans.	Fans.
	Yukitake Nizo.	No. 42, 2 chome Hinodecho Yokohama.	Earthen Ware.	Earthen Ware.
	Tashiro Ichiroji.	No. 40, 2 chome Bentendori Yokohama.	"	"
		No. 4, 1 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"	"
	Tahara Sakaye.	No. 83, 1 chome Hinodemachi Yokohama.	Lacquered Ware.	Lacquered Ware.
		No. 93, 2 chome Furocho Yo- kohama.	"	"
Masunaga & Co.	Fukui Tamijirō.	No. 31, 2 chome Honcho Yoko- hama.	"	"
	Kosaka Manjirō.	No. 25, 2 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	Paper Ware.	Paper Ware.
Nippon Kami Yushuten Go- shi Kaisha.		No. 25, 1 chome Aoi-cho Yoko- hama.	Paper.	Paper.

KOBE.

Commercial Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
	Umawatari Toshio.	No. 34, 4 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware.	
	Yamamoto Naosaburō.	No. 200, 2 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"	
	Nose Jirokichi.	No. 4, 1 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"	
	Yanagawa Manbei.	No. 186, 2 chome Motomachi Kobe.	Metal Ware.	
	Hamada Tokusaburo.	No. 49, 4 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"	
	Imai Tazayemon.	No. 3, 5 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Mats for floor.	
	Ohashi Shotaro.	No. 768, San-no-miya-machi Kobe.	"	
	Kanematsu Fusajirō.	No. 2, 3 chome Kaigandori Kobe.	"	
	Yamamoto Kameitarō.	No. 23, 4 chome Kaigandori Kobe.	Tea.	
	Nishiguchi Seisuke.	No. 129, 6 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	"	
	Kawaguchi Seiji.	No. 53, 5 chome Snayemachi Kobe.	"	
	Nagata Heishiro.	4 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	"	
	Kamibayashi Naoshichi.	No. 28, 3 chome Kaigandori Kobe.	"	

Shiuei Ka- bushiki Kwaisha.		No. 2, 3 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Raw Silk, Part of.
	Ito Matsuzō.	No. 21, 2 chome Kaigandori Kobe.	"
		No. 4, Miyauchimachi Kobe.	Rice.
		No. 1, Matsuyamachi Kobe.	"
		No. 3, Sahiyemachi Kobe.	"
		No. 43, Isonemachi Kobe.	"
		No. 64, Kita-Miyauchimachi Kobe.	"
		No. 126, Kawasakicho Kobe.	"
		No. 200, 2 chome Motomachi Kobe.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware.
	Marui Tojiro.	No. 10. Komamonomachi Kobe.	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.
	Kishimoto Bunbei.	No. 221, 1 chome Minatomachi Kobe.	"
	Watanabe Mitsuji.	No. 927, Aioicho Kobe.	"
	Sugiyama Risuke.	No. 272, 6 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"
	Morita Juzaburō.	No. 214, 1 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"
	Takema Risuke.	No. 441, 3 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"
	Horiye Kin-ichirō.	No. 125, 6 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"
Nippon Bekoku Kabushiki Kwaisha. Mitsui Bussan Gomei Kwai- sha Hyogo Branch Store.	Yonezawa Chōjirō.		
	Suwano Sadashichi.		
	Idzumiya Kanichi.		
Rengo Sei- mai Han- bai Ten.			
Shinto Ka- bushiki Kwaisha.			

No. 2, Meiji Kabushiki Kwaisha. Kaiyei Kabushiki Kwaisha. Bungo Kayen Kabushiki Kwaisha. Hayashima Meisan Kwaisha.	Okamoto Rihel.	No. 189, 2 chome Motomachi Kobe.	Lacquered Ware.	
	Nakanishi Ichiji.	No. 437, 3 chome Motomachi Kobe.	Paper.	
	Tanaka Shozaburō.	No. 71, 5 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Tea.	
	Takigawa Benzō.	4 chome Minatomachi Kobe (and other 4 place).	Match.	Match.
	Honda Yoshitomo.	No. 981, Minatomachi Kobe.	"	"
	Idzumida Yone.	No. 134, Nakagumi Higashimachi Kobe.	"	"
	Naoki Masanosuke.	Bangai 113, Aratamachi Kobe.	"	"
	Harima Koshichi.	No. 641, 2 chome Higashikawasakimachi Kobe.	"	"
		No. 272, 3 chome Minatomachi Kobe.	"	"
		No. 1, 3 chome Daikaidōri Kobe.	Screen.	Screen.
	Matsumoto Zen-shichi.	No. 280, 6 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"	"
	Shiozaki Yasusada.	No. 103, Kanomachi Kobe.	"	"
		No. 83, 4 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Floor Match.	Floor Match.
		No. 261, 1 chome Sanno-miyamachi Kobe.	"	"
		No. 199, 1 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"	"

Sumitomo Kitchi- vamon Branch Store.		No. 76, 5 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Tea.	Tea.
	Takeda Sadakichi.	No. 47, 6 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	"	"
Nippon Seicha Yushuten Kabushiki Kaisha.		No. 14, 8 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	"	"
Nippon Seimai Yushuten Kabushiki Kaisha.		No. 44, 8 chome Imadezaike machi Kobe.	Rice.	Rice
Ryoyei Ka- bushiki Kaisha.		No. 26, Miyauchimachi Kobe.	"	"
	Katsuki Sonoji. Sone Chubel.	No. 17, Komamonomachi Kobe. No. 53, Miyauchimachi Kobe. Fukiaimura Koke.	" " Camphor.	" " Camphor.
Sumitomo Camphor Factory.				
	Nagata Daisuke.	No. 1, 1 chome Sumiyoshidori Kobe. 1 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Bamboo. Bamboo Ware.	Bamboo. Bamboo Ware
Nagata Dai- suke Bran- ch Shop.				
	Kitano Tokel. Murotani Toshichi. Kunimatsu Chu- shichi. Tomimaga Yasuye- mon. Kusumi Seihei. Yamamoto Kane- matsu.	No. 94, Sahiyemachi Kobe. No. 8, Shinmachi Kobe. No. 19, 8 chome Sakayemachi Kobe. No. 519 of No. 1,612, Fukia- mura Kobe. No. 1,612, Fukiaimura Kobe. No. 41, 8 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Dantsu. Bamboo. " " " " "	" Dantsu. Bamboo. " " " " "

Ohtagumi Ikeda-Kawachi Gomei Kaisha. Nippon Camphor & Co. L'd.	Toki Zenjirō.	No. 1887, Fukuaimura Kobe.	Bamboo.	Bamboo.
	Nakai Masashichi.	No. 185, 1 chome Sanno-miyamachi Kobe.	"	"
	Isono Tomekichi.	No. 436, 3 chome Motomachikobe.	"	"
	Yoshida Heibei.	No. 1989, Fukuaimura Kobe.	Vegetable Wax.	Vegetable Wax.
	Ikeda Kanbei.	No. 29, Kajiyamachi Kobe.	Camphor.	Camphor.
	Sudzuki Iwajirō.	No. 130, 6 chome Sakayemachikobe.	"	"
		No. 45, 4 chome Sakayemachikobe.	"	"
		No. 1612, Fukuaimura Kobe.	"	"

NAGASAKI.

Firm Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Nagasaki Itaku Kabushiki Kaisha.	Inematsu Matsunosuke.	No. 20, Uragotomachi Nagasaki.	Rice, Camphor, Camphor Oil & Awabi shell.	
	Iwasaki Nisaburō.	No. 60, Honkagomachinagasaki. Uragotomachi Nagasaki.	Rice.	
	Idzumi Kashichi.	No. 43, Honkonyamachinagasaki.	Tea, Rice & Coal.	
	Baba denpachi.	No. 60, Settsuomachinagasaki.	Cotton Piece Goods. Silk and other Piece Goods.	

Nishizawa Isaburo.	No. 22, Honfurukawamachi Nagasaki.	Cotton Piece Goods.
Nishizawa Busuke.	No. 16, Honkonyamachi Nagasaki.	"
Tokushima Masaturo.	No. 21, Higashi Hamamachi Nagasaki.	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.
Oyo Yosuke.	No. 81, Setsumachi Negoseki.	Silk Piece Goods.
Okabe Ume.	No. 83, Higashi Hamamachi Nagasaki.	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.
Onuki Kisuke.	No. 87, Ura Gotomachi Nagasaki.	Rice & Bamboo.
Wakiyama Kofjiro.	No. 23, Hon Gotomachi Nagasaki.	Rice, Camphor Oil and Vegetable Wax.
Yanaki Nihei.	No. 24, Ura Gotomachi Nagasaki.	Tea.
Yamamoto Kiyoshichi.	No. 92, Dalkokumachi Nagasaki.	Silk Piece Goods.
Matsuo Miyoji.	No. 83, Yebisumachi Nagasaki.	Tea, Rice, Vegetable Wax, Flour and Cement.
Matsumoto Busuke.	No. 10, Hiratomachi Nagasaki.	Rice.
Matsunobi Jukichi.	No. 42, Nishihamamachi Nagasaki.	Tea, Rice, and Paper.
Matsumoto Kuraji.	Yedomachi. Nagasaki.	Rice and Awabi shell.
Fujise Seichiro.	No. 25, Higashi Hamamachi Nagasaki.	Silk Piece Goods.

Mitsui Bussan Gomei Oswai- sha Nagasaki Branch Store.	Koetsuka Tsune- suko. Yezaki Sanhei. Kikuchi Kisaburo.	No. 41, Kabashimamachi Na- gasaki. No. 49, Tsukimachi Nagasaki ,, 49, Kabashimamachi Na- gasaki.	Rice. Rice & Vegetable Wax. Tea, Rice, Cam- phor, Camphor Oil & Vege- table Wax. Tea, Vegetable Wax, & Paper. Silk Piece Goods. Rice and Awabi shell.	
	Yechigo Sadakichi. Shimase Yasaburo. Hiramatsu Umeno- jo. Honda Tozaburo.	No. 78, Konyamachi Nagasaki. ,, 2, Nishihamacho Nagasaki. ,, 29, " " " ,, 1, Honkagomachi Naga- saki.	Bamboo Ware, Earthen Ware, Silk Piece Goods, Paper Ware, Carpet, Metal Ware, Fans, &c., &c. Umbrella.	Lacquered Ware.
	Machida Motoji. Kōran Gō- mei Kw- ai-sha.	No. 79, Higashihamamachi Nagasaki. No. 21, Dejimamachi Nagasaki. Arita, Hizen Nagasaki.	Earthen & Porce- lain Ware. Match.	Umbrella. Earthen & Porce- lain Ware. Match.
	Tagawa Tamashi- chi.			

NAGOYA.

Firm Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Nagoya Oil Co. Kwaisha Ltd.	Taki Hyoyomon.	No. 57, Honmachi Nagoya.	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.	
	Taki Sadamuke.	" 87, Higashimancho "	"	
	Sohye Jibei.	" 21, Honmachi "	"	
	Kawagai Jōyemon.	" 13, Tamayamachi "	"	
	Yagi Heibei.	" 5, Teppochō "	Cotton " Piece Goods.	
		" 18, Miyamachi "	Raw Silk and Floss-Silk.	
	Soto Kyūya.	" 80, " "	"	
	Tsuda Giyemon.	" 72, " "	"	
	Okaya Sosuke.	" 7, Teppochō "	Copper & Bronze Ware.	
	Goto Tashichi.	" 57, Shimochōjamachi Na- goya.	"	
	Midzuno Shōroku.	No. 10, Tachibanacho Nagoya.	"	
	Yagami Kosuke.	" 89, Kyomachi "	Glass Ware.	
	Imataka Zenyemon.	" 50, Teppochō "	"	
Muri-ichi & Co.	Mayegawa Zenjiro.	" 167, Tenmachi "	"	
	Takito Manjiro.	" 50, Chayamachi "	Porcelain and Earthen Ware.	
	Saji Haruzo.	" 102, Nakaichibamachi, "	"	
		" 287, Osonecho "	"	
	Naito Rokubei.	" 89, Kyomachi "	Camphor and Camphor Oil.	

Nagoya Selshe- ku Goshi Kw- sha. Aichi Bus- san Gumf. Aichi Urimono Goshi Kwai- sha.	Kawai Mosuke.	No. 14, Kyomachi Nagoya.	Camphor and Camphor Oil.	
	Kojima Kibachi.	" 19, "	"	
	Miwa Tsuneshichi.	" 132, Honmachi "	Vegetable Wax.	
	Ito Mosuke.	" 66, Nakaichibamachi "	"	
	Ando Seijiro.	" 7, Ofunamachi "	"	
	Kato Hikobei.	" 129, Horizumecho "	Paper.	
	Ono Yeisuke.	" 22, Idzumicho "	"	
	Yamada Mataye- mon.	" 40, Kobikicho "	Bamboo.	
	Yokoi Risuke.	" 60, "	"	
	Okada Tashichi.	" 45, Shimo Horikawamachi Nagoya.	"	
	Suzuki Sobei.	No. A58, Kobikicho Nagoya.	Wood & Timber.	
	Hattori Kojuro.	" 136, Shimo Horikawamachi Nagoya.	"	
	Hasegawa Kyushi- chi.	No. 674, Masakicho Nagoya.	"	
	Yokoi Hanzaburo.	" 78, Tenmachi "	Tea.	
	Kuroda Mosuke.	" 305, Fukuromachi "	Lacquered Ware.	
	Suzuki Heibei.	" 86, Tamayamachi "	"	
	Kondō Yoshisabu- ro.	" 56, Ofunesho "	Rice.	
	Yebihara Jirozaye- mon.	" 90, Tenmachi "	"	
	Kawashima Jubei.	" 101, Teppochō "	Paper Ware.	
		" 20, Tonerimachi "		
		" 115, Honmachi "		
		" 28, Tatedaikumachi,		
				Silk and Cotton Piece Goods. Cotton Piece Goods. "

Goshi Kwaleha Mempu Shoko.		No. 42, Tamayamachi Nagoya.		Cotton Rugs.
	Midzuno Zenzo.	„ 106, Shimadamachi „		Silk Handkerchief &c.
Gomei Kwaleha Suzuki Honda Gros. Co.	Morii Hanbei.	„ 25, Idzumicho „		„
	Yeguchi Isaburo.	„ C37, Shinyanagimachi „		„
Shinyeisha Shinsuisha.	Ukai Soikichi.	„ 66, Kaguramachi „		Screens.
	Yezaki Jisuke.	„ 24, Shimo-Chojamachi „		„
	Omura Shozaburo.	„ 56, „ „	Shippo.	Shippo.
		„ A6, Shinyanagimachi „	„	„
	Takeuchi Chubei.	„ 151, Shinmichimachi „	„	„
	Kodama Seizaburo.	„ B63, Shimo Horikawamachi Nagoya.	„	„
	Ota Kakuzo.	No. 77, Shuzeimachi Nagoya.	Raw Silk.	Raw Silk.
	Kawara Hikotaro.	„ 54, Togyamachi „	Raw Silk and Floss-Silk.	Raw Silk and Floss-Silk.
	Asai Jubei. (owner)	„ 100, Nakanomachi „	Match.	Match.
	Sugiyama Yasaburo. (owner)	„ 12, Kogakucho „	„	„
	Oiwa Kichitaro.	„ 125, Shimo Horikawamachi Nagoya.	„	„
	Shibata Takesaburo.	No. 43, Yaoyamachi Nagoya.	Round Fan.	Round Fan.
	Yamada Jinzo.	„ 105, „ „	„	„
	Iio Kendo.	„ 106, Mayetsukamachi „	„	„
	Ota Torajiro.	„ 196, Sumidamachi „	Fan.	Fan.
	Yoshikawa Yasujiro.	„ 84, Hananokimachi „	„	„
	Isobe Seitaro.	„ 4, Oshikirimachi „	„	„
	Inouye Mohel.	„ 269, „ „	„	„

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