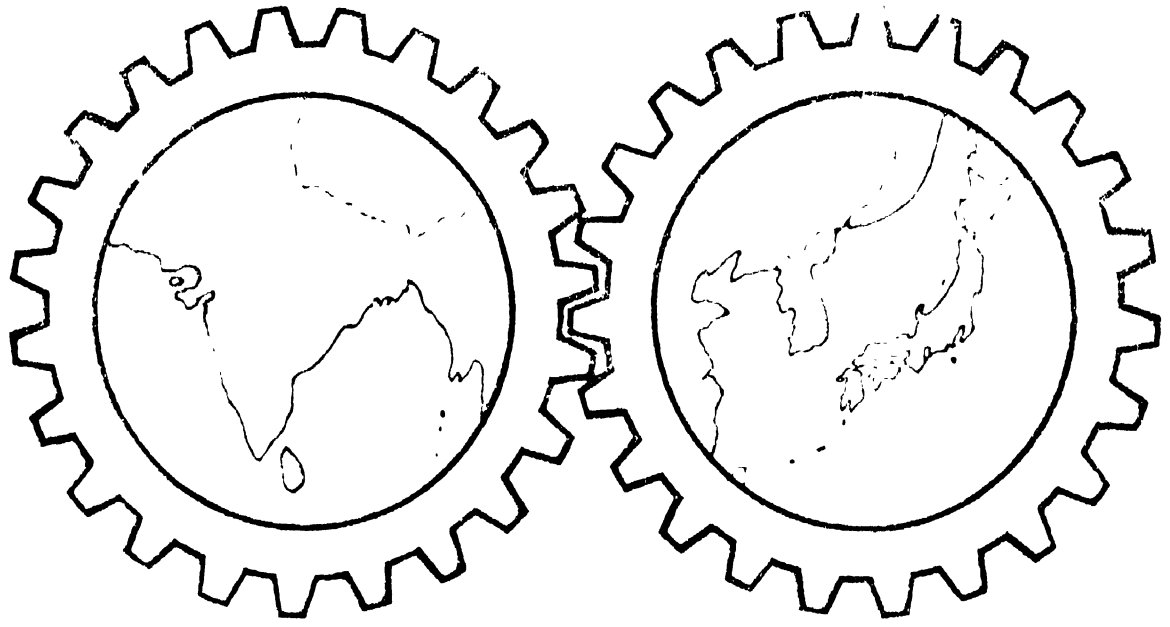
UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY
OU_170879
UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

170779

The Indo-Japanese Business Directory



INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

TAIHEI BUILDING

UCHI-SAIWAICHO, KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO.

Cable Address: "Tenjik" Tokyo.

OSAKA OFFICE:

MENGYOKAIKAN, HIGASHIKU, BINGOMACHI, OSAKA.

Cable Address "TENJIKUYA" OSAKA.

1938–39

The Object of the Indo-Japanese Association

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

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

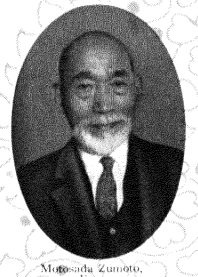
Those who sympathize with the aims and objects of the Association are respectfully requested to join and help us to accomplish the aspiration of this organization.

The Indo-Japanese Association

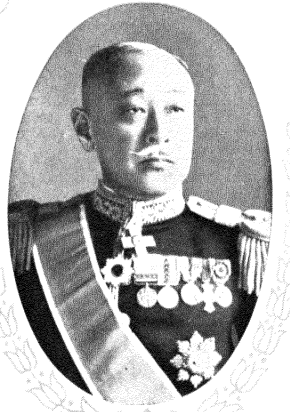
THE DIRECTORS OF THE INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

Seki Hoshino, Esq.

Raita Fujiyama, Esq.



Motosada Zumoto, Esq.



President Marquis Nobuaine Okuma

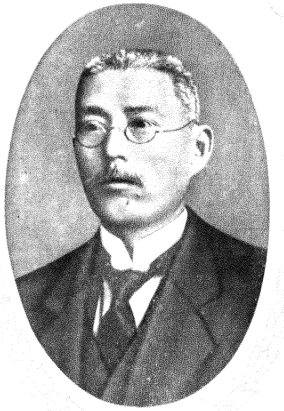
Yunosuke Yasukawa, Esq.

Junjiro Takakusu, Dr.

Yasoroku Soyeshima, Esq.

Jihei Inoue, Esq.

Yoki Majima, Esq.



Vice President Kenji Kodama, Esq.

Hyakutaro Miyagawa, Esq.

Shugo Murata, Esq.

Otokichi Shoji, Esq.

Noboru Otani, Esq.

The Constitution of The Indo-Japanese Association

(Revised December 21, 1926)

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

Article 3

The work of the Association shall be as follows:

(1) To study commercial, industrial, scientific and religious topics relating to the above-mentioned countries.

(2) To afford facilities for traffic and communication between the respective countries, and for the investigation and study of things Indian and Japanese.

(3) To publish a report of the Association at least twice a year.

(4) To publish pamphlets and to hold lectures.

Article 4

The officers of the Association shall be as follows:

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

Article 5

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

Article 6

The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

(1) The President shall supervise the affairs of the Association.

(2) One of the Vice-Presidents shall act on behalf of the President, and preside at meetings of the Executive Committee.

(3) The Councillors shall discuss and decide important affairs of the Association.

(4) The Executive Committee shall serve as members of the Council, and at the same time shall manage the business of the Association.

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

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

(1) Honorary Members, who shall be recommended by the Executive Committee, and approved by the President.

(2) Supporting Members, who shall donate a decent sum of money to the fund of the Association.

(3) Maintaining Members, who shall pay to the expenses of maintenance the sum stipulated in Article 9.

(4) Ordinary Members, who shall be recommended by a member of the Association and approved by the Executive Committee.

Article 9

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

(1) The subscription of the Maintaining Members shall be from a hundred to five hundred Yen per annum.

(2) The subscription of the Ordinary Members shall be six Yen per annum or over a hundred Yen to be immediately paid in a single sum.

Article 10

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

Article 11

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

*

Officers of the Indo-Japanese Association

President

Marquis Nobutsune Okuma

Vice-President

Kenji Kodama, Esq.

Executive Committee

Fujiyama, R., Esq.
Hoshino, S., Esq.
Inoue, G., Esq.
Majima, Y., Esq.
Miyagawa, H., Esq.
Murata, S., Esq.
Otani, N., Esq.
Shoji, O., Esq.
Soyeshima, Y., Esq.
Takakusu, J., Dr.
Yasukawa Y., Esq.
Zumoto, M., Esq.

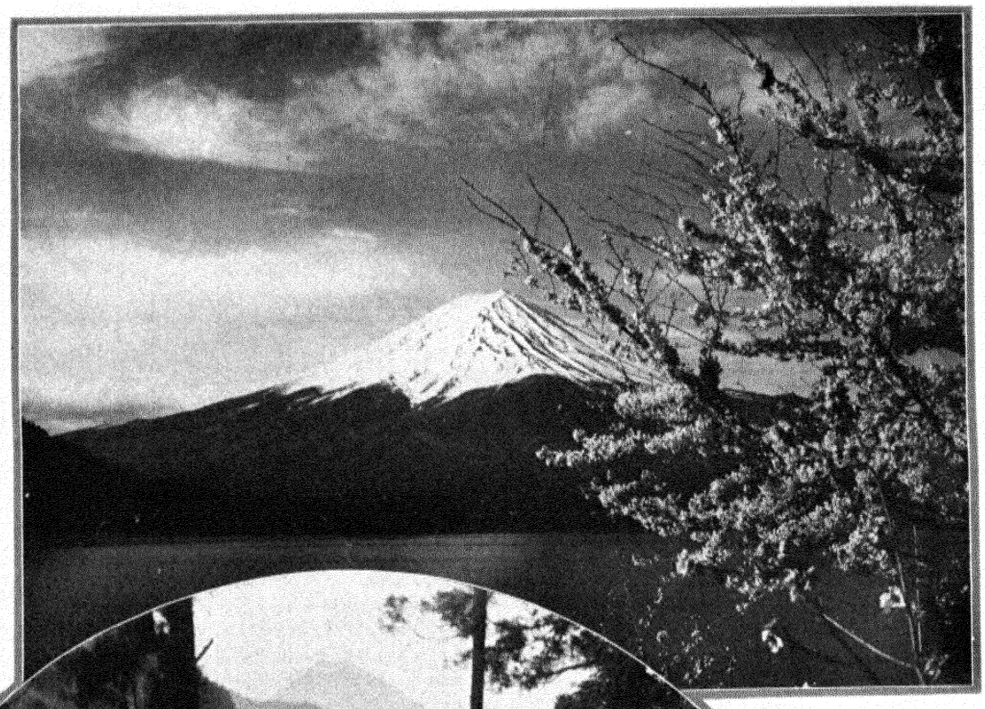
Board of Councillors

Abe, T., Esq.
Adachi, K., Esq.
Ataka, Y., Esq.
Anezaki, M., Dr.
Fujita, K., Esq.
Fujiyama, R., Esq.
Furukawa, T., Baron.
Gonno, K., Esq.
Hara, K., Esq
Hara, T., Esq.
Hattori, G., Esq.
Hiranuma, Y., Dr.
Hiroi T. Esq.
Hori, K., Esq.
Hori, T., Esq.
Hoshino, S., Esq.
Iio, K., Esq.
Imai, G., Esq
Inoue, G., Esq.
Inuzuka, K., Esq.
Itō, C., Esq.
Itō, J., Esq.
Itō, Y., Esq.
Iwasaki, K., Baron.
Joko, N., Esq.
Kagawa, K., Esq.
Kaji, Y., Esq
Katsuda, G., Esq.
Kikuchi, K., Esq.
Kishimoto, K., Esq
Kobatake, M., Esq.
Kodera, G., Esq.
Kokubo, K., Esq
Kuhara, F., Esq.
Majima, Y., Esq.
Masuda, G., Esq
Matsumoto, T., Esq.
Miyagawa, H., Esq.
Miyajima, S., Esq.
Miyata, E., Esq.
Mochida, T., Dr.
Mori, H., Esq.
Murata, S., Esq.
Naito, H., Esq.
Nango, S., Esq.
Nakayama, T., Esq.
Noro H., Esq.
Nose, S., Esq.
Nozawa, G., Esq.
Omori, Z., Esq.
Otake, K., Esq.
Otani, N., Esq.
Ozaki, Y., Esq.
Shiba, T., Esq.
Shimozato, R., Esq.
Shinobu, J., Dr.
Shiozawa S., Dr
Shirani, T., Esq.
Shoji, O., Esq.
Soyeshima, Y., Esq.
Sugimura, H., Esq.
Suzuki, S., Esq.
Suzuki, U., Esq.
Takada, S., Dr
Takakusu, J., Dr.
Taketomi, T., Esq.
Takikawa, G., Esq.
Uchida, N., Esq.
Yamakami, S., Esq
Yamaguchi, T., Esq.
Yamaguchi, Y., Esq.
Yamamoto, T., Baron
Yamanari, K., Esq.
Yamasaki, K., Esq.
Yamasaki, K., Esq.
Yamashita, K., Esq.
Yanagita, K., Esq.
Yasukawa, Y., Esq.
Yoneyama, U., Esq.
Zumoto, M., Esq.

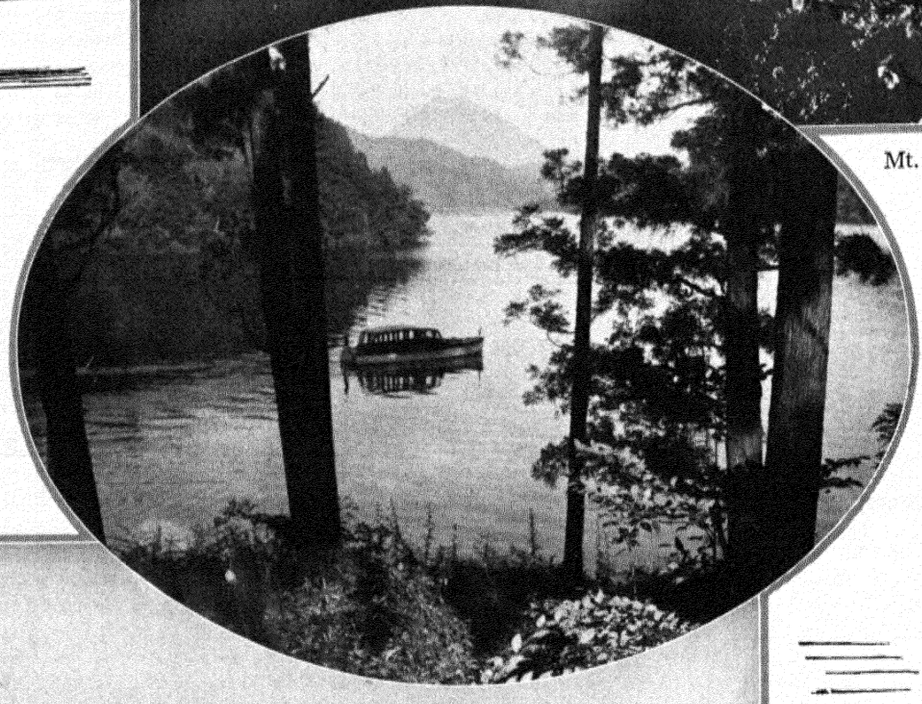
EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW DIET BUILDING

The magnificent granite Building of the Imperial Diet, which took 17 years to complete and cost ¥ 26,000,000, stands prominently on Kasumigaseki hill, overlooking the city of Tokyo.

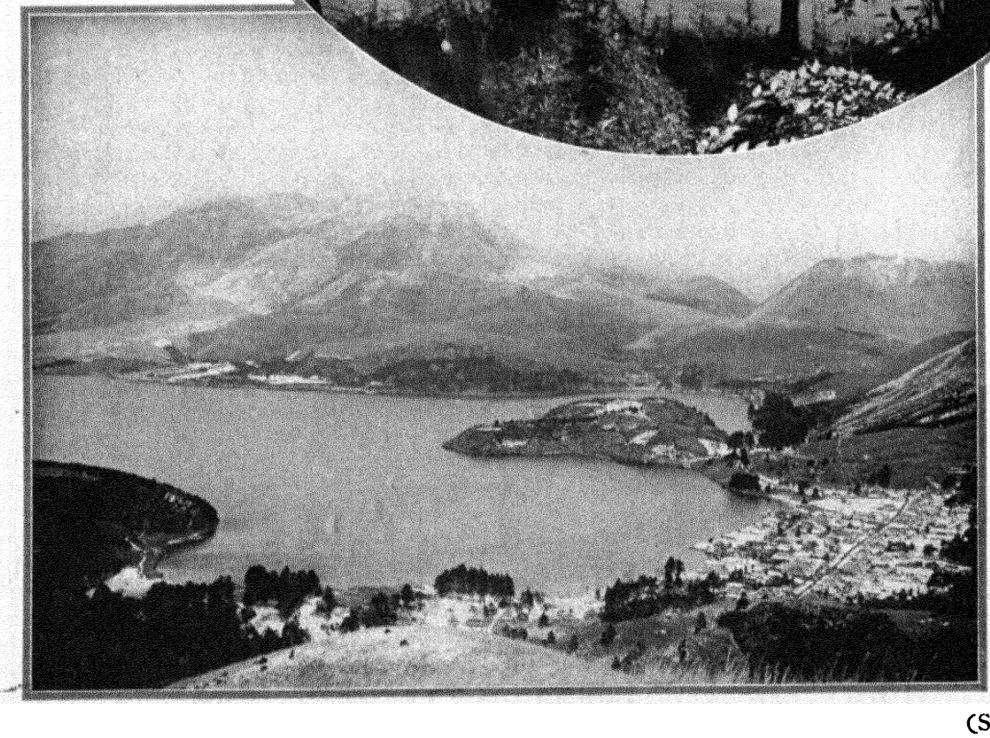
MT. FUJI AND HAKONE



Mt. Fuji in Spring

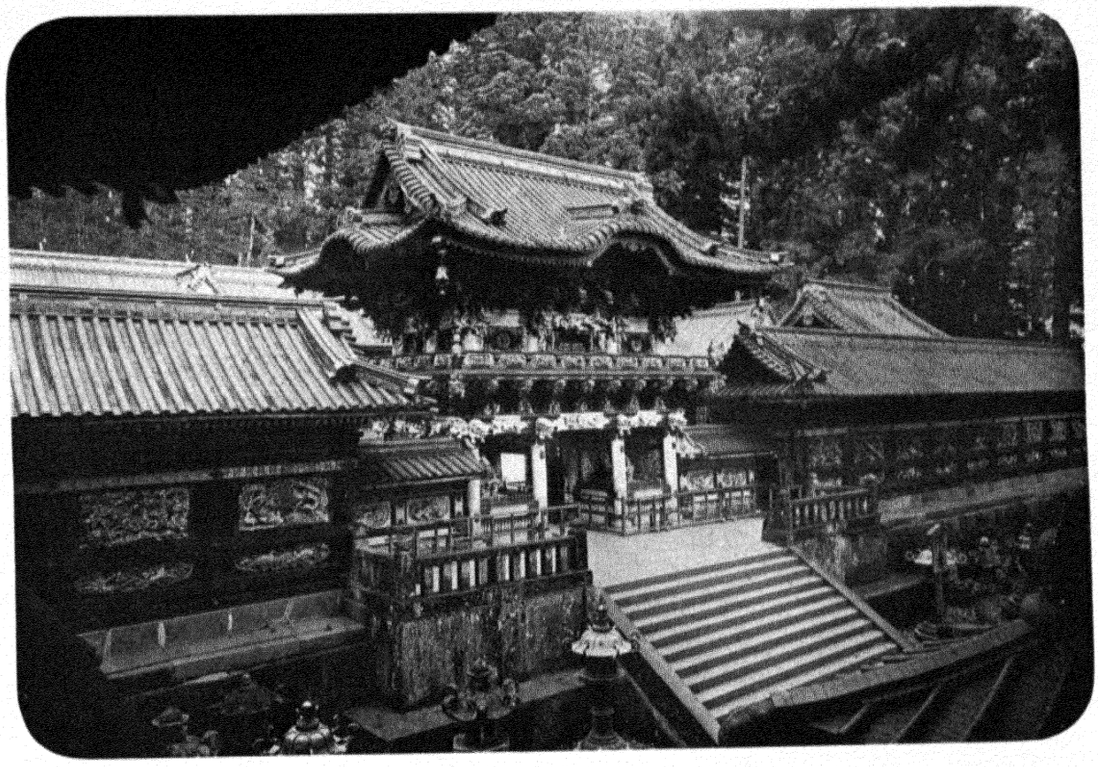


Lakes in the
Hakone District
(Right, Below)

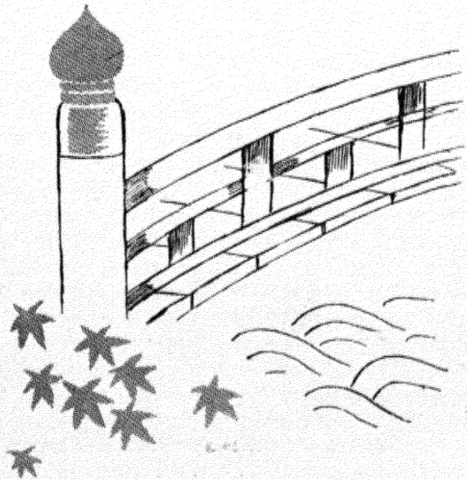


(See P. 55)

(B.T.I. Photo.)



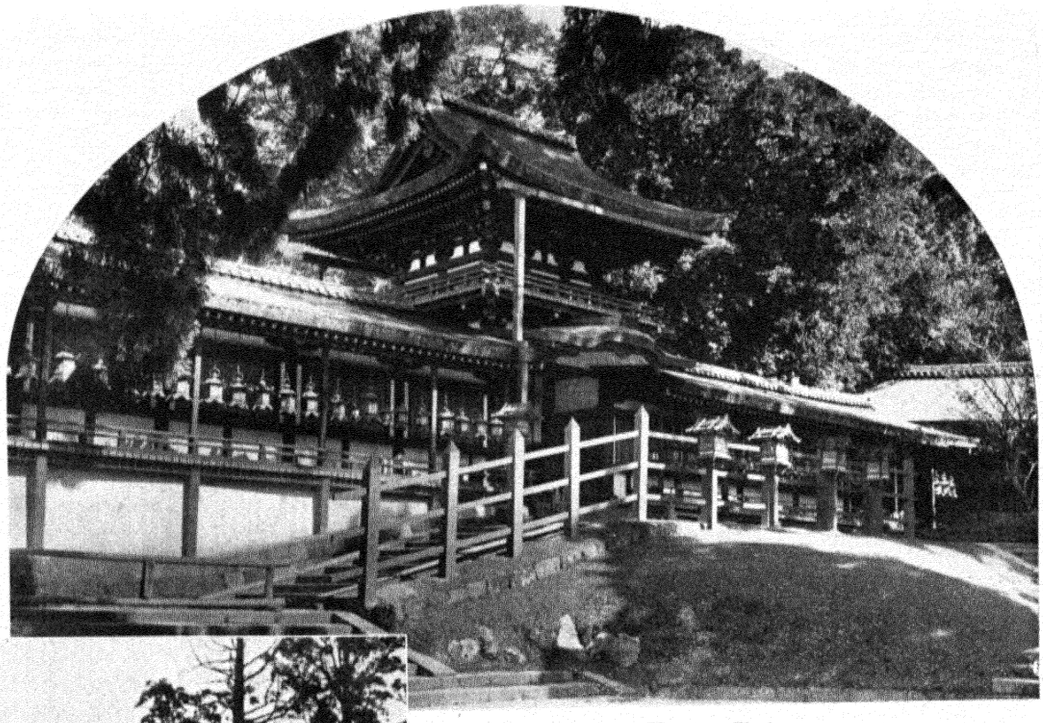
Yomeimon Gate, Nikko



Kegon Fall, Nikko (B.T.I. Photo.)

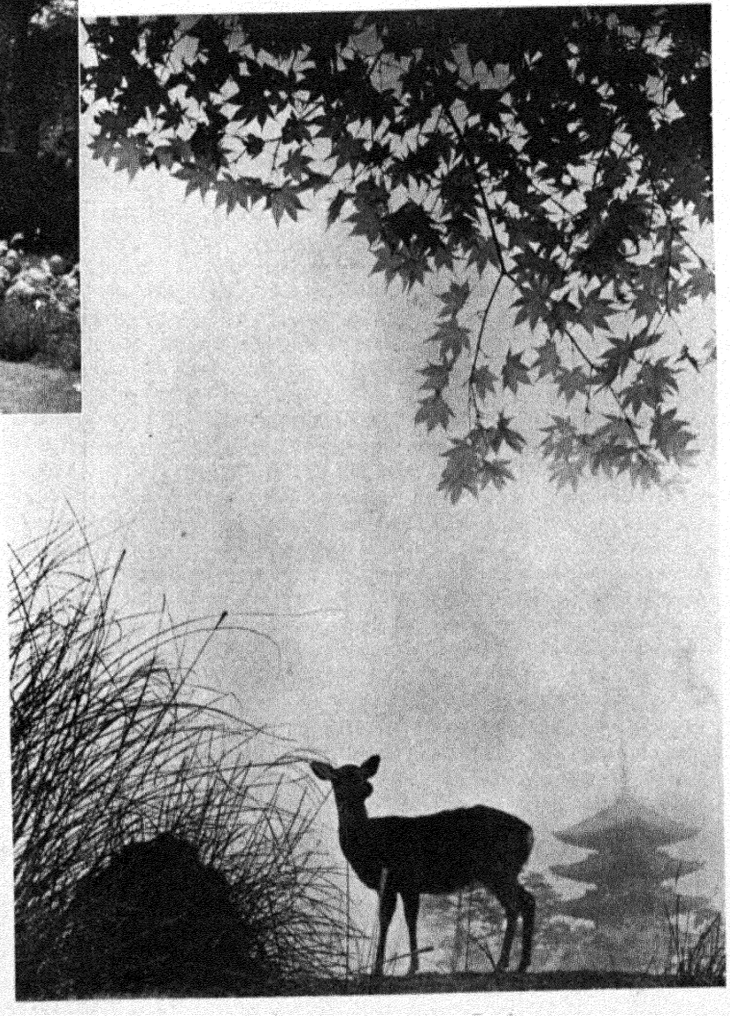
(See P. 55)

SCENERIES OF NARA, AN ANCIENT CAPITAL OF JAPAN

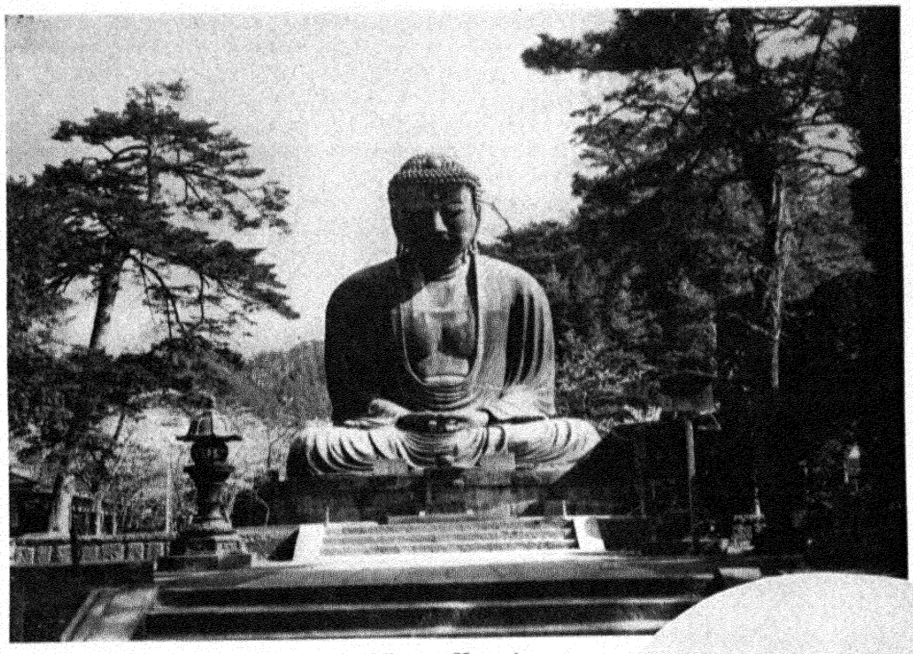


Kasuga Shrine

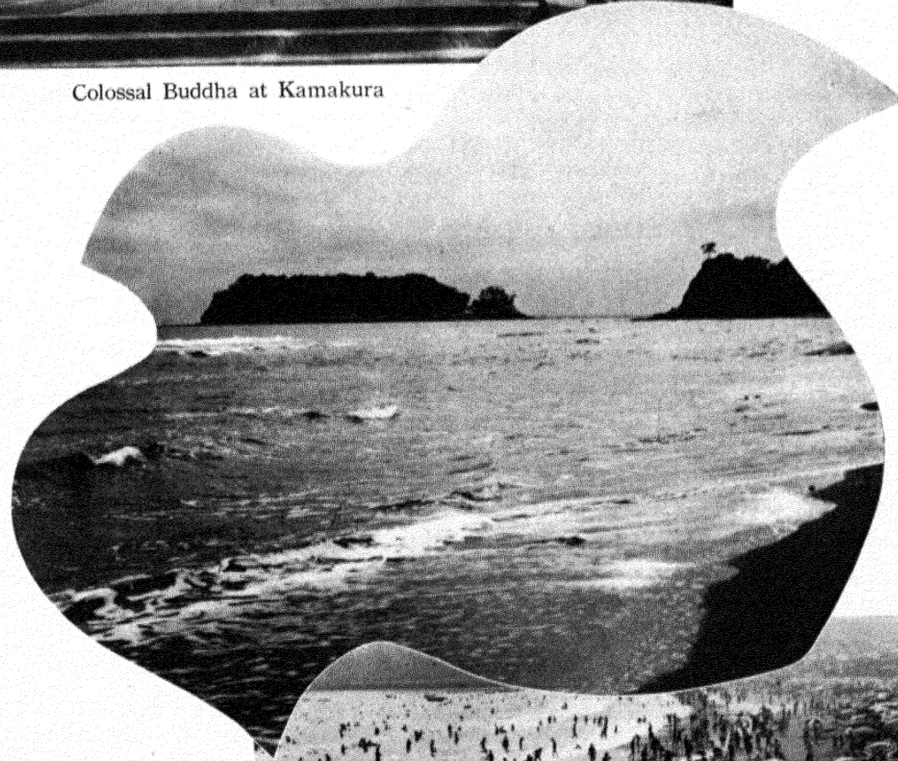
Deer, at Nara Park



Deer and Pagoda, Nara Park (B.T.I. Photo.)



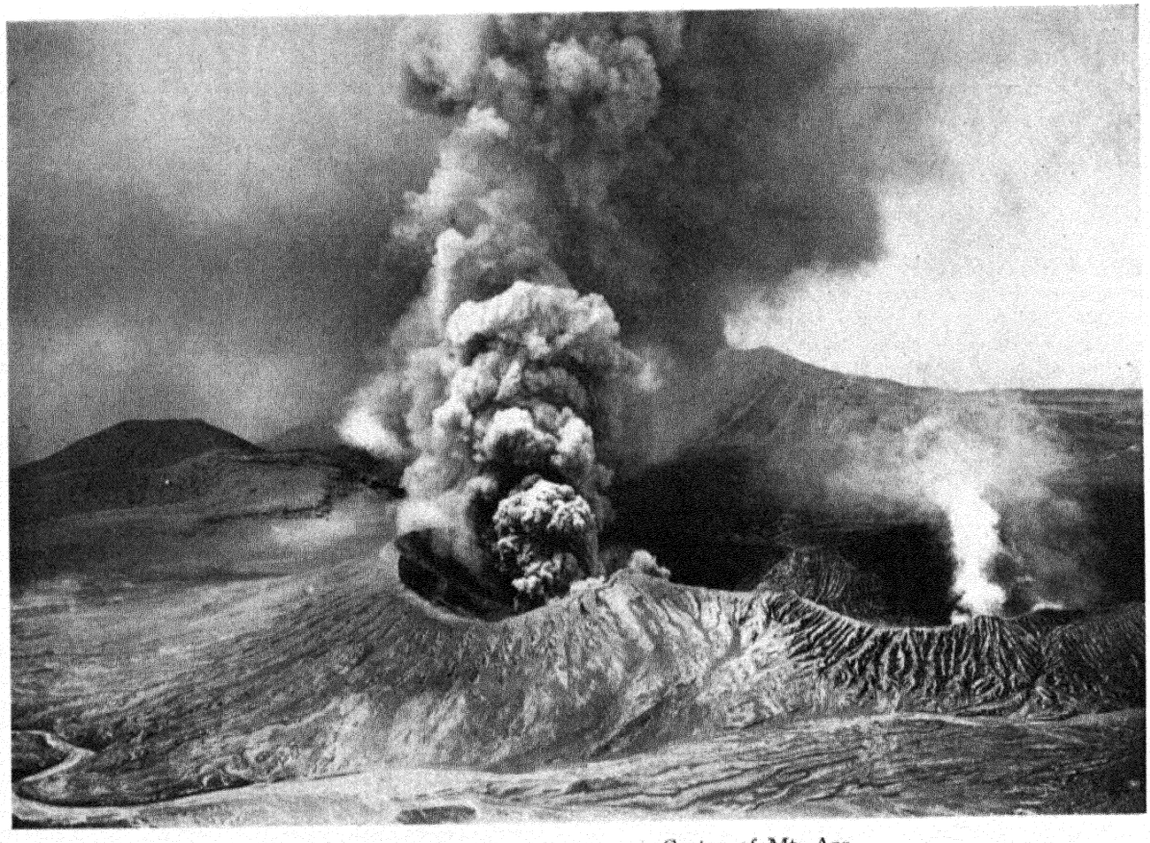
Colossal Buddha at Kamakura



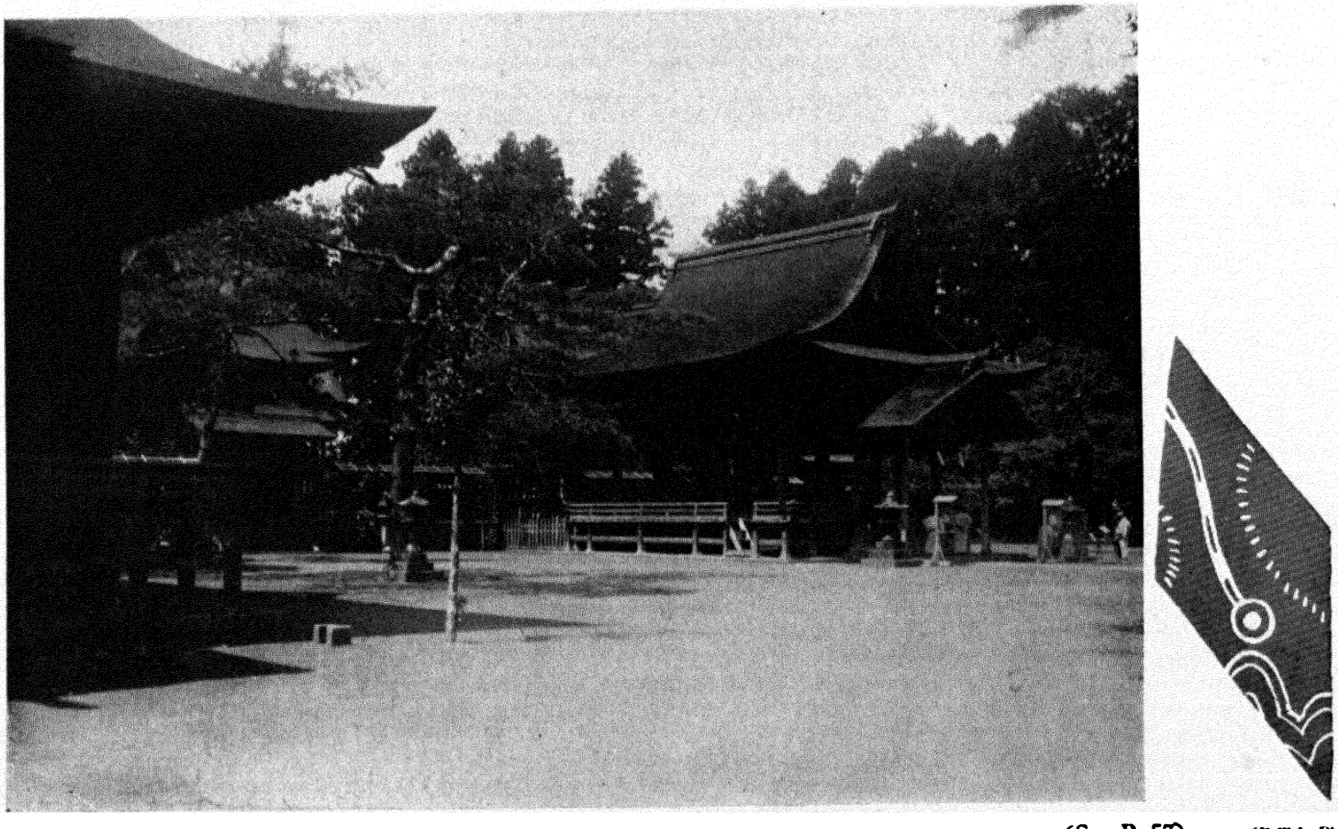
Enoshima, Kamakura

Yuigahama in Summer (B.T.I. Photo.)

MT. ASO AND ASO SHRINE



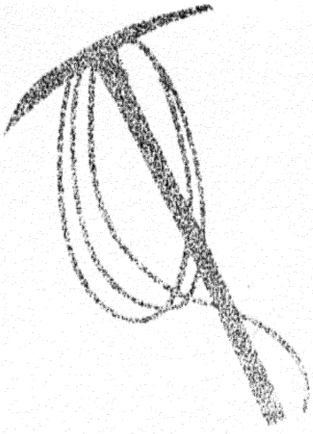
Crater of Mt. Aso,
Japanese Largest Active Volcano



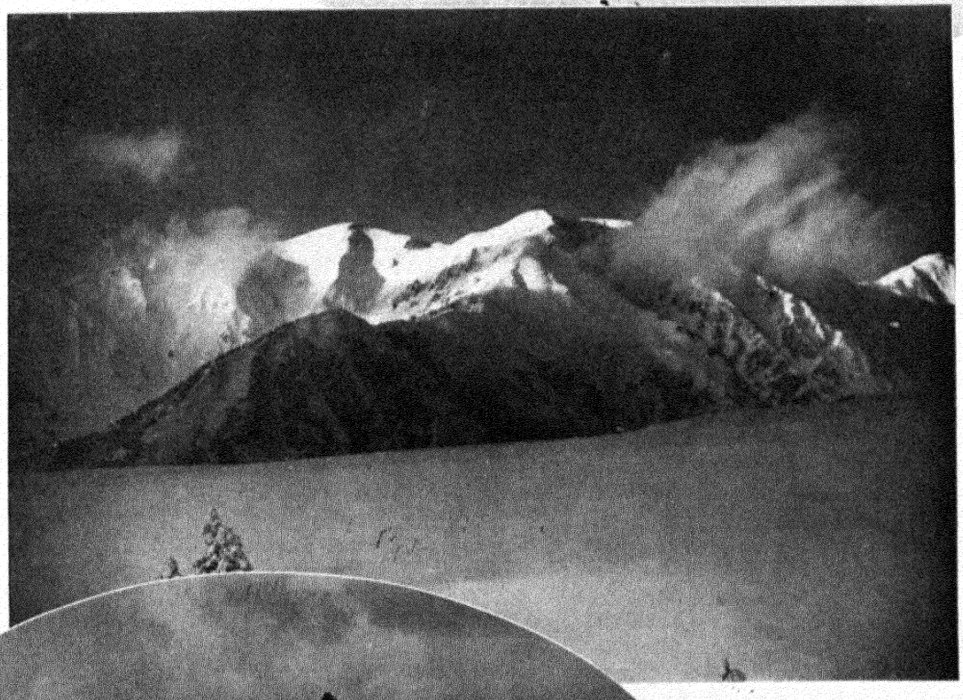
Aso Shrine

(See P. 57) (B.T.I. Photo.)

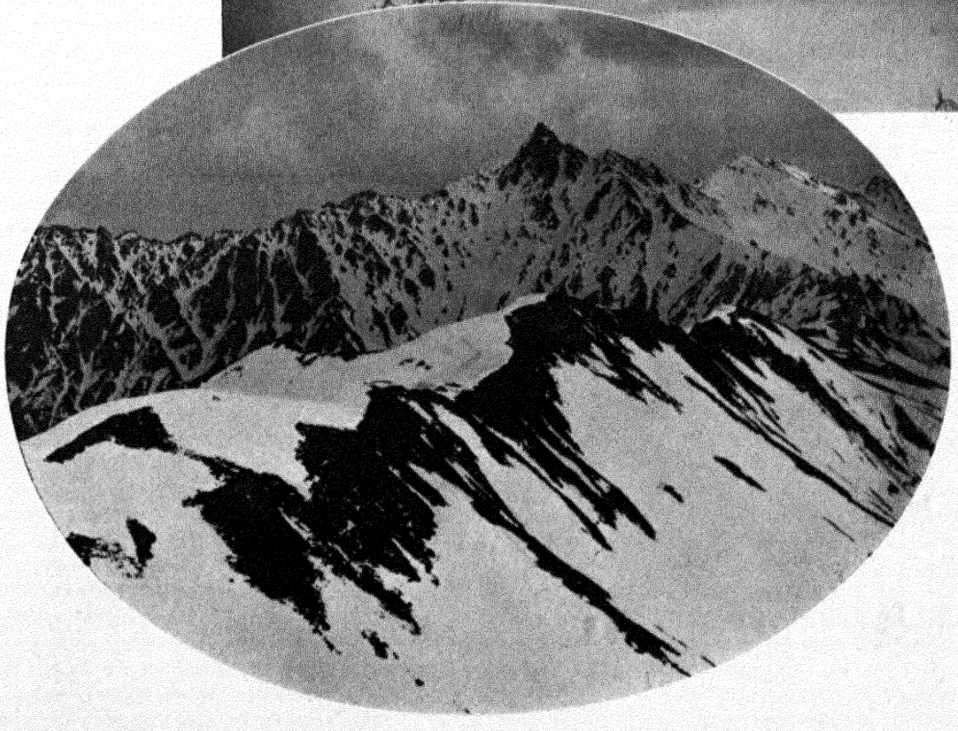
SOME GRAND VIEWS OF JAPAN ALPS



Cloud over the Mountains



Mt. Tateyama

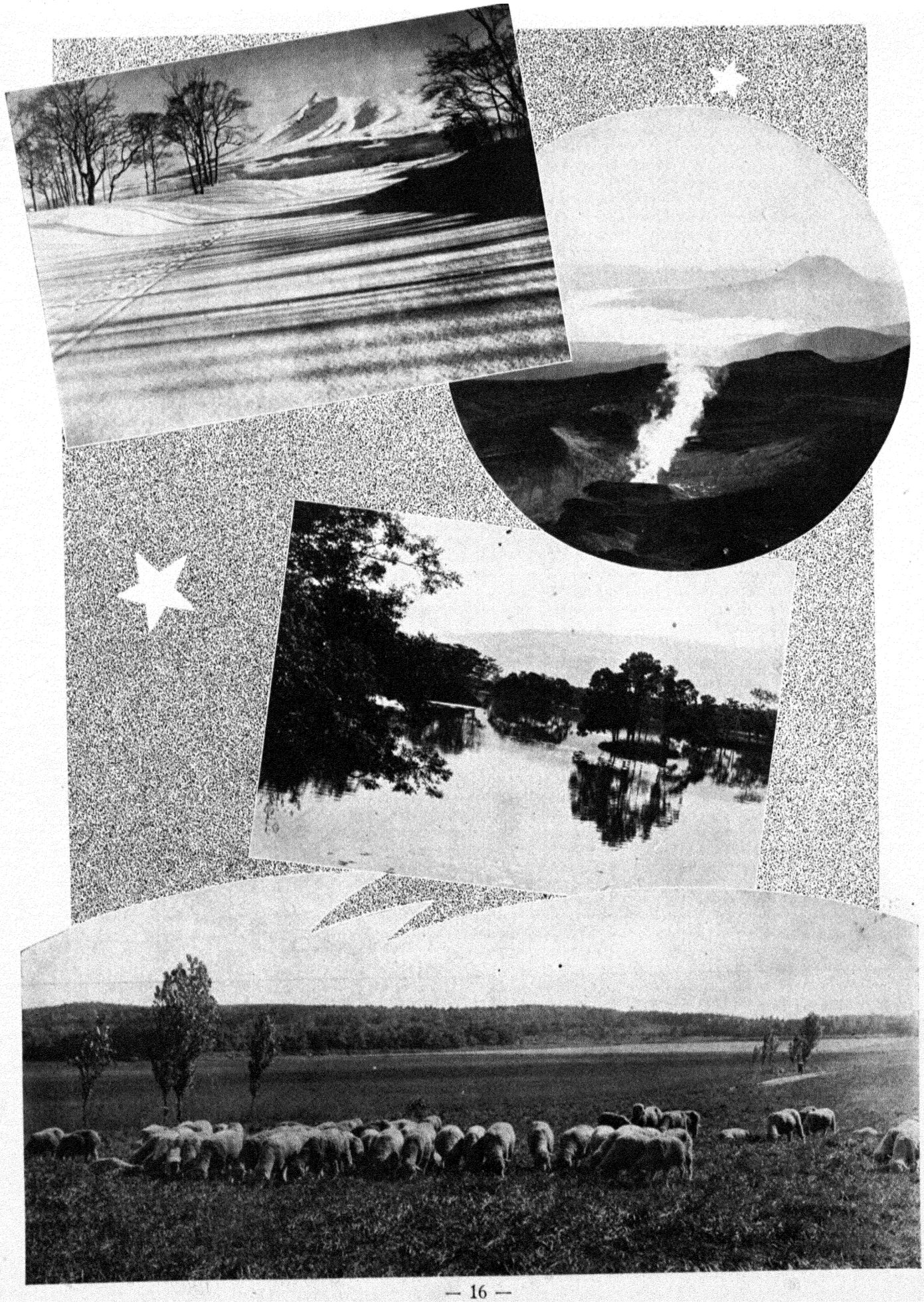


Mt. Yari

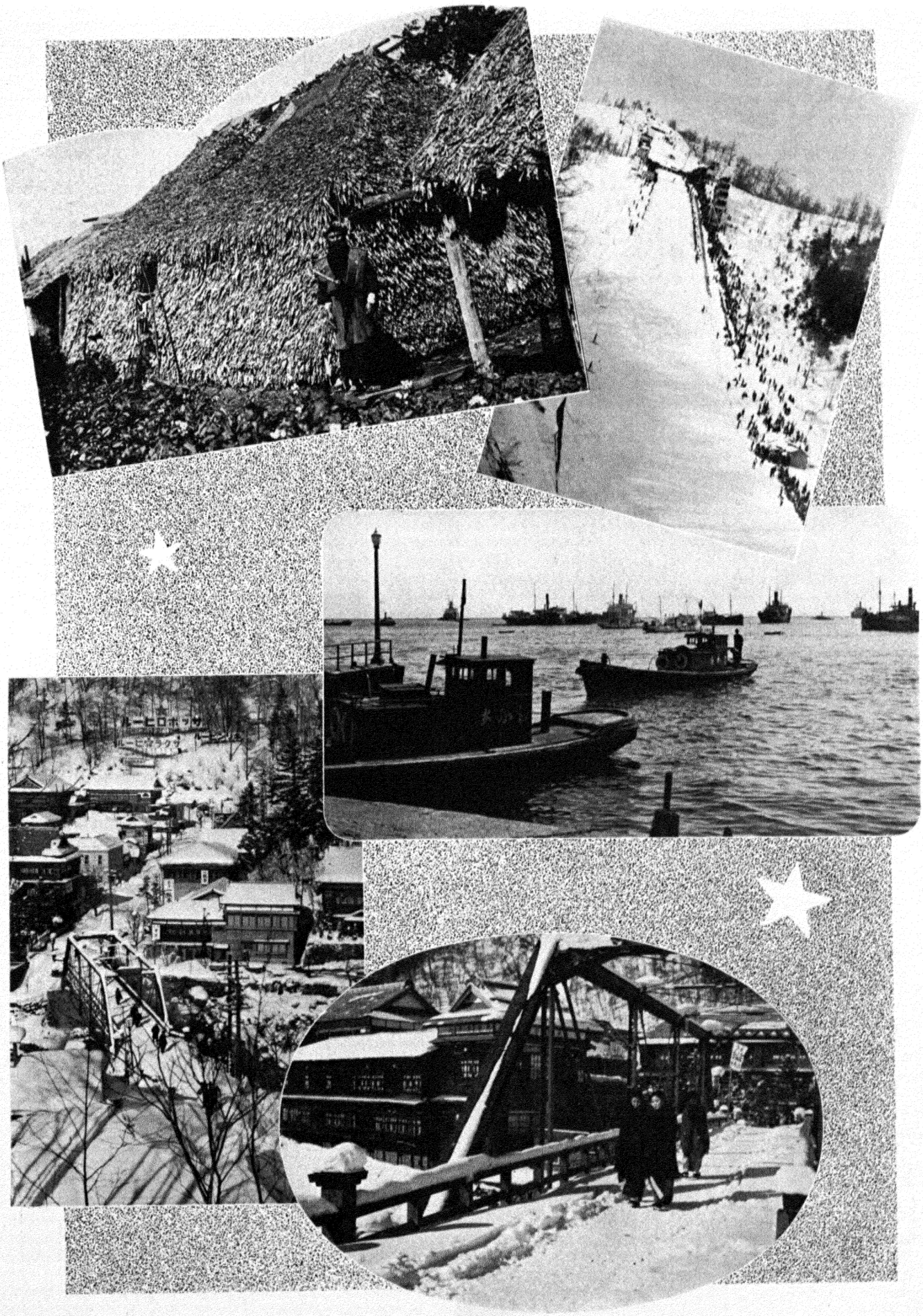
(See P. 56)

(B.T.I. Photo.)

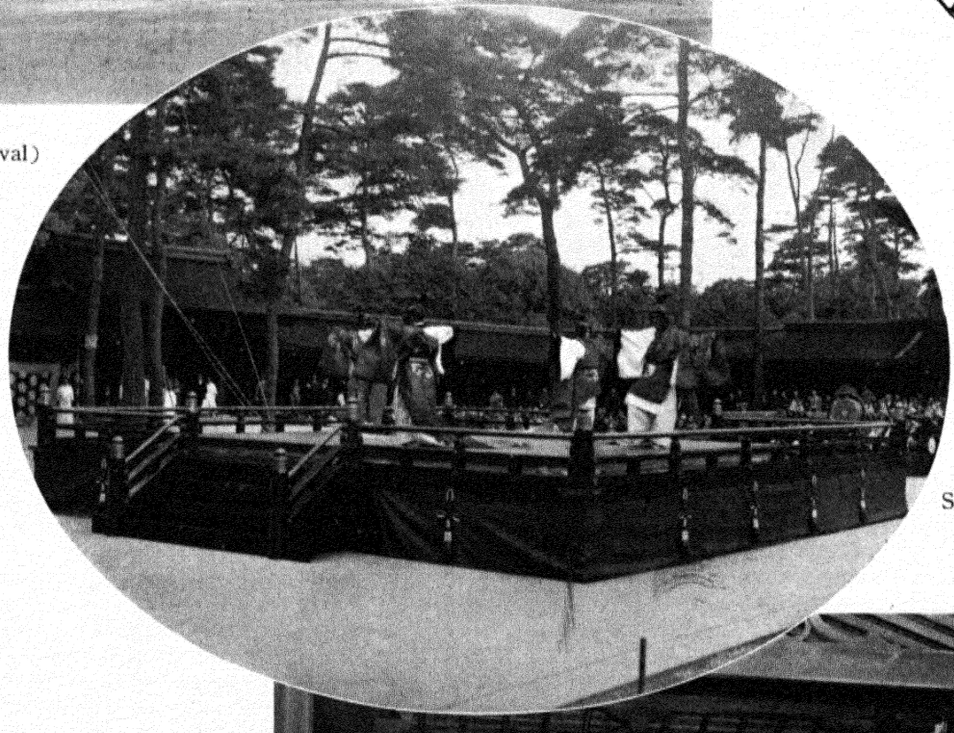
LANDSCAPES IN HOKKAIDO (I)



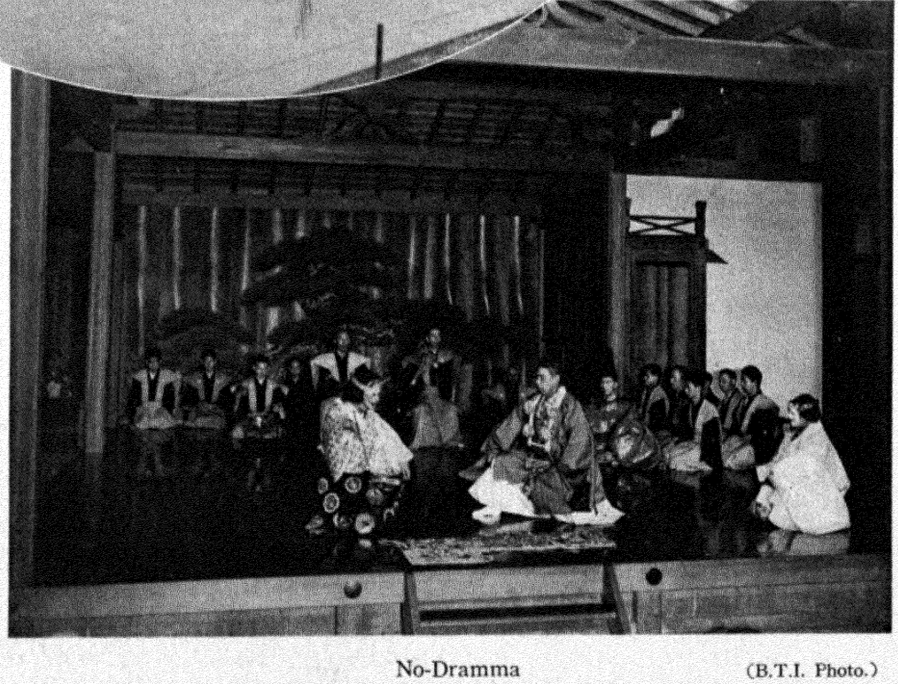
LANDSCAPES IN HOKKAIDO (II)



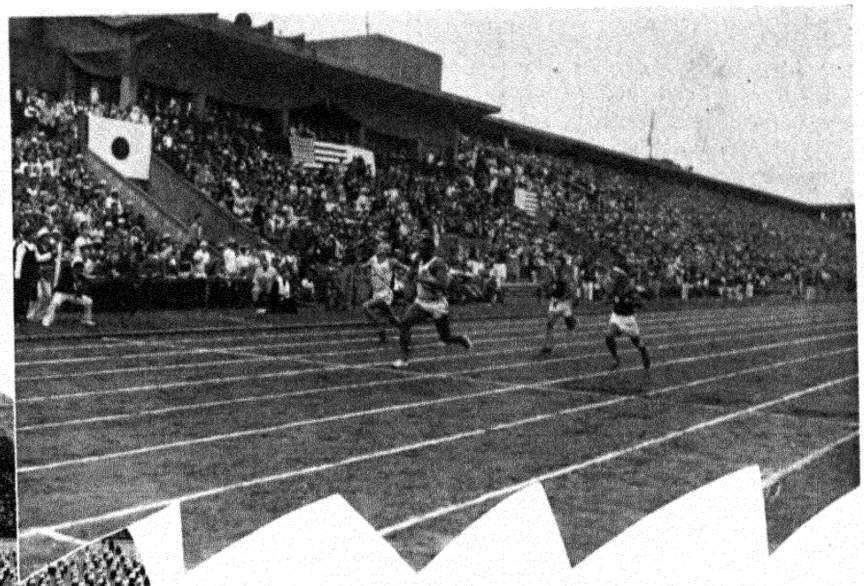
Aoi-matsuri
(Hollyhock Festival)
at Kyoto

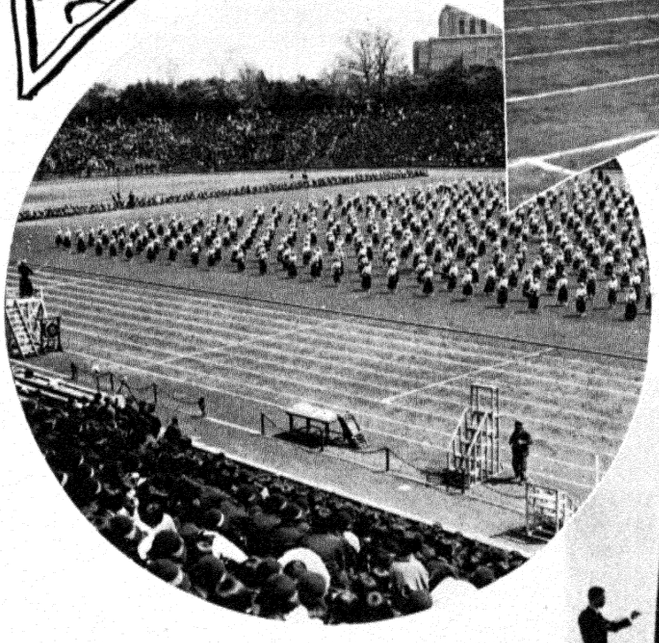


Sacred Dance
at Meiji Shrine



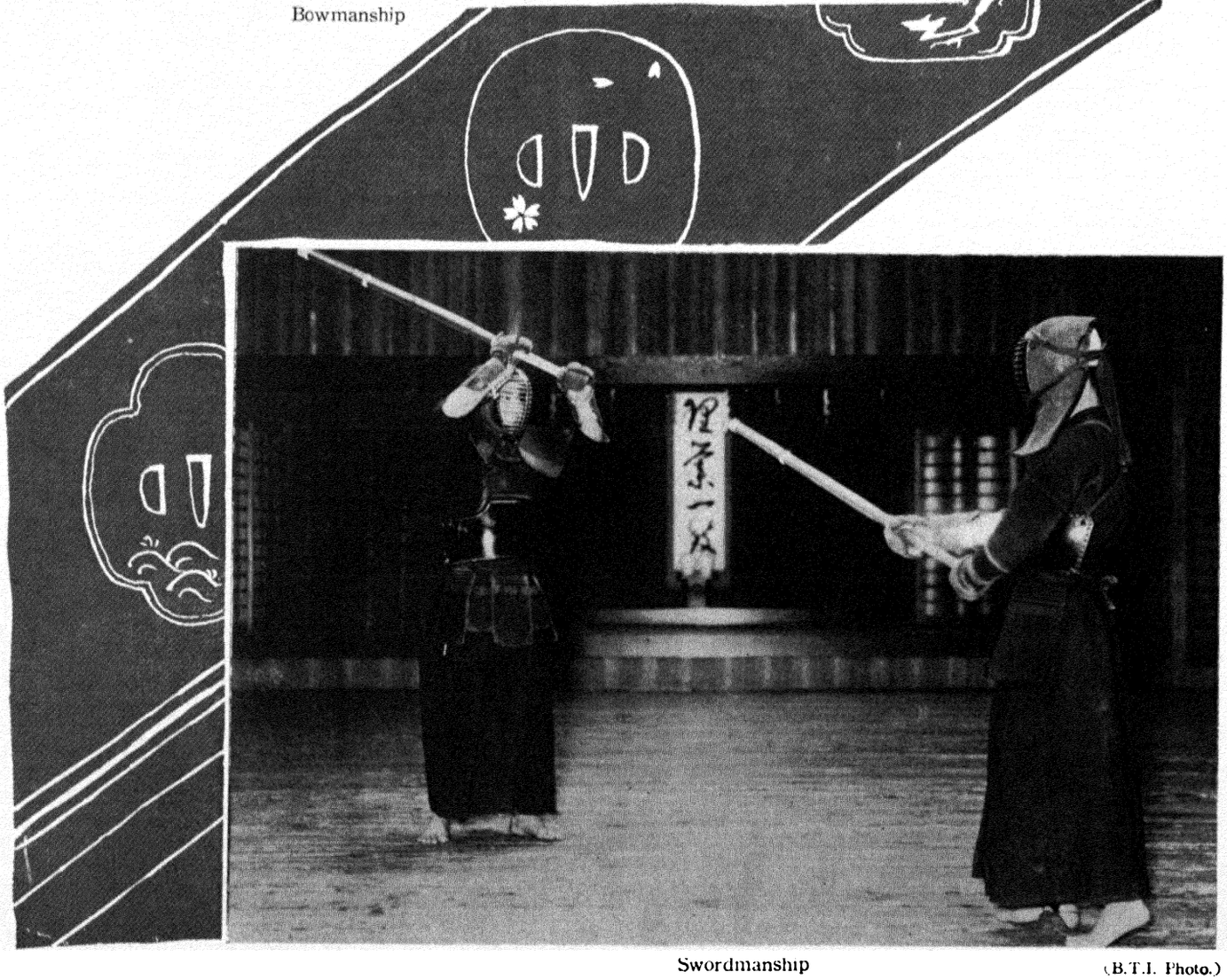
No-Dramma (B.T.I. Photo.)



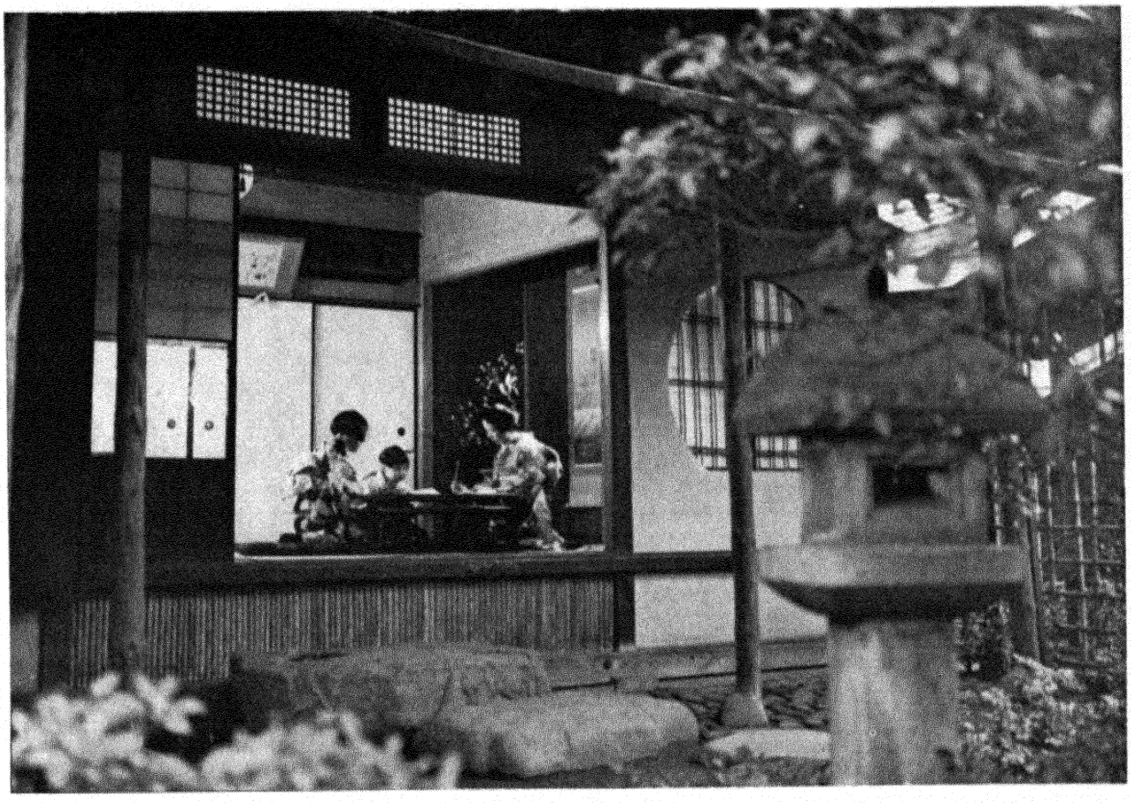


(B.T.I. Photo.)

Bowmanship



Swordmanship (B.T.I. Photo.)

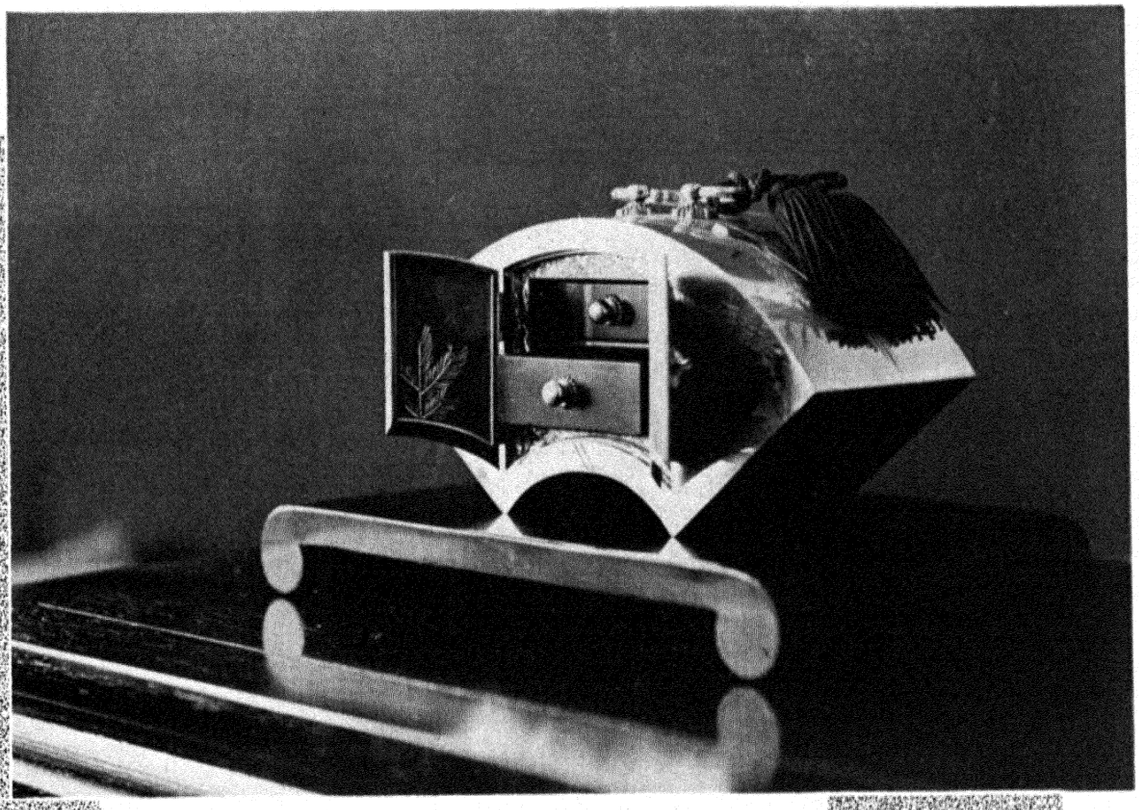


Handwriting

Under the Cherry Blossoms (B.T.I. Photo.)

In the Tulip Farm

Working in the Farm-yard (B.T.I. Photo.)



Jewel Case

Table-Wares and Ornaments in Silver (B.T.I. Photo.)

Contents

Frontispieces

	Page
The Directors of the Indo-Japanese Association	4, 5
Exterior View of the New Diet Building	9
Mt. Fuji and Hakone	10
Nikko	11
Sceneries of Nara, an Ancient Capital of Japan	12
Noted Places in Kamakura	13
Mt. Aso and Aso Shrine	14
Some Grand Views of Japan Alps	15
Landscapes in Hokkaido (1)	16
Landscapes in Hokkaido (2)	17
Festival, Dance & Dramma	18
Sports in Japan	19
Military Accomplishment	20
Women's Life	21
Women, Playing and Working	22
Japanese Art Works	23

	Page
The Object of the Indo-Japanese Association	3
The Constitution of the Indo-Japanese Association	6, 7
Officers of the Indo-Japanese Association	8

A Brief History of the Indo-Japanese Association	45
Geography	51
Trade Relations between India and Japan	61
The Population of Japan	69
Education in Japan	72
The Companies of Japan	75
The Factories of Japan	81
The Production of Machinery and Implements	97
Insurance in Japan	109
The Railways of Japan	111
Postal & Telegraphic Services	115
Japan's Marine Transportation	119
Banking System of Japan	125
Agriculture in Japan	129
Japan's Foreign Trade	133
Indo-Japanese Trade	147
Beer	147

		Page
	Vegetable Oil	150
	Peppermint Oil and Menthol Crystal	152
	Fish Oil and Whale Oil	153
	Soap	154
	Camphor	157
	Matches	159
	Woollen Goods	161
	The Spinning Industry of Japan	163
	The Cotton Textiles	165
	Raw Silk and Silk Manufactures	177
	Artificial Silk Goods	180
	Hosiery Goods	185
	Caps, Hats and Bonnets	188
	Buttons	191
	Paper and Paperboard	192
	Portland Cement	195
	Umbrellas	197
	Glass and Glassware	198
	Iron	199
	Enamelled Ironware	203
	Porcelain	204
	Toys	206
	Motor Cars	210
	Bicycles	211
	Brushes	214
	Stationery	216
	Rubber Goods	221
	The Electric Industry of Japan	223

INDICES

(1) EXPORTS

		Page
A	Agricultural Implements	230
	Aluminium Ware	230
	Antimony Ware	231
	Apparel	231
	Artificial Silk Goods	231
	Artificial Silk Yarn	233
B	Bamboo Manufactures	233
	Beer (& Wine)	234
	Belting for Machinery	234
	Bicycles & Parts	235
	Bobbins	236
	Bronze & Brass Ware	236
	Brushes	237

		Page
	Butter Peanuts (Parched Peanuts)	237
	Buttons	237
C	Cable & Wire	238
	Camphor	238
	Candles	238
	Canned Provisions	238
	Camera & Parts	239
	Canvas (& Duck)	239
	Carpet	240
	Cast-Iron Ware	240
	Cellophane	240
	Celluloid Goods	241
	Cement	242
	Chemicals & Drugs	242
	Cigarette Cases	243
	Clocks, Watches & Parts	243
	Coal-Tar	244
	Confectionary	245
	Cork	245
	Cotton Manufactures	245
	Cotton Piece-Goods	247
	Cotton Yarn	250
D	Drugs (& Chemicals)	250
	Drums (for Packing)	251
	Dyestuffs & Pigments	251
E	Earthen (& Porcelain) Ware	251
	Elastic Bands	254
	Electric Apparatuses	254
	Electric Fans & Parts	255
	Electric Lamps & Parts	255
	Electric Motors	256
	Enamelled Ware	256
F	Fabrics	257
	Fish Oil	257
	Fountain Pen	257
	Fruits	258
G	Galvanized Iron Sheet	258
	Gas Mantles	259
	Glass Ware	259
	General Goods	261
H	Handkerchiefs	262
	Hardware	263
	Hats (Caps & Materials)	263
	Hemp Goods	264

		Page
	Hosiery	264
L	Lace	266
	Lacquered Ware	266
	Leather Goods	266
	Lithographer & Offset-Printer	267
M	Machinery	267
	Marble Ware	269
	Marine Products	269
	Mat & Matting	270
	Match Making Machine	270
	Medicine	270
	Medical Supplies	271
	Metal Ware	271
	Microscope	273
	Miscellaneous Goods	273
	Mosquito-Net	273
	Motor Car Parts	274
	Musical Instruments	274
N	Needles	275
	Nickel Ware	275
O	Oil Engine	275
	Oil Lamp	276
	Optical Goods (Spectacles)	276
P	Paint	276
	Paper	277
	Paper Manufactures	278
	Parasols	279
	Pearls	279
	Photo Goods	280
	Piece-Goods (Various)	280
	Pin Cushions	280
	Playing-Cards	280
	Porcelain (Earthen) Ware	280
	Printing Ink	281
R	Radio Sets	281
	Rain Coats	281
	Rayon Yarn	282
	Rayon Piece-Goods	282
	Rickshaws	282
	Rock Drill	282
	Rubber Goods	282
S	Scientific Instruments	283
	Shoes	283

		Page
	Shoe Requisites	284
	Shovels	285
	Silk Piece-Goods	285
	Sporting Requisites	286
	Spun Silk Yarn and Piece-goods	286
	Staple Fibre Yarn	287
	Stationery	287
	Sugar	290
	Sulphur	290
	Sundry Goods	290
	Surgical Instruments	291
T	Table Ware	292
	Talc	292
	Tanned Goods	292
	Tea	292
	Tea Chest	293
	Tiles	293
	Tobacco	294
	Toilet Goods	294
	Toys	295
	Textile Machinery	298
U	Umbrella Materials	298
V	Vacuum Flasks	298
	Vegetable Oil	299
W	Watches (& Clocks)	299
	Wine (& Beer)	299
	Wooden Manufactures	299
	Woollen Goods	300
	Wool-Paper	301

(2) IMPORTS

		Page
C	Corn, Clove and Other Herbs	301
G	Graphite	302
	Gunny Bags	302
H	Hides and Skins	302
I	Indian Rubber	303
	Iron and Steel	303
	Ivory and Walrus	303
J	Jute and Gunny	304
L	Leaf Tobacco	304
	Leather	304
M	Medical Roots and Plants (Herbs)	304

		Page
	Mica	304
O	Oil	305
P	Perfumery and Beeswax	305
	Pig Iron	305
	Provisions	305
R	Raw Cotton	305
	Rape-seed and other Cakes	306
	Rubber	306
S	Sheepskin	306
V	Vegetable Fibres, Gum Arabic	306
W	Wool	306

(3) EXPORTERS

		Page
A	Aichi Tokei Denki Kabushiki Kaisha.	243
	Aihara Sadajiro Shoten.	271
	Amagasaki Shindo Kabushiki Kaisha.	238
	K. Amano & Co.	237, 259, 283
	Amano Shoten.	283, 295
	Amita Shoten.	290
	F. Andoh & Co.	236
	Aoki Kagaku Seiyusho.	257
	K. Arai & Co.	264
	Araki Saburo.	245
	Arai Shintaro Shoten.	284
	Arasa & Co.	230
	Asahi Kenshoku Co., Ltd.	233
	Asahi Trading Co., Ltd.	231, 247
	Asai Shoten.	287
	T. Asai & Co., Inc.	280
	Asai Takegoro & Co. Inc.	251
	Asano Portland Cement Company.	212
	Asano Sennarido.	278
	Ashikaga Orimono-Dogyokumiai.	257
	Ashimori Rope Works, Ltd.	245, 282
	Azumi & Co., Ltd.	250
B	Banshuori Kogyo Kumiai.	247
	Binkosha Gramophone Manufactory.	243
C	Chikyu-Lion Shovel Co., Ltd.	285

Page

Chiyoda Trading Co. 274
Chohiko Fruits & Vegetables. 258
Chugai Boyeki Co., Ltd. 242, 251
Curmally & Co. 261

D Dainihon Seito Co., Ltd. 290
Dai Nippon Bicycle Co., Ltd. 235
Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd. 234
Dainippon Celluloid Co., Ltd. 241, 295
Dainippon Seiyaku Co., Ltd. 270
Danto Kabushiki Kaisha. 293
Denmeisha G. Asami. 271

E Eastern Printing Ink Co., Ltd. 281
Eastern Trading Co. 295
Eba Shizutaro 230
Ebisu Denkyu Factory. 255
The Etoh & Co., Ltd. 257, 287

F Fujigasu Spinning Co., Ltd. 250
Fujikura Kogyo Co., Ltd. 281
Fujimiyaki Tile Works. 293
Fujimori Kogyosho, Inc. 278
Fujimura & Co., Ltd. 263
Fuji Photo. Film Co., Ltd. 280
T. Fujizawa Co. 270
Fuku Trading Co. 239
S. Fukuda & Co. 282
Fukui Orimono Dogyokumiai. 231
Fukuoka-ken Commercial Museum. 295
M. Fukushima & Co. 231, 273, 298
R. Fukushima Shoten. 259
Fukuyama Asahi Shokai. 230
Funai & Co. 293
Futagawa Shoten. 298
Futami Shoten, Ltd. 245
The Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd. 238

G Gifu Kenchu Dogyokumiai 285
Gifuken Seishi Kogyo Shikenjo 301
Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd. 232, 247, 285

H Hakone Bussan Dogyo Kumiai. 296
Hakone Chikusan Shokai. 233

Page

S. Hamaguchi & Co. 262
Hamamatsu Kogyo Shikenjo. 246
Harikin & Co., Ltd. 291
Hasegawa & Co., Ltd. 235, 271, 285
Hasegawa Shoichi 274
Hata Belt Mfg. Co., Inc. 234
Hatakeyama Sosuke Shoten 266
Hatsumi Lens Gomei Kaisha. 259
Hattori & Co., Ltd. 217
K. Hattori & Co., Ltd. 243, 299
The Hayakawa Industrial Co., Ltd. 281
Hayami Takusai. 241, 259
Hayase Einosuke. 276
Hayashi Otokichi Shoten. 272
Hida Mokko Co., ... 299
Higashitani & Co. 296
Hirao Iron Works. 267
Hirayama Shoten. 296
Hitachi, Ltd. 254
T. Hori & Co. 259, 292
T. Hori Celluloid Works. 241, 276
Horii Toshado Honten. 287
Hoseisha. 294
F. Hoshino. 288
Hosoda Trading Company, Ltd. 255
Hosonuma Co., Ltd. 288

I

Ichida & Co., Ltd. 247, 257, 282, 300
Ida Tei. 296
Ieda Paper Mill. 277
Iida & Co., Ltd. 247
Iida Sangoro Shoten. 263
Ikegai Iron Works, Ltd. 275
Ikegami & Co. 288
Ikuno Gum Works. 283
Imaharu Orimono Dogyo-Kumiai. 247
Imai Tetsuji. 247
Imazu Chemical Laboratory, Inc. 250
Ina Seito Co., Ltd. 252
Inagaki & Co. 279
Inoue Koshiro & Co. 275
Inoue Shoten. 292

Page

Inoue Toshio & Co. 279
Inouye Tomokichi Shoten. 272
The International Stationery Co., Ltd. 288
Ishii Hosiery Factory. 264
Ishitsubo Fusajiro. 271
M. Ishizuka & Co. 260
Y. Isobe Co. 232
Itakura & Co. 288
C. Itoh & Co., Ltd. 233, 218, 250, 300
Itoh Hiroshi Co. 252
M. Itoh & Co., Ltd. 252
Itoh Miyajiro & Co. 267
Itoh Moritaro. 246
Itoh Seishichi & Co. 238, 252
G. Iwaida & Co., Ltd. 246
Iwata Bros., Inc. 230
Iwata Shokai, Ltd. 283
Iwata Trading Co., Ltd. 232

J

The Japan Central Tea Association. 292
Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. 248
Japan Paper Industry Co., Ltd. 277
Japan Trading & Mfg. Co. 236
Jintan Hamigaki Hanbai Kabushiki Kaisha. 270

K

Kadono Masanosuke. 296
Kadota Iron Works. 275
Kakiuchi & Co. 300
Kamakura Shoten. 266
S. Kamei & Co., Ltd. 285
Kameido Rubber Works, Ltd. 282
Kanamaru Shoten. 243
Kaneko Electric Co., Ltd. 255
Kanzo Itoh Trading Co. 259
Kato Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. 248, 262
Katoh Takuichi. 275
Kawaguchi Nisaburo. 274
Kawahara & Co., Ltd. 283
Kawahara, Inc. 243
Kawamura Yohei. 239
T. Kawanishi & Co. 255
Kawasaki Mokkwan Kogyosho. 236

Page
Kimura Wire-Net Work. ... 272
Kinkozan & Co. ... 252
Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., ... 234, 299
Kiriu Orimono-Dogyokumiai. ... 257
Kishida Shoten. ... 260
Kishimoto Senshoku Kojo. ... 262
Kobataya Uji Optical Co., ... 276
Kobayashi Tsunetaro. ... 237
Kobayashi & Co., Ltd. ... 294
Kobayashi Braids Factory. ... 284
Kogane Trading Co. ... 292
Kogyosha, Ltd. (Osaka Branch) ... 248
I. Komai & Co. ... 266
Kondo & Co., Ltd. ... 242
Kongo Shokai, Inc. ... 242, 258
Konishi Chujiro. ... 280
Konishi Kotakudo Co., Ltd. ... 244
Konishi Trading Co. ... 288
Kosugi Gomei Kaisha. ... 264
Koyamasada & Co. ... 241, 296
Kubo Shoten. ... 272
Kubota Iron Works. ... 276
T. Kuge & Co., Ltd. ... 235
Kurahashi & Co. ... 240
Kuramochi & Co., Ltd. ... 296
Kurata Shinsuke Shoten. ... 239
Kuroda Chujo. ... 266
Kusuma Orimono Kojo. ... 248
Kuwazawa & Co., Inc. ... 286
Kwansai Paint Co., Ltd. ... 277
The Kyodo Shokwai, Ltd. ... 261
Kyodo Tobacco Co., Ltd. ... 294
Kyoshin Shokai. ... 246
Kyoto Exporters' Association. ... 250
Kyoto Tojiki Goshi Kaisha. ... 252, 294
Kyoyei Shokwai. ... 261

M

Maeidzumi Iron Works. ... 267
Mamada & Co. ... 288
Marubeni Shoten, Ltd. ... 232, 286
Maruhi Shoten, Ltd. ... 252, 281, 292
Maruima Mempu Kabushiki Kaisha. ... 248

Page
Maruishi Shokai, Ltd. 235
Marumatsu Goshi Kaisha, Ltd. 265
Marusu Toki Kaisha, Ltd. 252
Maruzen Company, Ltd. 288
Masaki Yamato Pencil Co., Ltd. 288
Matsui & Co. 277
S. Matsui & Co. 262
Matsumoto Ichimatsu. 296
T. Matsumoto & Co., Ltd. 254, 294
Y. Matsuyama Shoten. 233
Matsuzaki & Co., Ltd. 227
Meiji Biscuits & Confectionery Co., Ltd. 245
K. Mikimoto (Pearl Store) 279
Mimatsu & Co., Inc. 286
Minami Trading Co., Ltd. 262
Minobun Factory. 291
Mishina Trading Co. 268
Mitatsuchi Rubber Mfg. Co., Ltd. 296
Miura & Co., ... 262
Miyachi Tomojiro. 274
Miyamoto Bussan Gomei Kaisha. 248
Miyata Works, Ltd. 235
Miyazaki Shoten. 230, 250
Miyoshi Glass Factory. 260
Mizuno & Co., Ltd. 287
Mizuno Iichi. 252
Mizuno Yoshikichi. 253
Mizutani Shuhei. 233
Mochizuki Kenichi. 246
Mochizuki Masakichi. 299
Mori Towel Co. 246
Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ltd. 245
Morishima Shoten. 299
Morishita Haku Co. 270
Morishita Works. 287
Moritani & Co., Ltd. 268
Moritomo Trading Co. 294
Murakami Shokai. 289
Murakishi Meriyasu Kaisha, Inc. 265
Murata & Umetani, Ltd. 290
Murata Katsujiro. 300
Mutoh Shoten. 248

N

Nabeya Chuzo-sho, Ltd. 240
Nagamine Celluloid Industry Co., Ltd. 241
Nagoya Seitosho, Ltd. 253
Nagoya Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. 244

Page
Naigai Jochukiku Co., Ltd. 250
Naigai Rubber Co., Ltd. 235
Naigai Shokuhin Kabushiki Kaisha. 239
Nakahashi Kiryoten. 268
Nakamura Co., Inc. 279
Nakamura Kamakichi & Co., Inc. 239
K. Nakamura & Co. 287, 297
Y. Nakamura & Co. 262, 270
G. Nakanishi Shoten, Ltd. 263
The Nakanishi Vacuum Bottle Mfg., Co., Ltd. 298
T. Nakata & Co. 242
Nakayama & Co. 235, 274
Nakayama Shokufu Kabushiki Kaisha. 248
Nakayama Shoten. 258
Nakayama Taiyodo. 294
Namisei Shoten. 285
Naniwa Trading Co., Ltd. 258
Nara Grinding Machinery Works, Ltd. 268
Nasu Aluminium Manufactory Ltd. 231
Nawa & Co. 260
Nihon Seifu Co., Ltd. 249
Nihon-Tabi Kabushiki Kaisha. 283
Nihon Toy Factory, Ltd. 297
Nikkosha. 282
Nippon Aento Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. 259
Nippon Aluminium Co., Ltd. 231
The Nippon Bobbin Co., Ltd. 236
The Nippon Camphor Co., Ltd. 238
Nippon Celluloid Bangle Manufacturers' Association. 241
Nippon Enamel Co., Ltd. 256
Nippon Fishmeal Co., Ltd. 269
The Nippon Gaishi Kaisha, Ltd. 255, 274
Nippon Gakki Seizo K. K. 275, 300
Nippon Hikaku Kabushiki Kaisha. 267
Nippon Kako Paint Co., Ltd. 277
Nippon Keori Kaisha, Ltd. 300
Nippon Lace Co., Ltd. 266
Nippon Kimuyori Kaisha 285
Nippon Kogyo Co., Ltd. 272
Nippon Meriyasu Co., Ltd. 265
Nippon Paint Co., Ltd. 277
Nippon Pencil Mfg. Association. 289
Nippon Pencil Mfg. Co., Ltd. 289
Nippon Seika Kabushiki Kaisha. 283
Nippon Senryo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha. 244, 251
Nippon Shinyaku Co. 270
Nippon Tile Industry Co., Ltd. 293

Page
Nippon Togyo Co., Ltd. 293
The Nippon Toki Kaisha, Ltd. 253
Nippon Yusi Co., Ltd. 299
Nishida Seiichi Shoten. 277
Nishikawa & Co., Ltd. 280
Nishimago & Co., ... 263
Nishimatsu & Co., Ltd. 232, 268
Nishimatsu Hosiery Co., Ltd. 265
Nishimura Riyo Shokai. 295
S. Nishimura & Co., Ltd. 223, 253
Nishino Works. 274
Nisshin Oil Mills, Ltd. 257
The Nissho Company, Ltd. 249
Nogami Shoten. 237, 291
Nogamy Automatic Loom Works, Ltd. 298
Nosan Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. 250
Nosawa & Co. 255, 262, 284, 299
Nozaki Bros. & Co., Ltd. 239, 293
O
Ogimura Kametaro & Co. 297
Ohashi Chokichi Shoten. 291
Ohmi Hampu Kabushiki Kaisha. 240
S. Ohnow Glass Factory, Ltd. 260, 291
Ohta Kenichi & Co. 278
Ohta Manbei Shoten. 278
S. Ohta & Co. 237
U. Ohta & Co. 237
Ohta Zenemon Shoten. 278
Oi Shoten. 237
Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd. 278
Okada Ubaguruma-Ten. 235
Okamoto Bicycle & Motor Car Mfg. Co., Ltd. 235
T. Okamoto. 285
Y. Okamoto. 263
Okaya & Company, Engineering & Machinery Dept. 268
Okayama-ken Hanamushiro Dogyo Kumiai. 270
Okayama Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd. 278
Okayama Seishoku Kabushiki Kaisha. 249
Okuda Chuhei. 258, 289
Okurayoshiten Co., Ltd. 278
H. Omiya & Co., ... 265, 273
Oriental Photo Industrial Co., Ltd. 280
Osaka Commercial Museum. 281
Osaka Godo Kabushiki Kaisha. 242, 251
Osaka Horo Kabushiki Kaisha. 256
Oshima & Co. 237
K. Ota & Co. 263, 300
Otomune Shoten, Ltd. 297

Page

Owariya Shoten, Limited..... 267, 276, 292
Ozawa & Co., Inc. 266, 284

P The Pilot Pen Co., Ltd. 258, 289

R Rokushima Yoko. 241
Royal Celluloid Co., Ltd. 241, 297

S Saburo Matsuoka Mfg. Co. 268, 275
Sadakuni Shoten, Inc. 253
Sagawa & Co. 260
Seibi-Modiami & Co., Ltd. 273
Sailor Fountain Pen Mfg. Co. 258, 289
Saji Tile Co., Ltd. 293
Saji Tile Works. 293
K. Sakai & Co., Ltd., ... 268
K. Sakai & Co. 272
K. Sakai & Co., Ltd. 263
Sakai Seirensho. 277
Sakai Shoten, Inc. 272
Sakata Saijiro. 289
Sakura Beer Hanbai Kaisha, Ltd. 234
D. Sakurai & Co. 297
Sanada Koji Shoten. 264
Sano Kumajiro Shoten. 278
Sano Orimono Dogyo-Kumiai. 249
Sano Takashi Co. 236
Sarashiko Hanbai Kaisha, Ltd. 242
Sasaki Bunroku & Co. 253
Sasaki Glass Mfg. Co. 260
Sato Keiji & Co. 272
Satoh Paper Mill. 278
Sato Shoten, Inc. 270
Seihan Printing Co., Ltd. 267
Seyei Goshi Kaisha. 253
Shimada Glass Factory, Ltd. 260
Shimada Seisakusho, Ltd. 246
Shimadzu Seisakusho, Ltd. 283
Shimizu & Co. 264
Shimosato Seiyaku Kaisha, Ltd. 243
Shinko Keori Kabushiki Kaisha. 300
Shinozaki Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd. 289
Shiraimatsu Kikaiho, Ltd. 291
Shiraishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. 243
Shirotsuka & Co. 261
Shiseido Company Ltd. 295
Showa Silk Hosiery Mills. 286
Sizuoka Commercial Museum 234, 297

Page
Sugie Morisaburo. 253
Sugiyama Kisaburo. 265
Sugiyama Sanji. 234
Susaki Kazuhiko. 253
Suzuhan Honten. 272
Suzuki Jisaburo Shoten. 289
Suzuki's Loom Co., Ltd. 269
Suzuki Sadakichi & Co., G. K. 232, 301
Suzuki Yanosuke Shoten. 246

T
Taihei Mokko Co., Ltd. 297
Taisho Jochugiku Co., Ltd. 230
Taisho Yoko Co. 290
Takachiho Seisakusho Co., Ltd. 273
Takagi Yohei Shoten 271
Takahashi Morijiro Shoten. 269
Takahashi Seitaro. 275
Takai Sotaro Shoten. 293
Takao & Bros., Inc. 236, 250
Takasumiya Honten. 238, 295
Takata & Co., Ltd. 269
Takaya Orimono Co., Ltd. 249
Takekoshi & Co. 279
Takemura & Co., Ltd. 233, 249, 301
Takisei Orimono Kojo. 249
I. Tamaki & Co. 281
Tamaki Shoten. 254
Tamura Kogyo Co., Ltd. 284
Tampei Shokai Yakubo. 271
Tanaka Ginnosuke Shoten. 269
Tanaka Kenkichi. 254
Y. Tanaka & Co. 239
Tashiro & Co., Ltd. 254, 281
Tatara Kaichi & Co. 273
Teikoku Jinzo-Kenshi Kaisha, Ltd. 282, 287
Teikoku Jochu Co., Ltd. 251
Teikoku Seima Kaisha, Ltd. 264
Teshikawara & Co. 279
Toa Enamel Co., Ltd. 257
Toa Paint Mfg. Co. 277
Tokigun Seinanbu Export Porcelain Industry Association. 254
Tokio Tokei Seizo Kaisha, Ltd. 244
Tokunaga Glass Factory. 261
Tokutaro Saito & Co. 297
Tokyo Asaito Boeki Kaisha. 264
Tokyo Export Lamp Mfg. Co., Ltd. 256
Tokyo Serofan-Shi Kaisha, Ltd. 240

Page

Tokyo Yushutsu Tokei Fuzokuhin Kogyo Kumiai. 214
Tokyo Zuan Insatsu Kaisha, Ltd. 290
S. Tomihisa & Co. 282, 291, 297
Tomita Tsunesaburo & Co. 240
Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd. 233, 249, 286
Toyo Seiko G. K. 290
Toyoda Boshoku Kabushiki Kaisha. 249
E. Tsuchide & Co., Ltd. 251, 261
Tsuchiya Tabi, Ltd. 284
Tsuji Isaburo. 238
Tsukishima Rubber Mfg. Co. 284
Tsurumaki & Co. 244
Tsutsui Umejiro & Co. 266

U

Ueyamayei's Japan Insecticide Mfg. Co. 250
Umeda Seikosho, Ltd. 269
The Universal Playing Card Co., Ltd. 280
Unno Ichizo. 234

V

Velvet Soap Co., Ltd. 295

Y

Yagi Trading Co. 298
Yamahatsu Boeki Kaisha, Ltd. 265, 280, 291, 301
Yamakage Nogu Seisakusho. 230
Yamamoto Leather Goods Works. 267
Yamamoto Steel Drum Company. 251
Yamamoto Trading Co., Ltd. 265
N. Yamamoto Works. 236
T. Yamanaka & Co. 298
Yamasa Trading Co., Ltd. 254
Yamatake & Co., Ltd. 269
Yamato Gumi & Co. 231
Yamato Shokai, Ltd. 256
Yamatomi & Company, Ltd. 298
Yamatoya Shirts Co., Inc. 286
Yamayoshi Shoten. 271
Yamazaki-Maitsuki Shoten. 244
Yasuda Shokai, Inc. 236
Yasukawa Electric Works. 256
Yasumoto Juhei & Co., Ltd. 261
Yokohama Cotton Duck Works, Ltd. 240
Yokohama Export Silk Hosiery Factory. 266
Yomeigo. 276
Yonezawa Kogyo Shiken Jo. 240
Yoshida Chosaku. 290
Yoshida Glass Factory. 261
Yoshikawa Shoten. 245, 286
K. Yoshizaki & Co. 246

Page
Yukawa Iron Works. 269
H. Yuasa & Co., Ltd. 273

(4) IMPORTERS

A M. Aonuma & Co. 303
D Daido Boeki Kaisha, Ltd. 304
F The Far Eastern Products Co., Inc. 304
H Hirao Sampei Shoten, Ltd. 305
I The Indo-Japanese Trading Co., Ltd. 305
G. Inouye & Co. 306
K Kanagawa Electric Co. 304
Keisuke Kobayashi. 301
Khan Shokai, Ltd. 302
Kishimoto Shoten, Ltd. 303
M Meidiya Co., Ltd. 305
Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. 206
Mitsui & Company, Ltd. 305
K. Miyashita Shoten. 304
S. Miyauchi & Co., Inc. 303
Munekawa Shoten, Ltd. 305
N Nankoku Company, Ltd. 302
Nippon Carbon Co., Ltd. 302
Nippon Kokan Kabushiki Kaisha. 303
Nisshin Oil Mills, Ltd. 306
S Sansei Shokai, Inc. 302
Shima Trading Co., Ltd. 303
Sugiura & Co. 302
T Taisei & Co. 302
Takashimaya Iida & Co., Ltd. 302
Takata Shoten. 305
Tawara & Co., Ltd. 301
Tokyo Mousseline De Laine S. & W. Co., Ltd. 305
Tomoeya Honten. 306
Toyo Hatabako K. K. 304
U S. Uda & Co. 304
M. Uyehara & Co., Ltd. 303
Y C. Yamanaka & Co. 303
Yamato Shokai, Ltd. 306
Yoshida & Co. 301
K. Yura & Co., Ltd. 303

List of Advertisers

		Page
A	Asahi Trading Co., Ltd.	181
	Asai Shoten	217
	Ashimori Rope Works., Ltd.	105
C	Chugai Boyeki Co., Ltd.	131
	Curmally & Co.	181
D	Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.	146
E	Eastern Printing Ink Co., Ltd.	101
F	Fujimura & Co., Ltd.	189
	Fuji Photo. Film Co., Ltd.	143
	M. Fukushima & Co.	174
	R. Fukushima Shoten	200
	Fuku Trading Company	226
	The Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd.	83
G	Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.	167
H	Hasegawa & Co., Ltd.	84
	K. Hattori & Co., Ltd.	225
	The Hayakawa Industrial Co., Ltd.	175
	Higashitani & Co.	208
	Hitachi, Ltd.	88, 89, 90, 91
	Hirao Iron Works	85
	T. Hori Celluloid Works	227
	Hosoda Trading Company, Ltd.	226
I	Ikuno Gum Works	80
	The Indo-Japanese Trading Co., Ltd.	200
	The International Telecommunications Co., Ltd.	114
	C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.	169
J	Japan Cotton Textile Exporters Association for India	132
K	Kameido Rubber Works, Ltd.	221
	Kanamaru Shoten	226
	Kaneko Electric Co., Ltd.	114
	Kanzo Itoh Trading Co.	96
	Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd.	149
	The Kiryu Export Silk Manufacturers' Association	178

Page

Kiryu Yushitsu Orimono Shogyo Kumiai 176
Kobataya Uji Optical Co. 227
Kosugi Gomei Kaisha 174
Kuramochi & Co., Ltd. 207
The Kyodo Shokwai Ltd. 156
Kyoyei Shokwai 189

M Maeidzumi Iron Works 85
Marubeni Shoten, Ltd. 169
Marusu Toki Kaisha, Ltd. 200
Masaki Yamato Pencil Co., Ltd. 217
S. Matsui & Co. 178
T. Matsumoto & Co., Ltd. 67
Meiji Biscuits & Confectionery Co., Ltd. 135
K. Mikimoto 144
Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Limited. 77
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. 74
Miyata Works, Ltd. 212, 213
Miyazaki Shoten, Ltd. 189
Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ltd. 134

N Nabeya Chuzo-Sho, Ltd. 131
Nagamine Celluloid Industry Co., Ltd. 208
Naigai Amimono Co., Ltd. 176
Y. Nakamura & Co. 85
The Nakanishi Vacuum Bottle Mfg. Co., Ltd. 134
T. Nakata & Co. 117
Nara Grinding Machinery Works, Ltd. 94
Nasu Aluminium Manufactory, Ltd. 101
Nippon Aento Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd. 104
The Nippon Bobbin Co., Ltd. 105
Nippon Hikaku Kabushiki Kaisha. 221
Nippon Kinuyori Kaisha 178
Nippon Menka Kabushiki Kaisha 59
Nippon Paint Co., Ltd. 78
Nippon Senryo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha 76
Nippon Yusi K. K. 156
Nishimago & Co. 101
Nishimatsu & Co., Ltd. 181
The Nissho Company, Ltd. 168
Nogamy Automatic Loom Works, Ltd. 95
Nosawa & Company 175
Nozaki Bros. & Co., Ltd. 144

		Page
	N. Y. K.	60
O	Okaya & Co., Ltd.	102, 103
	H. Omiya & Co.	136, 137, 138, 139
	Osaka Syosen Kaisya	118
	K. Ota & Co.	131
	Owariya Shoten Limited	227
P	The Pilot Pen Co., Ltd.	218
R	The Royal Celluloid Co., Ltd.	207
S	Saburo Matsuoka	93
	K. Sakai & Co.	94
	K. Sakai & Co., Ltd.	99
	Sakura Beer Hanbai Kaisha, Ltd.	118
	D. Sakurai & Co.	220
	Sarashiko Hanbai Kaisha, Ltd.	187
	Sasaki Glass Mfg. Co.,	200
	Sato Keiji & Co.	226
	K. Sato Shoten Co.	131
	Shiraishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.	104
	Shiseido Company, Ltd.	155
	The Sizuoka Commercial Museum	142
	Suzuki Yanosuke Shoten	174
T	The Takachiho Optical Co., Ltd.	101
	Takasumiya & Co.	156
	Takata & Co., Ltd.	93
	Takemura & Co., Ltd.	162
	Teikoku Jinzo-Kenshi Kaisha, Limited	117
	Tokutaro Saito & Co.	208
	The Tokyo-India Exporters' Association	49
	Tokyo Export Lamp Mfg. Co., Ltd.	65
	Tokyo Zuan Insatsu Kaisha, Ltd.	220
	S. Tomihisa & Co.,	218
	Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd.	166
	Toyo Seiko G. K.	217
U	Ueyamayei's Japan Insecticide Mfg. Co.	117
	Umeda Seikosho, Ltd.	105
	The Universal Playing Card Co., Ltd.	66
Y	Yamahatsu Boeki Kaisha, Ltd.	187
	Yamatake & Co., Ltd.	99

Page
Yokohama Cotton Duck Works, Ltd. 189
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited 124
K. Yoshizaki & Co. 181
Yukawa Iron Works 85

THE INDO-JAPANESE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

A Brief History of The Indo-Japanese Association

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

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

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

In 1906, the Association resumed its active work upon the restoration of peace between Japan and Russia. In June, the same year, President Viscount Nagaoka died, and was succeeded by Count (later Marquis) Shigenobu Okuma, Sir Claude MacDonald remaining as Adviser. The Association gradually increased its activities.

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

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

President Marquis Okuma died in January, 1922, and Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, Vice-President, and Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, a Councillor of the Association and

heir to the much-lamented Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, were elected President and Vice-President, respectively. With the new staff, the Association was now ready for new action, when in September, 1923, the great earthquake visited Tokyo and its vicinity, reducing to ashes the library, samples, reference books, and reports of investigations, which were the results of the most elaborate efforts of many years on the part of the Association.

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

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

In 1926 we established the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum at Calcutta as intermediary in our trade with India. The Museum had over four hundred varieties of Japanese samples exhibited and did pretty good work helping business transactions and settling claims between Japanese and Indian traders, as the Association acted as an instrument of introducing commodities between India and Japan. But the Museum was abolished in 1937 after being operated over 11 years.

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

Japan supplies India with her products cheap, much cheaper than any other foreign

supplies. She always keeps fair play in her trade and never sells any of her commodities by dumping, of which she is falsely accused, for her national efficiency and systematic and disciplined labour account for extraordinary inroad into foreign markets. But India raised the tariff walls higher and higher against the importation of Japanese goods under the pretext of protecting her domestic industry. When the tariff question came up in 1927, the Association sent long cablegrams, in the name of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, President, and Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, Viei-President, of the Association, to the Indian Government, the leading newspaper offices, influential leaders of India, including the Speaker and President of the Legislative Assembly and party leaders, strongly protesting against the discrimination attempted at Japanese exports. The Association kept close watch over the development of the problem, and every time when any sign of discrimination against Japanese goods was noticed, the Association made a strong protest. In 1933, the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty was abrogated by the Indian Government and subsequently a discriminatory tariff was declared. The result was that the Indo-Japanese Commercial Conference was held at Simla and later at Delhi, India, and the Association sent Mr. Iwao Nishi, President of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum, so that he might cooperate with the Japanese delegation. Thanks to the conciliatory attitude on the part of the delegates of both countries, the Conference arrived at a peaceful conclusion and the two countries found themselves in amicable relations of commerce.

The second Indo-Japanese Conference was held at New Dehli in July, 1937, to revise the Agreements arrived at between India and Japan at the first Conference. It lasted till Mar. 12, when a new agreement was arrived at between the delegates of both countries. Mr. Nishi, President of the Commercial Museum, Calcutta, attened the Conference as adviser. Simultaneously with the second Indo-Japanese Commercial Conference, another conference was going on between the delegates of Japan and Burma, which was separated from India in April, 1937, and the agreement was provisionally signed between the two delegations at New Dehli on Mar. 1, 1937.

In 1930, when a great earthquake visited Burma, the Association raised a relief fund for the benefit of the earthquake refugees. In January, 1934, another great earthquake took place in the north-eastern part of India. It was much severer than that of 1930, killing several thousands of people, and the Association again collected some money in aid of the sufferers, Marquis Okuma, our President, appealed to the public by broadcasting a lecture on the miseries of the earthquake, the collection amounting in both cases to tens of thousand Yen.

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

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

in the Journal for distribution among our members.

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

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

4. **Social-Room:** We shall have a social-room to be used free of charge by our members who may desire to exchange information on matters relating to India and other southern countries of Asia.

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

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

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

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

9. **Advisers in industry:** For Japanese engaged in various branches of industry in India and other southern countries of Asia, we will offer materials for investigations and be equipped to answer inquiries and so aid them in business and investigation.

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

11. **Commercial Museum:** Now that the Indo-Japanese Commercial Museum operated at Calcutta, 1926-1937, has been abolished, we are planning to have a commercial museum in the chief cities and towns in Japan, India and other southern countries of Asia for the purpose of exhibiting samples of principal products and staple commodities of these countries. A circulating museum, if found necessary and desirable, is a part of our plan.

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

The Tokyo-India Exporters' Association

Mark of Association

The Tokyo-India Exporters' Association, which is an authorised organisation established in pursuance of the Law of Exporters' Guilds, is the only one of its kind in Japan for the exportation of sundry goods of Tokyo to British India, Ceylon and Afghanistan. It stands on a safe and sound basis as it is supported by many Government and private institutions, such as the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Tokyo Commercial and Industrial Museum and the Indo-Japanese Association.

BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN

1. Intermediation for Exports and Imports consigned by or to the Members.
2. Storage, Selection and Packing of Goods for the Members.
3. Exportation or delivery of Goods on behalf of the Members.
4. Arbitration of Claims among the Members.
5. Improvement and development of Goods for the Members.
6. Extension and cultivation of the Market.
7. Investigation of and reporting on the business conditions of foreign markets.
8. Introduction of Goods for the Members.
9. Equipment for the promotion of interests of the Members.

CHIEF MERCHANDISE HANDLED

Fancy goods	Celluloid articles	Educational toys
Sporting goods	Stationery	Paper manufactures
Office requisites	Dress fittings	Rubber goods
Water-proof cloths	Parasols & umbrellas	Trunks & bags
Tobacco utensils	Optical instruments	Household utensils
Scientific instruments	Surgical instruments	Artificial leather goods
Soaps & toilet goods	Furniture	Printing inks
Photographic apparatuses	Electric supplies	Celluphane
Confectionery	Wall materials	Vehicles for children

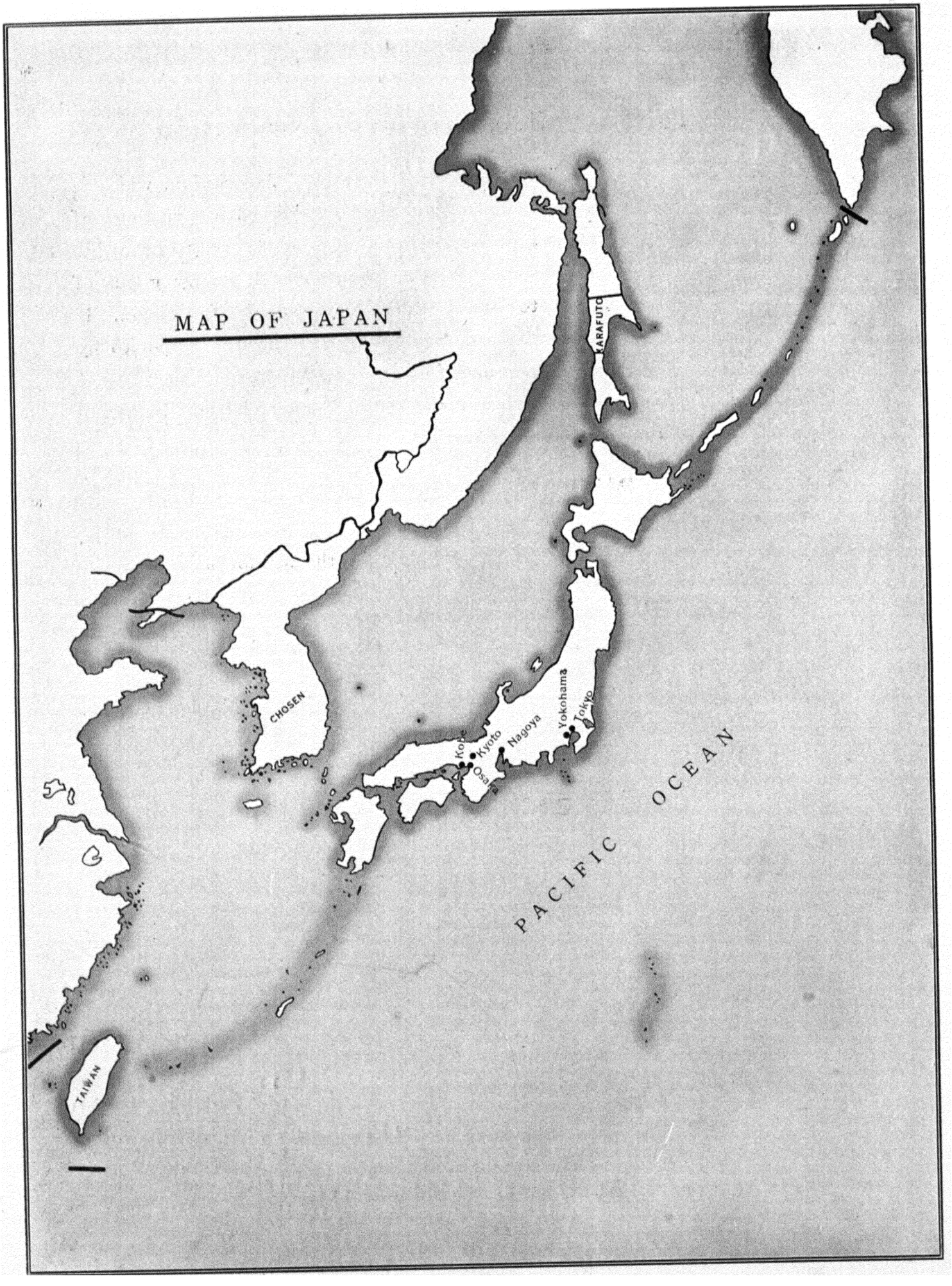
etc. etc.

All enquiries re Tokyo Goods and those handled by the Members are cordially solicited and they will receive prompt attention.

The Tokyo-India Exporters' Association

c/o Tokyo Shoko Shorei-kan, Marunouchi, Tokyo,

Cable Address: "TITIT, Tokyo"


MAP OF JAPAN
KARAFUTO
CHOSEN
Kobe
Kyoto
Osaka
Nagoya
Yokohama
Tokyo
PACIFIC OCEAN
TAIWAN

Geography

Position and Extent

The Japanese Empire, wholly within the Asiatic half of the North Pacific, consists of Japan proper and various colonies. At the time of the Meiji Restoration, 1868, there were the four large continental islands of Honshu, usually known as the Mainland, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido, and 4,068 adjacent islands of smaller size. Russia ceded the long chain of islands called the Chishima, or the Kuriles, in 1875. The Ogasawarajima, or Bonin Islands, were formally annexed in 1877, and the Ryukyu, or Loochoo Islands, in 1879, though both groups had been earlier under Japanese control. All these areas to-day constitute Japan Proper.

The Colonies The first colony, Taiwan, or Formosa, with the adjacent islands called the Bokoto, or Pescadores, was ceded by China in 1895 following the Sino-Japanese War. The Russo-Japanese war brought Karafuto, or the southern half of the island of Saghalien, and in Manchuria, the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone. Chosen, or Korea, was annexed in 1910. The Mandated Caroline, Mariana and Marshall islands, former German possessions in the South Seas, were received by Japan at the Versailles Peace Conference, 1919. With the exception of the Aleutians, the northern half of Saghalien, the Philippines, North Borneo, Hawaii and a few small scattered islands, including Guam, the Empire Spreads over all the islands in the pacific north of the Equator.

Length and Width If the South Sea Islands, the Kwantung Leased Territory, the South Manchuria Railway Zone and the continental peninsula of Chosen are omitted, the Empire is a semi-circle of islands extending in latitude from 21° 45′ N. to 50° 55′ N., approximately 3,380 kilometres, and in longitude from 119° 18′ E. to 156° 30′ E., with a maximum width of about 320 kilometres.

Area

The Home Ministry's investigation puts the total area of the Empire at the end of March, 1935, at 680,996.72 square kilometres, distributed as shown in the following table:

Divisions	Area in Sq Kilometres
Grand Total	680,996.72
Japan Proper	382,545.42
Honshu	230,532.32
Shikoku	18,772.83
Kyushyu	42,078.99
Hokkaido	88,775.04
Ryukyu	2,386.24
Chosen	220,776.00
Taiwan	35,846.69
Bokoto	126.86
Karafuto	36,090.30

Kwantung Leased Territory	3,462.46
South Sea Mandated Islands	2,149.00

Japan proper occupies about 57 per cent. of the total area, while Chosen occupies 33 per cent., and Taiwan and Karafuto 5 per cent. each.

Atmospheric Condition

The average atmospheric pressure of 1934 was highest in Chosen, Manchuria and China, recording 761–763 mm., the highest being 763.9 mm. of Tsinan. The meteorological stations in the Main Island recorded about 761 mm. as in the previous year, and in Hokkaido, Karafuto and the South Sea Islands the pressure was lower in general, the lowest being 756.9 mm. at Palau. It was mostly above 760 mm. in Formosa and Loochoo.

In the same year, the mean temperature rose higher than 20° C. in Nasé of Kyushu, Formosa, Loochoo, Bonin and South Sea Islands, the highest being 26° 9′ at Palau. In Shikoku, Kyushu and the districts which face the Pacific Ocean, ending with Tokyo Gulf at the northernmost, it was about 16°; in the districts west of Kyoto in the Main Island 15°; in the eastern mountainous districts 10°–13°, in the north-eastern districts 10°; in Hokkaido mostly 5°, except 8° at the southern end; and in Karafuto 3°, the lowest being 1°–7° at Shisuka. In Chosen, it was 10°–14° in the south and 3° at the most northerly border. In Manchuria it was about 10°. The highest record was 37°3′ at Taito in Formosa, 37°1′ at Miyazaki in Kyushu, and the lowest 29°5′ below zero at Asahigawa in Hokkaido, 28°7′ below zero at Shisuka in Karafuto.

In 1934, places where the annual quantity of precipitation was more than 3,000 mm. were Hachijo Island, Takada, Owashi, Odaigahara and Palau; more than 2,000 mm. Fushiki, Wajima, Kanazawa, Ibuki-yama, Shimizu, Sakai, Nasé, Taito, etc. In the Main Island it was 1,000–2,000mm.; in Hokkaido 900–1,000 mm.; in Karafuto 600–900 mm.

The average velocity of the wind does not vary much in the plains, being from one metre to three metres per second; but at Ibuki-yama, the Boko Islands, Shana, Hachijojima, Niigata and Choshi it was more than 5 metres. Naha, Taito, Hikoné, Tokushima, Tadotsu and Muroto experienced a maximum velocity of more than 30 metres per second. A record typhoon raged throughout the south-western half of Japan on September 21, 1934, velocity of which was reported to have exceeded 60 metres per second. This affected 35 prefectures. In Osaka Prefecture alone the dead numbered 1,624, and the wounded together with missed numbered 5,729. Houses totally damaged numbered 9,937. The total casualties in all the prefectures affected numbered 2,499 dead, 8,399 wounded and 568 missing. Houses damaged totalled 376,350 of which those wholly tumbled down were 34,576. The number of school buildings damaged was 289.

Natural Features

Mountains The mountains of Japan are divided into two great systems, one to the north and the other to the south. The Karafuto system, framing Northern Japan, is composed of the Yezo, Kitakami, Abukuma, Kanto and Echigo ranges, arranged from north to south, roughly speaking. South-

ern Japan is framed by two branches of the Kwenlun system, which has its origin in China. One branch first appears in the northern part of Kyushu as the Tsukushi range and then runs to the East, forming the Chugoku range, the Tamba plateau, the Hida plateau and the Kiso range. The other branch appears in the southern part of Kyushu, forming the Kyushu range from which it runs east, becoming the Shikoku, Kii, Suzuka and Akaishi ranges.

There are, in Japan proper, 250 mountains with peaks higher than 2,000 metres above sea level, the highest being the celebrated Mount Fuji, which lifts its white cap sublimely 3,773 metres above the Suruga Gulf. Chosen has 51 and Formosa 130 mountains in the same category, but the latter has five peaks higher than Mount Fuji, Niitaka-yama being the highest mountain in the Empire with its height of 3,950 metres. The highest mountains in Japan proper are converged in the central part of the Main Island in the prefectures of Nagano, Toyama, Yamanashi, Shizuoka and Gifu, but there are, of course, many other mountains famous geographically and historically in the other parts of the country. According to the Geographical Research Office, the total number of volcanoes in Japan is 192, of which 58 are active.

Rivers and Lakes The Empire is abundantly watered by numerous rivers, usually wide where they empty into the sea, but comparatively short in course and not navigable for many miles inland except by flat-bottomed craft. During the summer rainy season and when the mountain snows melt in the spring, torrents rush down them, often overflowing and causing damage; during the rest of the year, they dwindle to narrow and shallow streams. If of little use for transportation, they serve as reservoirs from which water is drawn for irrigation and increasingly as sources of electric power.

Total available hydro-electric power of rivers in Japan proper is estimated at 11,090,000 h. p. the power actually developed by the end of 1932 was about 3,105,930 h. p.

Japan has numerous lakes, especially in Honshu and Hokkaido, remarkable for their beautiful settings rather than extent. The most interesting are those high above sea level, formed in most cases by volcanic erruptions damming the head-waters of rivers.

Seas and Coast-line With the exception of the northern frontiers of Chosen and Karafuto, every part of the Empire is surrounded by water. To the east is the Pacific, washing the Chishima, Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, the Ryukyu, Taiwan and the mandated islands north of the equator. Between the Chishima and Karafuto is the Sea of Okhotsk, and between Karafuto and the continent the Gulf of Tartary, known to the Japanese as the Mamiya Straits. The Sea of Japan lies between Honshu and the eastern shore of Chosen. To the west of Chosen is the Yellow Sea, or Hwanghai, opening into the Eastern China Sea, or Tunghai, which touches Kyushu, the Ryukyu and Taiwan. Purely Japanese is the famous Inland Sea, enclosed by Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

The coast-line is exceptionally long, being 52,228,787 kilometres for the whole Empire. For Japan proper, it is 30,602.458 kilometres, which means a kilometre to

every 12.43 square kilometres of area, and for Chosen 18,203.726 kilometres, a kilometre to every 12.12 square kilometres. The shores of the Sea of Japan are comparatively regular, but those on the Pacific are indented with a large number of gulfs, bays and inlets, many of which afford excellent anchorages. Japan proper has more than 1,400 harbours, about half of which are utilized for trading. The best harbours of Chosen are on the Yellow Sea and the Chosen Channel. Hokkaido, Karafuto and Taiwan are less fortunate in capacious shelters for ships.

Earthquakes

Italy and Japan are the two countries in the world which are famed for earthquakes. In the frequency of earthquakes in recent years Japan beats Italy. In 1923, when the Great Kanto Earthquake occurred, there were 2,786 sensible earthquakes and 3,915 insensible ones. The number of sensible earthquakes in the five years, 1927-1931, was 12,476 in the whole Empire. About 45% of them occurred in the Kanto district, Kyoto and Osaka districts coming next with 22%. But such earthquakes as were accompanied with casualties were very few, numbering only three during the five-year period. The seismic history of the country since 1596 records 20 big earthquakes in which the loss of lives amounted to over 1,000 each.

The Kanto Earthquake and Fire A great earthquake occurred on September 1, 1923, which was the severest of all the recorded earthquakes in the country in the number of casualties and amount of damages.

The quake started at 11: 58′ 31″ a. m. on that day, the epicentre being at the bottom of the sea 28 kilometres below the sea level near the mouth of the Sagami river, 139° 17′ E. Long., 35° 22′ N. Lat. It was a seismic activity caused by a block movement of the earth, and the shock was felt all over the Empire and recorded by all the seismographs of the world. The largest width of the vibration reached to about 8 inches, and the duration of the quake, as recorded by the seismograph in the laboratory of the Tokyo Imperial University, was over three and a half hours.

As to the casualties and damages caused by the earthquake and fire a variety of reports is published. The statistics here given are made out of those published by the Extraordinary Earthquake Rescue Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs, and those given in the Empire Statistic Year Book published by the Government.

Damages to Buildings
(Earthquake Rescue Bureau Figures)

Damages	Number	Percentage
Totally burnt	381,090	54.9
Half burnt	517	0.1
Completely damaged	83,819	12.1
Half damaged	91,233	13.1
Carried off by tidal waves	1,390	0.2
Partly broken	136,572	19.6
Total	694,621	100.0

Of the above Tokyo had 354,453 houses damaged (51%), or 73.4% of the total number of houses in the city, while Yokohama had 94,882 houses destroyed (13.7%), or 95.9% of the total number of houses in the city.

Casualties
(Figures from Empire Statistic Year Book and other statistical publicasions)

	Total	Men	Women	Proportion per 100 population in the district
Killed	44,279	20,953	23,326	0.38

Severely wounded	16,514	9,406	7,108	0.14
Wounded	35,560	20,865	14,695	0.34
Total	96,253	51,224	45,129	0.86

The number of persons killed is usually said to have reached over 100,000, and the Earthquake Rescue Bureau Figures give 91,344. But the later statistics given by the Government in the Empire Statistic Year Book seems to be more correct. Of the total number there given as killed, 28,708 were crushed, 15,450 burnt in the ensuing fire, and 121 were drowned by the tidal waves.

No authoritative survey was made in regard to the loss of property and a variety of amounts is given as estimates. Most of them, however, are necessarily exaggerated. But taking the number of destroyed households, the average individual wealth and other factors as guides, the total amount of the loss may be safely said to have reached approximately ¥2,550,000,000.

National Parks

On October 8, 1932, a committee of 11 headed by Baron Yoshiro Fujimura, which had been conducting investigations for a year under instructions from the Home Office, submitted a report recommending 12 places in Japan as worthy of preservation and development as national parks. They were (1) Mount Fuji and Hakone, (2) Nikko, (3) Akan, (4) Daisetsusan, (5) Lake Towada, (6) The Japan Alps, (7) Yoshino and Kumano, (8) The Inland Sea, (9) Daisen, (10) Mount Aso, (11) Unzen and (12) Mount Kirishima. All of them were officially announced as national parks by the authorities in January, 1936.

Mount Fuji and Hakone In the three prefectures of Yamanashi, Kanagawa and Shizuoka in the centre of the Mainland of Japan, the combination of the world-famous Mount Fuji, the five beautiful lakes at its foot and the hot spring resort of Hakone is to be known as Fuji Park. Mount Fuji, superb, peerless and highest mountain of Japan proper, is known the world over for its beauty. Its perfect cone rises 3,773 metres above sea level. In July and August, crowds of pilgrims and others climb its sacred slopes to the summit.

Below Mount Fuji are the famous five Fuji lakes, all of which are visited by nature lovers because of their scenic beauty.

Few visiters to Japan fail to visit the Hakone district, noted for its mountain scenery, invigorating climate, hot springs and places of general interest. The district, popularly known as Mount Hakone, is the crater of an extinct volcano. Lake Ashinoko is famous for its reflection of Mount Fuji when that elusive peak is visible.

Nikko In the prefectures of Gunma, Fukushima, Tochigi and Niigata in the centre of the Mainland of Japan, 90 miles north of Tokyo, Nikko is famous the world over for its combination of art and nature. The gorgeous shrines and temples are as striking as its cryptomeria avenue, the mountains, lakes and waterfalls. Lake Chuzenji, the largest lake in the proposed park, is extremely beautiful, and the Kegon waterfall, which serve as an outlet of the lake is a most striking sight. Beside the lake stands Mount Nantai, which resemble in shape Mount Fuji. In inner Nikko are smaller lakes and also the hot spring district of Yumoto.

Akan Situated in Kushiro province on the Island of Hokkaido, this park contains

a wide area of active volcanic mountains, imposing forests and lakes. Lake Mashu, one of the beautiful lakes below the range of volcanic mountains, lies within 10 kilometres of the Deshikutsu Hot Springs. The lake is nearly 20 square kilometres in area, and in its centre lies a small island.

Lake Kutsusharo, the largest of the group in Akan Park, measures 76.22 square kilometres in area, with the beautiful island of Tomoshiri in its centre, 12 kilometres in circumference. At the southern extremity of the lake is a small protruding strip of highland called Wakoto Peninsula, at the foot of which is Wakoto Hot Springs.

Lake Akan, probably the most beautiful of the Akan group, 11.86 square kilometres, has a zigzag shore and, being rich in changes, presents a very pleasing appearance. On the south west of the lake rises Mount Oakan, an active volcano.

Akan Park is suitable for sight-seeing trips of two or four days from the city of Kusiro.

Daisetsuzan The Great Snow Mountains district, in the centre of the Island of Hokkaido, presents a range of active volcanoes known as the Daisetsuzan Range. Because of the great height of the mountains, this is often called the Roof of Hokkaido. Surrounding the mountains are virgin woods over an area of 490,000 acres. The mountains form the source of the Ishikari River, the largest river on the island.

The Daisetsu volcanic range rises in more than 10 mountains, including Mount Tokachi and Mount Sangoku. Many lakes are found on the summits of the volcanoes. Mount Asahi, the highest mountain in the group and the highest in Hokkaido, is 2,290 metres above sea level. Its shape, resembling that of Mount Fuji and trailing far to the foot, is very beautiful to look at from a distance. From its summit can be seen on a fine day all Hokkaido, a magnificient view seldom equalled anywhere else.

Lake Towada In the Ohu district in Northern Japan, extending over the two prefectures of Akita and Aomori, the proposed Towada Park is distinguished by Lake Towada on the south and Mount Hakkoda on the north. Lake Towada, the third deepest in Japan, is 378 metres deep at the greatest depth. So clear is the water that one can see into it for 18 metres.

The lake, which is 401 metres above sea level is 78.02 square kilometres in area and 46.2 kilometres in circumference. In origin and scale, the lake resembles Crater Lake in America, but the beauty and variety of scenery here is said to be far superior to that of the American lake.

The Japan Alps Extending over the prefectures of Nagano, Gifu, Toyama and Niigata in Central Japan, the Hida range of mountains is called the Japan Alps after the European Alps because of its similarity in shape and scenery. Mounts Tsubakuro, Shirouma, Yari, Hodaka and Norikura are some of the high peaks, in the upper valleys of which snow may be found even in mid-summer. The region is an excellent place for summer mountain climbing and camping.

Kamikochi, probably the most popular spot in the region, is a flat valley in the shape of an S, 1,5000 metres above sea level and surrounded by peaks towering an additional 2,000 metres. Through this

valley runs the clear-watered Azusa River. The Kurobe Valley on the north is equally known for its majesty. Steep cliffs of great height stand on both sides, running for almost 80 kilometres from south to north. The region is the source of many beautiful streams and cascades which adorn and add colour to the mountain scenery.

Yoshino and Kumano On the pacific coast of central Japan and extending over the prefectures of Wakayama, Nara and Miye, the proposed Yoshino and Kumano Park has the dual beauties of mountains and the sea. The park area includes Omine and Odaigahara mountain ranges, the Kitayama Valley, Toro Glen, Onigajo and the beach.

Yoshino, noted for its cherry blossoms, and the other mountains in the Yoshino Range are from 1,000 to 2,000 metres above sea level. One of the highest of the 70 mountains is Mount Omine, which is visited by 200,000 pilgrims annually. Mount Bukkyo, 1,915 metres above sea level, the highest peak in the region, commands on a fine day a striking view over the surrounding country. The sea coast within the area extends 80 kilometres. At the southern extremity of the Ushio Promontory stands a 63-foot lighthouse. Within the proposed park are the Nachi waterfalls, the greatest in Japan with a height of 433 feet, and 48 other waterfalls of varying sizes.

The Inland Sea This sea park lies between the Island of Shikoku and the Chugoku district on the Mainland of Japan, Extending to the three prefectures of Hiroshima, Okayama and Kagawa and consisting of numerous islands of all shapes and sizes between Shodo-shima in the east and Ahuto in the west. The seascape is ever changing as one voyages on its historic waters. Most of the trans-pacific liners traverse it and occasional glympses of its beauty can be had from the trains between Kobe and Shimonoseki. The sea is famous for its great variety of fish and their superior flavour.

The area between Kitaki Island and Shimotsui, dotted here and there by numerous islands of varying sizes, presents the best scenic view in the region.

The Island of Shodo, the largest of the group, is renowned for its scenic beauty, especially its crimson autumnal leaves at Kankakei Valley. Yashima is known in history as the spot where the military clans of Genji and Heike staged a decisive battle centuries ago, ending in the victory of the former.

Daisen In the prefectures of Tottori and Okayama, in Western Japan, the proposed Daisen Park is to be the only national park facing the Japan Sea. It includes, besides Mount Daisen, 1,713 metres above sea level, several peaks of similar height. Mount Daisen is called the Fuji of Hoki, because it resembles Mount Fuji in shape when seen from Shimane prefecture. While its western side is graceful, the northern is very imposing and majestic. Numerous rocks of huge size protrude from the ground. Wide plains around the mountain offer the best skiing ground in the Chugoku district.

Mount Aso In the centre of Kyushu, Aso Park consists in Mount Aso, which forms five peaks. Aso is an active volcano, with the largest and most celebrated crater in the world. Being double-cratered,

it has a huge depression measuring 16 kilometres from east to west and 20 kilometres from south to north, in the centre of which lies the central crater. Within the large crater are 11 villages where 50,000 people live. Their peaceful life is interesting when contrasted with the imposing figure of the mountain.

The five Aso peaks have characteristics all their own. Naka Peak has a crater which is very active and emit smoke which ascends furiously. Half way up Eboshi Peak are hot-spring districts, such as Toshita and Tochinoki, 800 metres above sea level.

Unzen In Nagasaki prefecture, Kyushu, the renowned sulphide hot springs of Unzen, discovered in 1661, annually attracts many foreigners and Japanese. Unzen is famous for the medicinal properties of its waters. It is regarded as the best summer resort in Kyushu and is also visited for its wild cherry blossoms in spring, its splendid azaleas in May, its maple foliage in autumn and its celebrated "Silver Thaw" in winter, when trees and shrubbery are coated with ice.

Unzen, consisting of the lower peaks of Unzen, Nodake, Takaiwa Kusenbu, Torikabuto, Azuma, Hachimaki and Bizan has a faminine beauty of mountain scenery in contrast with the masculine grandeur of Mount Aso.

Mount Kirishima In the prefectures of Miyazaki and Kagoshima, Kyushu, the proposed Kirishima Park consists of 22 gracefully shaped volcanic mountains with characteristic craters, lakes, plains, woods and forests. The view from the mountains extends as far as Sakura Island in Kinko Bay, and that toward Mount Aso and Unzen in the distance is extremely beautiful. Kirishima is also rich in folklore, which gives it a touch of romance.

To have the best view, one must go up Mount Karakuni, the highest peak in the group, 1,700 metres above sea level. The woods turn into slopes and farther on comes a huge plain. The crater lake is soon reached, and hence a steep road leads to the summit. Three hours of walking are needed to reach Mount Takachiho. In the neighbourhood of Shinnen and Nakadake, wild azaleas bloom in May, turning the locality into a veritable flower garden.

Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha

(Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.)

Established 1892

COTTON, COTTON YARN, PIECE GOODS, RAW SILK, RAYON, RAYON PIECE GOODS, STAPLE FIBRE, STAPLE FIBRE YARN, WOOL, JUTE, WOOLLEN YARN, WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS, PULP, RICE, CEMENT, TILE, BELTING AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HEAD OFFICE:

OSAKA, JAPAN

CALCUTTA OFFICE:

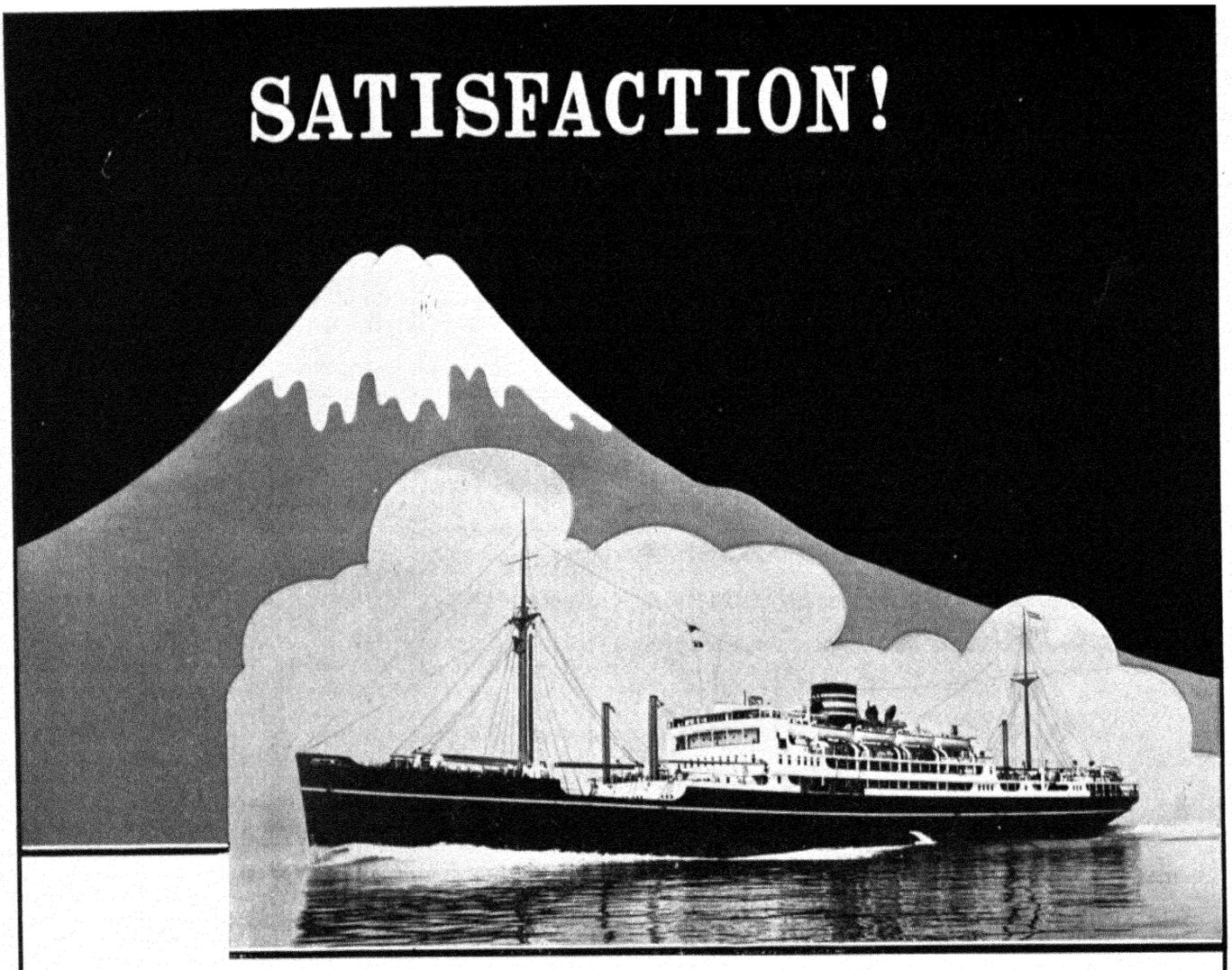
15 CLIVE STREET

Cable Address "MENKWA CALCUTTA"

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Soerabaja, Alexandria, Mombasa, Sydney, Bremen, Liverpool, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Dairen, Hoten, Hsinking, Harbin, Keijo, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, Tokio, etc.

SATISFACTION!



Travel the way of N.Y.K. and enjoy its world famous luxuries and efficient service in ocean traffic. Excellent European and American food of international reputation, under direction of a noted French chef, affords supreme satisfaction even to the most fastidious of epicurean passengers from either East or West.

Japan-Bombay Service .....**3 sailings a month**
via Karachi, Colombo, Singapore & China

Japan-Calcutta Service (Freight) .....**3 sailings a month**
via Rangoon, Singapore & China

Japan-Madras Service (Freight) .....**Monthly**
via Singapore to Caromandel Coast ports

Japan-Europe Service .....**Fortnightly**
via Colombo and Singapore to China, Japan & Europe

Other famous N.Y.K. services to America, Australia etc.

Alluringly low passenger and freight rates are quoted on application to any agent or N.Y.K. office, located at principal points throughout the world.

N. Y. K. LINE

(JAPAN MAIL)

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN

Bombay Branch	Calcutta Branch	Singapore Branch	Colombo Agent
270, Hornby Rd.	2, Clive Row	16, Raffles Pl.	Carson & Co.

Trade Relations between India and Japan

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

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

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

but upon its revocation on the initiative of Great Britain after the World War was over, these special relations naturally died of themselves, and Japan entered into a new significant relation, economic and financial, with Continental India, as much as with China, her big market in the East, which has been internally disturbed with political agitation, to the great impediment of our friendship and cooperation with that republic. So long as one country retains a trade or economic relation with another, mutual progress, as well as friendly relations, is a matter of first consequence, and in such a country as Japan, which has a limited market at home for her commodities, it is vitally important to extend her market abroad, as much as possible, in order that loss caused by dullness or crisis in one part of the market may be made up for by gain in another. Needless to say, such extension of the market depends upon its extent, prospect and other circumstances. India, for instance, presents several economic questions of an international nature, such as that of the cotton industry. The Indian market has been for many years under the control of British commodities, so that Japanese goods will find it hard to cultivate a new field in India. With a population of over 350 millions, however, she fell as a market for Japanese commodities only behind the U. S. A. and China till a few years ago, but she has recently made such a remarkable progress that she is now surpassed only by the U.S.A., so far as her foreign trade is concerned.

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

EXPORTS & IMPORTS (Unit: ¥1,000)

	Total Exports & Imports	Trade with U. S. A.	Trade with China	Trade with India
1877	50,769	6,669	10,690	513
1887	96,712	24,812	18,956	5,745
1897	382,436	79,467	41 591	35,338
1907	926,880	311,798	144,820	87,691
1917	2,638,816	838,243	451,625	325,305
1920	4,284,568	1,438,199	628,360	587,179
1921	2,866,991	1,070,683	478,905	494,868
1922	3 527,759	1,328,545	519,863	351,291
1923	3,429,980	1,117,596	476,868	405,337
1924	4,260,439	1,415,918	585,942	523,164
1925	4,882,246	1,671,244	682,095	746,976
1926	4,421,211	1,541,065	661,271	547,087
1927	4,171,470	1,507,489	560,271	438,172
1928	4,168,279	1,451,677	607,697	431,473
1929	4,364,858	1,568,158	556 626	486,163
1930	3,015,902	948,993	422,491	309,667
1931	2,382,653	767,619	247,625	243,532
1932	2,841,452	955,020	206,653	309,356
1933	3,778,264	1,113,015	221,610	409,891
1934	4,454,525	1,168,287	236,635	527,891
1935	4,971,309	1,345,158	282,606	581,284
1936	5,456,656	1,441,742	314,528	631,116
1937	6,958,595	1,908,969	322,886	748,852

In 1877 our trade with India was no more than 1% of our total foreign trade, but it showed such a prodigious stride that in 1917 it recorded no less than 12%. America showed an increase from 13% in 1877 to 31% in 1917, which gives her the first position in our foreign trade. China comes next with a fall in percentage from 21% in 1877 to 17% in 1917, showing comparatively slow progress. India held the third position, next to the U.S.A. and China, but her position in our foreign trade lies not so much in her position as the third largest importer of Japanese commodities as in the rapid progress she made to put herself equal in percentage with China, till in 1932 India was ahead of China, becoming the second largest customer of Japan, which position India held down to 1937. The amounts separately of our trade with the U.S.A., China and India are given below:

EXPORTS (Units ¥1,000)

	Total Exports	Exports to U.S.A.	Exports to China	Exports to India
1877	23,348	5,234	5,015	323
1887	52,408	21,529	10,970	453
1897	163,135	52,436	21,325	5,563
1907	432,412	131,101	85,619	13,088
1917	1,603,412	478,537	318,381	101,364
1920	1,948,394	565,017	410,270	192,249
1921	1,252,837	496,283	287,227	84,503
1922	1,637,451	732,376	333,520	97,203
1923	1,447,750	605,619	272,190	99,619
1924	1,807,037	744,925	348,298	135,373
1925	2,309,589	1,006,252	468,438	173,413
1926	2,044,727	860,880	421,861	155,951
1927	1,992,317	833,808	334,183	167,580
1928	1,971,955	826,141	373,141	146,006
1929	2,145,615	914,101	346,652	198,056
1930	1,469,852	506,112	260,825	129,262
1931	1,146,981	425,330	143,876	110,367
1932	1,409,991	445,147	129,478	192,491
1933	1,861,045	492,237	108,253	205,154
1934	2,171,924	398,928	117,062	238,220
1935	2,499,073	535,389	148,788	275,637
1936	2,692,975	594,251	159,690	259,107
1937	3,175,418	639,428	179,250	299,366

IMPORTS (Units ¥1,000)

	Total Imports	Imports from U.S.A.	Imports from China	Imports from India
1877	27,420	1,736	5,674	191
1887	44,304	3,284	7,986	5,292
1897	219,301	27,031	20,266	29,775
1907	494,467	80,697	59,182	74,593
1917	1,035,811	359,708	133,271	223,941
1920	2,336,174	873,182	218,090	394,930
1921	1,614,154	574,400	191,678	210,365
1922	1,890,308	596,169	186,343	254,088

1923	1,982,230	511,977	204,678	305,718
1924	2,453,402	670,993	237,544	387,791
1925	2,572,657	664,992	214,657	573,563
1926	2,377,484	680,185	239,416	391,136
1927	2,179,153	673,685	226,034	270,592
1928	2,196,314	625,536	234,556	285,467
1929	2,216,240	654,055	209,974	288,107
1930	1,546,050	442,881	161,666	180,405
1931	1,235,672	342,289	103,749	133,165
1932	1,431,461	509,873	77,175	116,865
1933	1,917,219	620,788	113,357	204,737
1934	2,282,530	769,359	119,533	289,671
1935	2,472,236	809,644	133,817	305,646
1936	2,763,681	847,453	154,837	372,009
1937	3,783,177	1,269,541	143,636	449,486

Our trade with India, which made a phenomenal progress recording an increase in quantity of no less than 1457 times as much in value in 1937 as in 1877 shows an increase in percentage from 1% in 1877 to 11% in 1936 of our total export trade, and she falls only behind the U.S.A., while our imports increased from 191 thousands in 1877 to 449,486 thousands in 1937, or by 3,353 times. While we have excess exports in our trade with the U.S.A. and China, the case is reversed in our trade with India, for we imported more from India than we exported to her for a long time and our import excess from 1900 to 1937 was no less prodigious than 4 billion yen though in 1932 and 1933 we exported a little more to India than we imported from her for the first time in our Indian trade, only to see an excess import of ¥30,008,826 in 1935, ¥112,901,553 in 1936 and ¥150,119,733 in 1937. We give below the exports and imports of our trade with India, 1834-1937:

EXPORTS TO INDIA 1935-1937

Article	1937	1936	1935
Sugar	65,551¥	22,564¥	422,935¥
Tea	861,966	587,650	424,359
Beer	753,289	649,791	639,124
Vegetable oil and fat	8,422	5,066	12,362
Peppermint oil	79,706	75,529	81,394
Fish oil & whale oil	65,791	103,285	32,693
Soap	314,108	237,346	238,503
Camphor	1,447,206	1,414,775	1,632,058
Menthol crystal	655,545	415,663	729,614
Matches	93,199	86,046	105,139
Cotton yarn	19,845,505	18,050,786	20,093,002
Raw silk	8,459,621	3,871,991	5,533,509
Artificial silk	23,154,416	8,746,557	7,592,537
Cotton tissues (grey)	16,916,158	33,106,693	41,561,542
„ „ (bleached)	13,010,824	9,210,370	11,359,900
„ „ (others)	33,113,975	30,200,049	32,260,655

TOKYO EXPORT LAMPS

Products :

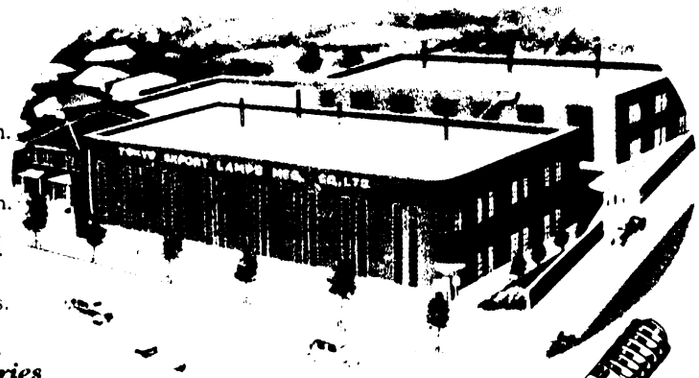
Household Lamps
Gasfilled & Vacuum.

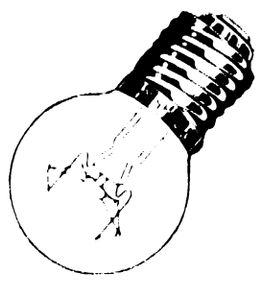
Auto Lamps
Gasfilled & Vacuum.

Decoration Lamps
Fancy Types &
Xmas Sets.

Flash Light Bulbs

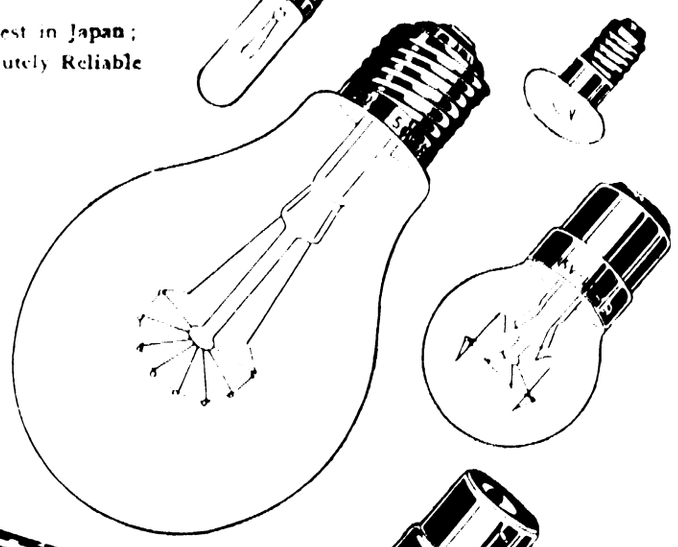
Electrical Accessories



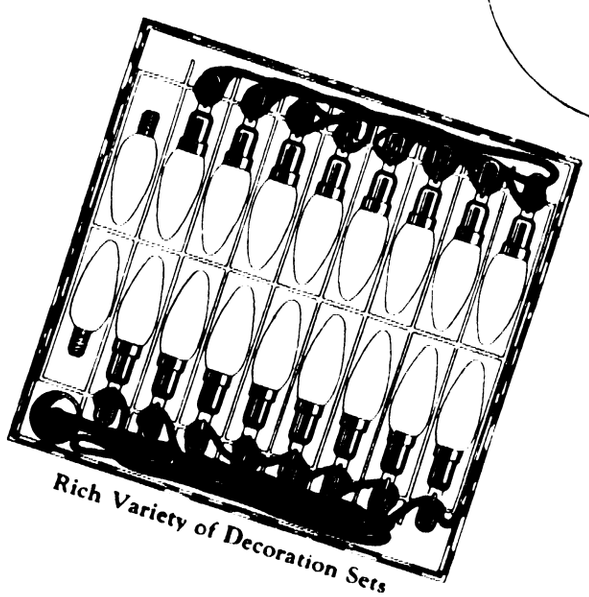


Largest in Japan ;
Absolutely Reliable

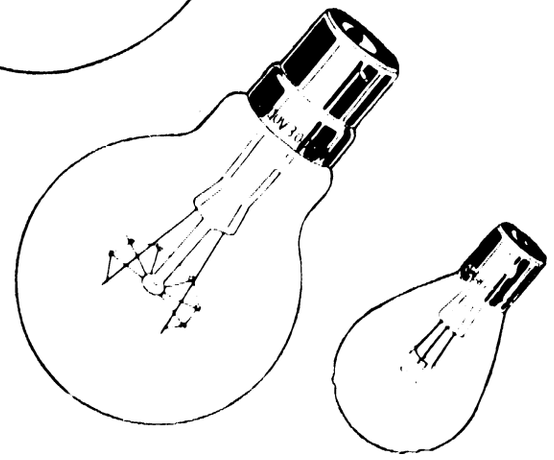
QUALITY GUARANTEED AND MOST ECONOMICAL



GOOD LIGHT, SMALL CONSUMPTION OF CURRENT & LONG LIFE



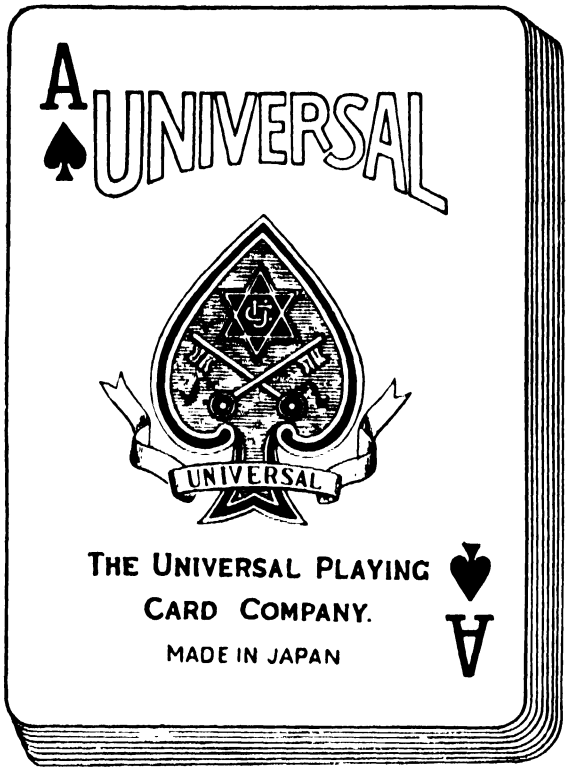
Rich Variety of Decoration Sets



SUCCESSOR TO KATO LAMP CO., LTD.
AMALGAMATING MANY OTHER MFRS

229 OI HAYASHI-CHO, SHINAGAWA-KU, TOKYO

TOKYO EXPORT LAMP MFG. CO., LTD.



Cable Address:
"UNIVCARDS OSAKA"

Code used:
A.B.C. 5th Bentley's
Oriental 3-letter and Private

The Universal Playing Card Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS

850, Sakamcho, Higashiku,
OSAKA, JAPAN.

Correspondence Invited.

PEACE

CABLE ADDRESS:
"ELASTICWEB" TOKYO

CODES USED:
BENTLEY'S A B C 6TH
ORIENTAL 1 LETTER.
SCHOFIELD'S 3 LETTER

P.O. BOX:
TOKYO CENTRAL 235

BANKERS:
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Tokyo.
The National City Bank of New York in Tokyo, etc.

A few features of our [illegible] products are:

1. —**Durability**—Everlast in Elasticity.
2. —**Quality**—Homogeneneous throughout a roll or piece.
3. —**Designs**—Attractive & marketable.
4. —**Colour** combinations-Harmonising always.

ELASTIC WEBS AND BRAIDS
GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
EMBROIDERY LACES

"AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO INTEREST THE OVERSEAS PROSPECTIVE BUYERS AND INDENTORS"

that

"An advantageous business is only realized by getting contact with the Real Mfrs. specialized in the lines."

An important formula is thereby obtained for all the purchasers:

Well equipped machines [illegible]
Lady experienced Executives [illegible]
[illegible] grades [illegible]

It is unquestionable to mention that we are the biggest Elastic Webs & Braids Mfrs. in the Japanese territories in those points of Capital subscribed, Volume of output and the Superiority of quality turned out, and eventually we are always put in a position of leadership among the numerous factories in Japan. Indeed, our [illegible] branded products are thoroughly recognized to be the first class in every description, and have won the highest reputation in both of Home and Foreign markets. Furthermore, our untique products manufactured by the immense experience in technique of Over half a century & the modern s nsational designs as well as fully equipped manufacturing process. The [illegible] branded Elastics & Embroidery Laces" are praised always to be the most unexcelled & highly reputable ones among the World-wide clients.

Elastic Webs & Braids Dept. **Embroidery Lace Dept.**

Manufacturers & Exporters.

ESTABLISHED 1883

TOKYO, OSAKA, FURMOSA & SHANGHAI.

T. MATSUMOTO & Co., LTD.

Woollen tissues	9,883,889	5,254,125	4,920,988
Silk tissues	13,838,214	13,203,159	18,074,169
Artificial silk tissues	32,465,720	26,220,528	22,454,599
Cotton blanckets	1,609,515	1,894,476	1,389,605
Cotton towels	586,054	563,000	771,287
Silk handkerchiefs	833,670	834,949	840,260
Knitted goods	4,559,586	4,256,289	7,509,677
Caps, hats & bonnets	1,735,804	1,247,205	1,338,477
Buttons	1,432,428	1,115,501	1,261,971
Jewelry for personal adornment	4,048,012	3,202,168	3,764,002
Paper	1,612,570	1,025,203	1,107,093
Cement	184,285	170,037	234,451
Pottery	4,240,338	3,696,292	3,529,443
Glass & glass manufactures	7,214,712	5,817,380	6,226,074
Brass	1,365,222	2,925,960	5,505,202
Iron manufactures	6,220,945	4,308,587	5,465,956
Rubber tyres	1,099,162	1,205,932	1,033,492
Machinery & parts thereof	6,442,617	2,968,996	3,070,842
Wood	1,533,409	1,123,015	1,199,235
Umbrellas & parasols	134,120	105,618	81,599
Brushes	326,740	242,915	252,131
Lamps & parts thereof	1,583,853	1,147,629	1,448,212
Toys	2,787,126	2,783,721	2,750,874
Others	74,782,687	67,010,690	58,688,244
Total	299,366,759	259,107,536	275,637,433

IMPORTS FROM INDIA 1935-1937

Articles	1937	1936	1935
Rice & paddy	68,252Y	65,584Y	200,447Y
Beans & pease	3,234,074	4,248,590	2,294,830
Oil-yielding materials	2,458,768	1,129,313	81,708
Hides & skins	2,322,505	658,907	462,398
Leather	3,436,185	2,345,844	2,518,622
India rubber	342,509	1,597,706	187,122
Raw cotton	363,634,732	315,060,858	259,036,862
Other vegetable fibres	8,344,471	7,342,444	4,654,872
Oil cake	1,942,582	451,082	822,170
Others	63,699,413	39,108,761	35,387,228
Total	449,486,492	372,009,089	305,646,259

*

The Population of Japan

Japan took her first census returns as early as the 18th year (610 A. D.) of the reign of the Empress Suiko, when her population was reported to be 4,988,842. The census was taken several times during the Tokugawa regime, the results of a few returns shown below: -

Year	Population	Year	Population
1721	26,066,000	1750	25,917,000
1780	26,010,000	1816	25,621,000
1848	26,907,000	1816	25,621,000

It has to be added that the above figures must be anything but accurate, so a few millions would have to be added to them to have some idea of the population in Japan.

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

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

Japan took another official census in 1920, when the population of Japan Proper was 55,963,053. The next census taken in 1925 shows that the Japanese population increased to 83,456,929 inclusive of Korea and other oversea territories. According to the report on the second census, our population consisted of 42,209,100 male and 41,247,829 female, being 124 per square kilometer; the third census taken in 1930 shows that our population increased to 45,675,654 male, 44,720,389 female, and 90,396,043 in total, as shown below:

Population of Japan, 1930

	Population	Male	Female	Rate per sq kilo
Empire	90,396,043	45,675,654	44,720,389	134
Japan Proper	64,450,005	32,390,155	32,059,850	169
Korea	21,058,305	10,763,679	10,294,626	95
Formosa	4,592,537	2,353,288	2,239,249	128
Karafuto	295,196	168,532	126,664	8
Kwantung & South Manchuria	1,325,011	809,044	518,967	355
Marshall Is.	69,626	37,929	31,697	32

According to the census taken in 1935, five years after the third, the total population of the Japanese Empire was 97,697,555 with 49,242,822 male and 48,454,733 female, showing an increase of 7,301,512, 3,567,168 and 3,734,344, respectively, the particulars shown below: -

The Population of Japan

Population of Japan, 1935

	Population	Male	Female	Rate per sq. kilo
Empire	97,697,555	49,242,822	48,454,733	145
Japan Proper	69,254,148	34,734,133	34,520,015	181
Korea	22,899,038	11,662,645	11,236,393	104
Formosa	5,212,426	2,659,819	2,552,607	145
Karafuto	331,943	185,225	145,718	9
Kwantung & South Manchuria	1,656,726	995,447	661,279	441
Marshall Is.	102,537	57,333	45,204	48

Population of the Prefectures, 1935

Hokkaido	3,068,283	Aichi	2,852,703
Tokyo-fu	6,369,639	Mie	1,174,592
Osaka-fu	4,297,166	Shiga	711,442
Kyoto-fu	1,702,501	Hyogo	2,923,121
Aomori	967,118	Nara	620,461
Iwate	1,046,132	Wakayama	864,088
Miyagi	1,134,795	Tottori	490,458
Akita	1,037,746	Shimane	747,116
Yamagata	1,116,801	Okayama	1,332,639
Fukushima	1,580,549	Hiroshima	1,804,912
Ibaraki	1,548,988	Yamaguchi	1,190,532
Tochigi	1,195,052	Tokushima	728,748
Gumma	1,242,449	Kagawa	748,627
Saitama	1,528,857	Yehime	1,164,895
Chiba	1,546,369	Kochi	714,985
Kanagawa	1,839,998	Fukuoka	2,753,641
Niigata	1,995,776	Saga	686,116
Toyama	798,889	Nagasak	1,296,872
Ishikawa	768,415	Kumamoto	1,387,037
Fukui	646,748	Oita	980,452
Yamanashi	646,732	Miyazaki	824,436
Nagano	1,713,856	Kagoshima	1,591,422
Gifu	1,225,806	Okinawa	592,474
Shizuoka	1,939,830		

Population of Ten Largest Cities, 1935

Tokyo	5,875,667	Yokohama	704,290
Osaka	2,989,866	Hiroshima	310,117
Nagoya	1,082,816	Fukuoka	291,157
Kyoto	1,080,593	Kure	231,334
Kobe	912,140	Sendai	219,545

Births and Still-births

Year	Births	Still-Births
1923	2,043,297	133,863
1924	1,998,520	125,839
1925	2,086,091	124,403
1926	2,104,405	124,038
1927	2,060,737	116,922
1928	2,135,852	120,191
1929	2,077,026	116,671
1930	2,085,101	117,730
1931	2,102,784	116,505
1932	2,182,742	119,579
1933	2,121,253	114,138
1934	2,043,783	113,043
1935	2,190,704	115,593
1936	2,101,920	- -

Deaths

Year			Deaths	Per mill
Average,	1894	1898	875,475	20.5
,,	1899	1903	931,755	20.5
,,	1904	1908	992,312	20.5
,,	1909	1913	1,052,735	20.5
,,	1914	1918	1,215,254	22.0
,,	1919	1923	1,322,411	23.20
,,	1924	1928	1,215,484	20.08
1930			1,170,867	18.17
1931			1,124,891	18.98
1932			1,175,344	17.73
1933			1,193,987	17.76
1934			1,234,684	18.11
1935			1,161,936	16.77
1936			1,230,397	17.51

Marriages & Divorces

Year	Marriages	Per mill	Divorces	Per mill
1923	521,580	8.77	51,212	0.88
1924	513,130	8.68	51,770	0.88
1925	521,438	8.73	51,687	0.87
1926	592,847	8.31	50,472	0.83
1927	487,850	7.96	50,625	0.83
1928	499,555	8.01	49,119	2.79
1929	497,410	8.90	51,222	0.81
1930	506,674	7.86	51,259	0.80
1931	496,574	7.60	50,609	0.77
1932	515,270	7.77	51,437	0.78
1933	486,058	7.23	49,282	0.73
1934	512,654	7.52	48,610	0.71
1935	556,730	8.04	48,528	0.70
1936	549,116	7.82	46,167	0.66

Principal Causes of Death, 1936

Causes	No of deaths
Abdominal typhus	6,871
Measles	5 264
Whooping-cough	9,751
Diphtheria	4,332
Influenza	8,670
Dysentery & intestinal inflammation	16,721
Tabercle of raspiratory organ	107,157
Ather tubercler	38,005
Pox	5,536
Pyaemia & Septemic	9,433
Cancer & other malignant tumours	49,212
Beriberi	11,097
Meningitis	36,905
Cerebral haemorrhage & congestion of the brain	118,152
Heart failure	22,949
Arteriosclerosis & mortification	5,174
Bronchitis	26,120
Pleuritis	112,204
The ulcer of the stomack & duodenum	18,036
Diarrhaea, enteritis & the ulcer of the intestins	11,977
Abdominal hernia & block of the intestinal canal	121,133
Nephritis	5,618
Puerpesal fever & poisoning in pregnancy	57,771
Congenital infirmity (Infants under one year of age)	2,947
Senility (old age)	67,986
Suicides	91,936
Accidents	15,423
Other causes	29,974
Total	213,926
	1,230,278

The foreign residents in Japan numbered male 21,895, female 10,745 and total 32,641 in 1934. The Chinese standing the first in number were male 16,520, female 6,221 and total 19,932. There were 395 Indians staying in Japan, while the Japanese staying in British India and Ceylon numbered 1,493 in 1935.

Education in Japan

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

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

Elementary education being compulsory, all children from 6 to 12 years of age, who are called school-age children, must attend primary schools, which have a course of six years. In 1935 there were altogether 11,150,824 school-age children, of whom 11,103,920 children, including 5,629,815 boys and 5,474,109 girls, attended primary schools, of which there were 25,771 schools, so only 46,904 children or 0.042% of the total school-age children (23,716 boys and 23,188 girls) stayed away from school education.

Education of School-age Children

Year	School-age children	Those attending school	Those not attending school
1927	9,401,906	9,348,865(99.44%)	53,041(.56%)
1928	9,565,952	9,514,737(99.46%)	51,215(.54%)
1929	9,717,057	9,663,586(99.45%)	53,471(.55%)
1930	9,883,785	9,832,847(99.48%)	50,938(.52%)
1931	10,105,941	10,056,530(99.51%)	49,411(.49%)
1932	10,392,794	10,344,642(99.54%)	48,152(.46%)
1933	10,754,962	10,708,930(99.57%)	46,032(.44%)
1934	11,024,532	11,978,718(99.58%)	45,814(.42%)
1935	11,150,824	11,103,920(99.58%)	46,904(.42%)

Japan had 252,594 teachers engaged in primary education, of whom men-teachers numbered 173,597 against 78,997 women-teachers.

The second-grade education includes middle schools for boys, and high schools for girls, besides vocational or business schools for both, all of a course of either four of five years. In 1935 there were 555 middle schools, where 330,992 boys were instructed by 13,644 teachers, while the high schools for girls, numbering 970, had 388,933 girls studying under 15,545 teachers, a majority of whom are ladies.

Middle schools and high schools

Year	No of Middle schools	No of Middle-school students	No of Girls' High schools	No of girls' High-schools students
1927	518	316,759	862	328,208
1928	532	331,551	899	343,578
1929	546	343,709	940	359,269
1930	555	348,589	970	367,726
1931	557	345,691	975	368,999
1932	558	333,605	980	362,625
1933	558	329,459	968	361,735
1934	554	327,361	975	371,807
1935	555	330,992	970	388,933

The business education includes schools of industry, agriculture, fishery, commerce, navigation, and other practical courses. In 1935 there were 1,064 schools educating 342,905 students, under 16,942 teachers.

There were 103 normal schools in 1935, where 30,420 boys and girls were trained for teachers of primary schools, besides two higher normal schools where 1,775 boys and 815 girls were trained for teachers of second-grade schools.

The schools of higher education include the Koto-gakko (colleges) and vocational colleges, the former being chiefly preparatory for universities. We have 25 Government preparatory colleges, besides 3 public and 4 private ones, where 16,417 students are educated under 1,336 professors, while 267,021 students are trained under 19,151 professors in 1,920 vocational, technical, and other colleges in the country.

Japan has 45 universities, of which 18 are operated by the Government, the rest being run by public or private bodies. In 1935 there were 71,162 students instructed under 6,478 professors.

Mention need be made of blind, deaf and dumb schools, of which we have 78 blind and 62 deaf and dumb schools, where altogether 9,207 deformed students of both sexes are instructed by 1,254 teachers.

The number of schools of all kinds in Japan, with those of their teachers and students, in 1935, is given in the following figures:

Schools, teachers and students in Japan, 1935

	No. of schools	No. of teachers	No. of students
Elementary schools	25,771	252,593	11,233,076
Blind schools	78	646	4,830
Deaf and dumb schools	62	608	4,377
Normal schools	103	2,295	30,420
Higher normal schools for boys	2	186	1,775
Higher normal schools for girls	2	105	815
Temporary training schools for teachers	1	29	57
Middle schools	555	13,626	330,992
Girls' high schools	970	15,551	388,935
Koto gakko (colleges)	32	1,336	16,417
Universities	45	6,478	71,162
Colleges	117	5,322	96,734
Technical colleges	56	2,209	24,116
Technical schools (A)	861	14,901	298,961
Technical schools (B)	203	2,041	43,944
Technical continuation schools	15,306	23,429	1,281,814
Training schools for teachers of technical education	4		356
Training schools for teachers of technical continuation schools	45	95	1,106
Others	1,921	17,356	230,394
Total	46,134	358,835	14,060,981

Out of the total expenditures for 1936, the State appropriated 131 million Yen for the Educational Department including 90,485 thousand Yen for common or ordinary education, 629 thousand Yen for business or technical education, 3,369 thousand Yen for what is termed social education, 159 thousand Yen for the education of the blind, deaf and dumb, besides 31,571 thousand Yen appropriated for the libraries of the universities and other Government schools. Moreover, the public and private schools are operated by the local governments or private bodies, and these expenditures amounted to no less than 410 million Yen altogether in 1935, the figures for 1936 being not available yet.

HEAD OFFICE :
No 1-1, Muromachi-Nichome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
No. 100, Clive Street

RANGOON OFFICE :
Sooniram Building, No. 545, Merchant Street

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Kitab Mahal, No. 192, Horuby Road, Fort

KARACHI OFFICE :
Punjab National Bank Building, Mac. Leod Road

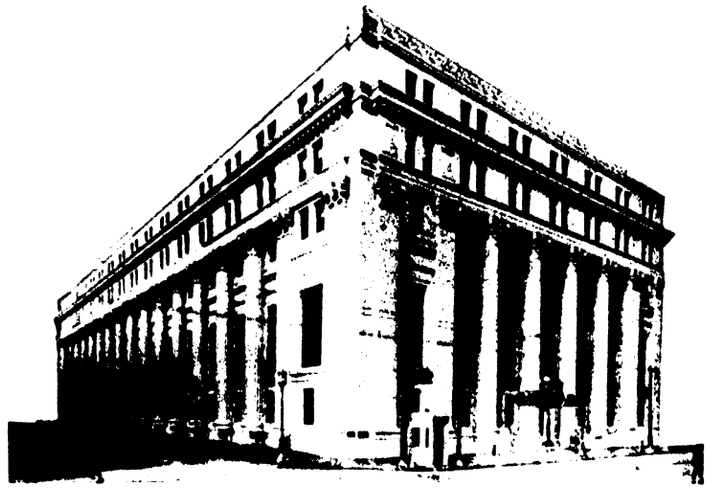
MADRAS OFFICE :
Mercantile Bank Buildings, First Line Beach, George Town

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUI & CO., LTD., in Europe and America)

Established: 1876 **Capital ¥ 150,000,000**

General Exporters and Importers, Insurance and Ship Agents, General Contractors, Shipowners, Shipbuilders, Saw-Mill Owners and Wharfingers



(TOKIO HEAD OFFICE)

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN BRITISH INDIA AND BURMA :

Exports :—Jute, Gunny, Hessian, Seeds, Oil-Cake, Pig-Iron, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore, Coal, Matches, Wool, Tea, Tobacco, Metals, Rice, Bone Meal, Lac, Myrobalan, Sandalwood Oil, Etc.

Imports :—Sugar, Metals, Iron and Steel, Manure, Silk Goods, Mousseline, Singlets, Cotton Crepe, Glass Phials, Canned Goods, Beer, Dye-stuff, Drugs, Chemicals and Medicals, Matches and Match Materials, Cement, Paper, Strawboards, Raw Silk, Spun Silk, Noil Yarn, Bobbin, Timber, Veneer, Tea Chests, Sulphur, Camphor Menthol Crystal, Red Lead and Paint Materials, Etc.

BRANCH OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES OUTSIDE BRITISH INDIA AND BURMA :

HOME—Otaru, Hakodate, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Shimizu, Niigata, Osaka, Tsuruga, Maizuru, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Miike, Nagasaki, Saseho, Kagoshima, Naha, Taihoku, Keelung, Tainan, Takao, Keijo, Jinsen, Fusan, Gunsan, Seishin, Heijo, Etc.

ABROAD—Dairen, Hsinking, Mukden, Newchwang (Yingkow), Harbin, Tsitsihar, Botanko, Tomon, Antung, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Nanking, Hankow, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Saigon, Manila, Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, Singapore, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Kabul, Teheran, Alexandria, Casablanca, London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney, Melbourne, Etc.

CORRESPONDENTS

Berlin and Hamburg :	Deutsche Mitsui Bussan Aktiengesellschaft.
Paris and Lyons :	Société Anonyme Français Bussan.
Cape Town and Johannesburg :	Mitsui Bussan-South Africa-(pty.) Ltd.
Buenos Aires and Santiago Chile :	Nambei Compania de Importación y Exportación Sociedad Anónima.
Wellington, New Zealand :	Mitsui & Company (New Zealand), Ltd.
Haiphong and Hongay :	K. Mawatari.
Los Angeles :	K. Konishi.
Mexico :	M. Suzuki.
Rio de Janeiro :	M. Imaki.
Vienna :	H. Fukui.
Rome :	K. Rinoie.
Istambul :	K. Kurata.

The Companies of Japan

At the end of 1936 Japan had 87,511 companies established under the Corporation Law of Japan, against 84,146 for 1935, showing an increase of 3,365 (4%). The following figures will show the number of companies in Japan for 1926-1936:

Year	No. of companies	Index
1926	36,068	100
1927	38,516	107
1928	41,702	117
1929	46,692	129
1930	51,910	144
1931	57,226	159
1932	65,041	180
1933	71,196	197
1934	78,189	217
1935	84,146	233
1936	87,511	243

During the last eleven years the number of companies in Japan recorded an increase of 51,443. According to the organization, the companies for 1936 consist of unlimited partnership 17,531 (20.0%), limited partnership 45,185 (51.6%), limited joint stock 24,752 (28.3%), limited partnership 38 and mutual companies 4, showing an increase of 1,082 (6.5%), 796 (1.7%), 1,488 (7.0%) and 3, respectively for the first four categories, though the number of mutual companies remained 4, when compared with those of 1935.

The following figures will show the number of companies according to the amount of capitals for 1936:-

Amount of capital			No. of companies	Percentage
Less than	50,000¥		62,146	71.0%
Between	50,000-	100,000	8,548	9.8
Between	100,000-	500,000	11,171	12.8
Between	500,000-	1,000,000	2,292	2.9
Between	1,000,000	5,000,000	2,512	2.9
Between	5,000,000	10,000,000	385	0.4
Over	10,000,000		457	0.5
Total			87,511	100.0

A comparison with the figures for 1935 shows an increase of 3,072 (3.9%) for companies capitalized at less than ¥500,000 but no more than 29 for those of capitals amounting to over ¥5,000,000.

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

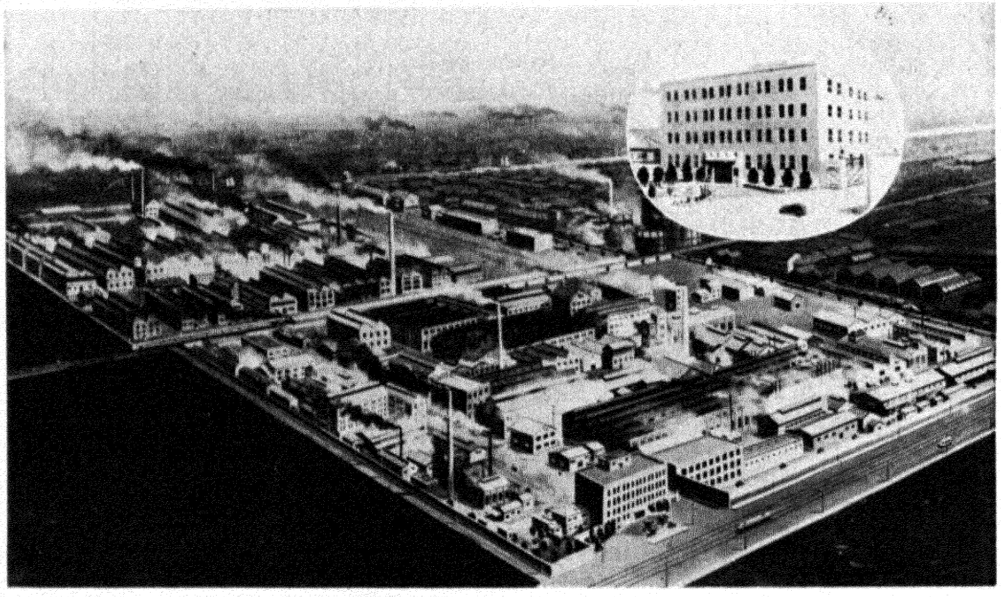
Kind of companies	No. of companies	Percentage
Commerce	47,090	53.8%
Industry	30,986	35.4
Transportation	6,405	7.3
Agriculture	1,987	2.3
Mining	697	0.8
Fishery	346	0.4
Total	87,511	100.0

It has to be understood that commercial companies include those for selling, storage, financing, insurance, etc. The following figures will show the index for the different companies, the number for 1926 being taken as 100:

Year	Agriculture	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Commerce	Transportation
1926	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927	106	112	104	105	107	115
1928	107	114	106	111	117	132
1929	114	122	113	121	134	149
1930	121	129	108	133	151	163
1931	141	134	110	146	168	173
1932	192	140	111	165	192	184
1933	217	144	122	180	212	194
1934	257	149	148	197	233	208
1935	274	151	175	214	250	221
1936	278	157	200	226	257	232

The total capitals of the companies for 1936 amounted to ¥23,977,761,065 against

NSK



COALTAR COLOURS

INTERMEDIATES
CHEMICALS
FOR
TEXTILE and RUBBER INDUSTRIES
Synthetic Pharmaceuticals

❖

Head Office and Works: Kasugadecho, Konohanaku, Osaka.

Sole Export Agents:

NIPPON SENRYO EXPORT CO., LTD.,

Asahi Building, 3-chome, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.

Telegrams: Japex Osaka.

Nippon Senryo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha

(The Japan Dyestuff Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

OSAKA JAPAN

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LIMITED.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

Importers & Exporters, Manufacturers, Commission Merchants, Brokers, Shipowners

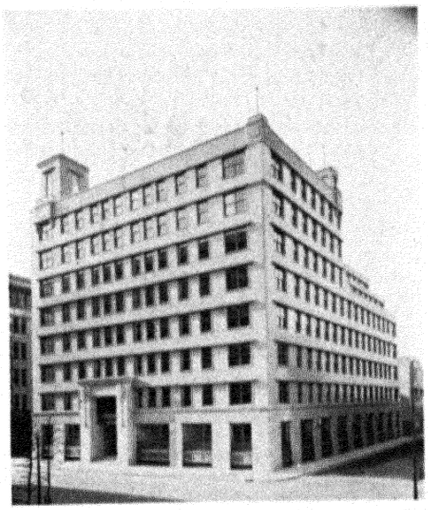
HEAD OFFICE:

Marunouchi, TOKYO, JAPAN

Calcutta Branch:
135, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Madras Office:
24, Thambu Chetty Street,
G.T., Madras.

Rangoon Office:
No. 198, Strand Road,
Rangoon, Burma.



(Head Office of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha)

Bombay Branch:
45-47 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Karachi Office:
Finlay House, Mcleod Road,
Karachi.

Other Branches & Representatives

(JAPAN) Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Onomichi, Tokushima, Kure, Moji, Yawata, Saseho, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Yokohama, Niigata, Sendai, Aomori, Otaru, Hakodate, Keelung, Taihoku, Takao, Keijo, Fusan, Kunsan, Heijo, Seishin, etc.

(ABROAD) Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Antung, Yingkow, Chinwangtao, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Cebu, Soerabaya, Batavia, Singapore, Bangkok, Sydney, Melbourne, Beirut, Baghdad, Alexandria, Johannesburg, Cape Town, London, Seattle, San Francisco, Buenos Aires, etc.

Agencies

Germany: Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, G.m.b.H., Berlin.
France & Morocco: Societe Anonyme Francaise Mitsubishi, Paris, Lyon, & Casablanca.
Iran (Persia): Iran & Japan Trading Co., Ltd., Teheran.
Santiago (Chile): Mr. T. Miyake.

PRINCIPAL LINES OF BUSINESS IN INDIA & BURMA

Exporting from Japan:

Cotton Yarn, Cotton Piece Goods, Rayon Yarn, Rayon Piece Goods, Spun Silk Yarn, Silk Piece Goods, Silk & Staple Fibre Mixed Yarn, Worsted and Woollen Yarn, Woollen Piece Goods.
Soda Ash, Bicarbonate of Soda, Caustic Soda, Calcium Chloride, Sesquicarbonate of Soda, Sodium Sulphide, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur, Camphor, Camphor Oil, Borax, Peppermint Oil, Menthol Crystals, and other Chemicals (heavy & light), Pigment (Zinc Oxide, Red Lead, etc.), Dyes and Intermediates.
Window Glass, Sheet Glass; Cement, Dolomite Plaster; Canvas Shoes; Clocks; Beer; Paper; Matches; Toys; & other General Merchandise.
Aluminium, Brass, Copper Wires, Circles, Sheets, Rods, Strips; Galvanized Sheets; Cast Iron & Seamless Steel Tubes for Water Mains, Steel Gas Pipes; Rails, Plates, Wires, Nails; Ferro-Alloys, Electrical Wires (bare & insulated).
Spinning & Weaving Machines, and their Accessories and Parts; Bobbins, Shuttles, and Travellers; Rayon & Staple Fibre Manufacturing Machines, and their Accessories and Parts; Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing Machines; Hosiery Machines.
Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphate of Lime; Hardened Fish Oil, Fatty Acid, Vegetable Wax.
Canned Goods (Salmon, Crabmeat, Tunafish, Mackerel, Sardines, Pineapple, Mandarin Oranges, White Peach, Pear, Fruits Jam).
Sugar, Sugar Candy, Tea, Condensed Milk, Confectioneries, Potato Starch, Wheat Flour, etc.

Importing into Japan:

Raw Cotton, Gunny Bags, Hessian Cloth, Raw Jute; Oil Seeds (Castor, Cotton & Rape Seeds), Groundnuts, Rape Cake & other Oil Cakes; Scrap Steel & Cast Iron; Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Bauxite, and other Metallic Ores, etc., etc.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

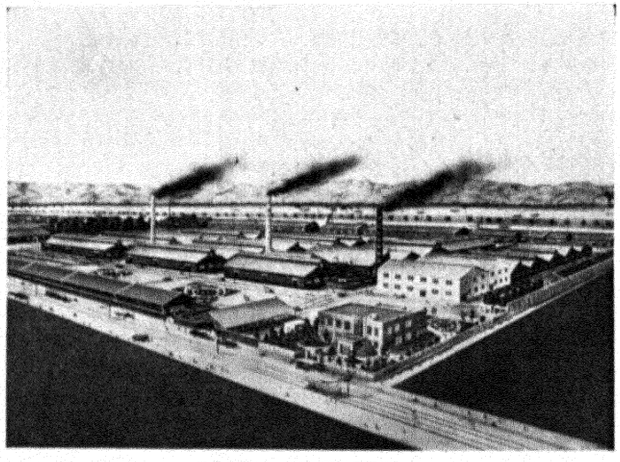
Nippon Paint Co., Ltd.

Head Office & Export Dep't. Uraye Nishiyodogawaku Osaka.

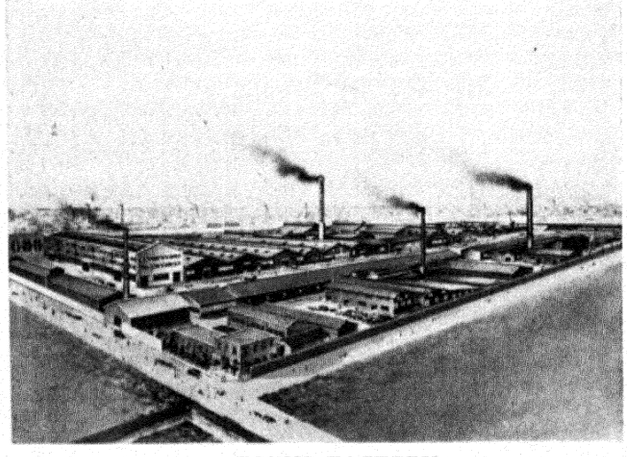
Capital - - - - - - - - - - ¥ **6,000,000**

Surplus - - - - - - - - - - ¥ **1,700,000**

ESTABLISHED 1881



OSAKA FACTORY



TOKYO FACTORY

CABLE ADDRESS
"NIHONPAINT OSAKA"

CODES USED
A.B.C. 5TH & BENTLEY'S

AGENTS:

Shanghai, Tsingtau, Tientsin, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Soerabaya, Batavia, Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Alexandria, Mombassar, Durban, Panama.

The Oldest and Biggest Manufacturers of Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Boiled Oils, Red Lead, White Zinc, Dry Colours & Lacquers in the East.

¥ 22,352,402,224 for 1935, showing an increase of ¥ 1,625,358,841. Here we give the amounts of capitals, 1926–1937:

Year	Amount of capitals (in 1,000)	Index
1926	17,633,526	100
1927	18,386,355	104
1928	18,968,865	108
1929	19,666,107	112
1930	19,633,761	111
1931	19,551,544	111
1932	19,484,540	110
1933	19,960,318	113
1934	21,126,978	120
1935	22,352,402	127
1936	23,977,761	137

The total capitals of the companies for 1936 were shared by different kinds, according to their organization, as follows: —

Capitals, 1936

Unlimited partnership	1,355,529,118 ¥	5.7%
Limited partnership	1,189,346,116	4.9
Limited joint stock	21,423,015,161	89.3
Limited partnership	7,070,670	
Mutual	2,800,000	
Total	23,977,761,065	100.0

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

Capitals, 1936

Industry	10,701,376,368 ¥	44.6%
Commerce	9,105,441,190	38.0
Transportation	2,385,853,209	9.9
Mining	1,418,426,383	5.9
Agriculture	184,422,763	0.8
Fishery	182,241,152	0.8
Total	23,977,761,065	100.0

The average amount of capitals for each kind of companies is shown in the following figures:—

Average amount of capitals, 1936

Agriculture	92,815 ¥	1.8%
Fishery	526,709	15.7
Mining	2,035,045*	0.2
Industry	345,358	7.1
Commerce	193,362*	1.0
Transportation	372,499*	2.9

(* indicates reduction)

The total paid-up capitals at the end of 1936 amounted to ¥ 17,798,915,526 or an increase of ¥ 1,138,739,138 over those of 1935, and they were shared by the different kinds of companies as follows:

Paid-up capitals, 1936

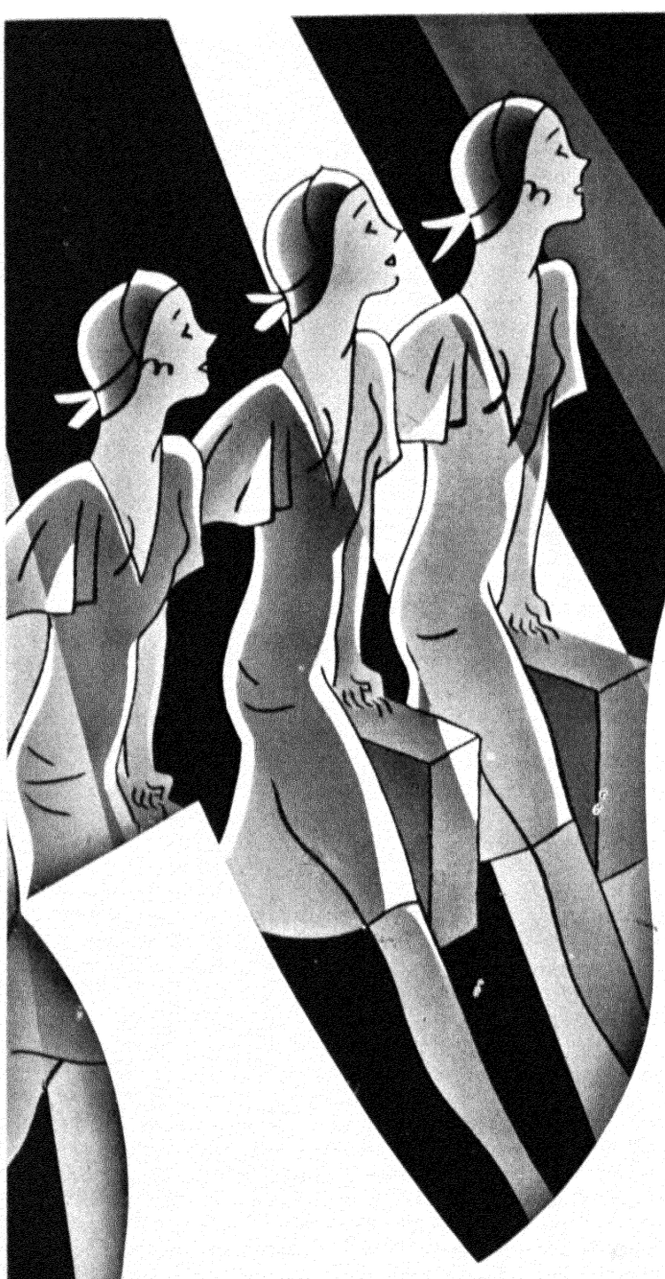
Joint-stock	15,248,024,035 ¥
Unlimited Partnership	1,355,529,118
Limited partnership	1,189,346,116
Joint stock limited partnership	5,016,257
Mutual	1,000,000
Total	17,798,915,526

The net profits for 1936 totalled ¥ 1,682,681,941, the average of ¥ 19,228 for a company showing an increase of ¥ 172,387,761 (11.4%) and ¥ 1,280 (7.1%), respectively, over those for 1935 while the net loss amounted to ¥ 118,143,245 with the average of ¥ 1,350 showing a decrease of ¥ 8,754,290 (8.0%) and ¥ 50 (3.8%) respectively, when compared with those of 1935.

The debentures amounted to ¥ 3,963,688,729 in 1936, their distribution among different kinds of companies shown in the following figures: —

Debentures, 1936

Banking	1,513,891,716 ¥	38.2%
Electric industry	1,152,717,993	29.1
Transportation	462,229,260	11.7
Other Commercial Companies	228,948,732	5.8
Cotton yarn and spinning	91,550,000	2.3
Fertilizer industry	87,153,100	2.2
Rayon industry	52,100,000	1.3
Other	375,097,928	8.4
Total	3,963,688,729	100.0



555

I. G. W.
555
FOOTWEAR

Manufacturers & Exporters

For

Canvas & Rubber
Footwear

22 ITCHOME, ANDOJIBASHIDORI, MINAMIKU,
OSAKA, JAPAN.

Cable Address :

"IKUNOGUM OSAKA"

CodesUsed:

Bentley's 2nd & Comp.
A.B.C. 6th Edition Acme
Oriental 3-letter code
Schofield 3-letter code & Private.

IKUNO GUM WORKS

The Factories of Japan

The number of factories in Japan, which was 31,717 in 1914, increased to 43,949 in the post-war year, 1918, and it gradually rose to 49,161 in 1925, 64,436 in 1931, 80,311 in 1934, 85,174 in 1935, and 90,602 in 1936, as shown below:

	No of factories
1925	49,161
1926	51,196
1927	53,688
1928	55,948
1929	59,887
1930	62,234
1931	64,436
1932	67,318
1933	71,940
1934	80,311
1935	85,174
1936	90,602

According to the numbers of the operatives, these factories are divided as follows: -

No of operatives	No of factories
Over 5 less than 30	76,728 (84.7%)
„ 30 „ 100	10,367 (11.4 „)
„ 100 „ 200	1,825 (2.0 „)
„ 200 —	1,684 (1.9 „)
Total	90,602 (100.0 „)

The factories are distributed among different lines of business in 1936 as follows:--

Kind of factories	No of factories	Percentage
Spinning	26,358	29.1%
Metal ware	8,251	9.1
Machinery	11,766	13.0
Ceramics	4,222	4.7
Chemistry	4,998	5.5
Sawing & wooden ware	7,788	8.6
Printing & bookbinding	3,450	3.8
Foodstuff	14,021	15.5
Gas & electricity	570	0.6
Others	9,178	10.1
Total	90,602	100.0

The following figures will show the number of factories for each line of business according to the number of operatives employed at the end of 1936:—

Kind of Factories	No of Factories	Factories employing 5-30 operatives	Factories employing 30-100 operatives	Factories employing 100 200 operatives	Factories employing over 200 operatives
Spinning	26,358	20,765	3,952	787	854
Metal ware	8,251	6,990	987	148	126
Machinery	11,766	9,747	1,522	250	247
Ceramics	2,222	3,479	558	113	72
Chemistry	4,998	3,704	897	189	208
Sawing and wooden ware	7,788	7,217	504	50	17
Printing and bookbinding	3,450	3,040	336	45	29
Foodstuff	14,021	13,077	768	116	59
Gas and electricity	570	516	43	6	5
Others	9,178	8,191	799	121	67
Total	90,602	76,726	10,367	1,825	1,684

At the end of 1936 the operatives numbered 2,592,687, of which men were 1,458,398 and women 1,134,289 against 2,369,277 operatives including 1,287,575 men and 1,081,702 women, for 1935, showing an increase of 223,410 (9.4%) operatives, with 170,823 (13.3%) men and 52,587 (4.9%) women. Below we give the number of operatives employed in different factories according to lines of business in 1936: -

Kind of Factories	Factories employing 5-30 operatives	Factories employing 30-100 operatives	Factories employing 100-200 operatives	Factories employing over 200 operatives	Total
Spinning	218,648	197,625	108,104	503,540	1,027,917
Metal ware	73,870	64,692	20,450	105,846	246,858
Machinery	98,054	74,215	34,674	250,020	456,963

Ceramics	28,976	27,759	15,881	29,086	101,702
Chemistry	38,655	45,731	26,106	162,995	273,487
Sawing and wooden ware	58,799	23,267	6,602	4,625	93,293
Printing and bookbinding	27,136	15,893	5,016	10,794	58,839
Foodstuff	101,085	33,555	12,806	17,864	165,310
Gas and electricity	4,424	2,205	800	1,292	8,721
Others	73,215	38,823	15,974	31,585	159,597
Total	722,862	505,765	246,413	1,117,647	2,592,687

The following figures will show the number of men and women operatives employed in the companies, according to different lines of business 1936 : –

Kind of Factories	Men-operatives	Women-operatives	Total
Spinning	203,669	824,248	1,027,917
Metal ware	227,920	18,938	246,858
Machinery	417,562	39,401	456,963
Ceramics	80,232	21,470	101,702
Chemistry	179,182	94,305	273,487
Sawing and wooden ware	84,170	9,123	93,293
Printing and bookbinding	51,609	7,230	58,839
Foodstuff	128,718	36,592	165,310
Gas and electricity	8,686	35	8,721
Others	76,650	82,947	59,577
Total	1,458,398	1,134,289	2,592,687

The distribution of operatives according to age is shown in the following figures (1936): –

Kind of Factories	Under 16 years	Above 16 and under 50 years	Above 50 years	Total
Spinning	183,177	835,830	8,910	1,027,917
Metal ware	7,651	233,552	5,655	246,858
Machinery	23,344	424,798	8,821	456,963
Ceramics	4,291	93,296	4,115	101,702
Chemistry	18,518	249,743	5,226	273,487
Sawing and wooden ware	2,611	87,365	3,317	93,293
Printing and bookbinding	2,829	54,706	1,304	58,839
Foodstuff	3,622	157,571	4,117	165,310
Gas and electricity	17	8,317	387	8,721
Others	12,049	144,192	3,356	159,597
Total	258,109	2,289,370	45,208	2,592,687

At the end of 1936, the factories where motors were used, numbered 78,670, with the total number of 604,688 motors, of which 530,652 (87.8%) were in operation, the rest being suspended. Compared with the motors used in 1935, there was an increase of 88,291 (20.0%) motors in 1936, the total motors in operation in 1936 being distributed among the factories as follows: –

Kind of Factories	No of motors	Percentage
Spinning	138,607	26.1%
Metal ware	44,782	8.4
Machinery	74,679	14.1
Ceramics	13,411	2.5
Chemistry	189,208	35.7
Sawing & wooden ware	12,148	2.3
Printing & bookbinding	10,671	2.0
Foodstuff	28,721	5.4
Gas & electricity	4,725	0.9
Others	13,700	2.6
Total	530,652	100.0

The products of all the factories amounted to ¥12,257,588,046 in 1936 against ¥10,836,894,120 in 1935, the share of each kind of industry being shown in the following figures:—

WIRES AND CABLES
METAL AND ALLOY
PRODUCTS

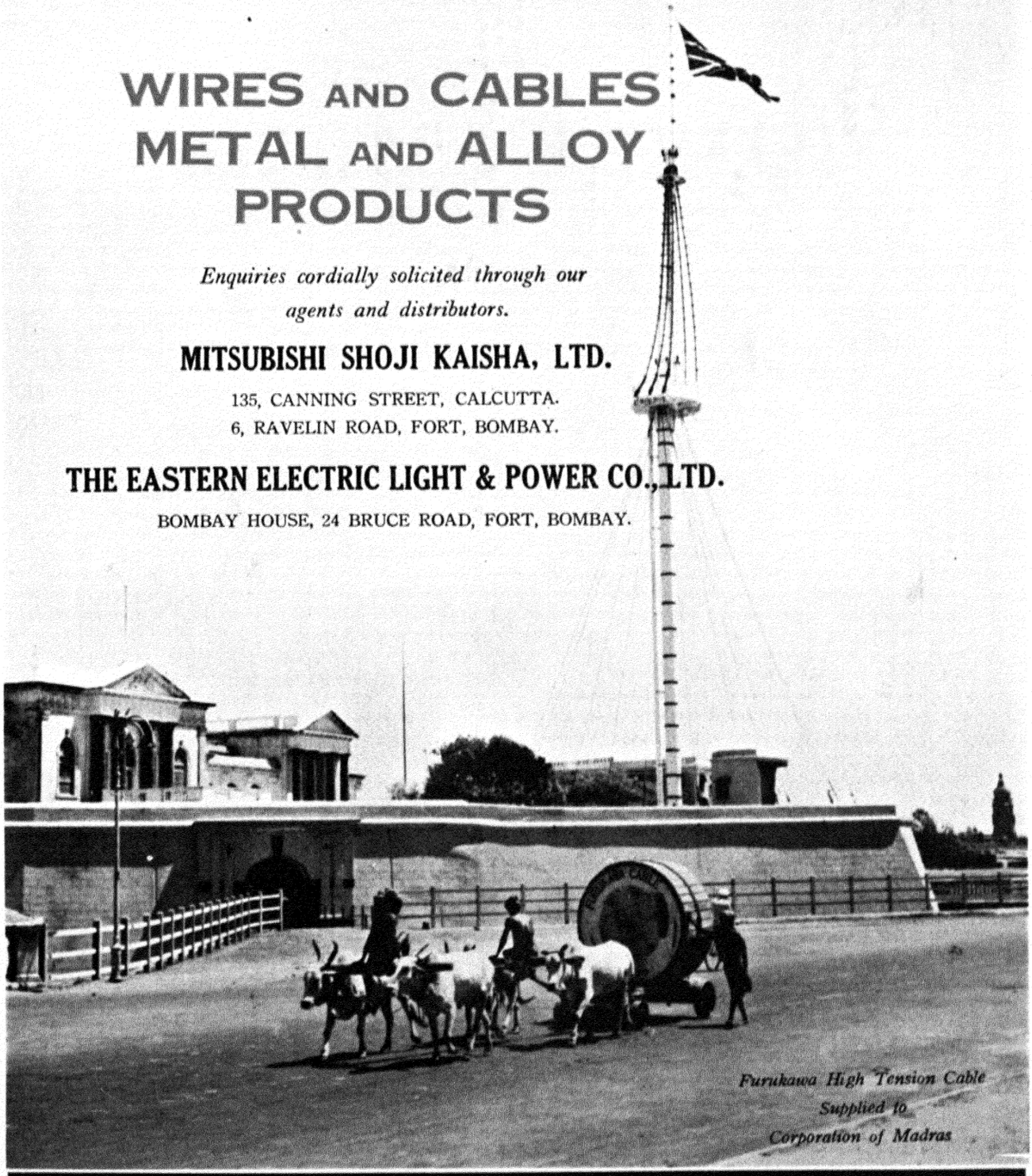
Enquiries cordially solicited through our agents and distributors.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

135, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
6, RAVELIN ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

BOMBAY HOUSE, 24 BRUCE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



Furukawa High Tension Cable Supplied to Corporation of Madras

THE FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

MARUNOUTI, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Cable Address "Furueleco" Tokyo.

SPECIALISTS
in
TEXTILE MILL STORES

Spinning & Weaving Machinery, Parts & Accessories; Bobbins; Shuttles; Reeds; Wire-Healds; Loom Parts; & All Other Mill Stores

AND

ENGINEERING & FARMING MACHINES & PARTS, TOOLS; HARD-WARE; ELECTRICAL GOODS; RUBBER GOODS; TRANSPARENT PAPER; CLOCKS; PAINT & VARNISH; GLASS-WARE; SILK, RAYON & COTTON GOODS; Etc. Etc.

HASEGAWA & CO., LTD.,

5-6, Edobori Minamidori Sanchome
OSAKA, JAPAN.

Cable Address: "HASEYOSHI" OSAKA
Codes Used: A.B.C. 6th; Bentley's & 2nd ed; Oriental & Schofield's 3-Letter & Acme C. & P. Code.

Telephone: TOSABORI (44) {0367, 2458 / 4764, 4765
Branch: NAGOYA
Works: OSAKA & KOBE

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"KMK" & "KBW"

BRAND

(Registered in India)

BOBBINS

Manufactured By

KAWASAKI MOKKAN KOGYO-SHO,

(Kawasaki Bobbin Industrial Works)
SAKAI, near OSAKA.

Y. NAKAMURA & CO.,

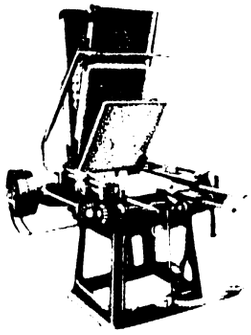
P. O. BOX NO. 67, KOBE, JAPAN.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"BOYEKI"

CODES USED:
SCHOFIELD'S 5-LETTER CODE ORIENTAL 5-LETTER CODE PARAMOUNT 5-LETTER CODE SCHOFIELD'S ECLECTIC CODE BENTLEY'S & A.B.C. 6TH ED.

EXPORTS:—Matches, Match materials, Matchwood, Cotton, Rayon & Woollen Piece Goods, Hosiery Goods, Enamelledware, Glassware, Porcelainware, Canvas & Rubber Shoes, Rubber Goods, Hardwares, Cutlery, Toilet Requisites, Toys, Black & Green Tea, Veneer Chests, Canned Goods, Galv'd. Sheets & Ridgings, Chemicals, Paints, Crude & Refined Sulphur, Camphor, Dried Ginger, Isinglass, Vegetable Wax, Peppermint Crystals & Oils. Machinery of all kinds, such as Match Machines, Knitting Machines, Soap Machines, Tape Machines, Knitting & Braiding Machines etc., etc.

Correspondence Invited



Frame Filling Machine.

TRADE MARK

盛

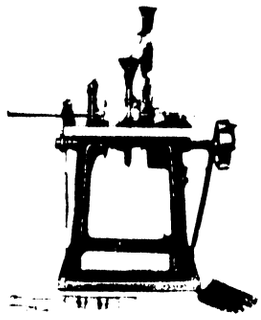
HIRAO IRON WORKS, OSAKA.

Makers of all kinds of Match Machinery and High Class Machine Tools.

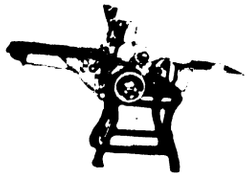
MAEIDZUMI IRON WORKS, KOBE.

Makers of all kinds of Match Machinery.

TRADE MARK



Match Labelling Machine



Banderoling Machine

TRADE MARK

Y

YUKAWA IRON WORKS, KOBE.

Makers of all kinds of Match Machinery.

MATCH MAKING MACHINES.

We, the above mentioned, desire to inform the General public that similar type of our Match Making Machinery are being copied and made by some manufacturers in Japan, which are imported into India as if these are originally made by our Works.

We also desire to notify the Public, that all our Machines are attached with our own identification marks as given above without which they should not be considered as genuine.

It also happens, however, that rebuilt second-hand machines bearing our marks are also exported to India at extremely low prices, but it must be distinctly understood that we only supply new machines for export to Foreign countries. Therefore, in order to ascertain the genuineness of machines bought from us, we recommend communicating with our Agents, Messrs Y. Nakamura & Co., P.O. Box No. 67, Kobe who will be most pleased to answer any enquiry that may be placed before them.

HIRAO IRON WORKS MAEIDZUMI IRON WORKS YUKAWA IRON WORKS

Kind of Factories	Products in value	Percentage
Spinning	3,654,888,191 Y	29.8%
Metal ware	2,208,866,940	18.0
Machinery	1,716,352,631	14.0
Ceramics	329,316,147	2.7
Chemistry	2,110,915,268	17.2
Sawing and wooden ware	280,327,008	2.3
Printing and bookbinding	234,988,007	1.9
Foodstuff	1,259,660,608	10.3
Gas and electricity	21,710,460	0.2
Others	440,661,786	3.6
Total	12,257,588,046	100.0

Amount of Products, 1936

Spinning industry	**3,654,888,191 Y**
Filature	504,158,439
Raw silk	492,635,983
Dupion silk	11,518,981
Others	3,475
Spinning	1,428,078,501
Cotton	993,777,581
Silk	69,207,182
Jute	13,697,184
Hemp	25,772,213
Wool	325,624,341
Thread-twisting	50,672,990
Cotton	22,010,996
Silk	16,739,883
Other twists	11,924,111
Fabrics	1,260,147,009
Cotton	603,120,136
Silk	197,688,196
Mixture, cotton & silk	4,528,671
Hemp & hemp mixture	10,162,620
Woollen & woollen mixture	223,017,724
Artificial silk & mixture thereof	220,086,565
Others	1,543,097
Hosiery	85,227,682
Unmanufactured	21,125,900
Manufactured	64,101,782
Hemp plaits	3,068,675
Other plaits	10,274,065
Floss silk	570,853
Ginning	35,879,833
Embroidery	1,423,237
Drawnwork & lacework	7,003,863
Felt	5,176,474
Other spinning	20,716,674
Dyeing, refining, bleaching, etc.	242,289,896
Dyeing in thread (refining & bleaching included)	17,217,121
Dyeing by machine	57,196,359 Y
Other dyeing	24,185,672
Plain dyeing (dappling included)	43,271,724
Refining, bleaching, etc.	100,619,020
Metal ware	**2,208,866,940**
Metal-casting	154,774,684
Pig iron	115,127,928
Iron capable of being wrought	12,633,551
Steel	9,468,541
Other metals	17,544,664
Metal manufacturing except metal casting	329,439,081
Bolts, nuts, washers & rivets	27,304,461
Nails	16,553,714
Needles	3,036,681
Chains	8,890,590
Steel ropes	17,248,825
Springs	7,479,752
Metal nets	5,395,184
Tin cans	53,853,387
Other metal plates	33,100,483
Metal materials for building & fitting	8,593,304
Fittings & furniture	25,479,174
Materials for building bridges & iron towers	52,812,364
Metal vessels	24,046,518
Nibs	3,193,684
Razors, table knives, forks, spoons, etc.	2,776,420
Umbrella-ribs	2,172,524
Toys	3,775,231
Metal articles other than cast	33,723,785
Metal plating or coating	99,442,913
Zinc	79,285,725
Nickel	5,208,595
Others	14,948,593
Machinery & implements	**1,716,357,631**
Steam boilers	17,947,918
Gas generators	3,741,514
Prime movers	59,937,906
Steam engines & turbins	1,215,244
Diesel engines	55,150,168
Water-wheels	3,572,494
Electric machinery & apparatus	205,512,302
Insulated electric wire & cable	116,234,167
Wireless & wire telegraphic apparatus	67,651,126
Batteries	19,589,265
Machinery & apparatus for agriculture	12,786,093
Machinery & apparatus for engineering & building	6,682,460
Mining, dressing & refining machinery	19,213,395

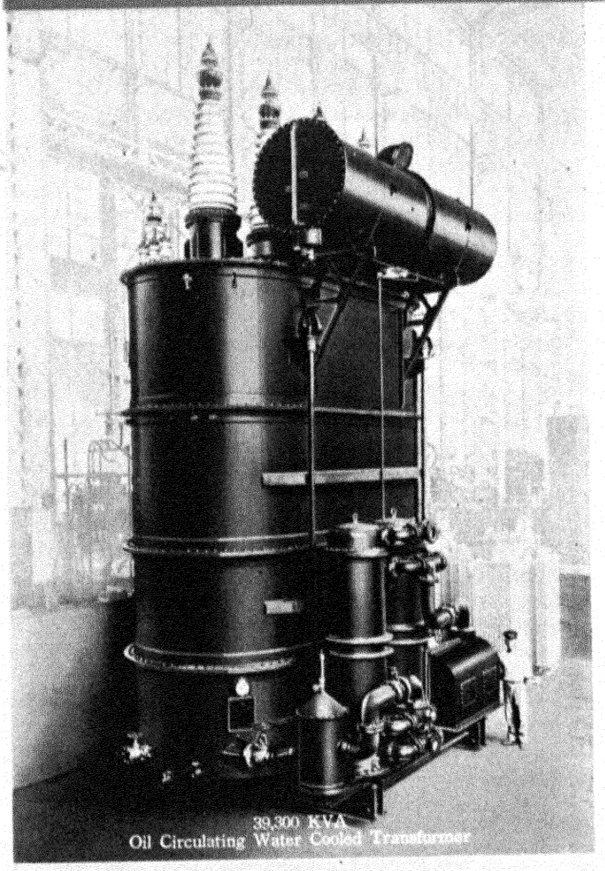
Spinning machinery	113,560,315 ¥
For spinning	55,616,989
For weaving	15,023,821
For dyeing	1,791,697
For adjusting cloth	2,783,662
For hosiery	1,518,700
For other spinning machines	36,825,446
Ceramic machinery & apparatus	2,440,482
Paper-mill machinery & apparatus	6,063,346
Chemical industry machinery & apparatus	28,448,509
Food-industry machinery & apparatus	13,657,898
Printing & bookbinding machinery & apparatus	8,566,555
Other manufacturing machinery & apparatus	13,063,485
Lifts	2,924,890
Cranes	29,971,888
Pumps	17,404,663
Hydraulic press, blowers, air press, etc.	6,309,590
Meters & gauges	13,867,258
Measures	7,184,699
Gas & water meters	6,682,559
Measuring Machines	24,439,055
Thermometers	367,175
Electric meters	6,347,341
Other meters	17,724,539
Clocks & watches	15,073,969
Electric clocks	338,436
Others	14,735,533
Instruments for test, inspection & scientific research	2,840,847
Surgical instruments	4,439,291
Surveying implements & map-drawing instruments	1,328,138
Calculating machines, registers, typewriters & other office machines	5,356,470
Cameras, magic-lantern apparatus, movie camera, etc.	2,494,839
Apparatus for chandeliers, etc.	39,771,945
Bulbs	31,319,352
Other lighting articles	8,452,593
Optical instruments	9,280,783
Spectacles	68,541
Musical instruments	8,532,585
Gramophones	1,229,462
Ordnance, projectiles, arms, etc.	51,483,500
Vehicles	159,649,059
Railway & track cars	94,768,739
Bicycles, etc.	60,739,772
Other vehicles	4,140,548
Shipbuilding	220,280,604
Steel ships	207,586,142 ¥
Other ships	12,694,462
Rigging	1,134,434
Safes	2,689,462
Gas-fittings	1,404,587
Water-fittings	2,150,974
Valves, cocks, etc. (including the metal-coated)	10,816,191
Cog-wheels, wheels, axles, bearing, etc.	16,168,230
Other instruments	350,144,640
Ceramic industry	**329,316,147**
Pottery	61,410,520
Glass & glass ware	99,685,163
Bricks & refractory articles	22,440,761
Roof-tiles	5,017,642
Cement	99,115,971
Cement manufactures	13,563,744
Lime	5,728,122
Enamelled ware	18,121,377
Other ceramic articles	1,020,366
Procelain painting	3,212,481
Chemical industry	**2,110,915,268**
Medicine	111,095,929
Chemicals	262,036,322
Soda ash	21,854,719
Iodine	375,009
Yellow & red sulphur	2,213,060
Other chemicals	237,593,534
Dyestuffs & medicine	65,400,420
Natural dyestuffs	
Synthetic dyestuffs & medicine	64,272,462
Sulphide dyes	1,127,958
Tannin extracts	82,300
Artificial perfumery	5,658,425
Paints & paint manufactures	80,132,045
Lacquer juice	889,255
Others, including face-paints	79,242,790
Soap & other toilet articles	100,116,977
Firing articles & flamables	24,291,189
Vegetable oil	119,527,207
Camphor	9,928,537
Menthol	8,872,374
Other vegetable volatile oil	1,190,276
Animal fat	14,037,338
Fish oil	12,485,380
Grease	1,551,958
Vegetable wax	2,515,328
Wax-candles	7,150,296
Manufactured oil	33,746,213

Established 1909 Capital (Paid up) ¥117,900,000

Reference Banks:
The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd., Tokyo.
The National City Bank of New York, Tokyo.

Hitachi, Ltd.

Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan.
Cable Address: "HITACHY" TOKYO
Codes: Acme Code, A.B.C. 6th Ed., Bentley's Comp. Phr., Oriental 3-Letter, Schofield's 3-Letter

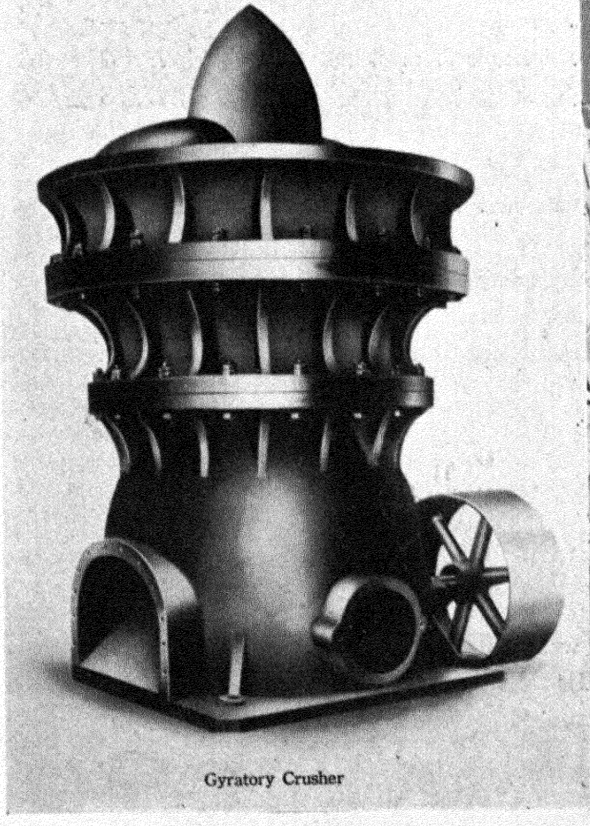


39,300 KVA
Oil Circulating Water Cooled Transformer

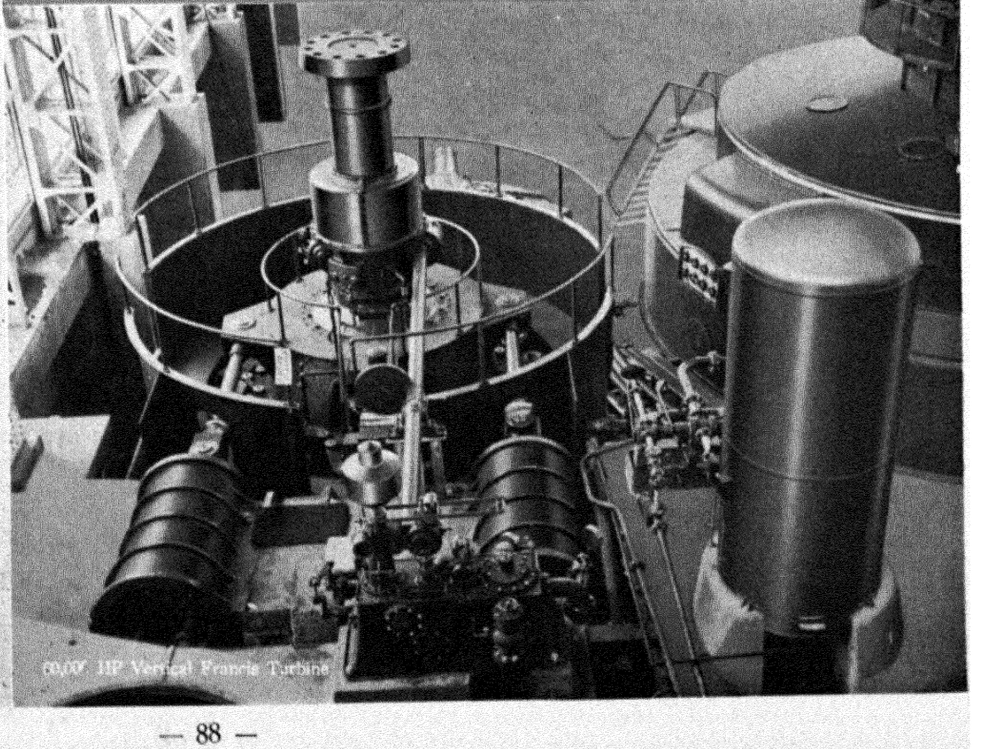
Founded in 1909, Hitachi, Ltd. is nearly in its thirtieth year. During this period, it has made a rapid progress, until today it has grown up to be the leading self-contained maker in Japan, and has already made a great contribution to the industrial world in the Far East.

Every product bearing the name of Hitachi is manufactured by the use of high quality material and expert workmanship under a rigid inspection system.

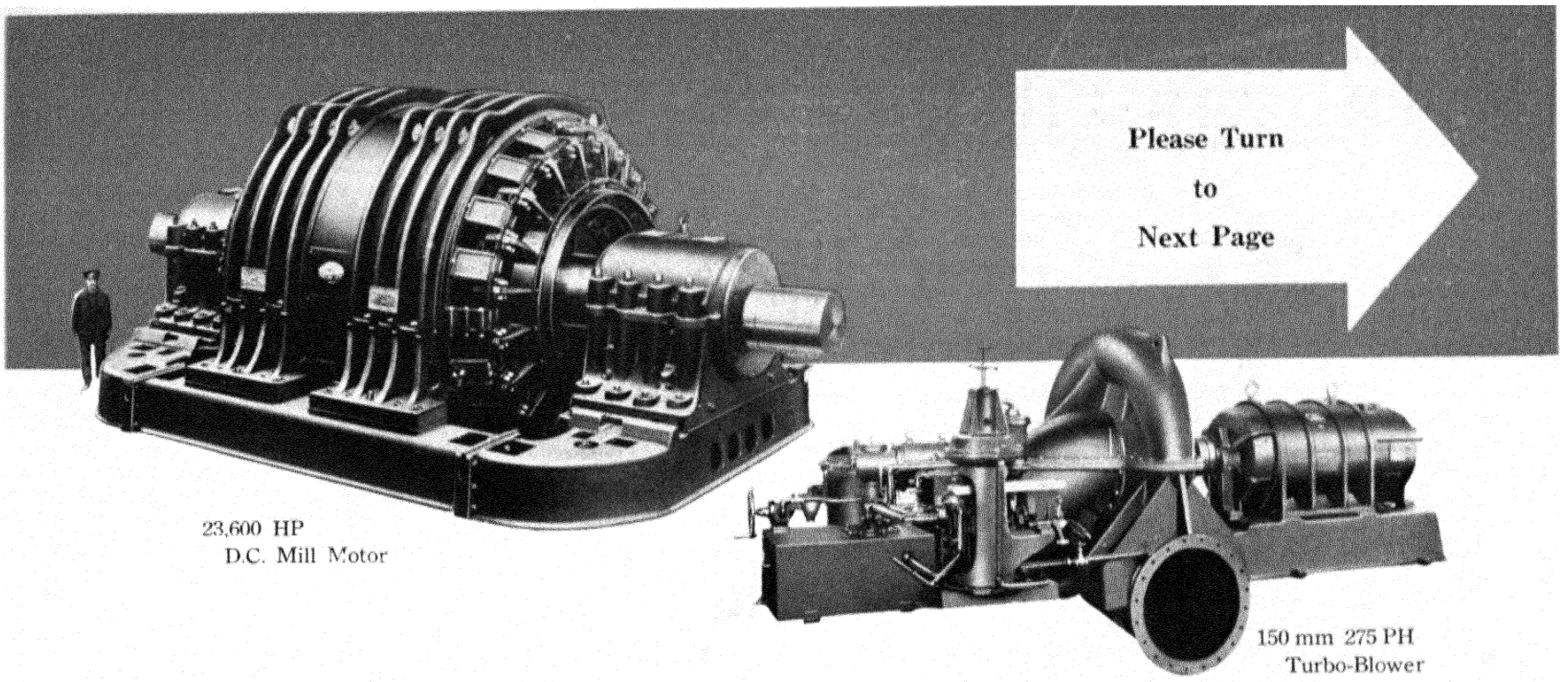
MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS OF ALL



Gyratory Crusher



60,000 HP Vertical Francis Turbine



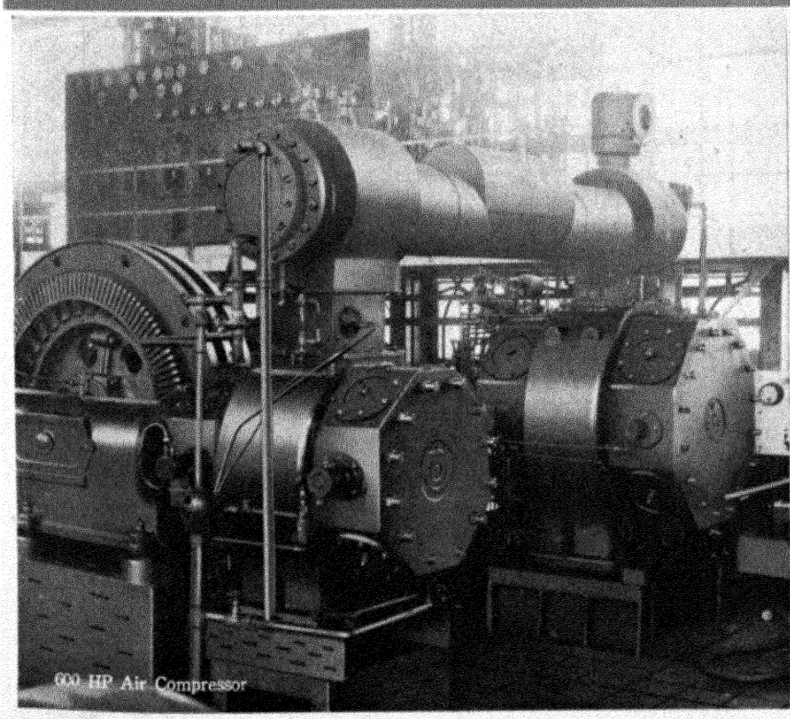
23,600 HP
D.C. Mill Motor

150 mm 275 PH
Turbo-Blower

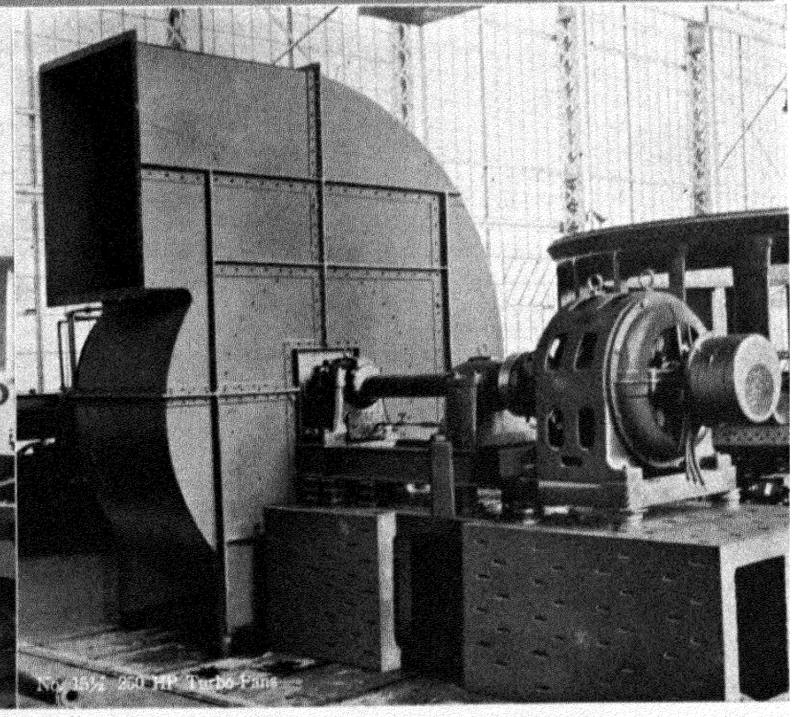
PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES:

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENTS FOR HYDRO AND STEAM ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS AND SUBSTATIONS: Steam Turbines, Boilers, Water Turbines, Generators, Motors, Transformers, Switching Equipment, etc.
MINING MACHINERY: Winding Machines, Coal Cutters, Drill Sharpeners, Pumps, Compressors, Blowers, Fans, etc.
TRANSPORTING MACHINERY: Cranes, Elevators, Hoists, Conveyors, Transporters, etc.
RAILWAYS: Steam, Electric, Gasoline & Diesel Locomotives & Cars.
ELECTRICAL MEASURING INSTRUMENTS: Portable Ins., Switchboard Ins., Recording Meters, Pyrometers, Oscillographs, etc.
ELECTRIC CABLES AND WIRES: Insulated, Bare, & Enamelled Wires, Rail Bonds, Insulating Materials.
TELEPHONE EQUIPMENTS, ELECTRIC TOOLS, HYDRAULIC MACHINERY, ELECTRIC PRECIPITATION PLANTS, REFRIGERATING PLANTS, CHEMICAL PLANTS, ROLLING MILL MACHINERY, MARINE STEAM TURBINES & ELECTRIC STEERING GEARS, CARBURETTORS, MALLEABLE AND STEEL CASTINGS, SPECIAL AND CUTLERY STEEL, etc.

KINDS OF ELECTRIC-MECHANICAL & RAILWAY EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES



600 HP Air Compressor



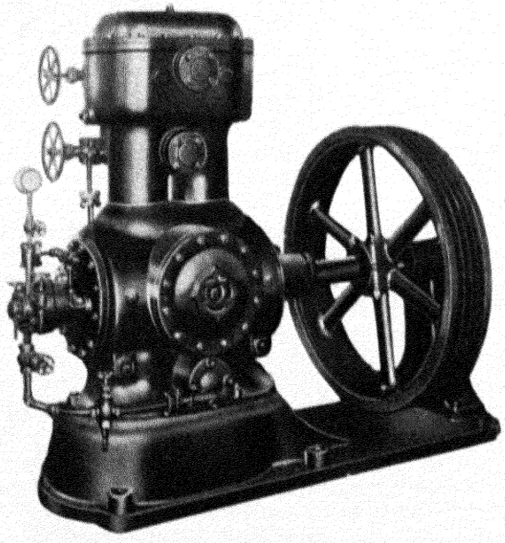
No. 35½ 260 HP Turbo Fans

IN HITACHI'S HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS LIES

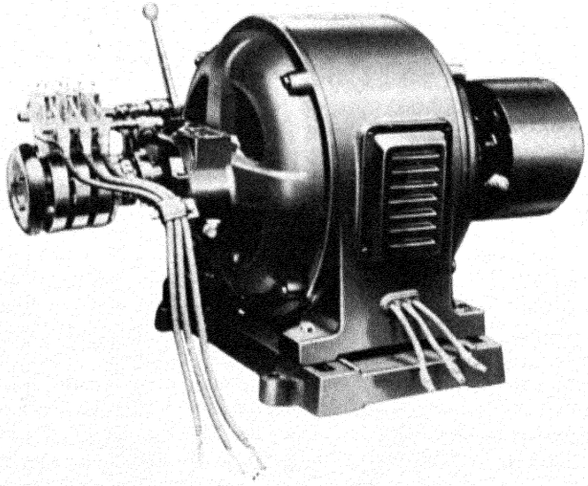
One of the outstanding features of the HITACHI organization is that an enormous quantity of high quality products are kept in stock, ready for immediate shipment.

Products in Stock

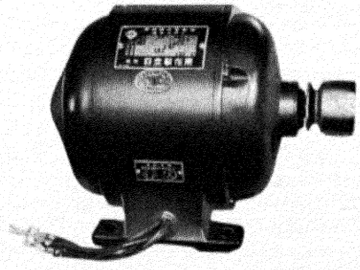
Motors, Distribution Transformers, Arc Welders, Precision Type Portable Instruments, Electric Telephone Equipment, Automotive Electric Equipment, Desk and Ceiling Fans, Blowers, Compressors, Refrigerators, Room Coolers, Carburettors, Electric Pumps, Hoists, Electric Drills & Grinders, Electric Cables and Wires, Malleable Pipe Fittings, Link Chains, etc.



Ammonia Compressor



Three Phase Induction Motor



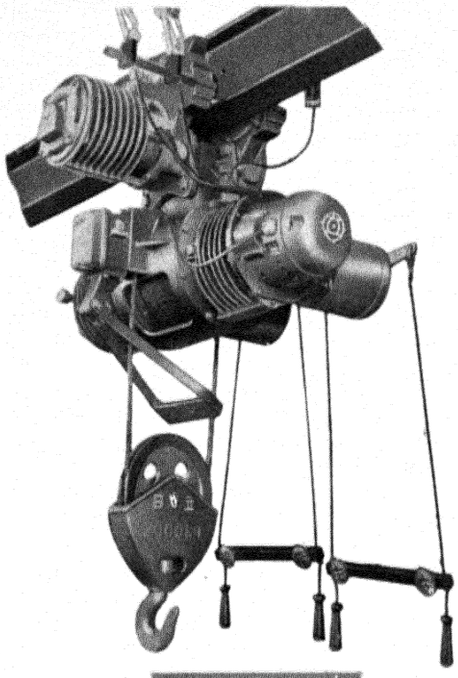
Single Phase Induction Motor

See Reverse Side

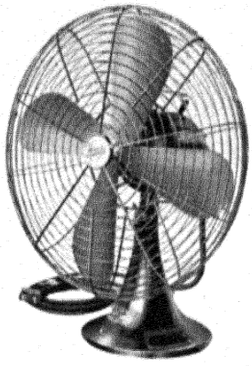
Factories

Hitachi Works
Kameido Works
Kameari Works
Kasado Works
Tobatta Works
Wakamatsu Works
Kizugawa Works
Fukagawa Works
Totsuka Works
Yasugi Works
Amagasaki Works

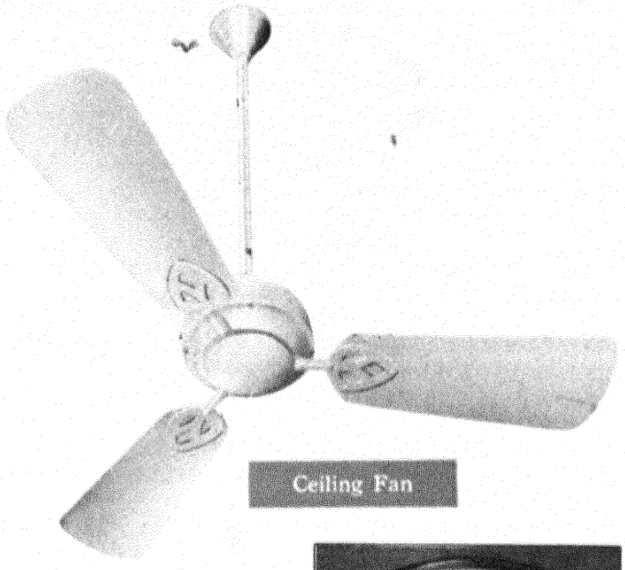
AN OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE YOUR SALES



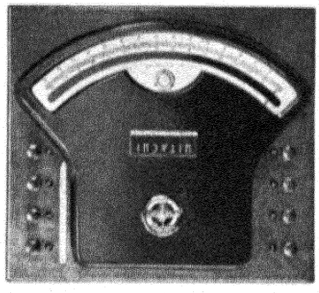
Hoist



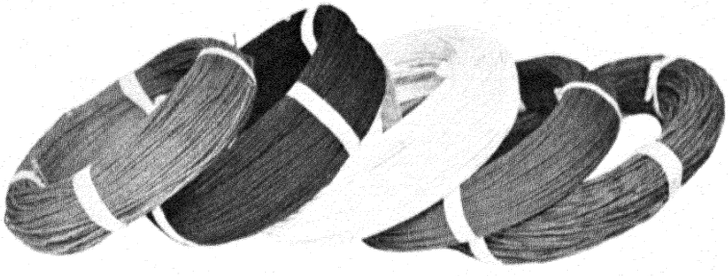
Desk Fan



Ceiling Fan

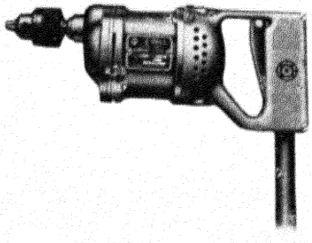


Laboratory Standard
D.C. Instrument

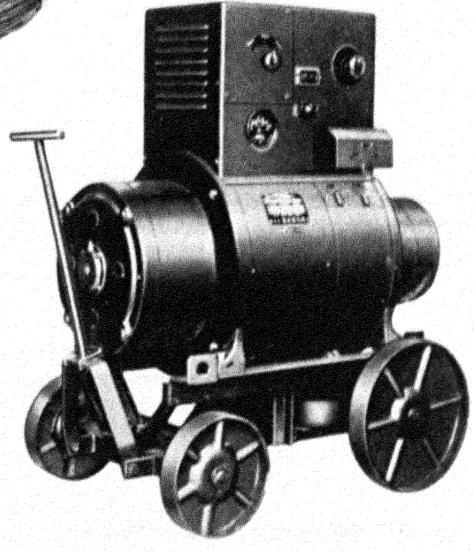


Insulated Wire

Electric Grinder



Electric Drill



D.C. Welder

Hitachi, Ltd.

Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan.

Rubber manufactures	145,840,079 Y
Phenol resin	7,267,054
Gramophone records	23,753,555
Pulp	1,194,199
Paper	294,183,233
Celluloid	38,749,270
Plain	28,547,888
Manufactures	10,201,382
Artificial silk	216,543,320
Films, dry-plates	14,301,447
Fertilizer	286,277,753
Vegetable	3,650,394
Animal	9,425,644
Mineral & composite	273,201,715
Furs, refined	654,698
Paste	5,015,007
Polishing stuff & manufactures	5,029,608
Carbon manufactures	6,377,231
Other chemicals	219,947,638
Sawing & wooden manufactures	**280,237,008**
Sawing	164,856,254
Wooden manufactures	115,380,754
Fittings & furniture	21,736,788
Chests, barrels etc. for packing	42,989,898
Wooden pipes	7,287,465
Cork manufactures	5,124,991
Other wooden articles	38,241,612
Printing & Bookbinding	**234,988,007**
Printing	229,414,973
Bookbinding	5,573,034
Food industry	**1,259,660,608**
Brewing industry	555,049,940
Saké (Japanese liquor)	336,281,004
Beer	114,323,180
Foreign liquor	5,150,079
Shoyu (soy), miso (bean-paste) & vineger	99,295,677
Refreshing drink	13,733,202
Sauce, catchup, etc.	5,051,403
Flour	159,094,777
Starch	18,600,764
Sugar	143,097,177
Confectionery, bread, amé (rice-jelly)	150,488,849
Canned food	62,283,579
Dairy products	28,911,595
Marine products	33,209,334 Y
Tea	19,823,396
Refrigeration	13,314,633
Vermicelli	7,807,825
Other food stuffs	49,194,134
Gas & electricity	**21,701,460**
Gas	21,691,996
Electricity	9,464
Other industries	**410,661,786**
Paper manufactures	59,766,533
Bamboo manufactures	2,392,954
Wicker manufactures	327,480
Rattan manufactures	625,710
Other vine & stem manufactures	198,476
Mats for "tatami"	60,262
Mats, figured matting, etc.	2,786,958
Straw & hemp manufactures	3,857,122
Wheat-straw & wood-shaving manufactures	1,653,409
Leather manufactures	22,685,212
Buttons	5,301,342
Bone, horn, hoof, tusk, shell manufactures	778,833
Vacuum bottles	1,082,144
Artificial pearls	1,395,047
Brushes & brush manufactures	3,525,619
Lacquer ware	1,439,265
Cotton, hemp rope, nets, & other manufactures	33,242,251
Sewing & tailoring articles	110,768,774
Caps, hats & bonnets	23,335,474
Felt	17,408,102
Other headgears	5,927,372
Water-proof cloths	9,945,960
Materials for surgical instruments	8,108,891
Asbestos manufactures	9,452,843
Matches	14,207,725
Foils	9,861,455
"Fudé" (Japanese brush pens)	140,657
Fountain-pens	3,760,477
Pencils & crayons	5,935,162
Japanese umbrellas	254,500
Foreign umbrellas	263,454
"Geta" (clogs) & other footgears	17,924,188
Stone manufactures	6,100,509
Other manufactures	79,483,100
Total	12,257,588,046

TAKATA & CO., LTD.

Exporters & Importers, Engineers & Contractors, Manufacturers' Representatives, Commission Merchants

6, Marunouchi Nichome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

CABLE ADD: "VELOCITY" TOKYO

Branches & Agencies in Principal Domestic Cities, also in Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking, Tientsin, London, New York & Hamburg

Power Plant Equipments:
Steam Boilers, Stokers, Pulverizers, Steam Turbines, Water Turbines, Steam Engines, Internal Combustion Engines: Diesel, Semi-Diesel, Kerosen, Gasoline & Charcoal Gas, Generators, Motors, Transformers, Switching Equipments.

Mining & Civil Engineering:
Concrete Mixers, Road Rollers & Pavers, Cement Guns, Conveyers, Cranes, Hoists & Elevators, Pile Hammers & Shovels, Sand Pumps & Dredgers, Excavators, Fans, Blowers, Air Compressors, Rock Drills, Coal Picks, Rivetters & other Pneumatic Tools. Roll & Jaw Crushers, Pulverizers, Shieves, Air Separators, Dust Collectors, Refining & Smelters' Machineries. Vacuum Pumps, Piston, Rotary, Turbine, Centrifugal & other Water Pumps.

Transporting Machineries:
Locomotives: Steam, Electric, Diesel, Gasoline and Storage Battery, Trucks, Tractors, Railway Motor Cars, Inspection Cars.

Metalworking Machineries:
Engine Lathes, Turret Lathes, Shaping, Slotting, Planing, Drilling, Boring, Milling, Grinding, Gear Hobbing, Punching, Shearing, Straightening, Bending Machines, Extrusion, Flanging, Forging Presses, Air & Steam Hammers, Metal Rolling Mills.

Saw Mill & Woodworking Machineries:
Band Scroll Saws, Log Band Saws, Scrapers, Slicers, Planers, Milling Lathes, Veneer Rotary Lathes.

Chemical & Industrial Plants & Machineries:
Paper, Rayon, & Cellophane Manufacturing, Sugar Making, Tobacco & Cigarettes Making, Flour Mill, Cement Kiln, Filter Presses

Spinning Machineries & Looms for Cotton, Silk, Rayon, Wool & Ramie, Preparing and Finishing Machineries, Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing & Drying Machineries, Knitting & Braiding Machineries, Textile Testing Machineries, Shuttles, Bobbins, Pickers, Reeds, Wire Healds.

Heating, Ventilating & Air Conditioning Plants.

Refrigerating & Ice Making Plants, Water Conditioning Systems.

Agricultural Machineries & Implements.

Oil & Electric Furnaces, Oil Burners, Foundry Machineries.

Electric Tools: Grinders, Drills, Tappers, Buffers, Polishers, Screw Drivers.

Electrical Measuring Instruments:
A.C. & D.C. Voltmeters, Ammeters, Watt Meters, Frequency Meters, Galvanometers, Meggers, Resistance Thermometers; Optical & Potentiometric Pyrometers; Hygrometers, Gas Analysers; Liquid & Gas Flow Meters, Salino Meters, Water Level Indicators, Selsyn Motors; Tachometers; Anemonemeters; Millivoltmeters; Milliamperemeters.

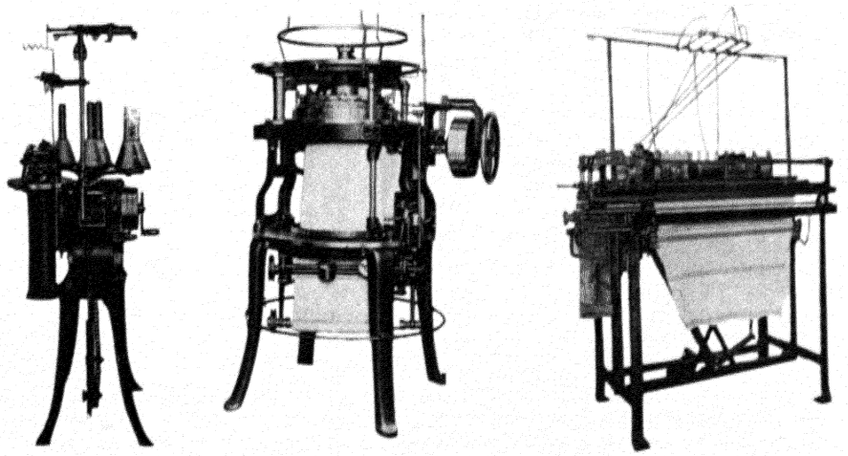
Radio & Wireless Apparatus, Aircraft Instruments, Scientific & Optical Instruments, Testing Machines, Surgical & Dental Instruments, Chemical & Laboratory Supplies, Machine Shop Appliances, Tools & Hardware, Clocks & Watches, Ball & Roller Bearings, Bolt & Nuts, Nails & Screws, Metal & Alloy Sheet & Wire, Barbed Wire, Electric Wire & Cable, Rubber & Cotton Belts, Rubber Pipe & Packing, Wire & Manila Rope, Asbestos Yarn, Sheet & Packing, Eternit Pipes, Diamond Dies & Tools, Paper of all kinds & Cellophane.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

S.M

SPECIALITIES:

Various Kinds of Circular & Flat Knitting Machines for Producing Plain and Fancy Fabrics, Winding Machines, Twisters, Calenders, Extractors, Steam Press', Raising Nap Machines, Sewing Machines, Electric Cloth Cutters, Automatic Stop Motions, Knitting Needles, Sinkers, Etc.



MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS
OF
KNITTING MACHINES, NEEDLES & ALL KINDS OF ACCESSORIES.

SABURO MATSUOKA MFG. CO.,

65, Minami 2-chome, Kamifukushima,
OSAKA, JAPAN.
(P. O. Box. No. 10 Nishinoda)

Factory: Nonakacho, Osaka.
Branch: Akebono Road, Tientsin

Telegraphic Add.
"KNITTER" OSAKA

Codes:
A.B.C. 6th edition
Oriental 3-letter
& Private

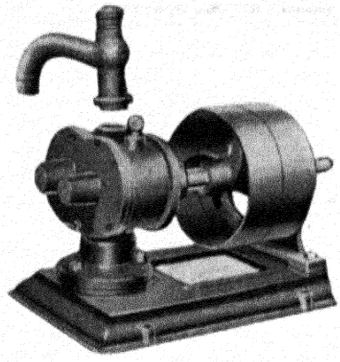


Fig. 100
Rotary Pump

DEPENDABLE-SINCE 1895 For 41 years Sakai Pumps have been sold throughout the world; ROTARY PUMPS, PISTON PUMPS, HOUSE PUMPS, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS and pumps for all purposes. Ruaggedly built and Lowpriced.

MOST FAMOUS SAKAI PUMPS!

PROFIT FOR YOU!
Write today for Complete Catalogue and lowest prices.

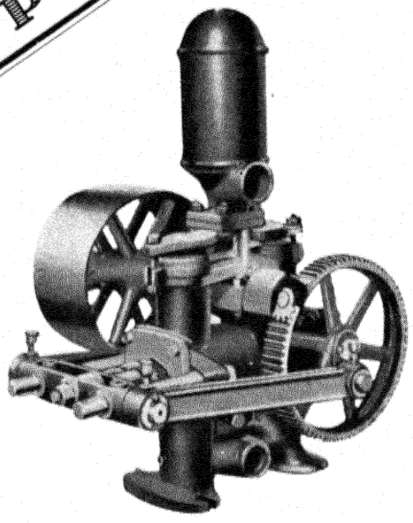


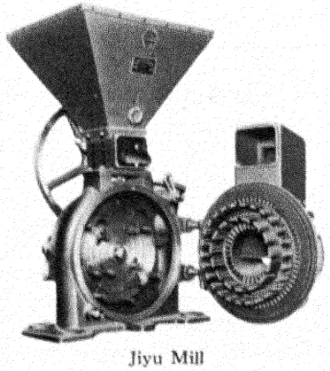
Fig. 109
Single Cylinder
Piston Pump

MAKER & EXPORTER

K. SAKAI & CO.

OFFICE: HATCHOBORI TOKYO
FACTORY: KOJIYAMACHI KAMATA TOKYO
CORRESPONSE ADDRESSED TO OFFICE
CABLE ADDRESS: "SAKCO" TOKYO

JIYU MILL & NARA'S AIR SEPARATOR

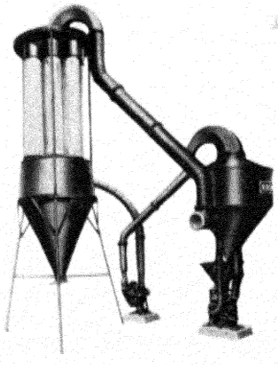


Jiyu Mill

Pulverizer
Roll Crusher
Rolling Jaw Crusher
Manual Corn Mill
Air Separator
Dust Collector
Magnetic Separator
Airveyor

JIYU MILL is a grinding machine indispensable to every powder making plant, treating Minerals, Ores, Paint and Colour Materials, Chemicals, Drugs, Foodstuff, Fodders, Fertilizers, and any other line of substances.

Each year Jiyu Mills give better service than they did the year before because of the technical improvements, the expansion of manufacturing plants and the increase in the operatives made during the past twelve months.



Jiyu Mill equipped with
Nara's Air Separator

NARA'S AIR SEPARATOR, by which powders even in micron count can be collected, is an inseparable companion of the JIYU MILL.

Nara Grinding Machinery Works, Ltd.

Cable Address:
"NARAMILL TOKIO"

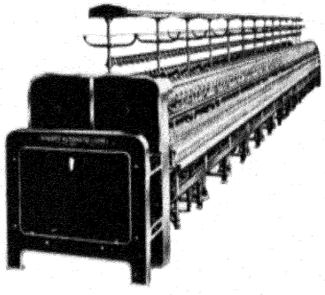
80, Ohi-Samezu, Shinagawa, Tokyo, Japan.

Enquiries Invited.

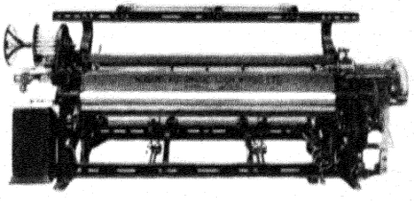
Codes Used:
A.B.C. 5th & 6th Ed.,
Bentley's & Private.

NOGAMY

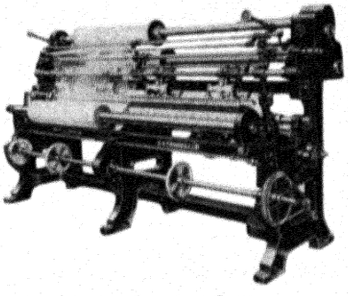
MAKERS AND EXPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY



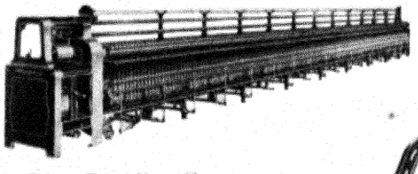
Ring Spinning Frame.



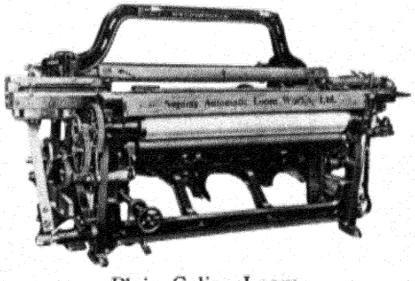
Automatic Loom.



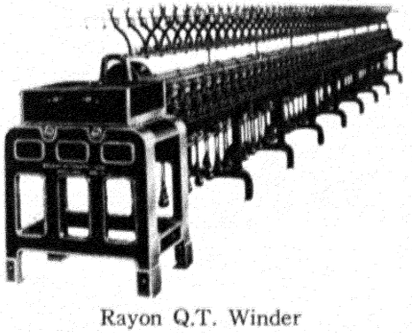
Warp Knitting Loom.



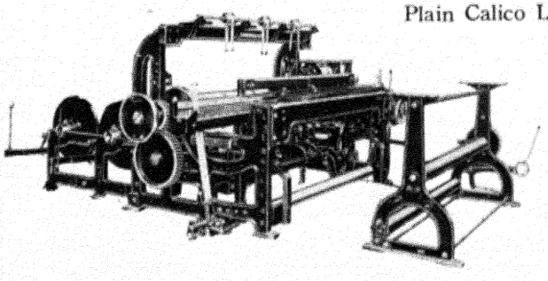
Ring Doubling Frame.



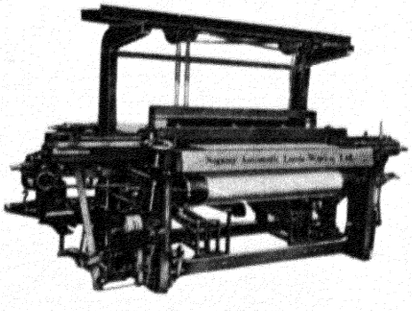
Plain Calico Loom.



Rayon Q.T. Winder



Duck Loom.



Silk Crepe Lcom.

NOGAMY AUTOMATIC LOOM WORKS, LTD.

BRANCH OFFICE:
DAIDO-BUILDING
TOSABORIDORI, OSAKA.

GOKISO, NAGOYA, JAPAN.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"NOGAMY, NAGOYA"
CODE USED:
BENTLEY'S & PRIVATE.

ELECTRICAL GOODS

Electric Lamp Dept.

Electric Apparatus Dept.

Electric Sundries Dept.

Electric Wire & Cord Dept.

BRANCHES:
TOKIO AND OSAKA

KANZO ITOH TRADING CO.

HIGASHI YOSHINO-MACHI, NAGOYA, JAPAN

GENERAL GOODS

Porcelain Ware Dept.
Tile & Sanitary Ware Dept.
Building Materials Dept.
Hardware & Cutlery Dept.
Picture Frame Dept.
Cycle Parts Dept.
Auto Parts Dept.
Paper Goods Dept.
Chemicals Dept.
Toy Dept.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"ELECT NAGOYA"

CODES USED:
SCHOFIELD'S BENTLEY'S
ORIENTAL IMPROVED
SCHOFIELD'S 3 LETTER
PARAMOUNT 3 LETTER
ORIENTAL 3 LETTER

*

The Production of Machinery and Implements

Our production of machinery and implements for 1936 amounted to ¥ 1,716,352,631 in value, showing an increase of ¥ 253,812,773 over those for 1935; the contributions of different factories, according to the numbers of their operatives, shown below:—

Machinery, 1936

Factories employing				Value
5	to	10	operative	56,023,908 ¥
10	to	15	„	42,532,909
15	to	30	„	100,160,392
30	to	50	„	104,789,266
50	to	100	„	130,395,312
100	to	200	„	134,368,941
200	to	500	„	238,569,298
500	to	1,000	„	207,724,255
Over		1,000		701,788,350
Total				1,716,352,631

The production of the principal pieces of machinery in Japan is summerized below.

Boiler: Our production of boilers, including water vascular, cast-iron and other boilers, with their parts and accessories, amounted in value to 31 million Yen in 1936. This indicates that the machinery industry of Japan was almost 24 times as much in 1936 as that of 1924, when we produced no more than 1.3 millions. The production rose to 3 millions in 1928 and to 5 millions in 1930; the amounts for the later years being shown below:—

Products of Boilers

	Water vascular		Cast iron		Others		Parts & accessories	Total
Year	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
1930	143 No	2,588,598 ¥	374 No	249,798 ¥	844 No	1,047,479 ¥	1,283,363 ¥	5,169,731 ¥
1931	86	2,396,834	89	50,330	1,180	1,197,505	2,724,523	6,369,190
1932	86	1,185,444	284	178,000	1,257	2,384,306	701,659	4,449,409
1933	120	2,071,541	281	217,976	2,020	5,617,207	3,647,849	11,554,573
1934	155	8,327,410	140	387,254	1,531	5,965,028	6,413,992	21,092,684
1935	255	19,863,758	382	437,146	1,743	3,942,038	10,226,313	34,469,255
1936	309	16,084,129	426	587,000	1,794	6,939,190	8,122,970	31,733,289

Gas generator: Gas generators, which amounted in value to 328 thousand Yen in 1924, rose to 471 thousand Yen in the following year. But their production fell gradually to 106 thousand Yen in 1929, after which they were on the increase, and in 1933 they reached 1.2 millions against 586 thousands in 1932, or more than ten times as much as the production for 1929, though the production fell off a little to 1.0 million in 1934, to rise again to 1.5 million in 1935, and 1.8 million in 1936, as shown below:—

Gas Generator

Year	Value
1929	106,443 ¥
1930	952,585
1931	727,929
1932	586,440
1933	1,210,160
1934	1,092,612
1935	1,594,975
1936	1,805,807

Prime mover: Our imports of internal combustion engines in 1936 amounted to 136,943 cwts valued at ¥ 14,408,600 against 131,600 cwts valued at ¥ 15,558,788 in 1935, showing a rise of 5,343 cwts in quantity but a fall of ¥ 1,150,388 in value when compared with our imports of prime movers in 1935. Formerly Japan depended upon the imports of such machinery, but she is almost self-supplying now. Our production of prime

movers, which include steam-engines, steam-turbines and internal combustion engines, amounted in 1936 to ¥86,465,221, all inclusive, of which the internal combustion engines covered no less than ¥60,428,792. This total amount of prime movers was 4.3 times as much in value as in the post seismic year of 1924, when it was 14 million Yen, showing a gradual increase ever since:

Products of Prime Movers, 1936

Item	Quantity	Value
Steam engine	129 No	2,405,409 ¥
Steam turbine	106	8,352,713
Internal combustion engine		
Gas engine	4	7,850
Light oil engine	8,354	30,948,045
Petroleum engine	37,291	8,485,516
Heavy oil engine	12,510	20,987,381
Total		60,428,792
Water wheel		
Turbine	202	4,419,243
Pelton	26	425,778
Total		4,845,021
Parts & accessories		10,433,286
Grand total		86,465,221

Electric machine & equipment: In 1933 Japan turned out 13 thousand dynamos valued at 4,781 million Yen and 378 thousand electric generators valued at 43.9 million Yen, against 26 thousand dynamos of 11.2 million Yen and 387 thousand generators of 34 million Yen in 1934. The output of batteries amounted to 11 million Yen in 1935, which included 101 thousand storage batteries valued at 7.5 million Yen and 69 million dry batteries valued at 8.6 million Yen. This will show what great progress Japan has made in the industry of electric machines in a short space of time, for these articles are of comparatively recent introduction. Japan can now produce electric articles of almost any kind, the following figures showing the output of some of the principal electric machines and equipments:

Products of Electric Machines, 1936

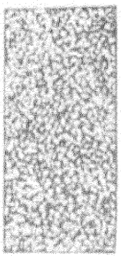
Item	Quantity	Value
Dynamo	46,457 No	19,059,308 ¥
Electric generator	397,242	45,593,910
Revolving converter	1,622	1,695,975
Cycling transformer	21	242,815
Current transformer	202,606	26,259,229
Current regulator	11,277	781,886
Electric fan	97,484	1,670,406
Electric heater	722,452	2,527,817
Insulated electric wire		62,799,222
Cable		36,591,859
Communication apparatus		59,816,291
Battery		16,502,824
Storage battery	131,520	8,235,060
Dry battery	79,696,246	8,267,764
Others		78,233,349

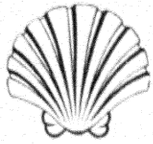
Japan's imports of dynamos and electric motors amounted in 1935 to 1,247,688 lbs valued at ¥2,257,323 against 552,952 lbs valued at ¥1,223,864 in 1934, while those of transformers for 1934 were 38,358 lbs of ¥85,493, which decreased to 23,681 lbs of ¥75,128 in 1935.

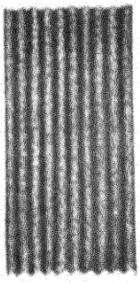
Spinning & weaving machine: In the post-seismic year, Japan produced 17 million Yen worth of machines for spinning, weaving and dyeing, (excepting bobbins). The production increased every year keeping pace with the progress Japan made in her textile industry, which naturally increased the demands, at home and abroad, for textiles of all kinds, and the production shows an increase of 3.7 times in 1935 when compared with that of 1924 as shown below: —

Manufactures of Textile Machinery

Year	Value
1925	19,360,226 ¥
1926	18,883,435



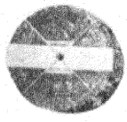




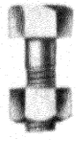
K. SAKAI & CO., LTD.

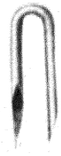
4-Chome, Nishinagahori, Osaka.

Manufacturers & Exporters

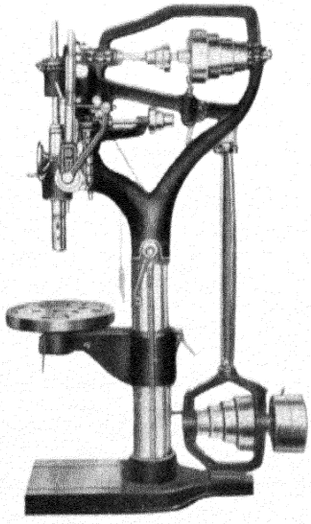


Iron & Steel, Brass & Copper, Building Materials, General Hardwares, Engineering Machines & Tools, Chemicals etc.



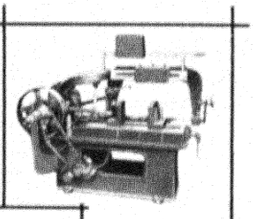


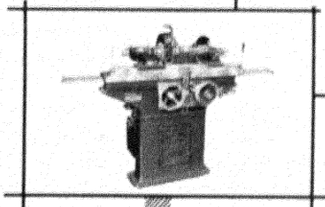
Catalogues, Prices and quotations gladly sent.



22″ Upright Drilling Machine

MACHINE-TOOLS



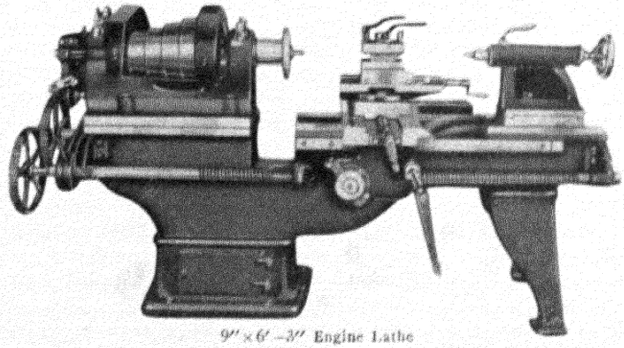


8″×8″ Hack Sawing Machine

ENGINE-LATHES
DRILLING MACHINES
GRINDING MACHINES
SHAPING MACHINES
CUTTING-OFF MACHINES
MILLING MACHINES

"KANGO" ELECTRIC TOOLS
E.T.C.

No. 103 Universal Grinding Machine



9″×6′-3″ Engine Lathe

Exporters, Importers, Manufacturers

YAMATAKE & CO., LTD.

YAESU BUILDING, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCHES
Osaka, Nagoya, Mukden, New York, Hamburg, etc.

BANKERS
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
The Yasuda Bank Ltd., etc.

1927	21,344,424
1928	23,804,281
1929	30,658,863
1930	21,221,689
1931	22,756,086
1932	27,478,898
1933	44,151,201
1934	64,653,507
1935	86,016,362
1936	99,338,746

The production of textile machines for the year 1936 included the following different kinds of machines:—

Different Kinds of Textile Machines, 1936

	Values
Spinning machine	37,983,495 Y
Weaving machine	14,117,640
Dyeing machine	1,061,612
Adjuster & regulator	2,654,450
Hosiery machine	1,338,030
Other machines	11,842,723
Parts & accessories	30,340,832
Total	99,338,746

Ceramic machine: Our production of ceramic machines, which amounted to 997 thousand Yen in 1926, went up to 2,724 thousand Yen in 1929, only to fall back to 1,387 thousand in 1930 and 709 thousand in 1931, though it rose again in the subsequent years, the products going up to 1 million Yen in 1932, and rapidly to 4.3 millions in 1933 and 5 million Yen in 1934, and to fall again to 3 million Yen in 1935 only to rise to 4 million Yen in 1936 as shown below: —

Ceramic Machines

Year	Value
1925	1,373,985 Y
1926	997,926
1927	1,401,975
1928	1,221,839
1929	2,774,032
1930	1,387,210
1931	709,668
1932	1,044,278
1933	4,351,629
1934	5,258,833
1935	3,869,844
1936	5,212,179

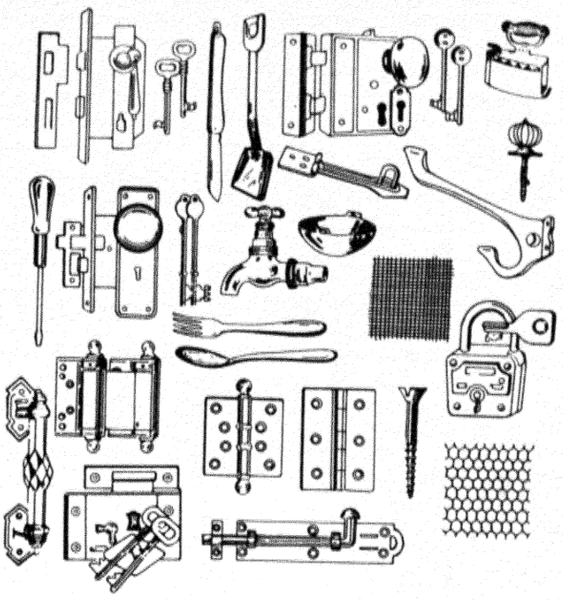
Paper-making machine: According to the official report of the Japanese Government, Japan imported 329 cwts of paper-making machines valued at Y37,030 in 1932, which amount decreased to 168 cwts of Y9,715 in 1933, but no imports of paper-making machines are recorded for 1934, 1935 or 1936, as Japan is self-supplying in this line of industry.

Our products of paper-making machines amounted in value to 1.6 million Yen in 1925. The amount made little increase during several following years, but, on the contary, it showed a falling tendency, though it made a revival in 1933, rose to 3.8 million Yen in 1935 and to 4 million in 1936, as seen below: —

Manufacture of Paper-making Machines

Year	Value
1925	1,621,282 Y
1926	2,100,520
1927	1,872,668
1928	2,020,132
1929	1,409,687
1930	957,295
1931	695,861
1932	509,207
1933	1,642,611
1934	2,731,426
1935	3,890,768
1936	4,184,929

Printing and book-binding machine and printing type: Until a few years ago, Japan imported printing machinery and book-binding machines, but their imports have been decreasing year after year. In 1935, for instance, Japan imported 300,555 lbs of printing machines valued at Y502,679, which fell off to 238,279 lbs valued at



We are ready to send samples if required, but a sample order would be a short cut to business as it would give a correct idea about the quality, packing and other points of our articles, and we naturally treat those dealers who place sample orders with us as very eager to start transactions with us and would render our special service to them.

NISHIMAGO & CO.

Manufacturers & Exporters of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

42, 2-chome Junkei-machi, Minami-ku, OSAKA, JAPAN

(P.O. Box No. 30, Semba)

Cable Address : "HARDWARE" Osaka.

Codes Used : A.B.C. 5th, 6th. Acme, Bentley's, 3-Letter Oriental, Schofie d's & Private.

NASU ALUMINIUM MANUFACTORY, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1899)

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS

of

EVERYTHING IN ALUMINIUM & "ALMITE" WARES ETC.

No. 589, Hirainakamachi Katsushika-ku, Tokyo.

TRADE MARK

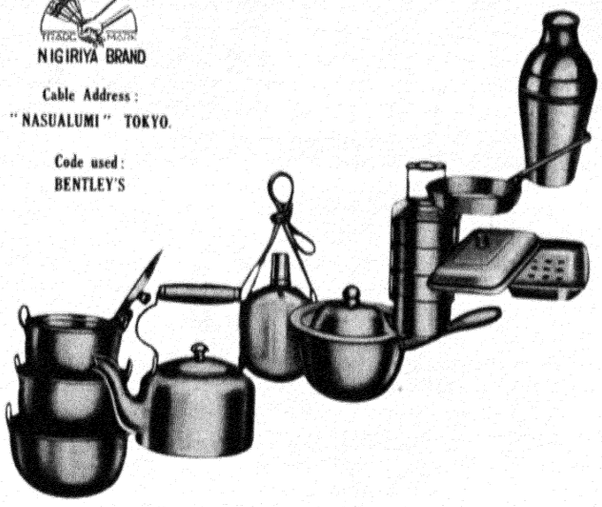
NIGIRIYA BRAND

Cable Address :

"NASUALUMI" TOKYO.

Code used :

BENTLEY'S



Catalogue sent on request free of charge. Samples sent on receipt of cost and transportation charges.

PRINTING INK

& PRINTING MACHINE

Principal Manufactures :

Inks for the following Processes of Printing

Offset, Lithographic, Process, Tri-colour, Doubletone, Halftone, Job, Letter-press, Rotary, Newspaper, Tin-plate, Roto-gravure

Special Inks such as

Harmless, Cheque & Bond, Transfer etc.

Varnishes

Driers etc., etc.

All kinds of Printing Machinery

Paper Cutters etc., etc.

EASTERN PRINTING INK CO., LTD.

3 Chome Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan.

OLYMPUS TOKYO

OLYMPUS MICROSCOPES & other OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

Noteworthy achievements among the preeminent instrument of the scientific world, Olympus Microscopes represent the result of years of close cooperation between internationally renowned scientists, Olympus engineerrs, and Olympus craftsmen.

There is an Olympus Microscope for every purpose where only a standard microscope is acceptable.

Olympus instruments for medical students, physicians and research laboratories have optical systems and mechanical equipment second to none.

Powers to 2000X

Products :

"Olympus" Microscopes and Accessories for Bacteriology & Metallurgy
"Olympus" High grade camera.
"Olympus" Optical Instruments
"Olympus" Vacuum Pump
"Hare" Violet Ray Lamp.

For comprehensive specifications, models and prices, please write to —

THE TAKACHIHO OPTICAL CO., LTD.

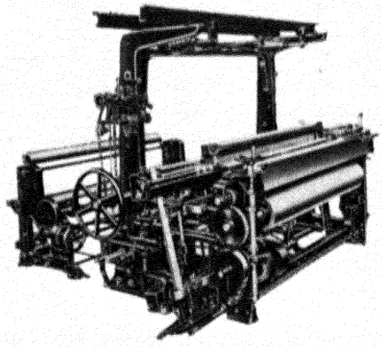
(Head Office) Hatagaya, Shibuyaku, Tokyo, Japan.

Cable Address :
"OLYMPUS TOKYO"

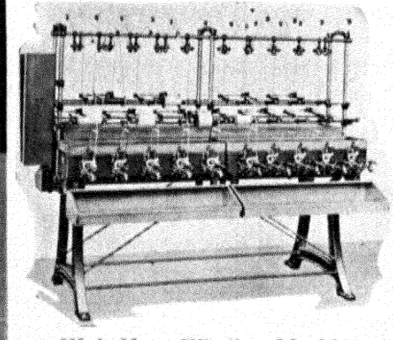
Codes Used :
All Codes Used

OKAYA ENGINEERING & YOTSUBA

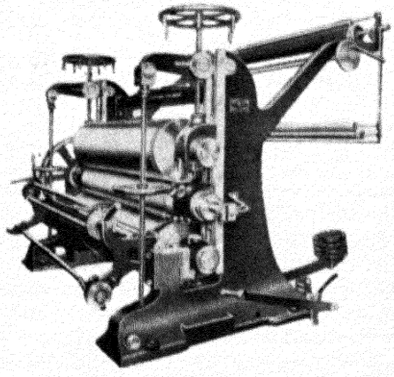
Capital ¥ 10,000,000.
Established 1672.
HEAD OFFICE:
Teppo-cho, Nagoya
BRANCHES:
Tokyo
Mukden, Dairen.



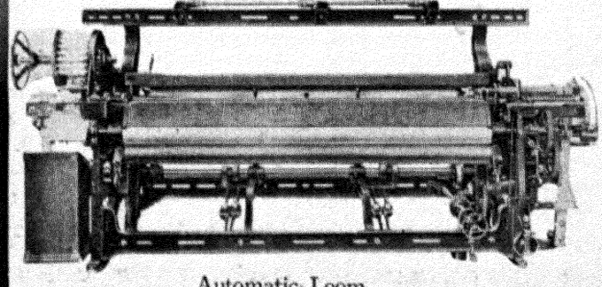
Rayon Loom



Weft Yarn Winding Machine



Three Bowls Calender.



Automatic Loom

SPINNING MACHINE & PARTS:
STAPLE FIBRE, COTTON, WOOLLEN
HIGH DRAFT ATTACHMENT FOR
RINGS, SPINDLES, FLUTED ROLLERS,

PREPARING MACHINES:
WINDERS, SPOOLERS, WARPERS,

LOOMS & ACCESSORIES:
RAYON, COTTON, WOOLLEN, JUTE, LOOMS, JACQUARD & DOBBIES.
SHUTTLES, BOBBINS, REEDS, WIRE PICKING STICKS, ETC.

FINISHING MACHINES:
BLEACHERS, WASHERS, DRYERS, ING MACHINES, DECATISERS, DYE-

KNITTING MACHINES:
HOSE MACHINES, FLAT MACHINES, SINKERS.

TESTING MACHINES:
FOR YARNS AND CLOTH OF ALL

WORKSHOP MACHINERY:
LATHES, DRILLS, MILLERS, GRIND-

TEXTILE CHEMICALS & DYE
SOAPS, CLAY, TALCAN POWDER, SOFTENERS, SEA MOSS. GLUE, AND BLEACHING AGENTS.

DYE STUFFS:
DIRECT, ACID, SULPHIDE, BASIC,

& CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEP'T.
SHI, OSAKA.

Cable Address:
"SASASO," OSAKA.

Codes:
A.B.C. 5th and 6th, Edition
General Telegraphic Code
Acme Commodity & phrase code
Schofields 3-Letter Code
Oriental 3-Letter Code
Private

SPINNING MACHINE.
RING FRAME.
TRAVELLERS, ETC.

SIZERS, TWISTERS, ETC.

VELVET LOOMS, COTTON AUTOMATIC

HEALDS, HEALD FRAMES, PICKERS,

TENTERS, CALENDERS, PRINTERS, SHEARING MACHINES, ETC.

INTERLOCK MACHINES, NEEDLES &

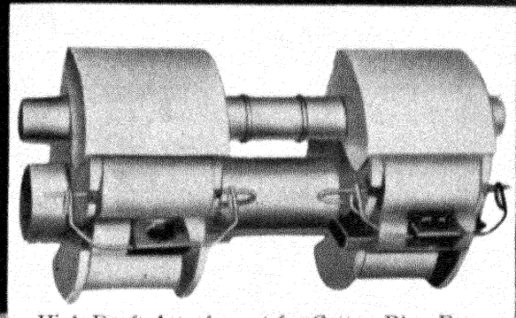
KIND, SUGAR, RUBBER, ETC.

ERS, PLANERS, ETC.

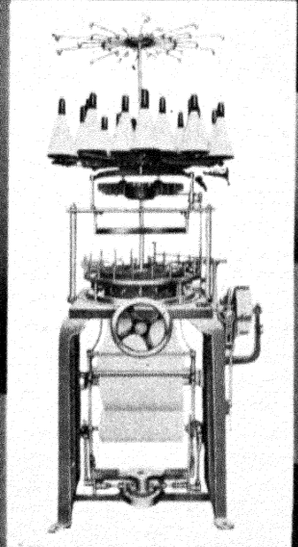
STUFFS:

WHITE-WAX, FATS, OILS & OTHER
GELATINE, DEXTRINE, SIZE EXTRACTOR

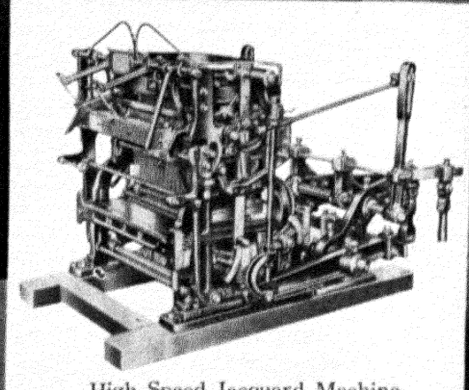
NAPHTHOL, VAT COLOURS & LAKES.



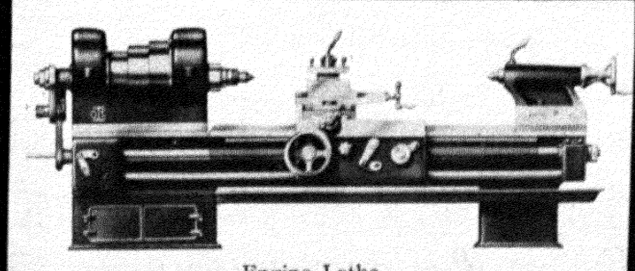
High Draft Attachment for Cotton Ring Frame



Circular Knitting Machine



High Speed Jacquard Machine



Engine Lathe

SHIRAISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

No. 1062 Tumorityo, Nisinariku,
OSAKA, JAPAN.

Cable Address "CALCIUM"

❖

Exporters & Importers
of
CHEMICALS
for
Rubber Industry, Drug & Dentifrice Industries
Paper Industry, Printing Ink & Water Paint Industries, etc.

❖

AGENCIES :
TOKIO, KOBE, FUSAN, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, CALCUTTA, LONDON,
SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER.

CORRUGATED AND PLAIN GALVANISED SHEETS

HOT ROLLED MILD STEEL HOOPS
GALVANIZED WIRES
BARBED WIRES
WIRE NAILS
RIDGING

SUN

Cable Address :
"OTNEANOHIN OSAKA"

Code Used :
BENTLEY'S, ORIENTAL 3-LETTERS, ACME,
SCHOFIELD'S 3-LETTERS & PRIVATE.

NIPPON AENTO KOGYO KAISHA, LTD.,

P.O. BOX No. 21 AMAGASAKI (Near Osaka) HYOGO PREFECTURE JAPAN

TRADE MARK

Cotton Driving Ropes,
Tubular Bandings, Spindle Tapes.

ASHIMORI ROPE WORKS., LTD.

JUSO, OSAKA, JAPAN.

TRADE MARK

THE NIPPON BOBBIN CO., LTD.

BOBBINS & SHUTTLES

SOLE AGENTS :—
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
BOMBAY MADRAS—CALCUTTA.

SPINDLES
RINGS

VISCOSE PUMPS

TRAVELLERS
ROLLERS

UMEDA SEIKOSHO, LTD.

Trade Mark

NAGARAHAMADORI, OSAKA, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS :—
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

¥ 100,291, though her imports of the press amounted to 342,231 lbs in quantity and ¥ 753,303 in value in 1937. But, on the contrary, our exports of printing machines increased year after year, as shown below:

Exports of Printing Machines

Year	Quantity	Value
1932	730 cwt	371,505 ¥
1933	13,880	900,064
1934	1,757	1,127,529
1935	18,245	1,104,678
1936	18,430	999,969
1937	19,754	1,447,966

This is of course due to the progress that Japan has made in her machinery industry. Her products of printing and book-binding machines amounted to 3.2 million Yen in 1924, the figure went to 4.0 millions in 1927 and to 7.0 millions in 1929, which rose gradually to 7.4 millions in 1934, falling to 7.3 millions in 1935. Our products of printing machines in 1937 amounted to 19,754 cwts in quantity and ¥ 1,447,966 in value.

The production of printing types made no less progress during the same period of time, for their output which was 0.1 million Yen in 1924, amounted to 2.0 millions in 1933 and 2.5 million in 1936:

Products of Printing and Book-binding Machines & Printing Types

Year	Printing & Book-binding Machines	Printing Types
1929	7,076,059 ¥	2,691,617 ¥
1930	6,006,567	1,903,982
1931	5,320,524	2,462,696
1932	6,615,661	1,855,639
1933	6,992,743	2,085,210
1934	7,498,270	1,988,371
1935	7,333,681	2,251,215
1936	9,470,848	2,590,738

Lift & Crane : In 1936 Japan manufactured 1,232 lifts, which were valued at ¥ 3,845,986, against 640 lifts valued at ¥ 2,118,757 in 1935, while the cranes manufactured in 1936 numbered 1,509 valued at ¥ 14,642,286 against 1,339 valued at ¥ 12,961,504 in 1935. Possible because the demands for these equipments are in a way limited, their industry may be said to have made little progress, though it must be admitted that while Japan depended formerly upon foreign supplies of these articles, she can now meet all her demands with her own manufactures:—

Products of Lifts & Cranes

Year	Lifts		Cranes	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	502 No	1,408,330 ¥	2,538 No	4,053,238 ¥
1930	815	1,800,499	3,138	5,944,206
1931	519	1,502,850	396	1,828,835
1932	691	1,509,437	637	2,303,674
1933	614	1,238,638	1,278	5,400,508
1934	904	2,889,608	1,078	8,406,927
1635	640	2,118,757	1,339	12,961,504
1936	1,232	2,845,986	1,509	14,642,286

Watch and clock : According to the official report, Japan imported ¥ 5,932,609 of watches in 1937, against ¥ 3,911,396 in 1936 and ¥ 4,212,959 in 1935, showing an increase of ¥ 2,021,212 and of ¥ 1,719,652 when compared with those of 1936 and 1935, respectively; the particulars of watch imports for 1937 being given below: -

Imports of Watches, 1937

Watches	32,045 No	954,614 ¥
With gold or platinum case	23	1,925
With silver or gilt case	4,347	213,216
Others	27,675	739,769
Parts of watches		4,689,937

Movements	335,681	3,116,316
Others		1,573,621
Other clocks & parts		287,762
Total		5,932,609

Japan's output of watches and clocks, which was 6.3 million Yen in the post-seismic year, has made wonderful improvement, so that Japan falls behind no other countries in the world in the manufacture of time-pieces, and her products compare most favorably with any other country's make. Our exports of watches have reached considerable amounts, though their exact figures are not available. The following figures will give the products of watches and clocks of Japan, 1936:

Products of Watches & Clocks, 1936

Kind	Quantity	Value
Electric clocks	92,352 No	978,035 Y
Table clocks	2,155,829	3,378,601
Wall clocks	1,057,501	3,279,386
Watches & wrist watches	235,666	1,435,043
Parts		5,755,982
Total		14,827,047

Gauge & Meter: The gauges and meters including measure, dry measure, scales, gas-meter, water-meter, etc., amounted to 7.9 million Yen in 1924. The 7 million Yen mark was kept for two succeeding years, and the production rose to 9 millions in 1927. The year, 1929, witnessed the record amount of 11.3 millions, which fell off in the three following years, though the out-turn of the gauges and meters caught up a little in 1933 and it reached the 21 million mark in 1936:—

Gauges & Meters, 1936

Item	Quantity	Value
Measure		
for weight	1,203,850 No	4,597,311 Y
for length	8,995,477	1,318,589
for volume	666,552	709,227
Gas-meter	237,971	3,938,352
Water-meter	196,572	1,660,141
Electric meter	719,498	8,175,176
Parts & accessories		896,845
Total		21,295,644

Thermometers manufactured in 1929 numbered 732,099 valued at Y 425,581, which figures remained almost stationary, but in 1935 and 1936 their output rose to 1,024,870 and 1,064,192, respectively, in number while the products of clinical thermometers which numbered 912,172 valued at Y 795,286 in 1929, showed a little improvement in 1936, when our output of clinical thermometers was 2,069,467 in number and Y 1,137,237 in value:

Products of Thermometers

	Thermometer		Clinical thermometer	
Year	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	732,099 No	425,584 Y	912,172 No	795,286 Y
1930	745,307	381,415	1,046,500	840,566
1931	676,743	310,924	1,237,192	777,377
1932	511,786	273,356	1,338,889	883,335
1933	750,742	431,194	1,518,544	839,161
1934	987,023	393,973	1,884,875	1,095,826
1935	1,024,870	388,441	1,886,433	1,088,657
1936	1,064,192	341,088	2,069,867	1,137,237

Musical instrument: The number of pianos manufactured in 1936 was 6,939 valued at Y 7,788,,388 against 5,591 valued at Y 2,619,122 for 1935, showing an increase of 1,338 in number and Y 169,266 in value, while the organs amounted in 1936 to

18,718 in number and Y 929,808 in value, which show an increase of 1,200 in number but a fall of Y 62,188 in value when compared with the output of 15,518 valued at Y 929,808 for 1935. The total output of musical instruments for 1935 was Y 6,567, 787 against Y 6,114,599 for 1935. Our production of musical instruments in 1936 follows: -

Musical Instruments, 1936

Item	Quantity	Value
Piano	6,939 No	2,788,388 Y
Organ	18,718	929,808
Violin, mandolin & guitar		249,192
Others		2,600,399
Total		6,567,787

We used to import musical instruments in large quantities, but in this branch of industry also Japan made such progress that while the imports have decreased in quantity as well as in value, our exports of musical instruments are increasing with a rapid pace, their total exports being Y 845, 838 in 1937, against Y 698,057 in 1936 and Y 628,954 in 1935.

Opticals: A remarkable progress is seen also in the exportation of Japan's spectacles, which amounted to 30,885,165 in number or Y 3,243,475 in value in 1937 recording an increase of 3,868,516 in number and Y 690,673 in value over those of 1936 and of 11,072,002 in number and Y 1,187,918 in value over those of 1935.

Our output of spectacles amounted in value to Y 52,644 in 1936 against Y 90,483 in 1935 showing a fall of Y 37,839 in value. The products of microscopes, telescopes and field-glasses amounted to Y 551, 498, Y 4,319,450 and Y 2,109,484 in value, respectively in 1936; the production of opticals in value, 1930 1936, shown below :-

Products of Opticals

Year	Spectacles	Microscopes	Telescopes	Fild glasses
1930	317,550 Y	94,172 Y	16,470 Y	2,955,886 Y
1931	230,338	72,076	20,865	98,741
1932	360,409	54,750	182,302	227,325
1933	126,050	261,727	1,433,169	3,304,068
1934	62,400	328,834	2,160,119	5,539,078
1935	90,483	391,474	5,488,733	2,235,198
1936	52,644	553,498	4,319,450	2,109,484

Passenger car & locomotive: The building of passenger cars, including freight cars, has been decreasing since the post-seismic year of 1924, when the passenger cars numbered 5 thousands valued at 19,577 thousand Yen. In 1937, however, their construction amounted to 6,201 valued at Y 21,547,844. No better record is seen in the manufacture of electric locomotives, of which 56 were constructed at the value of 1,671,5 thousand Yen in 1936, against 71 of 2 millions for 1924, the production of locomotives and electric cars being 26 million Yen and 2 million Yen respectively, in 1936.

Products of Cars & Locomotives

Year	Passenger & Freight Cars		Electric Locomotives		Locomotives		Electric cars	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1929	3,996 No	14,532,052 Y	36 No	1,285,567 Y	229 No	13,629,665 Y	535 No	5,882,521 Y
1930	3,831	9,306,425	41	884,035	233	9,400,067	355	3,607,416
1931	1,508	3,881,061	47	1,506,247	109	5,029,536	180	2,019,861
1932	1,106	3,980,922	47	503,464	60	2,976,606	178	1,259,789
1933	1,452	8 064,776	29	609,386	167	6,270,177	127	1,663,722
1934	2,640	15,080,988	71	2,392,319	192	12,485,274	189	1,530,634
1935	4,804	18 986,601	51	846,003	347	21,878,540	237	2 783,499
1936	6,201	21,547,844	56	1,691,549	424	26,190,414	199	2,353,285

Insurance in Japan

The first marine insurance company in Japan was incorporated by Eiichi Shibusawa (later Viscount) in 1879 at the capital of 650,000 and two years later, in 1881, Taizo Abe founded the first life insurance company, called the Meiji Life Insurance Co., at the capital of Y150,000. It was followed in 1888 by the Teikoku Life Insurance Co. in Tokyo and the Nippon Life Insurance Co. in Osaka.

There were eleven kinds of insurance companies in Japan: namely, life, military conscription, accident, fire, marine, transport, fidelity, steam boiler, automobile, burglary and glasses, totalling 190 in number at the end of 1936, as shown below:

Life	33	Transport	30
Military Conscription	4	Fidelity	5
Marine	35	Steam boiler	1
Accident	13	Burglary	5
Fire	49	Glasses	3
Automobile	12	Total	190

Summary Condition of Insurance Business in Japan (Unit Y 1,000)

Year	New Contracts Number	New Contracts Amount	Contracts in Force End of Year Number	Contracts in Force End of Year Amount	Premiums Received	Claims Paid
1924	15,070,256	25,476,122	13,630,095	16,691,672	282,653,103 Y	92,811,998 Y
1925	17,631,065	29,200,733	15,876,690	19,269,426	309,508,732	98,155,184
1926	17,364,988	28,932,377	16,029,239	20,651,023	339,730,764	102,768,555
1927	19,030,230	30,975,603	17,517,889	22,268,970	359,652,590	119,428,860
1928	21,149,510	33,213,074	19,086,853	23,752,130	987,969,584	125,879,789
1929	24,420,368	35,279,630	22,199,326	25,949,943	438,578,305	142,185,942
1930	25,360,970	34,528,033	23,087,748	27,490,817	437,626,177	148,825,301
1931	25,097,506	32,842,190	22,693,165	27,435,119	445,859,324	162,224,349
1932	25,794,368	36,996,642	23,123,361	29,427,346	465,574,636	169,884,711
1933	28,907,749	43,263,171	25,444,187	33,109,146	505,453,515	182,207,785
1934	30,663,270	47,141,265	26,480,750	34,904,251	584,233,842	209,760,276
1935	32,056,287	50,052,769	28,599,538	37,484,349	624,372,831	203,860,619

Life Insurance in Japan (Unit Y1,000)

Year	New Contracts Number	New Contracts Amount	Contracts in Force End of Year Number	Contracts in Force End of Year Amount	Premiums	Claims Paid
1924	710,383	927,825	4,120,034	4,002,346	182,715,408 Y	50,617,948 Y
1925	854,560	1,143,401	4,543,942	4,657,135	197,724,709	52,863,872
1926	775,898	1,140,470	4,814,423	5,197,467	221,044,717	59,334,072
1927	642,822	1,051,675	4,834,690	5,522,383	233,605,847	68,687,940
1928	688,667	1,212,720	4,968,475	6,052,613	254,439,360	77,614,779
1929	721,299	1,289,418	5,164,548	6,663,735	296,192,520	86,142,804
1930	704,167	1,254,493	5,310,878	7,113,828	294,288,978	93,874,840
1931	793,909	1,430,738	5,492,808	7,643,858	309,473,125	108,033,946
1932	842,215	1,438,364	5,668,350	8,065,173	320,137,748	114,090,140
1933	1,056,220	1,756,493	6,029,271	8,808,589	350,372,780	124,659,486
1934	1,286,437	2,144,302	6,702,346	10,049,122	419,803,582	139,890,791
1935	1,429,087	2,443,231	7,486,937	11,495,614	449,716,033	143,817,991

Casualty Insurance in Japan

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Year	Fire Insurance		Marine Insurance		Transport Insurance	
	Contracts in Force	New Contracts	Contracts in Force	New Contracts	Contracts in Force	New Contracts
1922	8,631,195	12,076,538	524,753	5,075,448	125,030	1,896,646
1923	9,553,678	12,883,196	518,432	5,353,237	116,209	1,905,031
1924	11,654,443	15,761,752	534,975	5,952,827	143,266	2,676,113
1925	13,351,656	17,698,779	661,635	6,765,661	197,432	3,417,234
1926	13,928,810	17,992,036	803,175	6,085,353	161,289	3,412,553
1927	14,954,690	19,566,926	972,274	6,570,489	214,518	3,473,199
1928	15,635,339	20,265,931	1,166,789	7,134,422	258,249	4,290,792
1929	17,063,355	22,196,333	1,316,438	7,152,185	218,249	4,321,364
1930	18,135,844	22,855,352	1,338,530	6,473,136	180,731	3,648,717
1931	17,490,406	21,821,169	1,359,610	5,963,651	175,673	3,303,935
1932	18,627,406	23,942,948	1,619,671	7,044,774	258,971	4,156,334
1933	21,119,623	27,593,329	1,796,231	7,874,981	334,900	5,521,416
1934	21,321,758	28,678,717	2,056,947	9,676,121	295,399	6,067,066
1935	22,223,679	29,742,490	2,079,711	10,543,046	347,746	6,688,453

CHIEF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1936

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Companies	Established	Capital	Contracts end of year	Companies	Established	Capital	Contracts end of year
Aikoku	1896	1,200	274,345	Nisshin	1907	2,000	204,417
Katakura	1921	2,000	137,640	Showa	1931	150	165,254
Yasuda	1894	300	505,575	Nippon	1889	3,000	2,104,280
Kokka-chohei	1922	1,000	89,276	Nihon Kyoritsu	1894	2,000	86,472
Nmju	1894	2,000	201,309	Nihon Kyoiku	1896	300	15,019
Sumitomo	1907	1,500	463,459	Nihon Chohei	1911	2,500	227,612
Daiichi	1902	200	1,889,922	Nikka	1914	5,000	224,655
Daiichi-Chohei	1898	250	603,763	Fuji	1909	500	40,016
Taihei	1909	1,000	111,552	Fukutoku	1912	1,000	103,592
Taiyo	1893	1,000	125,753	Fukuju	1908	1,000	52,376
Daido	1902	300	416,604	Fukoku-chohei	1923	3,000	600,358
Taisho	1913	500	60,116	Mitsui	1914	2,000	524,374
Chiyoda	1904	360	1,709,244	Meiji	1893	2,000	1,585,526
Teikoku	1888	1,000	1,377,789	Yurin	1894	300	140,360
Tokiwa	1913	1,000	48,010	Nippon Dantai	1934	2,000	77,036

The Railways of Japan

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

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

At the end of 1933-34, the state lines open for traffic totalled 15,737.08 kilometers against 15,267.36 kilometers for 1932-33, showing an increase of 469.72 kilometers, though the total length of tracks was 22,920.27 kilometers for 1933-34 against 24,583.53 kilometers 1931-32; the total length for traffic consisting of single tracks 13,134.46 kilometers, double tracks 1,919.09 kilometers, triple tracks 29,960 kilometers and quadruple tracks 183.34 kilometers. In 1934-35, the state railways were 16,427.48 kilometers or an increase of 590.40 kilometers while the local lines were 7,088.22 kilometers against 7,183.19 kilometers for 1933-34; the total mileage being 23,515.70 kilometers. The total train kilometre length in 1935-1936 aggregated 24,127.76 kilometres, consisting of 17,030.37 kilometres of the state railway lines and 7,097.39 kilometres of the local railways showing a little gain as against those in the previous year. The development of the Japanese railways will be seen from the following figures giving the mileage, 1873-1936:

Year	State Railways	Local Lines	Total
1873-74	28.96 km	km	28.96 km
1877-78	104.83		104.83
1882-83	184.73		184.73
1887-88	393.49	472.02	865.51
1892-93	886.13	2,124.90	4,011.03
1897-98	1,075.08	3,680.67	4,745.75
1902-03	1,709.87	4,845.33	6,555.20
1907-08	7,152.17	717.41	7,869.58
1912-13	8,396.27	1,289.89	9,679.16
1924-25	12,164.31	4,596.09	16,760.04
1925-26	12,612.59	4,904.19	17,516.78
1926-27	12,887.40	5,371.55	18,258.95
1927-28	13,371.21	5,472.42	18,843.63
1928-29	13,672.02	5,937.53	19,609.55
1929-30	14,121.29	6,513.10	20,634.39
1930-31	14,487.33	7,018.14	21,505.47
1931-32	14,910.53	7,192.10	22,102.63
1932-33	15,267.36	7,242.11	22,569.47
1933-34	15,737.08	7,183.19	22,920.27
1934-35	16,427.48	7,088.22	23,515.70
1935-36	17,030.37	7,097.39	24,127.76

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS BY THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN JAPAN PROPER

Government Railways, Japan Proper

	Freight	Passengers	Freight Revenues	Passenger Revenues
	metric tons	in thousands	1,000 yen	1,000 yen
1914—15	35,837,241	166,092	51,350	54,671
1919—20	60,898,557	357,881	131,809	161,546
1920—21	57,529,853	405,819	133,183	203,887
1921—22	58,312,233	454,535	167,241	214,519
1922—23	65,095,702	512,754	179,220	232,301
1923—24	65,818,955	579,288	178,109	249,563
1924—25	71,178,263	640,828	194,563	259,047
1925—26	73,090,274	683,568	198,786	262,074
1926—27	74,780,409	740 333	201,609	266,199
1927—28	78,621,788	795 722	211,749	271,523
1928—29	79,762,959	847,300	220,686	285,337
1929—30	77,224,824	862,939	217,949	279,030
1930—31	64,087,099	824,152	184,146	255,086
1931—32	60,590,307	787,223	176,128	239,972
1932—33	61,732 756	781,149	174,706	233,378
1933—34	71,970,592	841,315	198,038	254,533
1934—35	77,477.937	913,564	218,681	274,096
1935—36	71,739,000	973,447	221,467	297,775
1936—37	81,039,134	985,040	225,343	291,630

The total number of railway staff comprising high officials, employees and all the other workers of the State Railways during the year 1936 was 218,352 as against 209,456 in the preceding year, their total annual compensation amounting to ¥147,990,026 as against ¥142,471,148 in 1934 showing an increase of 8,896 in the number of staff and ¥5,518,878 in compensation.

The number of accidents reported during 1935—36 was 6,662 or 27.2 per 1,000,000 train kilometers, while the number of casualities during the year was 3,562 or 14.6 per 1,000,000 kilometers, as shown below:

Accidents	No
Collision	16
Trains touched	4
Trolly-cars shocked	6
Trains derailed	216
Others	6,420
Total	6,662

Casualities:		No
Passengers	Killed	151
	Injured	683
Employees	Killed	155
	Injured	524
Passers-by	Killed	879
	Injured	906
Total		3,298

At the end of March, 1936, the number of the local railways and tramways totalled 9,651.11 kilometers consisting of 7,097.56 kilometers for the railways and 2,553.55 kilometers for the tramways. The aggregate number of passengers carried was 2,140,552,295 including 532,134,945 for the railways and 1,608,387,350 for the tramways, yielding the receipts of ¥64,172,467 and ¥108,140,847, respectively, totalling ¥172,313,314. The local railways hauled the aggregate tonnage of 28,129,693 metric tons, while the tramways hauled 1,699,549 metric tons, their total earning aggregating ¥22,701,141.

The Relief Association of the State Railways is organized for the benefit of the railway workers and its roll contained 197,573 in 1936. The Association provides the following benefits from its fund:

1. Accident grants to employees disabled in consequence of injuries sustained while attending to their duties.
2. Disability grants to those obliged to retire from duty on account of injuries sustained or diseases caused while off duty.
3. Sickness grants in the form of a medical allowance to those suffering from injury or sickness caused while off duty.
4. Retirement grants in the form of retirement pension to those who retire from active service after serving for a certain number of years.
5. Allowance to the bereaved family.
6. Disaster benefits given to those suffering from a fire, flood or other accidents.

Main Results of Working of all the Local Railways in Japan Proper

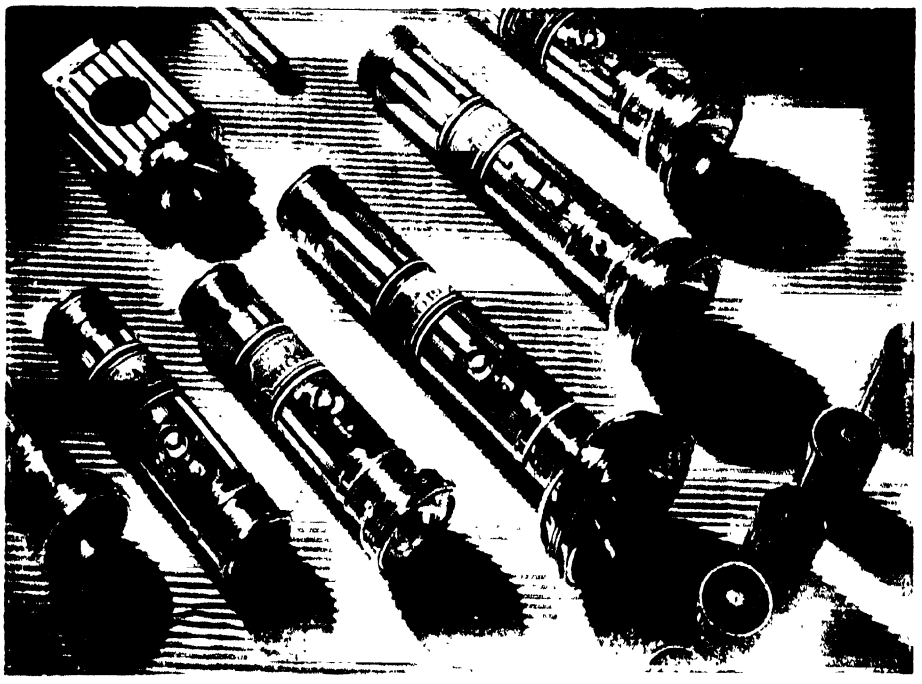
Item	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34
Number of Railways	257	260	266
Open kilometreage	7,097.56	7,088.22	7,184.55
Average kilometreage worked	6,963	7,076.3	7,158.4
Capital on open line (yen)	1,213,858,041	1,233,342,593	1,231,129,999
Cost of construction of open lines (yen)	981,243,289	991,668,861	970,447,305
Working revenue (yen)	94,649,759	91,606,427	87,402,313
Working expenses (yen)	53,544,018	51,857,275	48,774,967
Percentage of expenses to revenue	56.6	56.6	55.8
Profit (yen)	41,105,741	39,749,152	38,627,346
Passengers carried	532,134,945	499,878,493	462,327,690
Passengers carried one kilometer	4,594,747,417	4,306,193,852	4,050,978,409
Earnings from passenger traffic (yen)	64,172,467	62,262,808	59,062,591
Weight of goods hauled (m.t.)	28,129,693	26,327,344	24,837,594
Weight of goods hauled one kilometre (km)	585,778,910	554,371,665	533,382,086
Earnings from goods traffic (yen)	21,420,598	20,303,665	19,307,870
Total train kilometereage	17,414,895	17,542,100	18,636,593
Employees	40,682	40,845	40,513
Aggregate monthly compensation of employees (yen)	2,250,318	2,252,922	2,169,658

GLOBE FLASHLIGHTS AND DRY BATTERIES

TRADE MARK

KANEKO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

(Manufacture & Exporter)



ADDRESS
GOCHOME. MINAMI-SHINAGAWA. TOKYO

CABLE ADDRESS
KANEKODENK TOKYO.

BANKERS
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LTD. TOKYO

MARK ALL YOUR MESSAGES

or "via BOMBAY RADIO" "via ANTEN"

It is not only the best way of getting in touch with your Japanese Correspondents but also it brings about mutual benefit for and better relations between INDIA and JAPAN.

DIRECT RADIO SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND OSAKA, CONNECTING IN INDIA WITH THE INDIAN RADIO AND CABLE COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO., LTD.

TOKYO.

Branch Offices: OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA.

Postal & Telegraphic Services

The telegraphic service was first inaugurated for government services in Japan in August, 1869, the year following the Restration in 1868 of the Imperial administration, though the public telegraph service was opened between Tokyo and Yokohama in September, the same year. Telegrams in foreign languages were handled for the first time in 1870, and the submarine cable was laid between Nagasaki and Shanghai in 1871. In 1879 Japan joined the International Telegraph Association. Wireless telegraphy, which was first studied in Japan in 1890, was installed in 1908.

In 1871, a postal service was installed from Tokyo to Osaka and also to Nagasaki, a post office being opened at Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Niigata, Hakodate, Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama and several other important cities in the Empire in the same year. Foreign mails were first handled in March, 1772, through the aid of the British, American and French post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki. An arrangement was made in 1877 for Japan to participate in the International Mail Service Treaty, the foreign post offices in Japan abolished in that year.

The air-mail service was inaugurated in 1929 with the aid of the Japan Air Transport Company, which was organised in the same year.

The number of post offices, which was 180 in 1871, increased to 1,160 in 1874 and it was no less than 11,253 in 1936.

No of Post Offices

1924	8,546	1926	8,705
1925	8,633	1927	8,916
1928	9,114	1933	10,322
1929	9,393	1934	10,611
1930	9,690	1935	10,891
1931	9,954	1936	11,253
1932	10,208		

These post offices handled mails and telegrams, besides 1,621 minor telegraph stations.

The mails handled in 1935-36 numbered 9,769,910,460 in total, including 4,803,369,947 despatched and 4,966,540,513 received, against 9,574,774,528 with 4,740,060,406 despatched and 4,834,714,122 received, for 1934-35, showing an increase of 195,135,932, 63,309,541 and 131,826,391 respectively when compared with 1934-35.

Mails Handled

		Despatched	Received	Total
1929	30	5,160,261,951	5,106,754,069	10,267,016,020
1930	31	4,469,619,404	4,495,664,693	8,995,284,097
1931	32	4,548,404,806	4,588,132,042	9,136,536,848
1932	33	4,312,231,344	4,348,950,370	8,661,141,714
1933	34	4,418,565,942	4,459,963,807	8,878,179,749
1934	35	4,740,060,406	4,834,714,122	9,574,774,528
1935	36	4,803,369,947	4,966,540,513	9,769,910,460

In 1935-36 Japan handled altogether 133,629,823 telegrams, including domestic 127,978,124 and foreign 2,651,699, against 123,250,215, domestic 120,765,665 and foreign 2,534,550, showing an increase of 379,608 7,212,459 and 117,149 respectively:

Telegrams Handled

Domestic

		Despatched	Received	Total
1929	30	63,905,977	66,507,676	130,413,653
1930	31	57,382,506	59,625,616	117,308,122
1931	32	55,507,280	57,784,498	113,291,778
1932	33	54,065,046	56,281,163	110,346,289
1933	34	56,529,921	58,843,016	115,372,937
1934	35	59,173,906	61,591,759	120,765,665
1935	36	62,433,349	65,544,777	127,978,124

	Foreign		
	Despatched	Received	Total
1929-30	1,294,828	1,336,570	2,631,398
1930-31	1,183,861	1,224,974	2,408,835
1931-32	1,193,654	1,224,442	2,418,096
1932-33	1,254,430	1,243,925	2,498,355
1933-34	1,237,193	1,242,847	2,480,040
1934-35	1,262,539	1,272,011	2,534,550
1935-36	1,321,910	1,329,789	2,651,699

It was in 1908 that Japan had the first wireless station established at Choshi, in Chiba Prefecture, and also a wireless equipment was set up on board a T.K.K. liner. More wireless stations were established at Osesaki, Shionomisaki and Tsunojima in July the same year and at Ochiishi in December; wireless messages handled by the Japanese wireless stations, 1930-1936, being given below: -

Wireless Telegrams Handled

	Domestic	Foreign		
		Despatched	Received	Total
1930-31	376,953	56,687	25,039	81,726
1931-32	386,989	53,929	24,097	78,026
1932-33	387,366	50,403	22,444	72,847
1933-34	426,705	53,999	26,110	80,109
1934-35	537,373	63,856	30,647	94,503
1935-36	552,718	41,112	25,418	66,530

According to the official report, the telephone subscribers in Japan numbered 870,476 in 1936, showing an increase of 40,435 over the preceding year, when the subscribers were 830,041. They are distributed among the following wireless bureaus: -

Subscribers of Telephone, 1936

Tokyo	266,619
Nagoya	121,312
Osaka	236,299
Hiroshima	73,146
Kumamoto	78,679
Sendai	61,634
Sapporo	32,797
Total	870,476

Radio broadcasting was first inaugurated in Japan in 1924 and there are 30 broadcasting stations with the number of subscribers as shown below: -

Subscribers of Radio

1930	778,948
1931	1,055,778
1932	1,320,143
1933	1,714,223
1934	1,897,398
1935	1,979,098
1936	2,422,111
1937	2,904,823

Air mail traffic was started between Tokyo and Osaka in 1925 and the Japanese navy purchased a dirigible from Italy in 1926. The Aviation Law was put into effect in 1927 and a regular passenger air-service was inaugurated in 1929. In the meantime many international flights were effected by the Japanese civilian aviators. The Asahi Shimbun (newspaper) aeroplane being the first to fly from Tokyo to Europe. The following are the chief regular air heir new airoplane "Kamikaze" covering the distance of some 30,000 Kilos, Tokyo-London, in 94 hours:—

Distances of Air Mail Stations

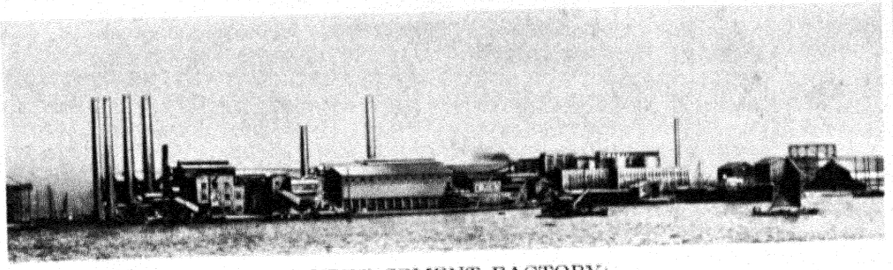
Tokyo-Osaka	435 Kilometre
Osaka-Fukuoka	500
Fukuoka-Urusan	240
Urusan-Keijo	310
Keijo-Heijo	200
Heijo-Shingishu	160
Shingishu-Dairen	273
Osaka-Shanghai	500
Fukuoka-Shanghai	950
Tokyo-Toyama	280
Osaka-Takamatsu	140
Takamatsu-Matsuyama	150
Matsuyama-Beppu	130
Osaka-Shirahama	120
Tokyo-Niigata	415
Osaka-Toyama) Toyama-Niigata)	600
Tokyo-Shimoda	150
Nagoya-Futami	67
Osaka-Matsue	390
Matsue-Oki	102

"UBE" CEMENT

SOLE EXPORT AGENT

T. NAKATA & CO.,

22, Naniwamachi, Kobe, Japan.



("UBE" CEMENT FACTORY)

Sundry Department

Sole Export Agent for "Peacock" Insect Coils
Sole Export Agent for "Globe" Dry Battery

Matting, Matches, Paints, Candles, Glass Ware, Coal Pitch, Coal Tar, Fountain Pen & All Other Sundries.

WORLD RENOWNED

J. M. BRAND — MENTHOL & PEPPERMINT

Pyrethrum Flowers. Mosquito Killers.
Insect Powder. Menthol Crystals.
Peppermint Oil. Liquid Insecticide "KINCHOL."

FACTORIES Yamadahara, Aritagun, Wakayama-Ken.
Kuize, Amagasaki, Hyogo-Ken.
Nagasu, Amagasaki, Hyogo-Ken.
Hidaka, Wakayama-Ken.

BRANCHES Asahigawa City, Hokkaido.
Nokkeushi, Kitami, Hokkaido.
Onomichi, Hiroshima-Ken.
Kakigaracho, Tokyo City.

Ueyamayei's Japan Insecticide Mfg. Co.

3-Chome, Tosabori, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Cable Address: INSECTCID OSAKA

Trade Mark

Established 1918

Teikoku Jinzo-Kenshi Kaisha, Limited

(Imperial Rayon Co., Ltd.)

THE OLDEST AND THE LARGEST RAYON COMPANY IN JAPAN

HEAD OFFICE:
2-chome Nakanoshima, Osaka

Capital ..... ¥ 36,000 000
Paid up Capital ..... ¥ 32,250,000

Factories: Hiroshima, Iwakuni, Mihara

Products:

Regular Filament	Fine Filament (Diafil)	Dull Lustre Fine Filament	Dull Lustre Superfine Filament (Super Diafil)	Ultra Dull Fine Filament (Shiro Diafil)
120 denier	50 denier	30 denier	100 denier	75 denier
150 ,,	75 ,,	75 ,,	120 ,,	100 ,,
200 ,,	100 ,,	100 ,,		120 ,,
250 ,,	120 ,,	120 ,,		150 ,,
300 ,,		150 ,,		

VISCOSE YARN
Daily Production: 90 tons

ARTIFICIAL HEMP YARN STAPLE FIBRE
Daily Production: 30 tons

JAPAN BOMBAY SERVICE ..... 2 Sailings per Month

Japan--Hongkong Singapore--Penang--Colombo--Bombay--Kundla--Karachi.

JAPAN CALCUTTA SERVICE .....2 Sailings per Month

Japan -Hongkong--Singapore--Belawan Penang--Rangoon--Calcutta Shanghai--Dairen

OTHER PRINCIPAL SERVICES

Round the World Service
Japan—South America
Japan South & East Africa
Japan West Africa
Japan—Australia
Japan—New Zealand
Japan—Philippines
Japan—Bangkok—Saigon
Japan—Tientsin (North China)
Japan--Tsingtau („)
Japan—Dairen (Manchoukuo)
Japan Proper—Keelung (Formosa)

ŌSAKA SYŌSEN KAISYA

Head office: Osaka, Japan. **Branches & Agents all over the World.**

Japan's Marine Transportation

It was in 1670 that the Mercantile Marine Law was promulgated in Japan, and the Kaiso Kaisha, the first shipping company in Japan, was organized under the new marine law. The company was later renamed the Teikoku Yusen Joki Kaisha, which maintained a regular steamship service between Tokyo and Yokohama and also between Osaka and Kobe. Yataro Iwasaki organized a shipping company, which he named the Kutsumo Shokai and which was later called the Mitsubishi Shokai, with the object of starting a regular passenger service between Tokyo and his own province of Kochi in the southern part of Japan.

In 1882 Eiichi Shibusawa later Viscount Shibusawa established the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha, which was later mergered with the Mitsubishi in 1885 to incorporate the Nippon Yusen Kaisha N.Y.K.) with ¥6,000,000 and ¥5,000,000 invested by the Kyodo Unyu and the Mitsubishi, respectively, and the new company owned 85 ships with the aggregate tonnage of 68,700 tons.

About this time the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (O. S. K.) was established at Osaka with the chief object of maintaining services in the Inland Sea. It also operated a regular line to Korea, North China, Shanghai and Vladivostock and later to Manila and Australia. It was in 1894 that the Japan-Bombay line was inaugurated by the N. Y. K. for the transportation of raw cotton from British India.

During the Chino-Japanese war, 1894–5, the greater part of Japanese space was requisitioned and Japan purchased large numbers of foreign bottoms in order to meet the situation, so that Japan saw her space doubled at the close of the war, when compared with that of the pre-war days. In 1896 the N.Y.K. inaugurated the three trunk-lines: the Yokohama London - Antwerp line, the Hongkong- Japan Seattle line and Yokohama Manila Australia line. Two years later the Oriental Steamship Company, generally known by the name of T.K.K., came into existence to maintain regular services between Hongkong and San Francisco, via Japan ports, with five giant passenger steamers. Japan had the gross tonnage of 477,000 tons at the end of 1898 and of 521,000 tons at that of 1903.

At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, Japan felt the shortage of her space for meeting the requirements of the Government and she purchased a large tonnage, so that at the close of the war Japan found herself to be the sixth largest shipping company in the world, having the tonnage of no less than, 1,000,000 tons, thus to meet the growing necessity of carrying freight due to the sudden expansion of Japan's industry and foreign trade. The T.K.K. operated services to South America.

The World War, which broke out in 1914, proved a great opportunity for Japan to augument her shipping, which was no less than 1,550,000 tons. But in 1920 a shipping depression came on and Japan, like the rest of the world, suffered considerably. The T.K.K. had to transfer all its Pacific ships to the N.Y.K., making it one of the

largest shipping companies in the world.

Japan's merchant marine has a short history of little over fifty years, and she has never built such a giant ship as the "Queen Mary" or "Normandie," 70,000 tons and 31 knots. But still she ranks third as a shipping country of the world, falling only behind Great Britain and the U. S. A.

In 1935, Japan had over 4,036 steam and motor ships of 4,169,772 tons, besides 16,668 sailing ships of 951,981 tons, as against 3,877 ships of 4,169,691 tons and 16,396 ships of 922,427 tons respectively, as shown in the following figures. When the N.Y.K. completes its great ship building programme, 221,000 tons will be added to Japanese shipping:

Steam and Motor Vessels

	Total		Japan Proper		Chosen		Taiwan		Kwantung Province		Sailing Vessel	
Year	No	Gross tons	No	Gross tons	No	Gross tons	No	Gross tons	No	Gross tons	No	Gross tons
1923	3,309	3,676,680	3,046	3,322,744	123	36,721	29	11,817	108	305,378	15,208	949 082
1924	3,426	3,913,889	3,143	3,526,869	133	43,531	32	11,274	117	338,171	15,205	933,529
1925	3,477	3,898,187	3,187	3,496,066	136	40,988	31	10,654	123	350,479	15,409	928,006
1926	3,561	4,010,381	3,246	3,607,038	160	45,185	29	10,125	126	348,033	15,519	918,508
1927	3,608	4,078,511	3,287	3,670,097	160	44 530	28	3,337	133	360,547	15,566	911,872
1928	3,659	4,158,664	3,321	3,753,765	179	49 519	29	3,817	130	351,563	16,049	923,992
1929	3,705	4,215,772	3,350	3,802,316	186	47,202	29	2,356	140	363,898	16,422	934,022
1930	3,718	4,326,059	3,350	3,907,755	197	54,957	30	3,471	140	359,876	16,795	945,954
1931	3,726	4,322,587	3,357	3,918,134	202	52,302	34	4,423	133	347,728	16,730	935,947
1932	3,687	4,258,640	3,308	3,874,619	223	58,003	32	3,399	124	321,616	16,446	917,392
1933	3,683	4,162,710	3,295	3,780,197	232	58,087	32	4,183	124	320,243	16,459	916,250
1934	3,877	4,136,691	3,366	3,812,089	259	53,547	139	9,634	113	261,421	16,396	922,427
1935	4,036	4,169,772	3,469	3,863,041	313	58,009	135	9,748	119	238,974	16,668	951,981

The Japanese merchant marine is of two kinds: the regular and irregular lines. The regular lines are operated by the N. Y. K., the O. S. K., the "K" lines and other large shipping companies, while the irregular or tramp steamers are operated by minor companies as well, the chief services operated by the principal lines in the Japanese marine transportation being as follows:-

I. North Amerian line
   (a) Seattle line (b) San Francisco line
   (c) New York line (d) Gulf line
   (e) Tramp line
II. European line
   (a) London line (b) Liverpool line
   (c) Hamburg line
   (d) Semi-regular and tramp line
III. Australian line
IV. South American and African line
   (a) South American East Coast line
   (b) African line
   (c) South American West Coast line
   (d) Tramp line
V. Indian line
   (a) Bombay line (b) Calcutta line
VI. Near Sea line
   (a) South Seas line (b) Philippine line
   (c) China line

North American Line: This line includes services to Seattle, San Francisco, New York and the Gulf of Mexico. The Seattle service was initiated by the N.Y.K. in 1896, and for some time the O.S.K. had quite an active share in it. But the N.Y.K. has had the whole control of the line since the agreement was arrived at between the two lines in 1931, though some tramp steamers are

quite active on this line for the transportation of lumbers, wheat, salted fish, etc. N.Y.K. is now building two 11,400-ton vessels for this service.

The N.Y.K. runs four large passenger boats, 14,500 tons to 17,500 tons, on the San Francisco line, via Honolulu and Los Angeles, first started by the T.K.K., which was then one of the largest shipping companies in Japan. Some tramp steamers run on this line for the transportation of oil.

Japanese cargo boats are most active in the New York service, which connects the Orient with the Atlantic coast of the U.S.A., the chief ports of call being Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newfolk on the Atlantic coast, Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Davao in the Philippine Islands, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tien-tsin, Dairen on the Chinese coast, and some Japan ports. Besides the N.Y.K., the O.S.K., and the K.K.K., which are the three largest shipping companies in Japan, several other lines, such as Kawasaki, Mitsui, etc. are operating their steamers in keen competition with many foreign lines.

Some cargo boats of the N.Y.K. run between the Philippine Islands and the Gulf of Mexico, calling at some ports of the Gulf and the Caribbean sea.

No less active are tramp steamers on this line, for during the past one year forty-one Japanese steamers of the total tonnage of 401,000 tons on an average per month ran on the Pacific Ocean, while thirty-five ships of 326,000 tons per month carried cargo on the Atlantic Ocean.

That over twenty foreign lines operate shipping services between Europe and Japan will show how important our European line, which connects the Orient and Europe, with many way-ports between them, is in our shipping, though the N.Y.K. is the only Japanese line that runs a regular service in competition with many foreign companies. There are three chief lines; namely, the London line, the Liverpool line, and the Hamburg line. The N.Y.K. has a bi-weekly service to London with ten 11,000-ton passenger steamers, which compare favorably with any foreign ships N.Y.K. is now building three 11,500-ton vessels for this service. The Liverpool and Hamburg lines, which though secondary to the main London line, are considered to be very promising as their cargo boats call at such ports as Beirut, Stamboul, Piraeus, of the Near East, Valencia of Spain, Aeno of Italy, Marseilles of France, Casa blanca of West Africa, etc., besides many Asiatic ports, on the way, in China, Malay, Ceylon, India, Iran, Arabia, Egypt, etc.

The Australian line: Japan and Australia are connected by two foreign and three Japanese lines, which are the N.Y.K., the O.S.K. and the J.A. The N.Y.K. sent their first steamer to Australia in 1896 and the Japan-Australian line joined the service in 1925, while the O.S.K. entered it for the first time in 1929. The Japanese liners are now running between Japan and Australia regularly every month, besides several tramp steamers N.Y.K.'s ship building programme includes two 11,600-ton liners for this service.

The South American and African Line: There are three lines running between Japan and South America; namely, the South American East Coast service operated by the O.S.K., the South American West Coast service by the N.Y.K. and the South African service extending to South America by the O.S.K.

South America, and specially Brazil and

Argentine, are the best home for Japanese emigrants. The O.S.K. runs five steamers on this line, which carried some 20,000 emigrants yearly. It was in 1912 that the N.Y.K. started the South American line, as an irregular service, which continued till 1917, carrying over 40,000 Japanese emigrants by that time. In 1917 the O.S.K took the place of the N.Y.K., their steamers calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Victoria, New Orleans, and, on the west coast of South America, such as Manzanillo, Balboa, Callao, Pisco, Iquique, Arica, Valparaiso, and many others.

Bombay line: The Indian line consists of the Bombay and Calcutta lines, in which the N.Y.K., the O.S.K., Kokusai, Yamashita, Mitsui, etc. take part. The Bombay line was started in November, 1894, when the N.Y.K. berthed the S/S "Hiroshima Maru," 3,276 tons, as the first steamer on the line. The Bombay-Japanese services had been monopolized by the P. & O., the Austrian Lloyd, and an Italian line, and Japan suffered not a little because she had no other way open than to depend entirely upon these foreign lines for the transportation of raw cotton, which was essentially important in the growing industry of Japan. The N.Y.K. started its regular services to Bombay against all competition. At present the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. operate regular services between Japan and Bombay, besides some tramp steamers operated by Kokusai, Mitsui, Yamashita, etc., their chief ports of call being:

Outward voyage:

Yokohama, Nagoya (or Yokkaichi), Osaka, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay and Karachi.

Homeward voyage:

Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.

And the following steamers are now (1937) running on the line:

N. Y. K.

"Anyo Maru"	9,257 tons
"Toyama Maru"	7,090
"Tango Maru"	6,893
"Toyooka Maru"	7,097
"Ginyo Maru"	8,600
"Tokiwa Maru"	6,972

O. S. K.

"Celebes Maru"	5,862 tons
"London Maru"	7,191
"Himalaya Maru"	5,229
"Borneo Maru"	5,863
"Taijin Maru"	5,155

Recently a service was extended from Bombay to Iraq by Yamashita for the transportation of cotton manufactures, though the line had been entirely in the hands of the P. & O.

Tramp steamers running on the Bombay line in July, 1933, to June, 1934, numbered 87 with the total tonnage of 709,000 tons, or seven per month with the average tonage of 57,000 tons. They were operated by Kokusai, Yamashita, Mitsui, etc.

Calcutta line: The N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. run their regular liners on the Calcutta line, which was first started by the N.Y.K. in 1911, much later than the Bombay line. The B.I., the Indo-China and Apcar lines had a strong conference line when the N.Y.K. began its services. They took a drastic measure against the inroad of the N.Y.K., which consequently had great

difficulties for a considerable time till at last by the help and patronage of Japanese traders it succeeded in establishing a strong line to Calcutta.

In 1921 the O.S.K. came in and it suffered no less under the oppressive competition of the conference lines, though like the N.Y.K. it stood against all competition till it finally joined the Conference.

The chief ports of call for the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. are as follows: -

Outward voyage:

Yokohama, Nagoya (or Yokkaichi), Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang (for N.Y.K.), Belawan Deli (for O.S.K.), Rangoon and Calcutta.

Homeward voyage:

Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Dairen, Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

Steamers running on Calcutta Line

N. Y. K.

"Malacca Maru"	5,374 tons
"Hakodate Maru"	5,303
"Tasushima Maru"	6,754
"Tottori Maru"	5,975
"Nagato Maru"	5,901
"Toba Maru"	6,995
"Genoa Maru"	6,785

O. S. K.

"Argun Maru"	6,608
"Hamburg Maru"	5,220
"Hague Maru"	5,642
"Havana Maru"	5,652
"Sumatra Maru"	5,863

The N.Y.K. runs three steamers a month, or 36 runs a year, while the O.S.A. maintains two runs a month or 24 runs a year.

Coastal Line:

In April, 1937, the N.Y.K. started a new line on the eastern coast of British India, by berthing the following steamers:

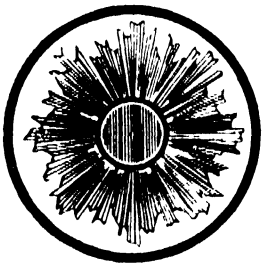
S/S Penang Maru S/S Muroran Maru,

The S/S "Akita Maru" the first boat, sailed on the new line on Mar. 15, 1937. The ports of call on the new line are:

Madras, Pondicherry, Cochin, Tuticorin, Alleppay, Cocanada, Calicut, Vizaga.

CHARTERAGE

Year	Vessel, 1,000 Tons		Vessel, 3,000 Tons		Vessel, 5,000 Tons		Vessel, 8,000 Tons	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
1926	4.20	2.70	3.80	1.50	2.70	1.30	2.30	1.30
1927	5.00	1.40	3.70	0.70	3.00	1.00	2.75	0.80
1928	4.80	2.00	4.50	0.80	4.00	0.90	2.80	1.20
1929	5.50	1.80	4.10	1.30	3.20	1.00	2.45	0.80
1930	4.30	1.30	3.30	0.80	2.45	0.85	1.75	0.70
1931	4.00	1.20	2.80	0.95	2.50	0.60	2.20	0.55
1932	4.00	1.60	3.30	1.30	2.60	0.95	2.40	0.90
1933	4.30	2.80	3.25	1.85	2.75	1.60	2.25	1.60
1934	5.50	3.50	3.80	2.40	3.50	2.20	2.70	1.80
1935	4.70	4.00	3.80	2.90	3.50	2.50	2.10	1.70



THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital, paid up ¥ 100,000,000

Reserve Fund ¥ 135,900,000

President :
T. OKUBO.

Vice-President :
Y. SUITSU.
S. YAMANOUCHI.

DIRECTORS:

T. Okubo	Baron I. Morimura	K. Yano	T. Nishiyama
Y. Suitsu	K. Kodama	N. Watanabe	C. Arima
Baron Koyata Iwasaki	H. Kashiwagi	D. Nohara	

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

C. ARIMA, Manager.

TOKYO BRANCH.

No. 6, 1-chome, Honkokucho, Nihonbashiku.
D. NOHARA, Manager.

MARUNOUCHI AGENCY.

No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachiku.
D. NOHARA, Agent.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Alexandria	Fengtien	Kobe	Osaka	Semarang
Bangkok	Hamburg	London	Otaru	Shanghai
Batavia	Hankow	Los Angeles	Paris	Singapore
Berlin	Harbin	Manila	Peking	Sourabaya
Bombay	Hongkong	Moji	Rangoon	Sydney
Calcutta	Honolulu	Nagasaki	Rio de Janeiro	Tientsin
Canton	Hsinking	Nagoya	San Francisco	Tsingtao
Dairen	Karachi	New York	Seattle	Yingkow

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars, apply to the Managers.

The Banking System of Japan

It was in the year 1873, six years after the Restoration of the Imperial administration in 1868 that the first national bank was established in Japan, and it was followed in quick succession by many banks, till Japan had 153 national banks in 1878, the National Bank Act being promulgated in November, 1872. The Yokohama Specie Bank was established in 1880 with the chief object of conducting foreign exchange business and facilitating the finance of foreign trade. It was followed in 1882 by the Bank of Japan, the central semi-official bank. In 1890 the Ordinary and Savings Bank Regulations were enacted for the control of banks, which by this time were growing in considerable numbers, and the national banks were abolished in 1896-1899. There were over 500 ordinary banks with the aggregate capital of ¥30,000,000 and the total deposits of ¥40,000,000 at the time when the Bank Act was issued. The ordinary banks kept increasing, and at one time there were over 1,800 banks in Japan, though the number decreased to 549 in 1935 through the closing up or a amalgamation due to hard times and other causes. The capital, which was 2,993,338 thousand Yen with 1,961,290 thousand Yen paid-up and a reserve fund of 976,158 thousand Yen in 1926, fell to 2,396,266 thousand Yen with 1,636,599 thousand Yen paid-up in 1935, though the reserve fund increased from 976,158 thousand Yen in 1926 to 1,092,232 thousand Yen in 1935, as shown below:--

(Unit. ¥1,000)

Year	No. of Banks	Authorized capital	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund
1926	1,578	2,993,338	1,961,290	976,158
1927	1,428	2,948,435	1,924,195	966,988
1928	1,163	2,759,447	1,825,420	956,285
1929	1,007	2,751,035	1,828,872	991,881
1930	913	2,666,647	1,776,936	1,010,399
1931	811	2,587,752	1,738,525	980,998
1932	665	2,546,122	1,707,970	997,718
1933	652	2,495,297	1,688,126	1,001,840
1934	613	2,448,127	1,662,938	1,051,490
1935	594	2,395,266	1,636,599	1,099,232

There are two kinds of banks, special and ordinary, the latter including savings banks. The special banks consist of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Bank of Chosen, totalling twenty-three in 1936. A brief explanation of the special banks of Japan follows:

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

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

The Yokohama Specie Bank: The Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in 1880 with the authorized capital of ¥3,000,000 as a central financing organ for the foreign trade of Japan. At first the work of the bank proved little short of a failure on account of the fact that several foreign banks had their

branches in Japan so that the Japanese traders felt inconvenience in trade. In 1884, a branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in London and it was soon followed by several others in some of the most important business centers of the world. In 1887 the Yokohama Specie Bank Act was enacted and the capital of the bank was increased to ¥100,000,000, all paid-up in 1920.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan: The Hypothec Bank of Japan was founded in 1897 at the authorized capital of ¥10,000,000 for the purpose of making long-term loans at a low rate of interest. Its capital was later raised to ¥100,000,000 and stands at ¥108,750,000. The bank is authorized to issue debentures up to fifteen times as much as its paid-up capital and also to issue loans with immovable properties as mortgage within a period of not exceeding fifty years.

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

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

The bank may issue debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times as much as its paid-up capital.

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

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

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

AMOUNTS OF NOTES-ISSUE & SPECIE RESERVES OF THE BANK OF JAPAN (Unit: ¥1,000)

Year	Bank-Notes Issued	Specie Reserves	Securities	Excess or Margin of Issue
1913	426,338	224,365	202,022	82,022
1914	385,589	218,237	167,352	47,352
1921	1,546,545	1,245,574	300,971	180,971
1922	1,558,402	1,063,886	494,515	374,515
1923	1,703,596	1,057,471	646,124	526,124
1924	1,662,315	1,059,024	603,291	483,291
1925	1,631,783	1,056,988	574,785	454,785
1926	1,569,708	1,058,131	511,576	391,576
1927	1,682,390	1,062 737	619,653	499 653
1928	1.739,096	1,061,636	677,459	577,459
1929	1,641,851	1,072,273	569,578	449 578
1930	1 436,295	825,998	610,297	490,207
1931	1,330,575	469,549	861,025	741,025
1932	1,426,158	425,068	1,001,090	1,090
1933	1,544,797	425,069	1,119,728	119,728
1934	1,627,349	465,338	1,161,010	161,010
1935	1,766,555	504,065	1,262,490	262,490
1936	1,865,703	548,342	1,317,360	317,361

DEPOSITS, ADVANCES & DISCOUNTS OF THE BANKS IN JAPAN

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Year	Deposits				Loans			
	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Special Chartered Bank	Total	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Special Chartered Bank	Total
1921 Dec.	6,327,436	1,900,131	779,171	9,006,738	5,735 525	1,524,850	2,178,856	9,439,231
1922 „	7,705,662	616,820	884,050	9,206,531	7,314,760	160,492	2,418,671	9,893,923
1923 „	7,651,510	623,983	828,017	9,103,510	7,324,197	155,773	2,219,170	9,669,140
1924 „	7,914,933	768,660	1,639,190	10,322,783	7,516,426	175,648	2,835,289	10,527,363
1925 „	8,702,065	890,108	1,451,520	11,043,693	8,159,616	163,483	3,200 986	11,524,085
1926 „	9,031,090	1,064,141	1,320,565	11,415,796	8,493,521	214,412	3,239,089	11,947,022
1927 „	8,906,473	1,083,098	1 475,266	11,464,837	7,908,680	269,576	3,656,125	11,834,481
1928 „	9,215,948	1,241 216	1,300,157	11,757,321	7,388,893	335,569	3,478,416	11,202,878
1929 „	9,213,171	1,421,138	1,342,530	11,976,785	7,147,337	402,848	3,473,660	11,023,845
1930 „	8,658,539	1,540,763	1,291,848	11,491,150	6,748,151	477,621	3,737,115	10,962,887

1931 Dec.	8,174,255	1,636,255	1,155,238	10,965,767	6,549,295	467,724	4,024 576	11,041,595
1932 „	8,131,567	1,687,248	1,345,760	11,164,575	6,175,976	405,704	3,853 678	10,435,358
1933 „	8,727,313	1,825,358	1,331,112	11,883,683	6,032,076	349,959	3,712,390	10,094,425
1934 „	9,353,692	1,881,238	1,304,754	12,539,684	5,871,829	335,188	3,614,499	9,821,516
1935 „	9,873,685	2,044,578	1,391,611	13,309,874	6,121,176	329,771	3,590,666	10,041,613
1936 „	10,932,117	1,842,928	1,537,953	14,312,998	6,998,203	238,718	3,710,396	10,947,317

AMOUNTS OF CLEARINGS IN SIX PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

Year	Total Amount of Clearings	Tokyo	Osaka	Kobé	Kyoto	Yokohama	Nagoya
1913	10,401,204	4,366,004	2,912,736	1,150,991	299,684	1,144,891	282,848
1922	72,098,528	34,013,835	23,816,370	4,578,690	1,609,008	3,020,220	2,355,319
1923	68,442,702	30,715,120	23,993,188	4,892,021	1,586,433	2,107,383	2,337,597
1924	74,383,755	30,739,301	26,880,402	7,789,432	1,665 505	1,701 245	2,484,623
1925	83,795,725	37,320,355	27,577,760	8,580,742	1,834,112	2,023,722	2,871,007
1926	89,128,395	39,460,447	28,386,749	9,861,564	2,062,003	1,972,970	3 436,365
1927	62 647,952	27,327,475	20,130,091	6,079,814	1,499,101	1,711,073	2,678,794
1928	68,565,289	31,126,238	21,684,366	6,255,738	1,535,241	1,716,378	2,884,022
1929	63,331,590	25,070,553	22,374,043	6,226,483	1,403,492	1,786 106	2,911,929
1930	51,374,849	21,366,616	17 888,936	4,454,993	1,140,667	1,267,054	2,331,177
1931	46,063,847	21,593,184	14,432,147	3,182,811	1,113,441	1,062,295	2,279,472
1932	52,697,677	26,562,719	15,624,538	3,520,516	1,148,001	1,059,704	2,435,575
1933	66,933 357	31,549,888	22,175,225	4,653,868	1,392,012	1,231,719	2,795,718
1934	64,378,981	25,338,571	24,438,933	5,433,360	1 386,729	1,228,256	2 919,072
1935	63,800,502	25,512,017	22,668,248	6,009,721	1,429,804	1,445,351	2,893,105
1936	69,855,663	27,400,087	24,979,293	6,669,756	1,546,301	1,552,174	3,305,643

The Trust Companies: The trust company made its first appearance in 1904 and the Trust Law and Trust Business Law were enacted in 1922, there being thirty-six trust companies in Japan at the end of 1934. According to the report of the Japan Trust Association, the total value of properties in trust was ¥2,245,156,000 at the end of December 1936, against a little over ¥1,100,000,000 at the end of April, 1928.

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

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

TRUST DEPOSITS AND LOANS OF TRUST COMPANIES IN JAPAN

(Unit: ¥ 1,000)

	TRUST							
Year	Total Amount in Trust	Money in Trust	Trust Fund Other than Money	Securities in Trust	Claims in Trust	Real Estates in Trust	Other Properties in Trust	Total Amount of Loans
1926	636,398	439,225	18,320	118,104	42,846	19,736	134	472,985
1927	958,210	709,987	19,789	158,105	47,019	23,183	125	645,158
1928	1,268,559	1,008 886	15,275	194,250	25,473	24,605	68	787,777
1929	1,436,808	1,163,371	12,231	205,520	28,174	27,507	2	398,363
1930	1,421,458	1,173,141	6,927	197,053	16,604	27,728	2	900 554
1931	1,465,739	1,217,807	8,016	194,717	16,161	29,033	1	883,005
1932	1,453,560	1,220,089	10,325	181,415	11,769	29,958	1	877,312
1933	1,628,515	1,387,277	12,459	187,009	9,227	32,525	15	928,343
1934	1,834,043	1,574,823	8,135	209,412	9,019	32,639	13	899,072
1935	2,041,010	1,737,994	9,255	255,230	6,042	32,473	12	965 777
1936	2,245,156	1,841,563	7,684	356,027	4,528	35,336	15	985,090

*

Agriculture in Japan

In former days Japan regarded herself to be an agricultural country, and agricultural produce was to the Japanese so important that local lords and their samurai or retainers received their salaries in rice, the chief staple food of Japan, on the cultivation and production of which our farmer of old concentrated his time and labour, though it must be admitted that nowadays industry is regarded to be and really is more important to the national life of the Empire than agriculture is, since Japan is now known as an industrial country the world over.

According to the official report of the Government, the total area of the arable lands in Japan amounted in 1935 to 6,008,680 hectares, of which 3,193,849 hectares were cultivated by landed farmers and 2,814,831 hectares by tenant farmers. The arable lands consisted of rice-fields covering 3,192,720 hectares, (1,504,575 cultivated by landed farmers and 1,688,145 hectares by tenant farmers and upland farms of 2,815,961 hectares (1,689,275 hectares by landed farmers and 1,126,686 hectares by tenant farmers), the area of the arable lands, 1926-1935, being shown below:--

Arable Land of Area (Unit: Hectare)

Year	Rice fields	Upland farms	Total
1926	3,092,733	2,937,070	6,029,803
1927	3,103,901	2,924,271	6,028,172
1928	3,121,539	2,913,583	6,035,172
1929	3,166,171	2,682,524	5,848,695
1930	3,177,750	2,689,351	5,867,101
1931	3,185,313	2,719,295	5,904,608
1932	3,193,346	2,749,217	5,942,563
1933	3,198,970	2,779,970	5,978,940
1934	3,191,842	2,795,906	5,987,747
1935	3,192,720	2,815,961	6,008,680

According to the census taken in 1935, Japan Proper had a population of 69,254,148, with 13,199,483 households, of which 5,610,607 households were agrarian. The last-mentioned figure has witnessed the following gradual decrease in recent years:

Households of Farmers

Year	Household of Landed Farmers	Household of Tenant Farmer	Household of Landed and Tenant Farmer	Total
1930	1,742,993	1,486,133	2,370,544	5,599,670
1931	1,756,399	1,495,310	2,382,091	5,683,800
1932	1,754,537	1,498,596	2,389,376	5,642,509
1933	1,745,847	1,499,855	2,375,833	5,621,535
1934	1,740,219	1,508,319	2,368,948	5,617,486
1935	1,732,086	1,518,181	2,360,340	5,610,607

Rice is by far the most important kind of agricultural produce in Japan, upon the crop of which much of Japanese life depends. Japan Proper cultivated 3,192,720 hectares of rice in 1936, including paddy and upland rice fields, which yielded 121,474,541 hectolitres in quantity showing an increase of no less than 17,827,511 hectolitres in quantity when compared with the crop of 1935:

Rice Crops

	Quantity	Value
1930	120,637,232 hectolitre	1,117,951,548 ¥
1931	99,603,188	913,181,567
1932	108,938,108	1,235,023,997
1933	127,769,126	1,433,590,419
1934	93,514,957	1,384,621,928
1935	103,647,030	1,611,331,932
1936	121,474,541	

It is to be understood that the above figures do not include the crops of rice in Chosén and Formosa.

As is seen above, rice fields covered almost half the total acreage of the arable lands in Japan in 1936, having 3,192,720 hectares which yielded 121,474,541 hectolitres of rice

against 3,191,842 hetares with the crop of 103,647,030 hectolitres in 1935. Wheat comes next. It had 1,581,679 hectares of land which produced 42,017,896 hectolitres of wheat in 1936 against 42,017,896 hectolitres produced on 1,664,870 hectares in 1935. The following figures will show the acreage and crop of the chief agricultural produce in Japan for 1936: -

Chief Agricultural Products, 1936

	Acreage	Crop
Rice	3,180,459 hectares	121,474,541 hectolitres
Wheat	337,957	11,464,111
Rye	683,265	16,165,402
Barley	435,937	10,520,660
Oats	124,520	3,857,723
Soya beans *	332,573	4,079,388
Red beans *	108,932	961,545
Millet ("Awa") *	72,250	1,344,592
„ ("Kibi") *	25,410	285,158
Deccan grass *	33,591	670,299
Buckwheat *	96,177	1,094,546
Maize *	49,445	792,386
Sweet potatoes *	275,590	3,571,385 kg
Potatoes *	139,303	1,250,048 „
Radish *	106,081	2,522,767 „
Rape-seed *	98,662	1,824,749

(* Indicates figures for 1935)

The cattle numbered 1,259,218 female, and 425,243 male, totalling 1,684,461 in 1936 against 1,206,672 female and 408,126 male totalling 1,614,798 in 1935, with an increase of 69,663 in total while the horses numbered 825,482 female and 622,999 male, totalling 1,148,481 in 1936 against 1,093,738 female and 631,551 male totalling 1,725,289 in 1935, showing a decrease of 277,808 in total. The number of some other live stock for 1936 is shown below:

Live Stock, 1936

	Female	Male	Total
Swine	654,231	408,907	1,063,138
Goat	200,731	71,181	277,884
Sheep	35,549	11,754	47,303

There were 51,698,450 chicken valued at ¥33,853,598 in 1935 against 53,315,720 chicken valued at ¥34,040,650 in 1934. While the ducks numbered 552,098 valued at ¥347,314 in 1934, as against 560,044 in number and ¥338,942 in value in 1934: —

Agrarian disputes: Japan knew little of agrarian disputes in feudal days, because our farmer of old had much better and more friendly relations with his master than his western brother had with his. Since the introduction of capitalism to Japan, however, the number of agrarian disputes has increased by strides, for they increased from 408 cases in 1920 to 6,804 cases in 1936, as seen in the following figures:-

No of Agrarian Disputes

	No of cases	No of participants	
		Landed farmers	Tenants
1920	408	5,236	34,605
1921	1,680	33,985	145,898
1922	1,578	29,077	125,750
1923	1,917	31,712	134,503
1924	1,532	27,223	110,920
1925	2,206	33,001	134,646
1926	2,751	39,705	151,061
1927	2,052	24,136	91,336
1928	1,866	19,474	75,136
1929	2,434	23,505	81,998
1930	2,478	14,159	58,565
1931	3,419	23,768	81,135
1932	3,414	16,706	61,499
1933	4 000	14,312	48,073
1934	5,828	34,035	121,031
1935	6,824	28,574	113,164
1936	6,804	23,253	77,187

MAKER NUMBER

5050

Manufacturers & Exporters

of

Balaclava caps.
Baby's caps.
Baby's sets.

Pullman caps.
Felt Hats.

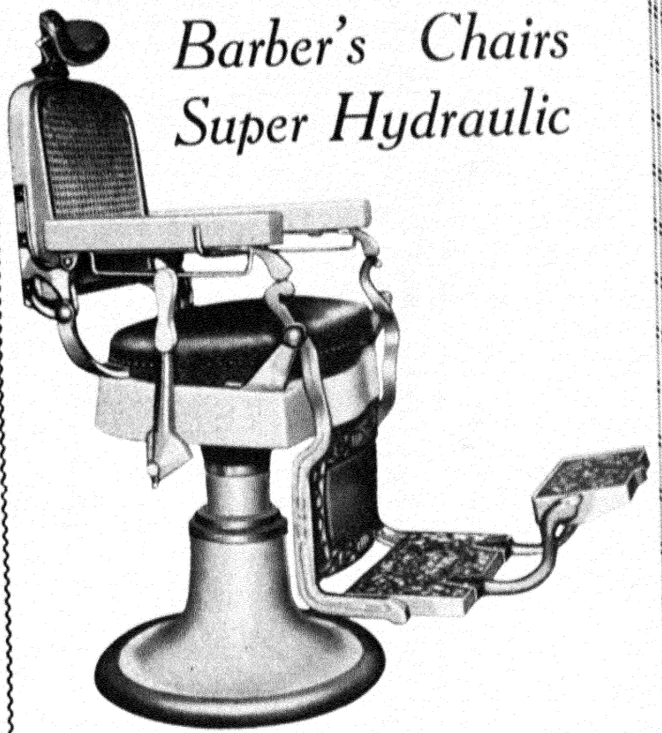
and

All kinds of WOOLLEN HOSIERIES.
KNITTED GOODS
and
GENERAL SUNDRIES

K. OTA & Co.

2-CHOME, TOYOSAKINISHIDORI,
HIGASHIYODOGAWAKU,
OSAKA.
PHONE: 2092, 5050 (KITA)

Barber's Chairs Super Hydraulic



Your valued enquiry is always welcome

K. SATO SHOTEN CO.

13, Iwamoto-cho, Kanda-ku, TOKYO

TRADE N MARK

MANUFACTURERS
of
Cast Iron Rice Bowls, Cauldrons, Charcoal Irons
& All kinds of Cast Iron goods.

NABEYA CHUZO-SHO, LTD.

P.O. BOX NO. 36
GIFU JAPAN

Kamikawate near Gifu
Tel. No. 489 Gifu

CAULDRON

RICE BOWL

CHARCOAL IRON

C.B.C

Chugai Boyeki Co., Ltd.

Importers & Exporters

Sanwa Bldg., Kawaramachi,
OSAKA, JAPAN.

Codes Used:
Acme Commodity & Phrase Code
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code
Bentley's Second Phrase Code
A.B.C. 6th Edition

Cable Address:
"CBCOY OSAKA"
"LUCKY TOKYO"

SPECIALIZED IN

ANILINE DYES, INTERMEDIATES
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
TEXTILE CHEMICALS, FINE CHEMICALS
DRUGS, TRANSPARENT PAPERS
GENERAL MERCHANDISES

Export Control of Japanese Cotton Piecegoods to India as Well as to Burma

In the Indo-Japanese Convention and Protocol ratified on the 13th September, 1934 it was agreed that Japan could export her cotton piecegoods to India to the extent of 400 million yards in one year provided that she had bought from India more than 1½ million bales of cotton.

With a view to adjust Japan's exports to India necessiated by the above arrangement, Japan Cotton Textile Exporters Association for India was formed on the 5th May, 1934.

Export control was then an experiment that had never been attempted in the history of trade between two nations and naturally success or not of this unique experiment was looked upon with anxiety at the start. Fortunately things went on without any hindrance and the export control handled by the association worked out very smoothly.

The political separation of Burma from India in April, 1937 made the overhauling of the aforementioned agreement necessity at the end of three years working and it was replaced by two sets of Convention and Protocol respectively for India and Burma.

In the Indo-Japanese Convention and Protocol recently concluded, it is agreed that Japan can export her cotton piecegoods to India to the extent of 358 million yards in one year provided that she has bought from India 1½ million bales of Indian cotton.

The Burma-Japanese Convention and Protocol define likewise that Japan can export her cotton piecegoods to Burma to the extent of 12 million yards in one year provided that she has bought from Burma 70,000 bales of Burma cotton.

The export control necessiated by the above arrangements, as was the case during the last three years, is left to the hands of the association under the supervision of Department of Commerce and Industry.

Beside the chief business of the association, namely export control as aforementioned, which comprises such a work as allotment of exportable quotas, issuing of export certificates and other affairs pertaining thereto, the mission of the association is to look after and promote the interest of exporters of cotton piecegoods to India and Burma and its sincere hope is that it may one day contribute materially towards furtherance of the friendly relations with those two countries.

As it stood on the 31st March, 1938, the Association enrolled 211 members, and its various funds audited then are follows:

Invested fund	¥ 347,500.00
Reserve fund	¥ 7,300,000.00

The President of the Association is Mr. Takenosuke Itoh, and the Managing Director is Mr. Shotaro Okumura.

Japan's Foreign Trade

Japan's foreign trade for 1937 amounted to ¥3,175,418,224 for exports and ¥3,783,177,280 for imports, totalling ¥6,958,595,504, which show an increase of ¥482,442,660 for exports, ¥1,019,495,914 for imports and ¥1,501,938,974 for the total, over those of 1936. Our foreign trade for 1926 1937 follows:

Year	Exports	Imports	Total
	¥	¥	¥
1926	2,644,727,891	2,377,484,493	4,422,212,384
1927	1,992,317,165	2,179,153,853	4,171,471,018
1928	1,971,955,352	2,196,314,717	4,168,270,079
1929	2,148,618,652	2,216,240,015	4,364,858,667
1930	1,469,852,293	1,546,070,870	3,015,923,163
1931	1,146,961,326	1,235,672,566	2,382,033,892
1932	1,409,991,977	1,431,461,226	2,841 453,203
1933	1,861,045,718	1,917,219,858	3,778,265,576
1934	2,171,924,623	2,282,530,645	4,454,454,668
1935	2,499,073,045	2,472,236,116	4,971,309,161
1936	2,692,975,564	2,763,681,366	5,456,656,930
1937	3,175,418,224	3,783,177,280	6,958,595,504

As is seen above, the amount of our foreign trade fell gradually down, due to the general depression of the world, till it reached its bottom in 1931, when it indicated a rising tendency. It is now on its way to recovery as shown by the great activities it makes the world over. The exports and imports of Japan for 1937 are shared by different countries as follows: -

Japan's Trade with Foreign Countries, 1937

		Exports	Imports
		¥	¥
Asia		**1,645,914,909**	**1,295,114,325**
Manchukuo	Via Chosén	65,375,655	21,866,047
	Dairen	136,110,158	195,974,943
	Vladivostock	—	- -
	Yeiko	10,824,615	28,916,607
	Others	3,781,448	2,313,709
Total		216,091,876	247,071,306
Kwantung Province		395,916,066	45,198,378
China		179,250,536	143,636,305
Asiatic Russia		23,850,928	3,903,480
Hong Kong		49,150,063	5,332,430
French Indo-China		4,623,678	27,010,281
Siam		49,381,577	13,570,918
British Malay		3,865,790	47,795,462
Straits Settlements		67,132,852	67,795,717
British India		299,366,759	449,486,492
Ceylon		18,655,635	4,076,737
Iran		2,629,506	1,589,432
Iraq		23,644,098	9,028,027
Syria		19,249,767	1,386,693
Palestine		5,745,424	578,144
Arabia		4,826,575	545,697
Aden		14,177,366	1,356,533
Cyprus		667,576	56,616
Philippine Islands		60,348,148	45,193,610
British Borneo		1,040,682	18,775,527
Dutch Indies		200,050,616	153,450,356
Others		5,949,391	6,276,184
Europe		**355,955,190**	**504,001,351**
Great Britain		167,953,901	105,757,827
Irish Free State		3,343,680	52,661
France		47,207,571	27,885,236
Germany		43,260,807	176,377,017
Italy		7,111,036	4,415,804
Switzerland		2,148,651	19,239,309
Austria		740,908	9,104,373
Czechoslovakia		2,370,380	5,507,757
Poland & Danzig		1,159,936	4,640,226
Belgo-Luxemburg, Economic Union		20,650,226	41,058,929
Holland		18,440,044	7,030,476
Denmark		1,899,446	1,449,046
Russia		4,136,721	9,641,795
Finland		6,000,589	9,462,981
Sweden		11,544,634	49,277,128
Norway		8,900,520	24,032,873
Portugal		1,519,130	2,429,054
Spain		19,864	2,431,558
Gibraltar		2,257,191	5,662
Greece		329,059	602,574
Turkey		2,752,790	2,817,930
Malta		1,489,674	7,310
Others		718,432	593,825
North America		**639,601,386**	**1,374,252,113**
United States of America		639,428,452	1,269,541,908
Canada		20,035,803	104,691,530
Others		137,131	18,705

Morinaga's

WORLD FAMOUS

CARAMELS, BISCUITS,

&

DROPS.

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY CO., LTD.

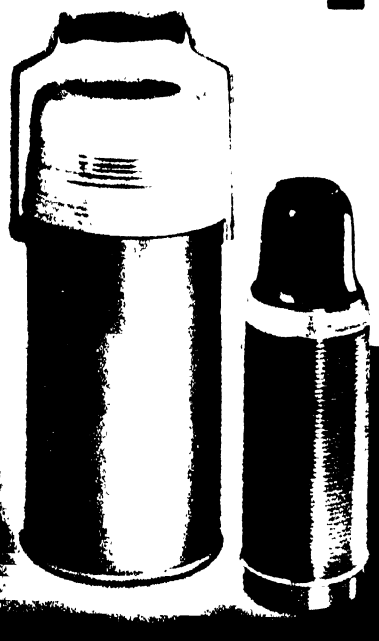
SHIBAKU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

NATIONAL

Patented

STEEL-GLASS

Vacuum Bottles



HOT

COOL

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS

The Nakanishi Vacuum Bottle Mfg. Co., Ltd.

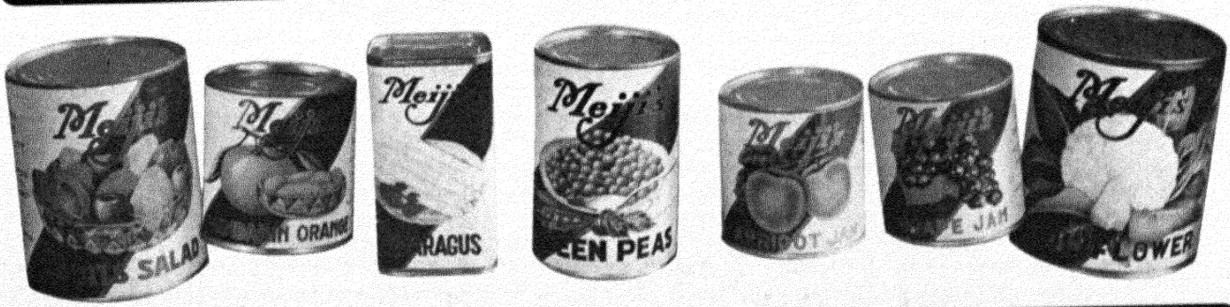
Funade-cho 1-chome, Naniwa-ku, Osaka, Japan

Cable Address: "THERMOS" Osaka

MEIJI'S

DELICIOUS, NUTRITIOUS & ECONOMICAL

BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERIES, DAIRY PRODUCTS & CANNED FRUITS & VEGETABLES.



MEIJI BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY CO., LTD.

KYOBASHI, TOKYO, JAPAN.

ESTABLISHED: 1916
CAPITAL: ¥10,000,000

Representatives:
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Soerabaja and Singapore

CABLE ADDRESS: "EMUES" TOKYO
CODES USED: ABC 6TH EDITION & BENTLEY'S

H. Omiy a & Co.

Cable Address:
"KOTOBUKI TOKYO"

NO. 4, SANCHOME, HIGASHI-RYOGO-KU.
EXPORTERS & MANU- FACTURERS' AGENTS
BRAN-CHES:
c/o The Japanese Commercial Museum,
Sharafally Building, No. 79 Senbudoss
No. 65, High St. Singapore, S. S.
Street, G. T., Madras, India.

MEMBER TOKYO EX- PORTERS ASSOCIATION

Exporters of Silk, Rayon, Cotton, Woollen

Our **Speciality**

COTTON

Socks, Stockings, Anklets, "Smooth" Cotton Shirts (polo & tennis), Underwears, Shortdrawers, Trunks, Bloomers, Chemises, Handkerchiefs, Napkins, Table Cloth, Soft-Collars, Towels—Face, Shaving, Washing & Bath—Towel Gowns.

"PEACOCK"
EASTERLOCK
Hosiery
REGISTERED
NO 155040
A Perfect Fabric for Sensitive Skins
SOFT-BEAUTIFUL-STRONG

ART SILK

Socks & Stockings, Bathing Costumes, Neckties (mixed Handkerchiefs, Polo & Tennis Shirts, Chemises & Bloomers, with cotton or silk)., etc.

ESTABLISHED

1890

Piece Goods and Made up Goods as Below.

SILK

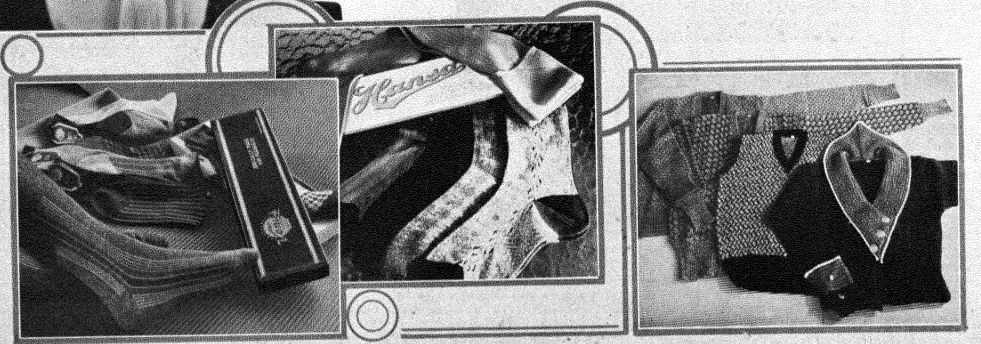
Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Full-fashion Stockings & Socks, etc.

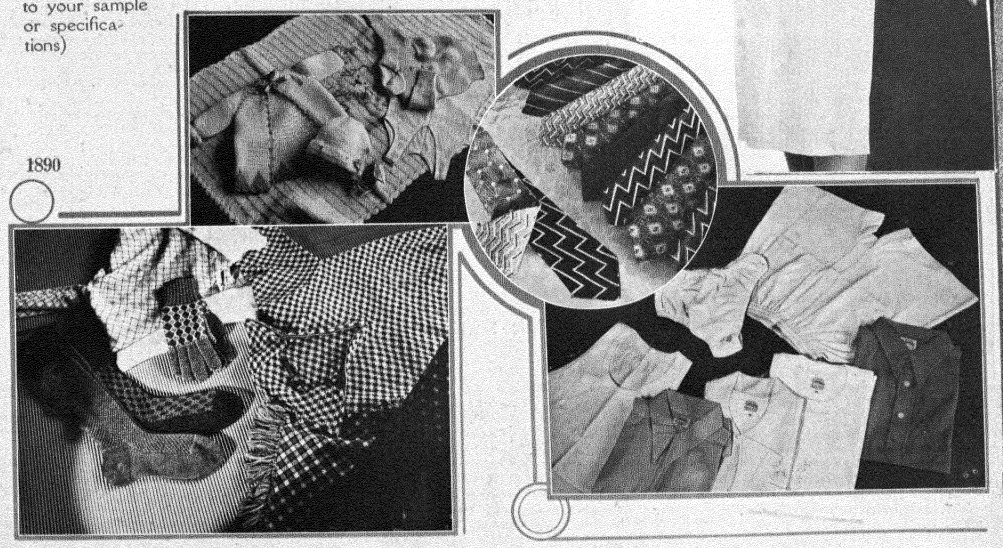
WOOL

Socks, Underwears, Bathing Costumes, Men's Cardigans, Pullovers, Slipovers, Ladies' Fancy Sweaters, Baby sets, Scarves, Mufflers, Gloves, Felt Hats & Berets, Blankets (pure wool, wool & cotton mixed), etc.

(We are equipped and capable of making almost anything according to your sample or specifications)

Codes:
Bentley's & Acme
Universal Trade Code
Tanner Council Edition
A.B.C. 6th Edition
Oriental 3-Letter Code
Schofields & Private.





Banks:
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Tokyo
The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., Tokyo
The Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., Tokyo
The National City Bank of New York, Tokyo
Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Tokyo Industrial & Commercial Museum
Tokyo Exporters Association

H. Omiya & Co.

Our Terms of Trade:—
Letter of Credit to be opened with each order or an advanced remittance of 25% of the indent amount.

FANCY GOODS

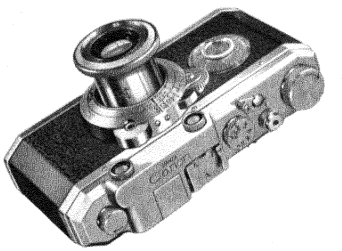
Garters, Suspenders, Fancy Belts, Cuff-Links, Tie-Pins, Emblems, Buttons of all kinds, Imitation-Pearls, Necklaces, Genuine crystal Necklaces, Ear-Rings, Metal-Celluloid-Lactoloid Buckles & Buttons, Cigarette Lighters, Cigarette Cases, French Dolls, Artificial Flowers & all other kinds of novelty and presentation articles.

STATIONERY GOODS

Fountain Pens of all grades and kinds, Propelling Pencils (calendar pencils of nickle, chrome and silver), Pencils (drawing, copying, coloured and all other kinds), Slate Pencils, Pen Nibs, Pen Holders (celluloid and lactoloid), Erasers, Glass, Metal, Marble & Antimony Inkstands & Desksets of all descriptions and grades, Letter Papers, Envelopes, Loose-leaf Note-books, Memorandums, Bridge-Score Books, Water-Colour Paints, etc.

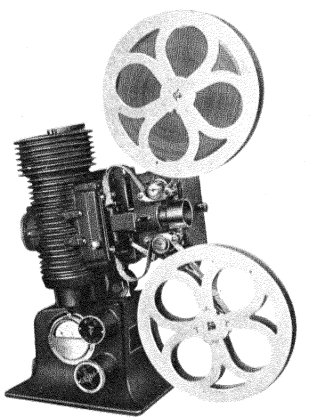
"HANSA CANON"

The best camera made in Japan.



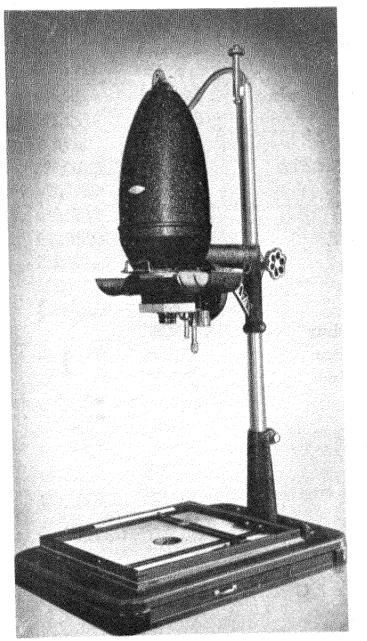
F. 35 and F. 2 lenses with build in range finder and other up-to-date parts. Combined features of Leica and Contax. Film 35 m/m.

"SEIHA PROJECTOR"



No flicker and no noise and gives a bright, strong and clear picture.

"POINTA ENLARGER"



Scientifically built by master craftsmen.

Illustrative catalogue of all other photographic articles may be sent upon request.

	Y	Y
Central America	**54,885,473**	**18,765,014**
Mexico	13,622,184	14,262,223
Guatemala	289,771	181,058
Honduras	3,202,718	3,805
Salvador	58,048	7,989
Nicaragua	638,051	1,255,897
Costa Rica	2,911,380	84,948
Panama	10,247,858	65,542
Panama Canal Zone	828,651	5,671
Cuba	2,016,346	601,323
Jamaica	1,674,652	154,359
Haiti	2,105,680	728,272
Dominican Republic	5,601,753	893,953
Bahamas	89,466	77,808
Porto Rico	2,554,113	148,776
St. Vincent	57,508	
Trinidad & Tobago	1,684,231	84,519
Curacao	5,527,455	1,234
Others	1,775,608	211,637
South America	**109,519,312**	**162,610,622**
Peru	6,343,604	6,277,158
Chile	10,741,910	9,953,248
Argentine	42,480,614	29,988,040
Uruguay	10,106,161	33,926,215
Paraguay	4,665,149	162,792
Brazil	17,305,114	62,810,478
French Guiana	34,301	-
Dutch Guiana	904,246	1,658
British Guiana	746,756	15
Venezuela	9,1 8,744	230,756
Colombia	617,093	704,555
Ecuador	2,549,991	1,724,988
Others	3,885,629	35,240
Africa	**212,735,589**	**206,304,939**
Egypt	32,772,484	74,117,961
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	15,810,690	5,858,145
Eritrea	5,593	1,879,081
French Somali Coast	571,630	1,054,594
Italian Somaliland	--	2,608,392
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	40,122,193	24,154,760
Mozambique	16,054,671	489,360
Rhodesia	696,558	746,570
Federation of South Africa	53,748,792	88,852,224
Angola	1,984,745	26,282
Belgian Congo	16,474,372	653,376
Camerons	5,661,729	205
Nigeria	14,683,257	28,671
Dohomey	1,895,091	4
Gold Coast	6,766,328	950,825
Liberia	869,693	—
Sierra Leone	378,789	- -
French Guinea	3,572,504	274
Senegal	3,158,504	23,552
French Morocco	18,283,326	1,518,182
Spanish Morocco	145,045	4,404
Algeria	1,372,052	1,256,130
Tunis	449,978	1,562,352
Libya	1,750,738	153
Canary Islands	117,827	1,709
Madagascar & Reunion	305,726	388,513
Mauritius	1,157,809	98,637
Others	3,925,465	30,583
Oceania	**106,463,001**	**222,128,886**
Australia	72,079,695	165,251,527
New Guinea	1,320,961	79,063
New Caledonia	441,566	947,419
New Zealand	19,356,058	48,632,842
Gilbert & Ellice Islands	756,258	3,053,059
Fiji	931,044	82,190
Society Islands	108,703	3,238,526
Hawaii	11,154,571	823,809
Others	314,145	20,451
Optional Cargo	343,364	- -
Grand Total	**3,175,418,221**	**3,783,177,280**

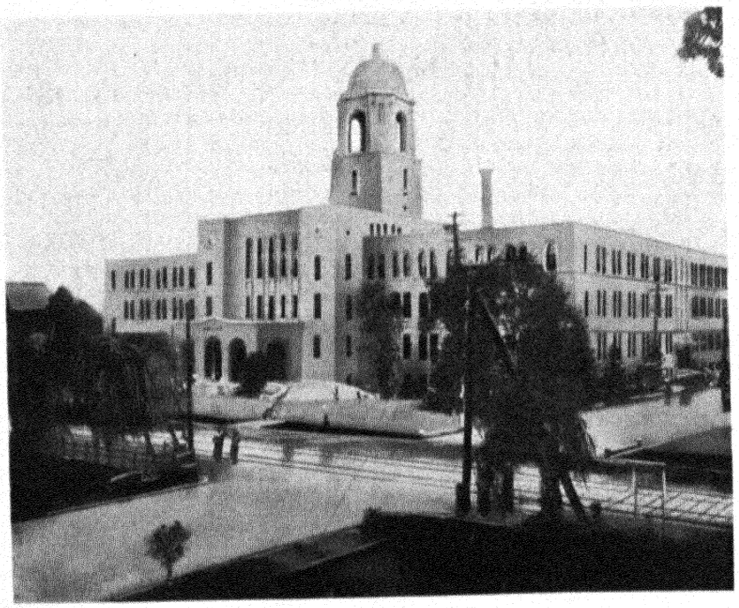
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, 1935 1937

	1937	1936	1935
Plants & animals	4,226,297 Y	4,035,842 Y	3,642,431 Y
Grains & flours	45,962,607	29,903,779	48,022,477
Rice & Paddy	2,305,913	2,367,307	5,225,189
Beverages & Comestibles & tobacco	203,159,342	174,613,372	150,195,567
Tea	23,180,845	13,129,925	11 418,592
Aquatic products	21,915,507	22,216,061	20,734 798
Comestibles	86,905,089	71,076,571	57,129,885
Skins, hairs, etc.	21,979,240	23,476,438	13,779,695

Oils, fats, waxes, etc.	75,391,733 Y	74,774,715 Y	63,210,429 Y
Fish & whale oil	15,413,871	10,180,012	6,893,151
Drugs & chemicals	70,148,703	62,167,067	61,133,403
Dyes, pigments, etc.	20,530,957	19,312,923	20,310,483
Yarns & twists	598,345,620	524,174,883	498 225,827
Cotton yarn	54,905,696	38,344,845	35,873,277
Waste & floss silk	6,238,508	3,163,533	2,569,343
Raw silk	407,117,835	392,808,919	387,032,274
Tissues & manufactures	1,000,019,119	864,566,617	829,406,718
Grey	148,403,653	143,579,837	145,355,763
Bleached	124,652,793	85,286,342	85,303,581
Other cotton tissues	300,008,326	254,725,067	265,437,738
Woollen tissues	50,082,143	45,956,171	32,400,823
Silk tissues	72,286,212	68,026,708	77,444,346
Artificial silk	154,860,384	149 169,597	128,260 226
Clothing & accessories	229,911,530	181,155,000	170,752 557
Caps, hats & bonnets	26,336,994	19,736,183	16,284,354
Buttons	13,737,355	11,635,261	10,141,523
Jewelry for apparel	15,534,670	11,853,258	11,924,113
Paper & paper-manufactures	60,388,891	44,340,598	36,621,919
Paper	38,707,781	27,544,573	23,084,574
Minerals	23,949,034	23,944,853	22,811,819
Potteries & glass	87,543,505	69,175,284	66,655,099
Porcelain	53,971,480	43,548,092	43,317,576
Glass & manufactures	33,572,025	25,627,192	23,337,433
Ores & metals	125,422,214	103,086,423	93,616,903
Copper	15,105,099	9,851,564	12,257,516
Brass	5,898,816	6,678,961	8,502,979
Metal manufactures	98,812,750	76,458,015	67,826,954
Iron manufactures	54,116,339	40,302,375	37,503,531
Clocks, scientific instruments, etc.	227,699,134	174,541,466	141,205 666
Machinery, parts & accessories	107,881,054	82,054,064	63,556,000
Miscellaneous articles	203,675,957	161,767,856	144,103,312
Wood	35,411,867	24,703,242	23,181,968
Plaits	7,875,931	3,798,383	4,614,770
Umbrellas & parasols	3,714,144	2,632,778	2,072,932
Brushes	6,916,799	5,632,975	5,117,421
Lamps & parts	21,949,9 .0	18,586,651	16,747,470
Toys	42,294,760	36,459,318	33,852,104
Grand Total	3,175,418,224	2,692,975,564	2,499,073,045

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, 1935-1937

	1937	1936	1935
Plants & animals	3,194,467 Y	2,238,243 Y	2,128,345 Y
Grains, flours etc.	208,981,062	201,175,937	174,742,212
Rice	4,032,976	5,098,071	3,349,426
Beans & peas	92,547,363	82,601,112	71,643 549
Flour & starch	2,393,790	4,894,031	2,336,504
Oil-seeds	40,544,824	42,895,725	40,765,327



Purpose :

Exhibits of Commercial Articles made in Sizuoka.
Free Trade Information service.
Expansion of the Market Abroad.
Encouragement of and Assistance to Trade Abroad.
Distribution of Samples and Catalogue.
Introduction of Exporters and Manufacturers.

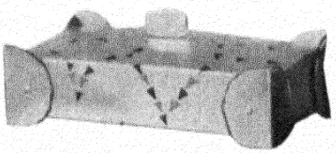
THE SIZUOKA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Under the Management of Sizuoka City Office.

SIZUOKA, JAPAN.

RIKEN LACQUERWARE

Cigarette Case



¥ 2.00
Size 6″×3¾″×1¾″

SIZUOKA PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT

Riken Lacquerware, Lacquer ware, Wooden toys, Wooden wares for household, Wooden stationeries, Bamboo ware, Japan black & green tea, Paper & Paper cloth and Canned goods, etc.

Powder box

¥ 1.40
Size 4½″×1½″

CABLE ADDRESS: "MUSEUM" SIZUOKA

CODE: BENTLEY'S.
ORIENTAL 3-LETTRE CODE
SCHOFIELD'S 3-LETTER CODE
A.B.C. 5TH ED.

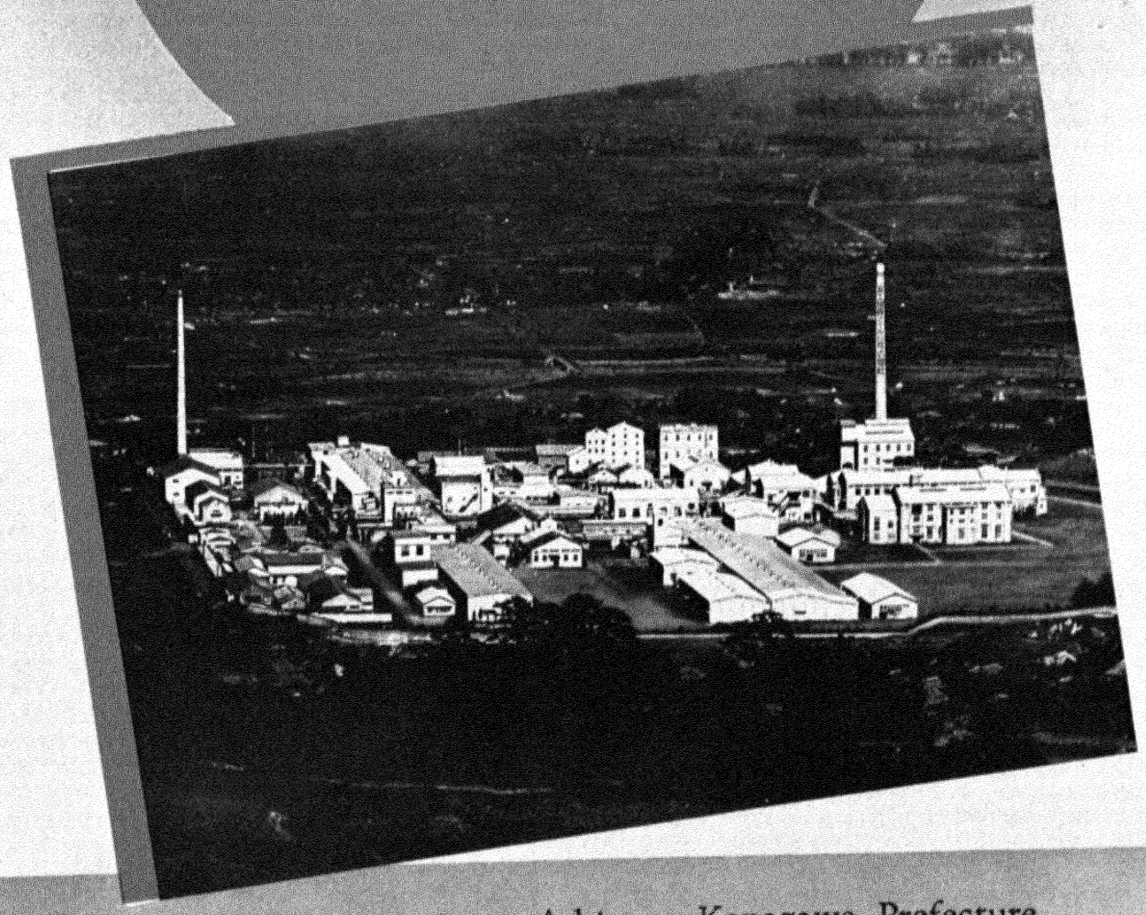
CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST OF SIZUOKA PRODUCTS ON APPLICATION

Correspondence Welcomed

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILMS, PLATES & PAPERS



Head Office & Factories: Ashigara, Kanagawa Prefecture.

TOKYO OFFICE:

626 Zoshigaya 4-chome, Toshimaku, Tokyo.

Branch Offices: Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Dairen, Keijo.

Genuine Pearls
Cultivated

MIKIMOTO PEARLS

K. MIKIMOTO
Tokio-Ginza St.

Branches:
Bombay-Shaikh Memon St.
Kobe, Yokohama, London, Paris
New York, Chicago, San Francisco

Cable Address:
"NOZAKI"

Nozaki Bros. & Co., Ltd.

All Standard
Codes used

FOUNDED 1893

Head Office Nos. 46, 47 & 48 AIOICHO NICHOME, YOKOHAMA
Kobe Branch: No. 7, 4-CHOME ISOBEDORI, FUKIAIKU, KOBE
Tokyo Branch: No. 607, MARUNOUCHI BUILDING, TOKYO

EXPORT

FISH: Crabmeat, Clams, Fish Paste, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Tuna, etc.

FRUITS: Asparagus, Bartlett Pears, Cherries, Green Peas, Jam, Loquats, Mandarin Oranges, Marmalade, Mushrooms, Peaches, Pineapples, etc.

Chip, Hemp, Paper and Straw Braids, Hemp and Paper Cloth, Felt, Hemp and Paper Hat Bodies, Sparteries, etc.

Cotton, Rayon, Silk and Woollen Piece Goods and Yarns, Staple Fibre, Cotton Blankets, Hosiery Products, Socks and Stockings, Towels, Underwear, etc.

Lumber, Plywood, Rubber and Tea Chests, etc.

Aluminium Sheets, Ingot and Powder, Bicycles, Candles, Canvas and Rubber Footwear, Caustic Soda, Electric Bulbs, Enamelled Ware, Friction Tape, Galvanized Iron Sheets, Glass Marbles, Lead Powder, Mackintoshes, Paints and Enamels, Porcelain and Earthenware, Rubber Products, Sewing Machines Sodium Cyanide, Wire Nails, etc.

Agar-Agar, Beans and Peas, Camphor, Chillies, Ginger, Insect Flower, Loofahs, Peppermint, Soya Bean Oil, Tea, Vegetable Wax, etc.

IMPORT

Coffee and Cocoa Beans, Confectionery Materials, Dried Fruits, Edible Oil, Poultry Feed, Skin & Leather, Rubber, Rosin, Spices, etc.

BANK REFERENCES: THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.
THE BANK OF TAIWAN LTD.
THE YASUDA BANK LTD.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Beverages & comestibles	85,114,692 Y	74,602,330 Y	59,039,947 Y
Sugar	18,806,021	20,927,736	12,701,077
Meat	8,280,445	9,123,551	6,935,689
Condensed milk	800,075	538,965	515,767
Alcoholic liquors	2,598,759	2,373,363	2,302,465
Hides, skins, bones, etc.	69,733,788	47,321,216	42,247,063
Hides & skins	44,571,498	24,385,752	21,356,266
Leather	7,519,748	5,464,948	4,943,711
Cow buffalo horse	7,331,693	5,282,320	4,803,136
Animal hair	7,741,813	7,800,673	6,814,214
Oil, fat, etc.	297,877,961	197,509,131	166,683,706
Paraffin	2,224,886	2,467,098	2,031,989
Drugs & chemicals	251,840,774	196,350,380	157,314,423
Rubber	113,287,432	82,517,663	61,810,031
Chemical products	6,931,088	4,209,170	3,540,877
Dyes, pigments, etc.	30,580,425	23,461,544	20,612,553
Sythetic	16,927,861	11,404,302	9,338,587
Yarns & twists	1,208,359,104	1,109,519,929	952,902,115
Cotton yarns	2,904,569	2,925,405	3,443,795
Hemp	40,994,972	37,300,937	27,794,559
Wool	298,403,862	200,898,493	191,760,871
Woollen yarn	1,605,234	1,873,306	1,930,942
Raw silk	622,456	707,832	1,012,506
Tissues & manufactures	17,341,316	16,745,078	14,021,209
Cotton twists	793,193	984,131	1,158,465
Plain tissues	302,023	379,104	422,957
Other cotton tissues	324,649	436,894	506,838
Hemp tissues	900,918	509,525	818,100
Woollen tissues	9,291,721	9,675,029	6,573,199
Wool and cotton mixtures	4,438,206	4,828,172	3,123,013
Clothing & accessories	1,515,094	1,275,248	1,211,131
Paper & paper manufactures	141,259,149	88,540,481	75,384,482
Printing paper	9,170,584	10,164,326	8,211,933
Paper for photograph	2,486,117	1,646,256	1,695,800
Minerals	126,020,202	100,377,301	90,369,016
Glass & manufactures	4,739,265	4,505,059	7,010,225
Glass plates	1,593,318	2,022,810	2,895,078
Ores & metals	901,130,824	374,891,804	383,994,052
Metal manufactures	13,119,480	10,598,246	8,706,009
Machinery and scientific instruments	242,201,180	153,086,865	158,984,361
Clocks & watches	5,932,609	3,911,596	4,212,957
Meters	3,263,000	2,711,483	2,382,198
Miscellaneous articles	160,904,038	139,050,334	139,328 515
Wood	64,817,407	55,547,989	49,775,176
Films for movies	4,980,208	4,932,299	4,808,443
Manures	48,120,841	44,028,171	41,672,812
Oil cakes	45,309,609	35,789,576	38,678,025
Grand Total	3,783,177,280	2,763,681,366	2,472,236,116

ASAHI BEER
SAPPORO BEER

The Beverage
for
All Occasions

Good Beer
Means
Good Cheer

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENT: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Indo-Japanese Trade

Beer

It was in 1870 that beer was brewed for the first time on a commercial basis, in Japan. Four years later a brewery was established at Sapporo on the northern isle of Hokkaido, where barley was most abundantly produced in Japan. Soon some more plants were built in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama and some other places. At the end of 1936 Japan had 14 brewing plants of beer, where 2,476 operatives were employed.

Products of beer

Year	Quantity	Value
1930	1,690,571 litres	79,938,644 Y
1931	1,234,296	67,789,510
1932	1,419,961	68,233,871
1933	1,737,723	84,771,070
1934	1,839,811	86,045,698
1935	1,970,124	91,805,061
1936	2,247,676	104,988,160

In 1937 Japan exported 134,977 koku of beer valued at Y 5,686,395 against 132,503 koku in quantity or Y 5,912,139 in value in 1936, showing an increase of 2,474 koku in quantity, but a decrease of Y 225,744 in value:

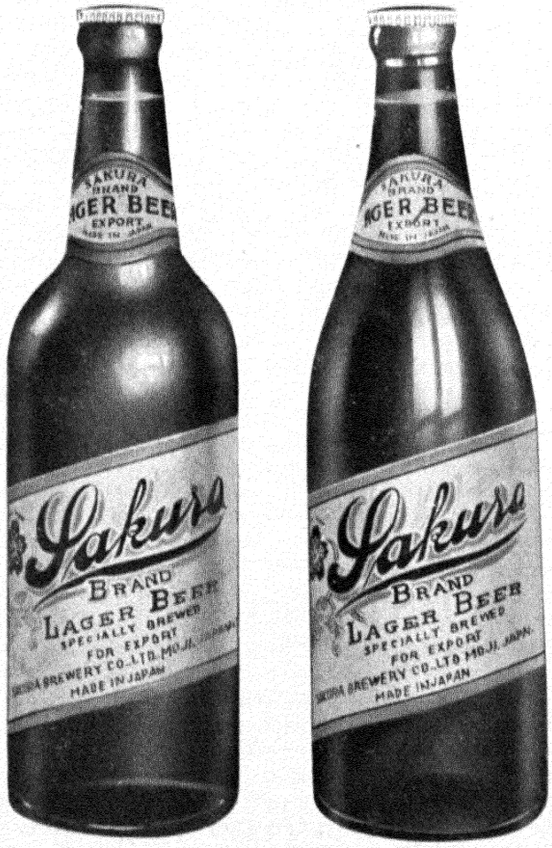
Exports of Beer

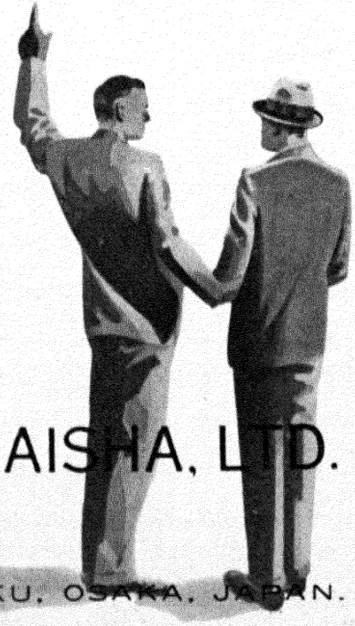
Countries	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value
Manchukuo	7,507 koku	308,249 Y	28,497 koku	1,157,982 Y
Kwantung Province	52,680	1,980,415	41,466	1,749,593
China	23,259	943,818	12,679	554,875
Hongkong	2,121	106,433	2,841	149,018
British India	16,969	753,289	13,926	649,791
Siam	3,926	186,540	5,945	290,381
Straits Settlements	2,973	140,564	2,880	139,668
Dutch Indies	2,481	126,212	3,108	164,335
U. S. A.	862	53,611	655	41,392
Hawaii	7,723	397,060	5,194	264,784
Others	14,212	690,204	15,312	750,320
Total	134,977	5,686,395	132,503	5,912,139

The Kwantung Province was the largest buyer of beer from Japan in 1937, taking 52,680 koku valued at Y 1,980,415 against 41,466 koku valued at Y 1,749,593, showing an increase of 11,214 koku and Y 230,822 in quantity and value respectively. China was the second largest purchaser, importing in 1937, 23,529 koku valued at Y 943,818 against 12,679 koku of Y 554,875 or 10,850 koku, valued at Y 388,943 more than in 1936. British India, which was the third largest importer of beer from Japan in 1936, kept the position in 1937, when she imported 16,696 koku in quantity and Y 753,289 in value showing an increase of 3,043 koku in quantity and Y 103,198 in value when compared with her imports of Japanese beer in 1936. India's imports of Japanese beer amounted to 8,668 koku valued at Y 712,071 in 1929, which fell to 7,625 koku and Y 643,079 in 1930 and to 7,551 koku and Y 649,807 in 1931. Then they went up to 10,375 koku and Y 694,415 in 1932 and to 16,255 koku and Y 900,717 in 1933, only to fall again to 11,176 koku and Y 528,428 in 1934, though her imports rose again in 1935 as shown above. And India's total imports of ale, beer and porter for 1937 38 amounted to 3,682,383 gallons valued at R 7,519,569.

SAKURA BEER

BLACK & STOUT

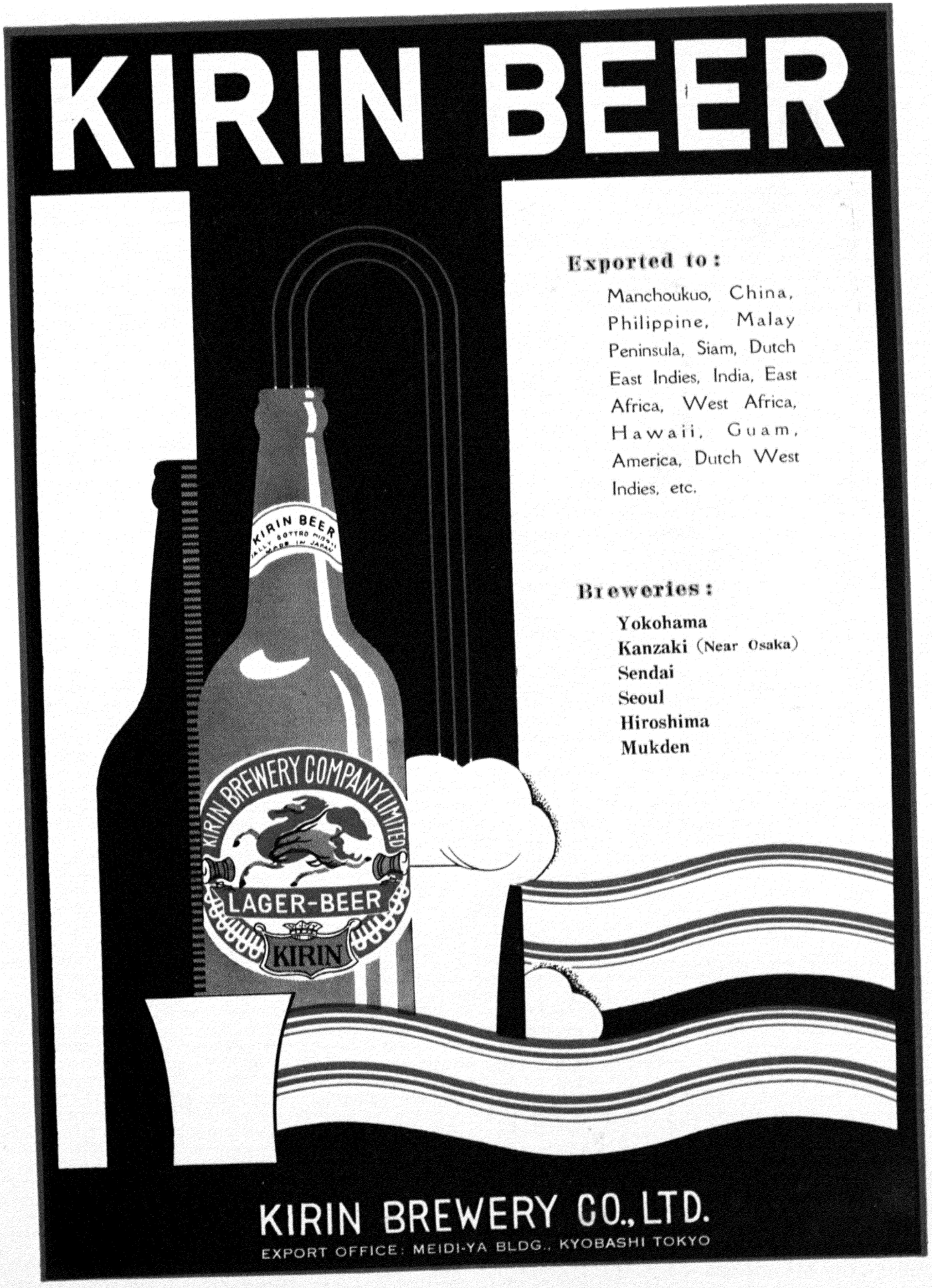




SAKURA BEER HANBAI KAISHA, LTD.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT.

2-CHOME, KITAKYUHOJIMACHI, HIGASHIKU, OSAKA, JAPAN.


KIRIN BEER
Exported to :
Manchoukuo, China, Philippine, Malay Peninsula, Siam, Dutch East Indies, India, East Africa, West Africa, Hawaii, Guam, America, Dutch West Indies, etc.
Breweries :
Yokohama
Kanzaki (Near Osaka)
Sendai
Seoul
Hiroshima
Mukden
KIRIN BEER
KIRIN BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED
LAGER-BEER
KIRIN
KIRIN BREWERY CO., LTD.
EXPORT OFFICE: MEIDI-YA BLDG., KYOBASHI TOKYO

India's Imports of Ale & Beer 1937 38

	1937-38	1936 37
Great Britain	4,302,440 R	4,581,186 R
Germany	1,140,706	1,127,704
Netherlands	1,252,948	1,153,138
Japan	601,315	691,188
Other countries	222,160	234,967
Total	7,519,569	7,788,183

Vegetable Oil

In 1936 Japan manufactured ¥90,157,062 in value of vegetable oil, as shown below:

Products of Vegetable Oil, 1936

Oil	Quantity	Value
Rapeseed	39,099,212 kgs	16,683,939 ¥
Sesame	6,993,366	3,583,996
Groundnut	1,028,498	551,299
Camellia	47,108	42,298
Cotton seed	20,586,401	7,828,788
Cocoanut	20,287,150	6,556,897
Soya beans	50,699,011	20,015,698
Linseed	9,158,872	3,105,826
Perilla ocimoides	30,454,122	16,316,070
Paulownia	701,364	387,763
Turpentine	52,206	182,450
Others	37,659,494	14,942,038
Total	216,766,804	90,157,062

Our exports of vegetable oil in 1937 amounted to 836,301 cwts valued at ¥23,661,663 against 1,308,801 cwts valued at ¥35,495,861 in 1936, showing a decrease of 472,500 cwts in quantity or ¥11,834,198 in value, as shown below:

Exports of Vegetable Oil

	1937		1936	
Countries	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Kwantung Province	10,536 cwts	309,763 ¥	10,932 cwts	275,236 ¥
British India	241	8,422	186	5,066
Great Britain	27,898	638,542	38,498	825,268
France	1,223	159,587	1,617	130,585
Germany	28,759	965,701	14,225	419,405
U. S. A.	667,739	18,955,800	1,155,621	31,662,982
Australia	8,404	238,834	4,202	112,773
Others	91,501	2,389,014	83,661	2,067,013
Total	836,301	23,661,663	1,308,801	35,495,861

Great Britain, which for a long time, had led the list of the importers of Japanese vegetable oil, fell behind the U.S.A., since 1932, while the U.S.A. kept the first postion in 1937 taking 667,739 cwts in quantity and ¥18,955,800 in value against 1,155,621 cwts and ¥31,662,982 respectively, in 1936. Germany imported 28,759 cwts in quantity and ¥965,701 in value in 1937 against 14,225 cwts valued at ¥419,405 in 1936. Next comes Great Britain, which imported 27,898 cwts valued at ¥638,542 in 1937 against 38,498 cwts in quantity and ¥825,268 in value showing a decrease of 10,600 cwts and ¥186,726 less in quantity and value respectively, than in 1936. They are followed by the Kwantung Province, Australia, France and British India, which purchased 10,536 cwts, 8,404 cwts 1,223 cwts and 241 cwts, respectively of vegetable oil from Japan in 1937.

British India's imports of vegetable oil from Japan for 1927 were 1,784 cwts or ¥75,820, which fell to 1,619 cwts or ¥63,

429 in 1928, and to 1,350 cwts or ¥62,258 in 1929. They improved a little in 1930, when she purchased 1,668 cwts or ¥64,180, though a little drop was recorded in 1931, in which British India purchased 1,552 cwts valued at ¥45,355. Another recovery was seen in 1932, but a big drop came on in 1933, though the year 1934 witnessed the largest quantity for many years, namely 2,725 cwts valued at ¥60,873, which became 2,425 cwts in quantity and ¥62,751 in value in 1935. Her imports of Japanese vegetable oil amounted to 186 cwts valued at ¥5,066 in 1936, and 241 cwts valued at ¥8,422 in 1937. (The amount of the exports of general vegetable oil after 1936 are not aveirable and therefore the figures thereafter shows the exports of unadulterated vegetable oil.)

Exports to British India

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	1,784 cwts	75,820 ¥
1928	1,619	63,429
1929	1,359	62,358
1930	1,668	64,180
1931	1,552	45,355
1932	2,169	49,409
1933	1,345	33,504
1934	2,725	60,873
1935	2,425	62,751
1936	186	5,066
1937	241	8,422

Japan purchased oil-yielding materials in 1937 to the amount of 4,792,176 cwts valued at ¥43,612,048 against 5,413,458 cwts valued at ¥44,873,079 in 1936, showing a rise of 621,282 cwts in quantity and ¥1,261,031 in value, their contributions being shown below:

Imports of oil-yielding materials

	1937		1936	
Countries	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	1,809,472 cwts	19,206,249 ¥	2,602,951 cwts	23,508,271 ¥
Kwantung Province	604	6,863	4,061	34,734
China	1,884,510	14,093,176	1,955,637	14,332,228
British India	178,289	2,458,768	100,671	1,129,313
Straits Settlements	45,263	661,765	43,401	500,853
Dutch Indies	613,692	5,062,232	519,982	3,764,574
French Indo-China	9,173	52,601	9,860	49,490
Argentine	6,730	76,984	64,255	552,391
Others	244,443	1,993,410	130,640	1,001,225
Total	4,792,176	43,612,048	5,413,458	44,873,079

In 1927 British India supplied Japan with 95,985 cwts of oil-yielding materials valued at ¥959,554. Our imports made such a great improvement in 1928, in which Japan purchased from British India 299,736 cwts valued at ¥3,208,809, or more than three times as much in quantity and value as in the preceding year, though the imports showed a sign of dropping in 1929, for Japan imported in that year 267,547 cwts in quantity and ¥2,937,567 in value. The imports of this commodity decreased to 74,754 cwts and ¥754,500 in 1930, and to 96,620 cwts and ¥582,357 in 1931. In 1932 they improved a little, recording 120,108 cwts in quantity and ¥781,373 in value, but they again fell by 40,188 cwts to 29,920 cwts in quantity and by ¥481,985 to ¥299,388 in

value in 1933, though a little improvement was again witnessed in 1934, in which year Japan purchased 9,817 cwts of the materials valued at ¥ 78,140 from British India. Our imports from British India of oil-yielding materials amounted in 1936 to 100,671 cwts valued at ¥ 1,129,313, which figures rose to 178,289 cwts and ¥ 2,158,768 respectively.

Peppermint Oil and Menthol Crystal

Our products of peppermint oil and menthol crystal amounted in 1936 to 713,137 cwts valued at ¥ 9,280,312 consisting of peppermint oil 373,196 cwts valued ¥ 3,098,506 and menthol crystal 339,944 cwts valued at ¥ 6,181,836; their products, 1929 1936 being shown below: -

Year	Peppermint oil Quantity	Peppermint oil Value	Menthol Crystal Quantity	Menthol Crystal Value
	cwts	¥	cwts	¥
1929	268,585	1,495,146	250,036	4,570,870
1930	250,345	1,059,940	230,996	3,118,262
1931	232,560	923,883	212,960	2,726,206
1932	210,002	1,463,340	219,945	4,254,451
1933	289,333	1,844,545	280,839	4,729,770
1934	329,478	2,161,742	297,972	5,469,284
1935	438,456	2,981,994	343,276	6,185,306
1936	373,193	3,098,506	339,944	6,181,836

The peppermint oil exported in 1937 amounted to 6,328 cwts valued at ¥ 2,974,846 againt 5,779 cwts valued at ¥ 2,968,438 in 1936, showing a rise of 549 cwts in quantity, and of ¥ 6,408 in value, its destinations being shown below: —

Exports of Peppermint oil

Countries	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value
China	12 cwts	24,091 ¥	4 cwts	1,004 ¥
British India	142	79,706	143	73,529
Straits Settlements	329	156,514	513	253,144
French Cochin-China	35	16,983	69	26,239
Great Britain	601	296,517	1,040	531,724
France	1,824	876,460	1,895	977,332
Germany	2,567	1,133,093	1,718	918,618
Australia	45	25,164	23	17,506
Others	743	366,318	374	162,342
Total	6,328	2,974,846	5,779	2,963,438

Germany, led the list of the customers of our peppermint oil in 1937, when she purchased 2,567 cwts valued at ¥ 1,133,093. France, which was the first largest buyer of Japan's peppermint oil in 1936, was the second in 1937, purchasing 1,824 cwts valued at ¥ 876,460 showing a fall of 71 cwts in quantity and ¥ 100,972 in value, when compared with her imports in 1936. Great Britain was the third largest purchaser of Japanese peppermint oil in 1937, importing 601 cwts valued at ¥ 296,517. The Straits Settlements imported 329 cwts of peppermint oil valued at ¥ 156,514 in 1937 against 513 cwts valued at ¥ 253,144 in 1936. British India imported in 1937, 142 cwts, valued at ¥ 79,706, showing a fall of 1 cwt in quantity and ¥ 4,177 in value over her imports in 1936.

Japan's exports of menthol crystal

amounted in 1937 to 6,241 cwts or Y 6,116,447 against 4,923 cwts or Y 4,985,915 in 1936, showing an increase of 1,318 cwts in quanity and Y 1,130,532 in value as shown below:

Exports of Menthol Crystal

Countries	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value
British India	562 cwts	655,545 Y	403 cwts	415,663 Y
Straits Settlements	286	317,012	516	461,573
Great Britain	152	161,416	143	146,245
France	507	544,062	708	699,997
Germany	438	478,983	234	273,062
U. S. A.	3,632	3,276,243	2,325	2,406,037
Canada	89	95,044	30	36,242
Others	572	588,142	562	547,096
Total	6,241	6,116,447	4,923	4,985,915

British India, which was the fourth largest buyer of Japanese menthol crystal in 1936, was the second in 1937, purchasing 562 cwts valued at Y 665,545 with an increase of 160 cwts in quantity and 239,882 in value, over her imports in 1936. France bought 607 cwts or Y 544,062, in 1937 showing a fall of 201 cwts in quantity and Y 155,885 in value when compared with her imports in 1936. Next comes Germany, which imported in 1937, 138 cwts valued at Y 178,983, against 201 cwts valued at Y 205,921 in 1936.

Fish Oil and Whale Oil

In 1936 Japan produced 58,439,035 kilograms of fish oil, valued at Y 14,725,811 including whale oil; its particulars shown below: –

Products of Fish & Whale Oil, 1936

	Quantity	Value
Cod liver oil	4,781,694 kgs	2,366,108
Herring oil	73,885	16,506
Sardine oil	26,596,064	6,056,402
Whale oil	6,990,524	1,617,192
Others	19,996,868	4,669,603
Total	58,439,035	14,725,811

Our exports of fish oil and whale oil in 1937 were 919,899 cwts in quantity valued at Y 15,413,871, showing an increase of 261,115 cwts and Y 5,233,859 over those in 1936; their destinations shown below:

Exports of Fish Oil & Whale Oil

Countries	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value
Kwantung Province	36,544 cwts	561,501 Y	35,861 cwts	449,866 Y
China	14,554	247,791	17,967	209,273
British India	5,654	69,791	6,593	103,385
Philippine Is	2,583	41,326	521	8,826
Great Britain	106,948	1,531,302	72,864	921,635
Germany	407,007	6,314,333	274,721	3,931,245
Holland	40,501	582,929	71,472	1,210,861

U. S. A.	33,866	1,486,486	27,596	864,265
Australia	11,926	254 436	8,683	167,637
Others	260,316	4,323,976	142,209	2,313,119
Total	919,899	15,413,871	658,487	10,180 012

Germany, the largest buyer of our fish oil and whale oil, imported 407,007 cwts in quantity or ¥6,314,333 in value in 1937, against 274,721 cwts valued at ¥3,931,245 for 1936, showing a rise of 132,286 cwts in quantity and ¥2,383,088 in value. Great Britain, which was the largest purchaser in 1932 purchasing 245,777 cwts valued at ¥1, 130,877, fell behind Germany in 1933 and kept the 2nd position in 1936 and also in 1937 when she purchased 106,948 cwts or ¥1,531, 302 showing an increase of 34,084 cwts in quantity and ¥609,667 in value over those in 1936.

The U.S.A. follows Great Britain in order. Her imports of Japanese fish oil and whale oil rose from ¥863,256 in 1936 to ¥1,486, 486 in 1937. Netherland fell from 71,472 cwts valued at ¥1,210,861 in 1936 to 40,501 cwts of ¥582,299 in 1937. The Kwantung Province showed a little improvement, when she imported 56,655 cwts valued at ¥561,501 against 35,861 cwts of ¥499,866 in 1936. British India, which witnessed a considerable increase in her imports of Japanese fish oil and whale oil from 2,575 cwts or ¥18,655 in 1931 to 6,593 cwts or ¥59,909 in 1932, fell gradually till she purchased no mare than 5,654 cwts valued at ¥69,791 in 1937.

Soap

A general idea of Japan's soap industry can be obtained from the following figures giving her soap products in 1936: –

Products of Soap, 1936

	Quantity	Value
Toilet use	20,732,405 doz	23,249,981 ¥
Industrial use	28,330,273 kgs	3,742,855
Medical use	337,825	306,494
Laundry use	91,132,376	18,223,417
Soap powder	14,681,900	3,470,724
Others		2,915,031
Total		51,908,502

Japan's exports of soap were quite negligible before the European war, but she made strides in her soap industry after the war, which caused many kinds of European commodities to be withdrawn from the Asiatic market, Japan seizing the opportunity of exporting her products. At one time her exports of soap to the southern countries of Asia reached an enormous amount, though they gradually fell year after year.

Our exports of soap for 1932 were toilet soap 1,170,436 dozen, ¥903,969 and others 2,068,251 kin, ¥292,996 totalling ¥1,196,965. These figures were more than doubled in 1933; namely, toilet soap 3,131,771 dozen, ¥2,141,242, and other 6,527,623 kin, ¥1,062, 069, totalling ¥2,203,311. Still more increases were witnessed in 1934, when Japan exported toilet soap 3,651,890 dozen, ¥2, 487,975, and others 7,804,425 kin, ¥1,053, 266, totalling ¥3,541,241, with an increase

SHISEIDO

(Established 1872)

Manufacturers & Exporters

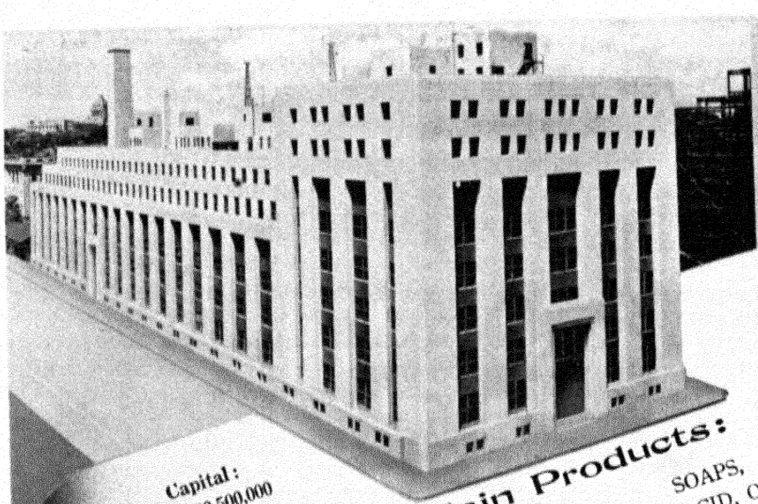
FIRST CLASS TOILET PREPARATIONS

TOILET SOAP & WASHING SOAP

TOOTH CREAM & TOOTH BRUSH

SHISEIDO COMPANY, LTD.

GINZA, TOKYO, JAPAN.



Cable Address:
"NYCOT" TOKYO
Codes Used:
Acme, Bentley

Capital:
Yen 50,500,000

Main Products:

Hardened Oil Department:
SOAPS, CANDLES, MARGARINE, STEARIC ACID, OLEIC ACID, GLYCERINE

Explosives:
GENERAL BLASTING EXPLOSIVES, SAFETY EXPLOSIVES, SMOKELESS POWDER, FUSES

Marine Department:
FISH OIL & FISH MEAL

Soya-bean Department:
FLAKES, FLOUR, MEAL, FEEDS, LECITHIN

Paint Department:
PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS, LACQUERS, SHIP BOTTOM PAINTS

NIPPON YUSI K.K.
(JAPAN FAT & OIL INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.)

Head Office: TAMURA-CHO, SIBA-KU, TOKYO

Branches:
Tokyo, Osaka, Sendai, Moji, Hakodate, Keijo, Taihoku, Dairen, Mukden, Tientsin, Shanghai

---

(Established in 1865)

Takasumiya & Co.

Shimonoseki, Japan.

Manufacturers and Exporters.
Candles, Soaps and Essential Oils, Etc.

CANDLES,	Our special makes for Tropical climate, prepared by superior raw materials (hardness) industring in only Japan. Well-burned holding for long hours. Supply. Any size and coloured you wanted and Artistic candles for Christmas, using for in Home, Factories and Festival.
SOAPS	Toilet Soaps and Washing Seaps.
Essential Oil.	Flower essence & Chemecal products.
INSECTI-CIDE.	Powder and Water. Used for bad worm and agricultural products, having the greatest efficacy.

BANKERS:
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS:
"KYODOSHOK OSAKA"

CODES USED:-
ORIENTAL 3-LETTERS
SCHOFIELD'S 3-LETTERS
PARAMOUNT 3-LETTERS
BENTLEY'S COMPLETE
A.B.C. 5TH & 6TH ED.

EXPORTERS IMPORTERS
MANUFACTURER'S KS AGENTS.

THE KYODO SHOKWAI LTD

21, ANDO JIBASHI-DORI 1-CHOME
OSAKA JAPAN.

All Kinds of :—

Glass:	Beads, Bangles, Bottles, Mirrors, Tubes, etc.
Celluloid:	Bangles, Combs, Toys, Pins, Hair slides, etc.
Umbrella:	Ribs, Frames and Fittings.
Metal:	Brass tubes, Wire nettings, Sewing Needles, knives, etc.
Cotton:	Velveteens, Plushes Lamp wicks, Brads, Cords, Hosieries, Crochet, etc.
Rubber:	Toys, Beltings, Tubes, Shoes, etc.
Toilet:	Powder, Soaps, Perfume, Pomade, Cream, etc.
Stationerys:	Ink-stands, Pencils, Fountain-pens, Note-books, School slates, Calenders, etc.
Buttons:	Shells, Nut Horn, Born, Glass, Porcelains etc.

of ¥337,930 in total. In 1935 our exports of soap tottalled ¥3,980,517, which figure increased to ¥4,246,376 in 1936, and to ¥5,530,622 in 1937. Below we give comparative figures of soap exports of Japan, for 1936 and 1937: -

Exports of Soap

Countries	1937 Value	1936 Value
Manchukuo	2,140,692 ¥	1,299,511 ¥
Kwantung Province	1,154,058	1,137,570
China	432,227	535,097
Hongkong	203,271	125,780
British India	314,108	237,346
Dutch Indies	109,893	96,802
Siam	103,728	76,900
Straits Settlements	317,191	184,463
Others	755,414	552,907
Total	5,530,622	4,246,376

Manchukuo, which was the second largest buyer of soap from Japan in 1933, became the first in 1934, importing ¥782, 164 in value. She fell behind the Kwantung Province in 1935, importing ¥919, 647 worth of soap from Japan against ¥1,037,639 purchased by the latter, but she again became the largest buyer of Japanese soap in 1936 and kept the position in 1937 purchasing a little more than Kwantung Province. Next comes China, which purchased ¥432,227 in 1937 against ¥535,097 in 1936. British India, which held the first position as the market for our soap for several years in the past, fell behind Manchukuo, the Kwantung Province, Straits Settlements and China in 1937, importing ¥314,108 against ¥237,346 in 1936, with an increase of ¥71,762.

India has recently encouraged her soap industry, but her production does not keep pace with the growing demands for soap in the country as the Indians now use much more soap than before. In 1932-33, the soap imports of India were household and laundry soap 214,730 cwts valued at R1,868,170, toilet soap 13,812 cwts valued at R3,086,666 and others 7,799 cwts valued at R307,036, totalling 296,341 cwts valued at R8,261,871 the general tendency being that while household and laundry soap is increasing year after year, toilet soap shows a gradual fall. According to the reports of the Finance Department of Japan, Indian imports of Japanese soap amounted to ¥33,380 in 1926, ¥10,771 in 1928 and ¥11, 221 in 1930. They fell to ¥31,813 in 1931, but they made leaps in 1932 amounting to ¥98,855, which increased to no less than ¥837,029 in 1933, though the figure fell to ¥169,679 in 1934, and to ¥238,503 in 1935 and still more to ¥237,346 in 1936, but she showed a little improvement when she imported ¥314,180 in 1937. For information, we give below the soap imports of British India, 1929-38, in order to show how they dwindled down year after year:

India's Imports of Soap

Year	Quantity	Value
1929-30	447,939 cwts	16,668,406 R
1930-31	333,322	11,198,235
1931-32	309,784	8,872,154
1932-33	296,341	8,262,872
1933-34	303,413	7,837,362
1934-35	206,807	6,320,798
1935-36	59,517	3,427,261
1936-37	47,592	2,685,632
1937-38	41,538	2,446,832

Camphor

Japan as a camphor-producing country supplies the world with 70% of its demands for camphor, her output for 1936 being 4,703,951 kilograms valued at ¥8,931,980

as shown below:

Camphor production

Year	Quantity	Value
1921	1,846,534 kg	5,853,146 Y
1922	3,732,458	9,196,697
1923	5,788,318	13,709,324
1924	3,610,178	9,778,394
1925	6,110,109	15,111,235
1926	5,058,898	12,705,005
1927	4,669,429	8,461,628
1928	3,959,607	7,777,561
1929	4,192,712	8,102,062
1930	4 562,688	8,266,099
1931	3,999,956	6,287,575
1932	3,729,827	6,059 572
1933	3,699,084	6,264,384
1934	2,904,630	6,008,342
1935	4,418,677	8,619,251
1936	4,703,951	8,931,980

Besides, Japan produces a large quantity of camphor oil, as seen below:

Products of camphor

Year	Red camphor	White camphor
1929	1,014,372 kg	829,529 kg
1930	1,160,069	1,056,128
1931	974,883	955,971
1932	1,019,280	876,319
1933	819,015	1,185,131
1934	929,919	1,188,078
1935	915,403	1,392 925
1936	1,081,730	1,479,555

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

Japan's exports of natural camphor for 1936 and 1937 are as follows:—

Exports of Camphor

	1937		1936	
Countries	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
British India	7,207 cwts	1,447 206 Y	7,391 cwts	1,414,775 Y
Straits Settlements	250	53,556	427	84,002
Great Britain	554	115,747	660	130,640
France	1,277	268,784	1,741	250,486
Germany	743	156,426	435	85,176
Netherlands	364	75,970	369	74,117
U. S. A.	6,735	1,489,746	8,585	1,735,851
Australia	732	154,037	540	112,502
Others	5,309	1,012,889	4,513	855,570
Total	23,171	4,774,361	24,661	4,843,122

The U.S.A., which was for many a year Japan's best customer for camphor, imported 8,881 cwts valued at Y 1,716,072 or 35% in quantity or 37% in value of Japan's total exports of camphor for 1934, against 9,253 cwts valued at Y 1,568,132 for 1933, recording an increase of 1628 cwts or Y 147,946 for 1934. She fell behind British India in 1935, when she purchased 8,198 cwts valued Y 1,447,206 in 1935, a little less both in quantity and in value than did British India. Her imports in 1936 showed a little improvement, but fell again in 1837. British India, where camphor is extensively used in religious services, is the largest buyer of Japanese camphor. Her imports of Japanese camphor amounted to 9,043 cwts of Y 1,748, 287 in 1929, and they showed a little decrease in 1930 and 1931, amounting to 4,307 cwts of Y685,214 and 4,400 cwts of Y 616,800, respectively. The year 1932 saw an increase by 1,869 cwts (or 42%) in quantity or Y 355,937 (or 57%) in value to 6,269 cwts or Y 972,737, but a greater improvement

was seen in 1933, for in that year India imported 8,843 cwts of ¥1,288,931, showing an increase of 2,574 cwts (40%) of ¥316,194 (33%) over her imports of Japanese camphor for 1932, though a little fall in value was seen in 1934 when she imported 9,191 cwts valued at ¥1,228,204. In 1935 she led the list customers for camphor by importing 10,364 cwts valued at ¥1,632,058 with an increase of 1,173 cwts valued at ¥405,001. However, she fell behind the U.S.A. in 1936, taking 7,319 cwts, but was the largest buyer in 1937, when she imported 7,207 cwts.

Matches

Ever since the first match factory was established in Japan in 1875, her match industry has made so steady progress that there are now 146 match factories producing the annual amount of 20 million grosses so that a trade union has been organized to control the annual output of matches. During the Great War, which caused the European commodities to withdraw from the Asiatic market, the Japanese products took their place and Japan's annual exports of matches reached 35 million Yen, though they showed a gradual falling-off, our production of matches amounting to 11 million Yen in 1936. The following gures will show Japan's production of matches, 1929-1936:

Products of matches

	Matches		Match-box	Match sticks
Year	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
1929	21,607,683 grs	8,815,155 ¥	1,368,616 ¥	1,220,140 ¥
1930	16,722,553	6,999,504	695,765	600,047
1931	13,535,353	6,236,440	457,067	701,334
1932	18,234,683	6,920,542	764,905	613,939
1933	20,711,239	8,062,565	1,169,029	710,525
1934	20,597,615	10,133,567	550,947	616,915
1935	27,369,618	12,659,929	607,979	742,767
1936	21,874,973	11,824,393	831,624	1,572,439

Our match exports, which recorded no less than eight million yen in 1927, dwindled gradually off to 46,049 cwts valued at ¥938,434, or a little over ten per cent, in 1932. They improved a little in the following year, amounting to 161,774 cwts or ¥3,248,599, in value against 115,726 cwts or ¥2,310,165 in 1932, still going up to 178,092 cwts in quantity but falling of our to ¥2,928,558 in value in 1934, though in 1935 her exports amounted to 201,211 cwts and ¥3,209,449 with an increase of 23,119 cwts valued at ¥380,891 over those of 1934, but they fell off again in 1936 and in 1937, amounting to no less than 138,381 cwts, and 133,175 cwts valued at ¥2,174,288 and ¥2,103,346 respectively as shown below:

Exports of Matches

	1937		1936	
Countries	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	76 cwts	412 ¥	430 cwts	8,484 ¥
Kwantung Province	29,551	423,020	15,641	188,734
China	339	8,834	141	2,849

Hongkong	44,064	573,858	52,390	701,110
British India	4,131	93,199	3,656	86,046
Straits Settlements	20,198	308,386	28,478	450,384
Dutch Indies	2,180	46,886	3,799	83,350
Philippine Is	3,365	86,443	4,219	75,629
African countries	3,805	41,148	2,649	45,872
Others	25,466	521,160	26,978	531,830
Total	133,175	2,103,346	138,381	2,174,288

Hongkong, which was way down in order in 1932, was the second largest buyer in 1933, by importing 10,683 cwts of ¥154,988, which mean a prodigious increase of 9,768 cwts or 115% in quantity and of ¥142,117 or twelve times as much in value as, 915 cwts valued at ¥12,841 for 1932, and in 1934 she became the first largest market for our matches, importing 69,335 cwts valued at ¥954,794, with an increase of 58,652 cwts in quantity and ¥759,786 in value over those of 1933. In 1935 she took our matches to the amount of 113,334 cwts valued at ¥1,565,517 which figures, however, fell to 52,390 cwts and ¥701,110 respectively, in 1936. She imported in 1937, 44,064 cwts valued at ¥573,858 showing a fall of 8,326 cwts in quantity and ¥197,252 in value over her imports in 1936. The Kwantung Province, the largest buyer of Japanese matches for 1931, fell behind Honkong in 1937, taking 29,551 cwts valued at ¥423,020. The Straits Settlements was the second largest buyer of our matches in 1935, when she imported 29,360 cwts valued at ¥501,085 with an increase of 1,668 cwts in quantity and ¥99,367 in value over those of 1934, but her imports decreased a little in 1936 and also in 1937, when she purchased no more than 20,198 cwts valued at ¥308,386. British India was the fifth in 1935 and the sixth in 1936 but the fourth in 1937 in her imports of our matches. For many years Japan was the largest supplier of matches to India, exporting, for instance, 71% of Indian demands for matches in 1922 when Sweden shared no more than 25%. But Sweden made so rapid progress in her supply of matches to India that the order was reversed in 1926, Sweden then supplying 77% and Japan only 14% of the Indian demands for matches. During the period of five years, 1922-23 to 1926-27, the match imports from Japan decreased from ₹11,523,494 in value (71% of the total imports of India) to ₹1,057,873 (14%), while those from Sweden rose from ₹4,160,433 in value (25%) to ₹5,745,252 (77%) respectively, the later statistic report being unavailable:

India's Imports of Matches

	from Sweden	from Japan	from Others	Total (Unit: ₹1,000)
1922-23	4,160(25%)	11,523(71%)	402(4%)	16,086(100%)
1923-24	6,858(47 „)	7,009(48 „)	579(5 „)	14,447(100 „)
1924-25	3,933(44 „)	4,077(46 „)	760(10 „)	8,770(100 „)
1925-26	6,064(65 „)	2,468(26 „)	751(9 „)	9,278(100 „)
1926-27	5,745(77 „)	1,057(14 „)	577(9 „)	7,380(100 „)

The match industry, on the other hand, made great improvements in India in the meantime and she had thirty-nine match-factories in 1934, filling most of the Indian demands, by producting 16 million grosses of matches in the year.

Woollen Goods

Japan had little woollen industry during the Shogunate régime, but as demands for woollen products increased after the Restoration of 1868, the Senju Woollen Factory was erected in 1876, for the purpose of meeting the growing demands for woollen fabrics. The Tokyo Seiju Kaisha, the predecessor of the Goto Keori Kaisha, was established in 1887 for supplying the army and the navy with woollen cloth and blankets. It was followed by the Nihon Flannel Company, which was founded in 1891. But generally speaking, the woollen industry was anything but lively, Japan depending more upon foreign imports than upon her own production. After the Chino-Japanese war, which broke out in 1894, however, Japan saw an all-round improvement in her industries and demands for woollen goods saw a rapid increase. But it was after the outbreak of the European war that Japan made an astounding progress in her manufacture and exportation of woollen goods. In 1935 Japan's production of woollen goods amounted to 29,110,977 kg valued at ¥111,818,433 against 29,988,970 kg valued at ¥77,479,456, in 1934, with an increase of ¥34,338,977 in value but a fall of 9,872,993 kg in quantity.

As Japan produces little wool, she depends upon foreign supplies of wool, Australia being its largest supplier for her. Japan's imports of wool and its Australian supplies, 1930–1937, follow:

Wool Imports of Japan

Year	Total imports	Imports from Australia
1930	73,609,916 ¥	72,336,018 ¥
1931	86,145,716	83,295,123
1932	87,559,423	84,245,799
1933	164,191,832	156,513,509
1934	186,455,460	159,241,408
1935	191,760,871	182,007,020
1936	200,898,493	147,493,485
1937	298,403,862	118,196,247

But recently the Australian Government raised the import duties on Japanese commodities a great deal, and Japan took a retaliating measure against Australia.

Japan imported 5,923 thousand yards of woollen manufactures in 1912, but when her national production of woollen goods increased to over ten million yards in 1918, her imports went as low as two millions. In 1919, when Japan produced 19,728 thousand yards, her imports of woollen goods fell to 1,911 thousand yards. It is of great interest to note the contrast between the domestic products and imports of woollen goods of Japan.

Japan's Imports of Woollen Manufactures

Year	Imports (¥1,000)
1912	5,923
1930	4,406
1932	10,487
1933	7,212
1934	5,198
1935	6,573
1936	9,675
1937	9,291

Japan exported 303 thousand yards of woollen goods in 1912, which went up to 6,774 thousand yards in 1915 showing an increase of more than ten times as much as her exports for the preceding year, 1914. But the figure went down to 2,493 thousands in 1917. For several years after 1920, her exports were less than one million yards, though her imports for those years were over 1.5 millions, her home consumption of

woollen goods showing no sign of falling off, but always going up in quantity.

Exports of Woollen Manufactures

Year	Exports (1,000 yen)
1912	303
1930	2,647
1932	4,481
1933	12,376
1934	29,848
1935	32,400
1936	45 956
1937	50,082

WOOLLEN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Woollen Exports in Value

Countries	1937 Y	1936 Y	1935 Y
Manchukuo	3,800,122	1,051,765	1,396,631
Kwantung Province	11,902,635	13,187,281	8,726,342
China	3,823,236	3,616,462	3,043,475
British Indies	9,883,889	5,254,125	4,920,988
Dutch Indies	4,683	332,782	1,212,786
Egypt	4,671,069	4,051,208	2,278,397
Hawaii	26,791	23,643	32,777
Others	15,969,728	18,438,915	10,786,427
Total	50,082,145	45,956,171	32,400,823

Woollen tissues Imports in Value

Countries	1937 Y	1936 Y	1935 Y
Great Britain	9,970,570	9,388,926	6,536,347
France	31,413	41,869	49,710
Germany	200,411	194,798	130,085
Italy	12,449	2,847	1,943
U.S.A.	42,198	6,303	8 040
Others	34,680	40,286	27,074
Total	9,291,721	9,675,029	6,753,199

The Spinning Industry of Japan

The first spinning mill in Japan was founded by Lord Shimatsu of the Satsuma clan at Kagoshima in 1868 or about a century after the invention of the spinning machine in 1769. The second mill was operated by the same lord at Sakai, near Osaka, in 1872, and this was the forerunner of the Kishiwada Spinning Mill. The third one, which was founded by Mampei Kashima at Taki-no-gawa, Tokyo, in the same year, was the first private concern of spinning in Japan. The mills gradually increasing in number, Japan had no less than forty-five mills in 1894, operating 530,074 spindles as shown in the following figures:—

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

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

The Chino-Japanese war proved to be a great stimulus to all branches of industry in Japan, spinning not excepted, and during the subsequent decade Japan made strides in her spinning industry, the number of spindles increasing from 580,954 in 1895 to 1,349,074 or an increase of 132% in 1904 and the products of cotton yarn from 336,689 bales in 1895 to 695,212 bales in 1904, though the spinning mills, which rose from 47 in number in 1895 to 78 in 1899 and 79 in 1900, fell again to 49 in 1904. The following figures will show the progress that Japan made in her spinning industry during a period of 1895 1904: -

Year	No of Mills	No of Spindles	Products of Cotton Yarn
1895	47	580,945	336,689 bales
1896	61	757,196	401,614
1898	74	1,146,749	644,504
1900	79	1,135,111	645,432
1902	56	1,246,972	770,853
1904	49	1,349,074	695,212

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

Year	No of Mills	No of Spindles	Products of Cotton Yarn
1905	49	1,426,594	905,536 bales
1906	47	1,472,353	945,167

1908	36	1,795,879	878,570
1910	36	2,099,764	1,134,780
1912	41	2,176,748	1,352,209
1914	42	2,657,179	1,666,181

Ten years after the Russo-Japanese war, the Great War broke out in Europe and Japan was engaged in the Teuto-Japanese war. The European countries were too much engaged in their national defence to look after their industry, and their supply of commodities was cut off. Japan seized this opportunity of cultivating her foreign market and her commodities began to find their way into every corner of the world. The spinning companies increased from 41 in 1915 to 60 in 1932, to 63 in 1933, 62 in 1934 and 71 in 1936, while the spindles rose in number from 2,875,904 in 1916 to 8,392,024 in 1936.

The production of cotton yarn made a a gradual increase to over 3.6 millions of bales in 1936, as shown in the following figures:—

Year	No of Companies	No of Working Spindles Average Per day	Products of Cotton Yarn
1928	56	4,843,592	2,451,862 bales
1929	57	5,784,064	2,792,586
1930	60	5,897,894	2,524,699
1931	60	5,904,343	2,567,133
1932	62	6,307,884	2,810,437
1933	63	6,737,621	3,099,856
1934	62	7,502,504	3,472,442
1935	62	8,197,422	3,560,832
1936	71	8,392,024	3,607,458

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

It was in 1880 that Japan exported any appreciable amount of cotton yarn of her production. In that year, her exports amounted to 31 bales or ¥ 2,364, which went up to 11,796 bales or ¥ 955,529 in 1884. After the Russo-Japanese war, which broke out in 1904, demands for Japanese spinning grew so large that Japan exported 257,308 bales or ¥ 29,268,455 in 1904, 347,633 bales or ¥ 46,696,511 in 1910 and 468,763 bales or ¥ 73,089,977 in 1931. The European war accounts for the record amount reached in 1925 for the quantity of 575,891 bales and in 1918 for the value of ¥ 162,789,759. The following figures will show the development that Japan made in her exports of cotton yarn during 1904–1937:—

Exports of Cotton Yarn

Year	Total Exports in value	Exports to India in value
1910	46,696,511 ¥	207,819 ¥
1920	154,981,805	30,252,515
1930	15,032,819	6,575,986
1932	21 546,681	14,343,099
1933	15,712,038	7,605,372
1934	23,484,585	11,111,917
1935	35,873,277	20,093,002
1936	38,344 845	18,050,786
1937	54,905,696	19,845,505

British India, which imported cotton yarn of Japanese production to the amount of ¥35,954,637 in 1924, showed a rapid fall from ¥28,086,168 in 1926 to ¥9,181,071 in 1928, with a gradual decrease year by year, till her imports of Japanese cotton yarn for 1933 were no more than 55,269 cwts or ¥7,605,327, though it rose to ¥11,111,917 in 1934 and to ¥20,093,002 in 1935, with a collapse to ¥18,050,786 in 1936 and ¥19,845,505 in 1937. It is to be noted that the decrease in the Indian importation of Japanese cotton yarn is chiefly accounted for by the progress that British India has made in her spinning industry, for she is now depending much upon her own production.

In 1936 Japan exported cotton yarn to the amount of 331,573 cwts valued at ¥38,344,845 which increased to 389,192 cwts valued at ¥54,905,696 in 1937, showing an increase of 57,619 cwts in qantity and ¥16,560,851 in value. The amounts of the cotton exports in 1936 and 1937, according to their destinations, shown below:

Exports of Cotton Yarn

	1937		1936	
Countries	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	82,727 cwts	8,333,652 ¥	74,863 cwts	6,391,255 ¥
Kwantung Province	12,772	1,423,277	5,259	447,374
China	5,977	1,024,615	1,697	279,007
Hongkong	31,259	3,624,628	20,349	1,840,275
British India	110,657	19,845,505	126,528	18,050,786
Dutch Indies	92,138	13,790,421	46,147	5,489,269
Philippine Is	17,925	1,761,470	13,938	1,259,202
Siam	3,110	543,397	8,275	993,796
Egypt	861	74,924	63	6,516
Australia	1,736	234,760	3,857	391,229
Others	30,030	4,249,047	30,615	3,196,136
Total	389,192	54,905,696	331,573	38,344,845

The Cotton Textiles

Japan has a long history of cotton manufacture, but being, strictly speaking, no cotton-growing country, she had to depend almost entirely upon the importation of foreign raw cotton, and her production, which was carried out chiefly as domestic work, was naturally limited in former days. As is the case with the spinning industry, cotton weaving made great progress after the wars Japan fought against China, Russia, and also Germany. Our production of cotton fabrics since 1904 follows:

Cotton Manufactures

Year	Quantity
1904	80,947,248 yrds
1910	226,312,958
1920	762,037,360
1930	1,388,423,325
1932	1,532,850,514
1933	1,673,880,702
1934	1,793,845,440
1935	1,843,470,714
1936	1,802,400,624

TOYO MENKA KAISHA, LTD.,

(The Oriental Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE:

OSAKA, JAPAN.

Capital, (Paid up)- - - - - ¥ 25,000,000

Cotton Importers & Exporters,

Cotton Yarn, Cotton Piece-Goods, Rayon & Rayon Piece Goods Merchants

CALCUTTA OFFICE:

NO. 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

KITAB MAHAL BUILDING, NO. 192, HORNBY ROAD.

KARACHI OFFICE:

NADIR BUILDING, MCLEOD ROAD.

Other Branches and Agencies:

Wien, Cheribon, Sourabaya, Semarang, Makassar, Hongkong, Manila, Bangkok, Shanghai, Peking, Tsingtau, Tientsin, Eiko, Mukden, Antohken, Shinkyo, Harbin, Dairen, Keijo, Fussan, Nagoya, Tokyo, Kobe, Moji, New York, Dallas, San Paulo.

Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

M

HEAD OFFICE OSAKA JAPAN

Cable Address "GOSHO"

❖

EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS

OF

COTTON, COTTON YARN, RAYON YARN,

COTTON PIECEGOODS & RAYON GOODS

❖

BRANCH OFFICES

CALCUTTA OFFICE

No. 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Cable Address "BIWAKO"

BOMBAY OFFICE

Albert Buil. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Cable Address "GOSHO"

KARACHI OFFICE

Oriental Building, Mcleod Road, Karachi.

Cable Address "GOSHO"

and

TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KOBE, FUKUI, KEIJO, DAIREN, MUKDEN, HARBIN, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA.

The Nissho Company, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

Imabashi 3-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Branches: Kobe, Tokyo, Nagoya, Shimonoseki, Shanghai, Tientsin, Dairen, Bombay, Calcutta, London and New York.

General Exporters, Importers, Merchants and Agents.

"EXPORT GOODS"

Cotton Piece Goods and Yarns
All Kinds of Silk Goods
Rayon Piece Goods and Yarns
All Kinds of Hosiery
Artificial Leather Cloth
Electric Motor
All kinds of Power Looms
Cement Machineries
Hardwares
Galvanized Wire, Nails and Sheets
Chemicals and Other Sundries

ESTABLISHED 1875

CAPITAL ¥ 20,000,000

C. ITOH & CO., LTD.

(ITOH-CHU SHOJI KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

Importers, Exporters & Manufacturers

Cotton Yarn, Spun Silk, Rayon, Silk, Woollen Yarn,
Cotton, Rayon, Silk & Woollen Piece Goods.
Raw Cotton, Wool & Rayon Pulp.

Cable Address: "MARUBENI" Codes Used: ABC 6th Ed., Bentley's 2nd, Acme, Schofield's & Privates

HEAD OFFICE:
AZUCHIMACHI, OSAKA, JAPAN

BRANCHES & AGENTS
TOKYO, NAGOYA, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, TSINGTAO, TSINAN, DAIREN, MUKDEN, HARBIN, HSINKING, KEIJO, SOERABAYA, YING-KOW, ANTUNG, CALCUTTA, BANGKOK, BOMBAY

ESTABLISHED 1864

MARUBENI SHOTEN, LTD.,

SPECIALIZE IN

COTTON, RAYON, SPUN SILK, WOOLEN, STAPLE FIBRE

YARNS & PIECEGOODS

OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

❖

HEAD OFFICE

36, HONMACHI 2-CHOME

OSAKA JAPAN

CABLE ADDRESS: "APPOLICO OSAKA" CODES: ALL

Our production of cotton fabrics in 1934, as is seen above, amounted to 1,793,845,440 yards which increased to 1,843,470,714 yards in 1935, recording an increase of 49,625,274 yards, though the products fell to 1,802, 400,624 yards in 1936.

Because the production of cotton textiles depended chiefly upon domestic industry and was naturally quite limited in early days, Japan imported more cotton goods than she exported as is clearly seen in the following figures showing her cotton imports and exports 1868-1888:-

Year	Imports of cotton	Exports of cotton
1868	2,542,980 Y	6,450 Y
1870	2,982,311	3,786
1878	5,007,535	18,819
1880	5,523,014	33,644
1888	4,591,986	153,594

While the cotton imports, which were a little two million Yen in 1868, showed hardly any improvement during the twenty years after the Restoration of that year, the cotton exports, on the contrary, which amounted to no more than Y6,450 or less than 0.4% of the imports, went on increasing year after year, by keeping pace with the improvement that Japan made in her cotton manufacture, and her exports for 1888 amounted to Y153,594 or a little over 25 times as much as those for 1868, being about 3% of her cotton imports for that year, though the amount of the imports was not quite double the cotton imported twenty years before.

The cotton exports of Japan increased after the Russo-Japanese war, reaching the eleven million level in 1906 and the order of the cotton exports and imports was reversed in 1909, when Japan exported seventeen millions of cotton goods or three million Yen more than her imports. The following figures will show what progress Japan made in her cotton exports, 1924-1937, when compared with those for 1868 given above, though her cotton imports decreased gradually and steadily:--

Year	Exports of cotton textiles	Imports of cotton textiles
1924	326,587,487 Y	11,865,866 Y
1930	272,116,781	4,999,395
1931	198,751,572	4,375,435
1932	288,712,833	4,130,679
1933	383,215,392	2,954,205
1934	492,351,023	952,082
1935	496,097,082	1,158,645
1936	483,591,246	984,131
1937	573,059,772	793,193

For many years China was the largest market for the cotton textiles of Japanese manufacture and British India was next only to her. But there was then a great difference between these two countries in the amount of cotton goods they imported from Japan. In 1923, for instance, China purchased over a hundred million Yen of Japanese cotton textiles, while the Indian purchase amounted to no more than thirty-seven millions or 36% of the Chinese imports, and in the following year China took a hundred and thirty-seven million Yen against forty-six million Yen that British India imported from Japan. But the Indian importation of Japanese cotton showed a gradual increase, while the international dispute of China and Japan so affected our cotton trade with China that British India became the largest buyer of Japanese cotton in 1931, though in that year their cotton imports of Japanese make were much smaller both in quantity and in value than

in some of the previous years, British India taking 49,866 thousand Yen against 43,073 thousand that China imported from Japan. In 1935, British India purchased 85,180 thousands while China imported 11,911 thousands, or little more than 12% of the Indian imports. The Indian import decreased to 72 millions in 1936 and to 63 millions in 1937, against the Chinese of no more than 11 millions.

Cotton Exports to China & British India

(Unit: 1,000 Yen)

Year	To China Value	To British India Value
1923	100,292	36,546
1925	194,012	70,394
1930	86,914	61,216
1931	43,073	49,866
1932	37,158	80,653
1933	25,604	71,163
1934	13,029	66,814
1935	11,911	85,180
1936	7,860	72,516
1937	11,294	63,039

Japan's Cotton Exports to British India

Year	Grey		Bleached		Others	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 sq. yds	¥	1,000 sq. yds	¥	1,000 sq. yds	¥
1932	314,824	34,654,250	143,093	18,653,477	186,768	27,345,913
1933	194,830	25,884,636	107,435	16,899,225	149 340	28,649,241
1934	218,986	30,393,263	59,192	10,103,941	132,375	26,317,454
1935	313,519	41,561,542	69,687	11,359,900	172,999	32,260,655
1936	274,788	33,106,693	54.168	9,210,370	150,719	30,200,049
1937	123,189	16,916,158	72,917	13,010,824	135,084	33,113,975

For comparison, we give the Indian imports of Japanese cotton manufactures as reported by the Government of British India: —

Indian Imports of Japanese Cotton Manufactures

Kind	1937-38		1936-37		1935-36	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Plain Grey	84,298,046 yds	11,482,842 ₹	155 340,889 yds	18,352,732 ₹	189,532,048 yds	23,583,317 ₹
Bordered grey	24,642,591	3,060,095	52,901,768	6,205,201	56,532,822	6,416,829
White	64,889,257	9,815,426	48,087,102	7,456,786	58,245,354	8,391,354
Printed	102,536,155	15,391,586	137,603 885	19,227,352	150,256,017	18,146,903
Dyed	22,916,875	4,135,326	13,186,097	2,321,805	20,401,848	2 888,899
Woven coloured	6,921,248	2,052,537	9,831,487	2,231,731	20,769,956	4,098,783
Total	306,204,172	45,937,812	416,951,228	55,795 607	495,738,045	63,536,085

It may not be out of the place here to say a few words in connection with the tariff walls that British India builds up year after year against the cotton manufactures of Japan, which the Indians call "the flood of Japanese goods." British India produces five or six million bales of raw cotton, nearly a half of which is exported, and recently she made great progress in her cotton industry. The world-wide depression of business came on and the Yen showed an abnormal drop, so that the Japanese cotton goods "flooded" into British India, as an Indian

leader puts it, till the Indian Government adopted the policy of building the tariff walls against the Japanese imports. The following table is enough to show what a drastic measure the Indian Government took in order to bar the way against the Japanese cotton manufactures:

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

Year	Cotton Cloth	Cotton Yarn
1862-1882	5% ad val	3.5% ad val
1882-1894	Free	Free
1894-1896	5% ad val	5% ad val
1896-1917	3.5% ad val	Free
1917-1921	7.5% ad val	7.5% ad val
1921-1922	11% ad val	Free
1922-1927	„ „	5% ad val
1927-1930	„ „	(1) 5% ad val on yarns more than 30 annas per lb (2) 15 annas per lb on yarns more than 30 annas per lb
1930, April	Of British manufacture Cotton in general 15% ad val Grey 15% ad val or 3.5 annas per lb Not of British manufacture Cotton in general 20% ad val Grey 20% ad val or 3.5 annas per lb	„ „ „ „
1931, April	Of British manufacture Cotton in general 20% ad val Grey 20% ad val or 3.5 annas per lb Not of British manufacture Cotton in general 25% ad val Grey 25% ad val or 3.5 annas per lb	„ „ „ „
1931, Sept.	Of British manufacture Cotton in general 25% ad val Grey 25% ad val or 4.375 annas per lb	„ „
		(1) 6.25% ad val on yarns more than 30 annas par lb (2) 1¾ annas per lb on yarns more than 30 annas per lb
	Not of British manufacture Cotton in general 31.25% ad val Grey 31.25% ad val or 4.375 annas per lb	„ „
1932, August	Of British manufacture Cotton in general 25% ad val Grey 25% ad val or 4.375 annas per lb	„ „
	Not of British manufacture Ordinary cotton 50% ad val Grey 50% ad val or 5.25 annas per lb	„ „

The Indian Government introduced the anti-dumping bill into the Legislative Assembly on Apr. 9th, 1933, in order to empower the Viceroy to levy special import duties, without parliamentary approval, on goods imported at prices so low as to hinder the progress of the Indian industry. Its real object, however, was said to be to bar the way of the Japanese cotton goods by raising the import duties on them. On April 10th, the same year, the British Government notified the Japanese Government of the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, which provided that articles produced in Japan, when imported to British India, should be assessed with the lowest duty as levied on similar products of any other foreign countries, and the treaty was to lose its force on Oct. 10th, 1933, as it was to continue in force for six months after such a notice was served from one party to the other. On June 6th, the Indian Government raised the import duties on cotton piece-goods of non-British manufacture from 50% ad val to 75% ad val all of a sudden without any previous notice. This was something which was not at all expected on the part of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, which passed a resolution on July 13th

to boycott Indian cotton. The resolution was received with a sort of laughter in India, for the Indians thought that Japan could never go along without importing Indian raw cotton. But the members of the association were so firmly united in their resolution against Indian raw cotton, that the Indian cotton-growers beginning to suffer considerably with the suspended demands for Indian raw cotton, the Indo-Japanese Commercial Conference was held in September at Simla and later at Delhi to discuss the cotton trade between India and Japan. After three months of negotiations, an agreement was arrived at between the Indian and Japanese delegates with the result that the rate of import duties on Japanese cotton goods was reduced from 75% ad val to 50% ad val. The old Commercial Treaty between India and Japan was abrogated on Nov. 10th, 1933, after the extension of time for one month, and the new treaty was signed at London on July 12th, 1934, and sanctioned Sept. 12th, to be in force for three years.

The Indo-Japanese Agreement reached at the Indo-Japanese Conference terminating on March 31th, 1937, another conference was held between the delegations of the two countries concerned at Simla beginning on July 20th, 1936, and a new treaty was concluded on Mar. 27th, 1937, to be formally signed later on at London. The new agreement in nutshell runs as follows:

1. Japan can import from British Indian the annual quantity of 1,000,000 bales of Raw Cotton, in exchange for which Japan can export to British India 283,000,000 yards of Cotton Goods. In case Japan purchase 1,500,000 bales of Raw Cotton, she can increase her exports of Cotton Manufactures to the maximum quantity of 358,000,000 yards.
2. The excess imports to British India of Cotton-Goods for one year shall be reduced from the Quota of the following year. The quantity eligible to excess is increased from 20,000,000 yards to 25,000,000 yards.
3. Coloured specified in the old Agreement shall be divided into (1) Printed and (2) Dyed; the ratio of each item follows: -

(1) Grey	40%	(2) Bordered Gray	13%
(3) Bleached	10%	(4) Printed	20%
(5) Dyed	17%		

4. Fents shall be excluded from the Quota; provided that Japan export her Fents not to exceed 8,950,000 yards a year. British India agrees not to raise her import duty on Fents anymore than 35% Ad Val.

The Burmese-Japanese Agreement: Since Burma was to be separated from British India on April 1st, 1937, a conference was held between Burma and Japan, independent of the one going on between British India and Japan. A commercial treaty was conclused between Burma and Japan at Delhi on March 1st, 1937. According to the new agreement, Japan can export Cotton Piece-goods to the amount of 42,000,000 yards a year against the annual import of 70,000 bales of Burmese raw cotton, the said Cotton exports from Japan being divided into the following rates:

(1) Gray	15%	(2) Bleached	10%
(3) Printed	45%	(4) Other Dyed	30%

In case Japan fail to purchase the quota amount of Burmese Raw Cotton

TRADE FMC MARK

M. FUKUSHIMA & CO.

PEACE BRAND
BEST UMBRELLA PARTS

32 Sonezaki kami, 3-chome, Kitaku,
OSAKA, JAPAN.
Central P.O. Box No. 71, OSAKA.

❖

Manufacturers
of
Umbrellas, Parasols & Accessories, Cotton Rayon
Outerwear & Underwear of all descriptions.

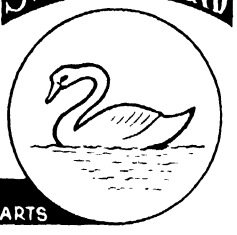
GENERAL
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
' WINDMILL ' OSAKA

CODES
A B C 6TH EDITION
BENTLEY'S PHRASE CODE
SCHOFIELD'S PHARASE CODE
ORIENTAL THREE-LETTER CODE
ORIENTAL IMPROVED CODE (3 LETTER SYSTEM)
PARAMOUNT THREE LETTER CODE
SCHOFIELD'S 3 LETTER CODE
AND PRIVATE CODE

Orders are solicited :

Samples are sent on application :

SWAN BRAND



SWAN BRAND
BEST UMBRELLA PARTS

SZK

SUZUKI YANOSUKE SHOTEN

Edoboriminami-dori, 3-chome, Nishiku,
(P. O. Box Nishi No. 8)
OSAKA, JAPAN.

Exporters & Manufacturers
of
COTTON BLANKETS, TOWELS, BED COVERS,
&
ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Cable Address : "SUZUYANO"
Codes Used : BENTLEY'S & PRIVATE

TRADE *Train* MARK

HIGH CLASS KNITTED GOODS.

UNDERWEAR, OUTERWEAR,
HOSE, GLOVES, ETC.

MAKER'S 2 NUMBER

❖

Manufacturers & Dealers

KOSUGI GOMEI KAISHA.

HORIDOMECHO, NIHOMBASHI-KU,
TOKYO, JAPAN.

ESTABLISHED 1901.

CABLE ADDRESS
"NOSAGENJI" KOBE
ALL CODES USED

P.O. BOX 361 KOBE
TELEPHONE
SANNOMIYA 71 6 LINES.

NOSAWA & COMPANY OF KOBE

ESTABLISHED 1869
GENERAL MERCHANTS
IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS
55, Harima-machi, KOBE, JAPAN.

REPRESENTED BY

NOSAWA & COMPANY

TOKYO, LONDON, NEW YORK, SYDNEY, TAIPEH.

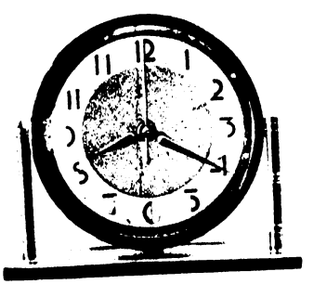
LINES EXPORTED

Silk, Rayon & Cotton Textiles
Silk, Rayon & Cotton Made-up Goods, etc.
Porcelain Wares, Enamelled Wares, Glass Ware, Celluloid Goods.
Rubber Goods, Rubber Footwear, Leather & Canvas Shoes.
Paints, Varnishes, Pigments, Colours, etc.
Chemicals, Hardware, Metal Manufactures of all descriptions.
Sharp Dyne Radio.
Textile Machines, Parts & Accessories.
Produce, Food stuff, etc.
General merchandise.

SOLE BRITISH AND CEYLON EXPORT AGENTS
for
THE HAYAKAWA INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

THE HAYAKAWA INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
25, NISHITANABE-CHO,
SUMIYOSHIKU, OSAKA

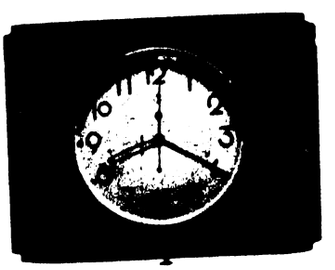


No. 10306 (50C)
No. 20306 (60C)

RADIO SETS AND ACCESSORIES
AUTOMOTIVE PARTS
ELECTRICAL FITTINGS
ELECTRIC CLOCKS (A. C.)
CONDENSERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE
LAMP STAND
ELECTRIC INSTRUMENTS
DRY AND STORAGE BATTERIES
CURRENT LIMITER
WATT-METER
CABLE-WIRE & COPPER WIRE
ENAMELLED WIRE
MOULDING MATERIALS

CABLE ADDRESS
"LABOMET"
CODE USED:
BENTLEY'S PHRASE CODE
ORIENTAL THREE-LETTER CODE AND PRIVATE

TRADE MARK



No. 10510 (50C)
No. 20510 (60C)

Kiryu Yushitsu Orimono Shogyo Kumiai

All Kinds

of

Silk & Rayon Piece Goods

EIRAKU-CHO, KIRYU-CITY

GUMMA, JAPAN

NAIGAI AMIMONO CO., LTD.,

NO. 3, 5-CHOME, NISHIGINZA, KYOBASHI, TOKYO.

in one year, her exports to Burma of Cotton Piece-goods shall be reduced at the rate of 300,000 yards for each 1,000 bales of shortage. Exports of Fents, not exceeding 4 yards in length shall be restricted to 1,500,000 yards par annum.

Raw Silk and Silk Manufactures

Silk occupies such an important position in Japan's export trade as well as her domestic industry that, according to the official report of the country, her silk exports, including raw silk and silk fabrics, totalled ¥461,835,627 including raw silk ¥393,808,919 and silk manufactures ¥68,026,708 in 1936 covering 17% of her total exports of ¥2,692,975,564 for that year.

Sericulture, which is as old as the history of Japan, was exclusively carried on as a domestic industry before the Restoration of 1868, but it was after the war Japan was engaged in against China in 1894-95 that raw silk was manufactured in any large quantities as a national industry. What a great stimulant the war proved to be to the silk industry of Japan is clearly seen from the fact that the annual production of raw silk made so remarkable a progress after the war that the average output of raw silk was 8,304,007 lbs for 1899 to 1903 against 3,616,000 lbs for 1889-1893. Still greater progress was witnessed about the time of the Teuto-Japanese war, for the production of raw silk increased from 22,782,000 lbs for 1913, the year before the war, to 43,120,000 lbs for 1920, an increase of no less than 20,338,000 lbs during the period of eight years.

Our products of raw silk amounted to 38,520,987 kilos valued at ¥472,425,709 in 1936, with an increase of ¥22,518,166 in value but a fall of 948,199 kilos in quantity:-

Products of Raw Silk

Year	Quantity	Value
1930	37,799,495 kgs.	498,610,835 ¥
1931	39,566,731	395,239,490
1932	37,446,792	409,409,174
1933	39,957,331	480,451,129
1934	41,370,732	364,757,596
1935	39,469,186	449,907,543
1936	38,520,987	472,425,709

Japan's silk manufactures amounted to ¥388,790,848 in total in 1936, against ¥442,919,646 in 1935, showing a decrease of ¥54,118,798. Their amounts by different kinds, 1830-36, shown below:-

Outputs of Silk Manufactures

Year	Broad width	Narrow width	Special	Total
1930	78,871,147 ¥	99,070,086 ¥	180,580,693 ¥	286,521,926 ¥
1931	71,392,407	95,141,422	168,870,805	335,404,634
1932	79,462,475	94,329,559	176,450,109	350,242,143
1933	93,845,716	95,484,224	192,679,447	382,009,387
1934	92,814,364	108,198,811	205,122,763	406,135,938
1935	95,468,622	123,390,955	224,060,069	442,919,646
1936	78,335,237	113,251,866	197,203,745	388,790,848

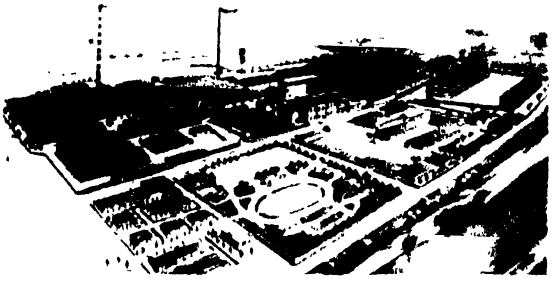
Our exports of raw silk in 1935 amounted to 553,156 cwts valued at ¥387,032,274, which rose to 503,382 cwts valued at ¥397,808,919 in 1936 and to 473,370 cwts in

5 STAR THROWN SILK

Organzine, Crepe, Tram, Hosiery, Rayon and Other Textile Yarns

Special Features:

Materials
carefully selected,
Worked
with keen attention,
Length
exactly measured,
Degree
of throwing is accurate.



THE STAR
THROWN SILK
NIPPON KINUYORI KAISHA
JAPAN
SILK THROWING CO LTD
KIRYU
MADE IN JAPAN

ANNUAL OUTPUT 5,000,000 lbs.

THE LEADING THROWSTER OF THE ORIENT

Manufacturers & Exporters

(Established 1902)

NIPPON KINUYORI KAISHA

(The Japan Silk Throwing Co., Ltd.)

KIRYU, JAPAN.

S. MATSUI & CO.

22, Sanchome, Kitahama, Higashiku,
Osaka, Japan.

EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS

Glass Bangles, "Lucky wheel" brand Celluloid Bangles, Cotton piece goods, Art silk piece goods, Cut pieces of all Fabric, Rayon made goods & Sundries.

Cable Address: "Shigeomat" Osaka.

The Kiryu Export Silk Manufacturers' Association.

Mark for Standard Quality

Kiryu, Joshu, is the most important Silk producing district in Japan. The association consists of about a hundred and thirty members, who together own 5,000 power looms and employ 5,000 workers. The total production made by the association members is above one third million pieces annually, valued at about ¥ 12,000,000.

The staple Joshu Silk goods produced here are as follows:—

SPUN CREPE PALACE CREPE, GEORGETTE, KABE CREPE, SATIN CREPE, TAFFEA, SATIN, KAIKI, KOHAKU, Etc. (plain, striped, figured & dyed).

Unification and Control by the Association:

(1) To keep the balance between demand and supply, the Association is empowered to allot an appropriate portion of the production to each manufacturer when deemed necessary to do so in order to prevent undue fluctuation in price.

(2) The Association will start the union sale for stabilizing the price.

(3) The Association will endeavour to reduce the cost of production through the combined purchase of materials.

(4) The marks are simplified which indicate respective width and length of silk, for the easier discrimination of its quality.

HEAD OFFICE: Suehiro cho, Kiryu City, Joshu, Japan.

quantity and ¥407,117,835 in value in 1937. Our raw silk exports, 1930 1937, follow:

Year	Quantity	Value
1930	469,896 cwts	416,646,814 ¥
1931	555,925	355,393,765
1932	546,590	382,366,442
1933	483,276	390,901,086
1934	505,999	236,793,875
1935	553,156	387,032,274
1936	503,382	397,808,919
1937	473,370	407,117,835

Our raw silk exports, 1936 and 1937, were distributed to the following countries:

Raw Silk Exports

	1937		1936	
Countries	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
British India	10,993 cwts	8,459,621 ¥	7,281 cwts	3,871,991 ¥
Great British	34,674	31,430,003	28,938	23,628,077
France	30,262	26,110,991	27,702	21,771,878
Italy	290	269,299	15	11,100
Switzerland	495	432,507	160	142,497
U. S. A.	378,977	325,225,276	427,629	333,949,199
Canada	736	727,137	1,021	823,352
Australia	8,630	8,131,820	6,402	5,231,027
Others	8,313	6,331,181	4,234	3,379,798
Total	437,370	407,117,835	503,382	393,808,919

The U.S.A., which purchased raw silk from Japan to the amount of 378,977 cwts valued at 325 millions Yen in 1937, has been by far the largest buyer of Japanese raw silk for many years, taking nearly 80% every year of its total exports from Japan. Although the American share of the raw silk remained almost stationary in quantity, it showed a gradual falling off so far as its value is concerned, dropping to almost one third in 1933 when compared with the amount for 1927, due chiefly to the low quotations of raw silk, as seen below. British India shared 7,281 cwts valued at ¥5,891,991 in 1936 which rose to 10,993 cwts in quantity and ¥8,459,621 in value in 1937. For information, our exports 1930–1937, of raw silk to the U.S.A. are shown below:—

Exports of Raw Silk to U.S.A.

Year	Quantity	Value
1930	448,670 cwts	398 715,203 ¥
1931	536,664	342,479,370
1932	512,996	360,148,765
1933	437,419	355,805,924
1934	425,914	239 568,115
1935	466 576	328,910,792
1936	427,629	333,949,199
1937	378,977	325,225,276

The exports of silk fabrics were until a few years ago classified together with those of artificial silk fabrics by the Finance Department, and it is hard to give the amount of silk fabrics separately. Our exports of silk and artificial silk goods amounted to ¥139,715,206 in 1927, and the figures fell to ¥100,710,235 in 1930 and further to ¥82,766,326 in 1931. Our silk fabrics were separated from artificial silk goods in the official report on trade for 1932, when the former amounted to ¥50,287,599, which increased to ¥63,544,723 in 1933, ¥77,487,845 in 1934 and to ¥77,487,846 in 1935. The exports fell off a little to ¥68,026,708 in 1936, only to increase to ¥72,286,212 in 1937. Our silk goods exports,

according to their destinations for 1936 and 1937, follow: -

Exports of Silk Manufactures

Countries	1937	1936
Manchukuo	393,211 Y	681,431 Y
Kwantung Province	2,839,225	3,474 251
China	67,972	33,330
Hongkong	701,076	851,077
British India	13,838,214	13,203,159
Straits Settlements	4,597,288	3,612,871
Dutch Indies	1,147,793	1,088,793
French Indo-China	920,776	567,286
Philippine Is	239,243	214,027
Great Britain	9,517,582	8,306,391
France	1,673,097	1,443,170
Germany	1,463,917	851,106
Italy	646,288	369,004
Belgium	349,336	231,812
Holland	390,175	479,869
U. S. A.	11,531,289	7,544,311
Canada	221,879	216,719
Argentine	1,881,545	1,141 652
Uruguay	85,529	305,204
Egypt	3,157,701	2,333,439
South African Federation	3,530,692	4,005,458
Australia	2,663,749	4,076,295
New Zealand	410,161	650,674
Others	10,018,524	12,345,379
Total	72,286,212	68,026,708

The above figures show that British India was the largest buyer of Japanese silk fabrics, importing Y 13,838,214 in 1937 against Y 13,203,159 in 1936, with an increase of Y 635,055. British India's imports of Japanese silk goods for 1930-1937 follow:—

Exports of silk fabrics to British India

Year	Value
1930	16,781,513 Y
1931	21,524,617
1932	10,402,579
1933	15,259,430
1934	20,086,957
1935	18,074,169
1936	13,203,159
1937	13,838,214

Artificial Silk Goods

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

Prior to this, the Tokyo Leather Company had been studying the preparation of Viscose with the object of reducing the cost of artificial leather. When the company was amalgamated into the Adzuma Kogyo Kaisha in 1909, the chief engineer of the latter company, Mr. Seita Hisamura by name, succeeded in the manufacture of artificial leather and fiurther of artificial silk, and the Adzuma Kogyo Kaisha began the commercial manufacture of artificial silk in 1906. In 1918 the artificial silk section of the said firm became an independent firm under the title of the Imperial Artificial Silk Company at the capital of Y 1,000,000. It is now capitalized at ¥ 36,000,000. Many other silk manufacturing companies have since been organized.

In 1918, Japan had only one artificial silk firm, which produced a hundred thousand pounds, and the number of the firms gradually increased year after year till we had some twenty plants in 1935, where four thousand operatives were engaged in the manufacture of artificial silk amounting to no less than 200 million pounds.

Japan produced ¥ 97,286,709 of artificial silk manufactures in 1930. A little improvement was seen in the following year, when

CABLE ADDRESS
"CURMALLY," OSAKA
"NAPHTHA," BOMBAY.
"CURMAJANMA," CALCUTTA.

CODES:
A.B.C. 6TH EDITION & PRIVATE.
TEL. NISHI {1777 (L.D.) 4648

CURMALLY & CO.,

EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

36, KAWAGUCHICHO, NISHIKU.

HEAD OFFICE:

CURMALLY JANMAHOMED

160-162, SAMUEL STREET,

BOMBAY No. 9.

BRANCH OFFICE:

CURMALLY JANMAHOMED

20, ZAKARIA STREET, CALCUTTA.

"A. T. C." "A. T. C." "A. T. C."

Asahi Trading Co., Ltd.

44, Kitakyutaro-machi, 2-chome,
Osaka, Nippon.

Manufacturing Exporters
of
Cotton, Artificial silk and Woollen

PIECE GOODS

(Striped, Checked, Figured, Printed, Bleached and Dyed)

BLANKETS, UNDERWEARS, SOCKS, TOWELS, ETC.

HARD WARES, SUNDRY GOODS

Cable address: "MALID OSAKA"
Codes used: Schofield's Concise Phrase Code
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code
A.B.C. Code 5th & 6th editions
Schofield's 3 letter Code
Oriental 3 letter Code

CABLE ADDRESS:
"WESTPINE, OSAKA"

P. O. BOX
CENTRAL 109, OSAKA.

Codes Used:
Rudolf Mosse Code Suppl
Bentley's Schofield's
Oriental 3 Letter,
A.B.C. 6th Edition,
Acme Code.

ESTABLISHED 1899

Nishimatsu & Co., Ltd.

Dojima Building, Kitaku, Osaka, Japan.

YARN & TEXTILE DEPARTMENT.

Silk Yarns (Raw silk, Douppion, Thrown silk, Tussah silk, and Schappe yarns.)
Cotton, Rayon & Woollen Yarns.
Textiles: Cotton, Rayon, Silk and Woollen Piece goods.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Textile Machines: Spinning, Weaving, Finishing, Braiding Machines.
Iron Working Machines: Machine tool and Small tools. Oil & Diesel Engines, Motors, etc., etc.

SUNDRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Hats, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Socks and all other Ladies' and Gentlemen's furnishings.
Carpets, Table furniture, Hardware and all other house furnishings.
Sewing threads & Knitting yarns.
Cement, Window glass, Paper, Beer, etc.

KYS

K. YOSHIZAKI & CO.,

3-Chome, Minami-Kyuhoji-machi,
Osaka, Japan.

Established 1899

Exporters, Importers, & Merchants.

Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cotton Towels, Cotton Blankets, Cotton Embroideries, & Laces, etc.

Produces, Raw Materials from India, Straits, Philippine, & Java, etc.

Bankers:
The Sanwa Bank, Ltd.
The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.
The Yasuda Bank, Ltd.
The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.
The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.

CABLE ADDRESS
"HANDKERCHF OSAKA"
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

our manufactures increased by ¥8,485,825 to ¥104,772,534, which increased rapidly to ¥200,971,943 in 1934, ¥149,204,473 in 1935 and ¥220,086,569 in 1936, as shown below:-

Artificial Silk Manufactures

Year	Value
1930	97,286,709 ¥
1931	104,772,534
1932	121,740,755
1933	150,019,194
1934	200,971,943
1935	149,204,473
1936	220,086,565

The imports of artificial silk in 1918 amounted to ¥77,086, which rose to ¥138,029. With ups and downs, our imports of artificial silk went up to 599,735 cwts valued at ¥1,619,116 in 1927, but they have since shown little improvement showing a rather a falling tendency, on account of the great progress Japan has made in her artificial silk industry till we imported no more than 18,886 cwts valued at ¥66,155 in 1936, 49,916 cwts and ¥144,399 in 1937:-

Imports of Artificial Silk

Year	Quantity	Value
1930	639,410 cwts	942,065 ¥
1931	871,174	1,005,766
1932	280,935	408,016
1933	383,843	637,577
1934	50,748	122,557
1935	33,637	86,367
1936	18,886	66,155
1937	49,916	145,399

It was in 1928 that, according to the official report, Japan produced any appreciable amount of artificial silk. In that year our exports amounted to 51,116 cwts in quantity and ¥113,692 in value. The figures went up to 116,096 cwts valued at ¥183,515 in the following year, 1923. The year 1930 saw the artificial silk exports advance to 2,404,282 cwts valued at ¥3,236,063, or 23 times and 18 times as much as those of the preceding year. A little drop was witnessed in 1931, when our exports were 1,931,619 cwts valued at ¥2,244,611, but they advanced by strides in the subsequent years, recording ¥5,910,982 in 1932, ¥9,483,169 in 1933, ¥22,399,525 in 1934, ¥22,852,554 in 1935, ¥29,173,262 in 1936 and ¥44,802,573 in 1937:-

Exports of Artificial Silk

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	511 cwts	113,692 ¥
1929	1,160	183,515
1930	24,042	3,236,963
1931	19,316	2,244,611
1932	55,587	5,910,982
1933	669,650	9,483,169
1934	167,925	22,399,525
1935	230,033	22,852,554
1936	334,892	29,173,262
1937	426,622	44,802,573

According to the report of the Indian Government, Japan supplied British India with the negligible quantity of 70 lbs valued at ₹312 in 1926-27, out of the total Indian imports of artificial silk yarn for that year amounting to 5,776,069 lbs valued at ₹10,264,044, of which Italy, the then largest supplier of artificial silk yarn to British India, shared 3,843,179 lbs valued at ₹9,415,052. In 1932-33, six years later, however, Japan became the second largest supplier to British India of artificial silk yarn, her supply coming up to 1,798,903 lbs valued at ₹1,375,990, while Italy contributed 5,608,756 lbs valued at ₹4,780,504 to the total imports of artificial silk yarn amounting to 11,002,093 lbs valued at ₹9,256,545. In 1934-35 Japan became the largest supplyer of artificial silk yarn to British India exporting 8,696,571 lbs valued at ¥6,164,691, and in 1937-38 her exports of artificial silk yarn to British India amounted to 28,238,246 lbs valued at ¥18,193,143.

India's Imports of Artificial Silk Yarn

Year	Total Import		from Italy		from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1926-27	5,776,077 lbs	10,264,044 R	3,843,179 lbs	6,415,052 R	70 lbs	312 R
1929-30	7,353,006	9,910,593	3,482,784	4,585,655	180	442
1930-31	7,119,786	8,082,692	4,519,807	5,060,263	19,420	19,618
1931-32	7,962,546	8,224,621	3,899,354	4,129,374	436,045	439,725
1932-33	11,002,093	9,256,545	5,608,756	4,780,504	1,798,903	1,375,990
1933-34	9,808,919	8,198,660	4,286,717	3,757,432	254,319	2,001,695
1934-35	16,614,949	11,768,180	6,447,423	4,624,869	8,896,571	6,164,691
1935-36	14,911,162	8,363,310	3,553,580	2,389,200	9,956,846	5,306,550
1936-37	17,628,884	9,939,343	1,939,951	1,188,838	15,129,540	8,438,062
1937-38	31,589,038	20,534,793	2,766,285	1,894,356	28,238,426	18,193,134

The Indian demands for artificial silk yarn showed an increase in quantity from 5 million pounds in 1926-27 to 16 million pounds in 1934-35, though a fall is seen to 14 million pounds in 1935-36, only to rise again to 17 millions in 1936-37. The Italian supply of artificial silk yarn went up from 3 million pounds in quantity in 1926-27 to 6 million pounds in 1934-35, but fell from 3 million in 1935-36 and further to no less than 1.9 million's in 1936-37 but Japan's supplies showed a prodigious increase of 5,172,694 lbs in quantity and R3,131,512 in value during the same period of time.

In 1928 Japanese exports of artificial silk goods amounted to 13,030,570 square yards valued at ¥8,328,539. In the following year the amounts were three times as much, being 47,517,978 square yards and ¥27,163,344, and in 1933 the quantity of the artificial silk goods exports reached 260 million square yards, though their value was no more than ¥77,365,655 on account of the abnormal fall of the Yen, but our exports of artificial silk goods amounted to ¥113,484,235, their quantity not available, for 1934 and to 424,192,996 sq yds valued at ¥128,260,226 for 1935, to 527,547,322 sq yds valued at ¥149,169,597 in 1936 and to 485,128,078 sq yds valued at ¥154,860,384 in 1937 as shown below:

Exports of Artificial Silk Goods

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	13,036,570 sq yds	8,328,539¥
1930	89,632,385	34,929,381
1931	139,516,578	39,712,918
1932	241,564,281	60,539,196
1933	260,054,705	77,381,765
1934		113,484,235
1935	424,192,997	128,260,226
1936	527,547,322	149,169,597
1937	485,128,078	154,860,384

The following figures show our exports of artificial silk goods by destinations which practically cover the whole world. Their amount increased from ¥60,539,940 in 1923 to no less than ¥113,484,235 in 1934 and to ¥128,260,226 in 1935. In 1937, our exports recorded ¥154,860,384 against ¥149,165,597 in 1936.

Exports of Artificial Silk Manufactures

Countries	1937	1936	1935
Manchukuo	2,573,630¥	842,093¥	825,306¥
Kwantung Province	15,611,523	21,493,501	11,157,820
China	1,333,912	492,174	52,657
Hongkong	7,673,313	7,509,212	4,339,441
British India	32,465,720	26,220,528	22,454,599

Straits Settlements	3,632,026	2,847,637	1,844,125
Dutch Indies	11,490,190	11,632,643	12,683,936
French Cochin-China	7,135	428	21,950
Philippine Is	5,499,945	8,673,933	4,950,701
Siam	3,521,972	4,439,877	3,768,391
Holland	248,220	106,872	237,037
Great Britain	1,537,180	911,586	717,494
France	204,743	495,457	430,239
Germany	398,231	186,716	45,652
Italy	72,701	23,425	63,387
U. S. A.	1,512,408	611,810	263,903
Canada	997,436	725,102	132,735
Argentine	99,681	72,659	280,427
Uruguay	3,663,068	5,106,672	3,909,089
Egypt	1,173,658	2,941,346	5,448,996
South African Federation	7,168,362	5,838,011	5,149,000
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	1,294,669	850 819	764,932
Mozambique	1,360,209	794,985	621,987
Australia	16,667,468	18,414,640	22,806,099
New Zealand	4,621,034	4,151,383	2,681,859
Others	30,031,950	23,786,088	23,208,464
Total	154,860,384	149,169 597	128,260,226

In 1928, when Japan's total exports of artificial silk goods amounted to 13,030,570 square yards valued at ¥8,328,539, British India was the third largest buyer importing 1,845,414 square yards valued at ¥1,318,542, a little over 10% in quantity as well as in value of the total exports of Japanese artificial silk goods. But British India, making rapid increases after that year, was the largest importer of our artificial silk goods in 1933, taking 62,006,751 square yards valued at ¥17,653,598 and her imports being 75,141,794 valued at ¥22,454,599 in 1935. She was still the largest buyer of artificial silk manufactures in 1936 and in 1937 when we supplied her with ¥26,220,528 and ¥32,456,720 respectively, of the commodity:—

Artificial silk goods exported to British India

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	1,845,414 sq yds	1,318,542¥
1929	11,226,105	6,453,687
1930	27,110,767	10,526,844
1931	61,354,039	16,530,195
1932	92,571,888	22,553,923
1933	62,006,751	17,653,598
1934	-	22,422,061
1935	75,141,794	22,454,599
1936	92,081,249	26,220,528
1937	94,853,978	32,465,720

The Indian duty on artificial silk imports was not very heavy up to 1933, though the Imperial preference of 10% was allowed in favour commodities of British make as a result of the Ottawa Conference in 1922. In March, that year, the duty on artificial silk was raised to 50% or 4 annas per sq yd, whichever higher, while that on artificial silk mixture was 34$\frac{4}{9}$%. Consequently, some kinds of artificial silk fell off in quantity and value, while its mixtures increased in large quantities, till the duty on them was revised in December, 1933, as a result of which the imports of Japanese artificial silk goods decreased a great deal. In April, 1934, the Indian tariff was again revised, and this time a specific duty was

levied on artificial silk. When converted into ad valorem, the new duty would mean 200% in the case of some artificial silk goods.

Hosiery Goods

In 1929 Japan's output of hosiery goods amounted to 54,050 thousand Yen including cotton, woollen, silk and other kinds of hosiery. This figure fell to 49,439 thousand Yen in 1930 and further to 46,375 thousand yen in 1931, but in 1932 the output of our hosiery goods amounted to 50,637 thousand Yen. Our hosiery industry made sudden progress as is fully seen in the following figures showing our production of hosiery goods in 1936 and 1937:

Output of Hosiery Goods, 1936 & 1937

	1937		1936	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Shirts & trousers				
Cotton	2,110,096 doz	9,875,615 Y	2,367,670 doz	9,387,292 Y
Woollen	500,249	9,017,357	472,809	7,406,750
Others	819,829	2,810,475	9,234	128,580
Total	3,430,174	21,703,447	2,849,713	16,922,622
Stockings & socks				
Cotton	7,513,721	11,043,711	6,980,718	10,313,813
Silk	322,642	3,372,080	180,210	1,877,229
Woollen	1,032,550	3,910,745	982,120	3,585,697
Others	1,677,874	3,152,967	1,037,374	3,108,030
Total	10,546,767	21,479,503	9,180,442	18,884,769
Gloves				
Cotton	1,554,892	1,744,823	1,445,478	1,679,161
Silk	5,000	4,000	200	2,000
Wollen	937,219	2,467,259	694,386	1,615,771
Others	29,800	98,278	3,000	10,300
Total	2,526,911	4,309,360	2,143,064	3,307,232
Drawers				
Cotton	611,870	1,580,303	462,454	1,075,416
Wollen	20,176	214,746	24,243	157,411
Others	9310	11,690	250	1,530
Total	641,356	1,806,739	486,947	1,234,357
Others				
Cotton	- -	3,496,608	6,538,398	1,440,808
Wollen	- -	7,312,246	5,606,239	662,242
Others	- -	1,019,324	3,585,140	15,117,827
Total	-	11,828,178	15,729,777	59,115,185
Grand Total	-	82,793,398	30,389,925	71,712 214

Japan's exports of hosiery goods have been on the increase year after year. In 1927 they amounted to 9,574,914 dozen valued at ¥29,057,131, which rose to 11,399,563 dozen valued at Y36,711,473 in 1928 and to 12,327,555 dozen valued at Y36,711,473 in 1929. The quantity increased further to 12,9111,793 dozen in 1930,

though the exports showed a slight fall in value, being ¥30,461,969. The year 1931 saw slight decrease both in quantity and value, the figures standing at 10,575,483 dozen for the former and ¥21,175,927 for the latter. An improvement was witnessed, however, in 1932, when our exports of hosiery goods amounted to 13,721,012 dozen in quantity and ¥26,935,379 in value, to go on increasing to 18,017,298 dozen valued at ¥47,617,692 in 1934, 19,763,254 dozen valued at ¥50,266,329 in 1935, 20,933,857 dozen valued at ¥49,988,387 in 1936 and 21,522,888 dozen valued at ¥60,712,524 in 1937:—

Exports of Hosiery Goods

	1937		1936	
Countries	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	634,022 doz	3,362,520 ¥	449,198 doz	1,812,619 ¥
Kwantung Province	481,725	2,018,343	445,201	1,600,045
China	80,885	207,232	42,678	120,033
Hongkong	163,022	462,322	219,431	564,430
British India	2,311,024	4,559,586	2,027,623	4,256,289
Straits Settlements	428,071	1,401,434	532,480	1,496,469
Dutch Indies	2,694,111	7,602,054	1,990,195	4,425,752
Philippine Is	1,676,327	5,014,834	2,295,936	5,475,394
Great Britain	2,065,850	5,966,695	2,071,855	5,206,167
France	7,018	16,674	7,873	30,937
U. S. A.	3,087,317	6,848,574	3,833,359	6,783,769
Egypt	584,334	1,029,820	617,103	965,227
South African Federation	728,651	3,180,134	844,080	2,710,570
Kenya, Uganda & Tangayika	320,527	1,026,390	236,032	905,798
Mozampique	346,576	1,082,967	383,143	893,423
Australia	39,920	140,198	21,796	69,952
Others	5,873,508	16,828,747	4,865,874	12,672,513
Total	21,522,888	60,712,524	20,933,857	49,988,387

The U.S.A. which was behind several countries in the amount of her imports of our hosiery goods for 1935, led the list of our purchasers in 1936, and kept the first position in 1937, when she purchased 3,083,317 dozen valued at ¥6,848,574 showing a fall of 756,042 dozen in quantity but a rise of ¥64,805 in value over than those of 1936. British India, which was the largest buyer of Japan's hosiery goods in 1935 importing 3,192,692 dozen valued at ¥7,509,677, fell to the fourth in 1936, but was the third largest buyer in 1937, in which year she baught 2,311,024 dozen or ¥4,559,586 against her imports of 2,027,623 dozen valued at ¥4,256,289 in 1936. The following figures will show our hosiery exports to British India, 1928-1937:—

Japanese Hosiery Goods exported to British India

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	3,733,295 doz	10,641,567 ¥
1929	3,203,760	9,928,721
1930	3,203,760	7,848,919
1931	1,884,458	3,901,436
1932	3,510,766	6,698,774
1933	4,383,619	9,628,402
1934	3,397,513	8,349,831
1935	3,192,692	7,509,677
1936	2,027,623	4,256,289
1937	2,311,024	4,559,586

According to the official report of the Indian Government, hosiery imports of

Cable Address:
"YAMAHATSU" OSAKA
"REGAL" OSAKA

All Codes Used:

ESTABLISHED 1888
MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMENDED FOREIGN TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Offices & Factories:
OSAKA, TOKYO & NAGOYA

YAMAHATSU BOEKI KAISHA, LTD.,

NAKANOSHIMA 2-CHOME, KITAKU,
OSAKA, JAPAN.

Manufacturers, Exporters & Importers.

The Largest Manufacturers of Gloves, General Hosiery & Knit Goods in the Far East.

Specialists in

All Kinds of Textile Goods

Codes Used
Bentley's 2nd Edition
Bentley's Complete Phrase Edition

Cable Address
"SARASHIKO"
Tokio

Sarashiko Hanbai Kaisha, Ltd.,

(Bleaching Powder Sales Co., Ltd.)

Head Office: 6, 1-chome Marunouchi, Tokio.

Manufacturers & Exporters

Bleaching Powder (35% or 37%) Highchlorine (70% or above) Liquid Chlorine & Caustic Soda
Sales Agent for the above-mentioned chemicals produced by the following Factories:

Asahi Denka Kogyo K. Ltd.
Hokkai Soda Co., Ltd.
Hodogaya Soda Co., Ltd.
Mitsui Kozan Kaisha, Ltd.
Nankai Kagaku Kogyo K. K.
Nippon Denki Kogyo Co., Ltd.
Nissan Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd.
Nippon Soda Co., Ltd.
Nippon Chisso Hiryo Co., Ltd.
Osaka Soda Co., Ltd.
Osaka Sarashiko K. K.
Rasa Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd.
Rayon Soda Kaisha, Ltd.
Showa Soda Co., Ltd.
Saito Ryuso Seizosho.
Toyo Jinzo-Hiryo Co., Ltd.

Agencies

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Pondicherri, Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, etc.
Branches—Osaka, Nagoya & Moji.

Japanese make occupy more than 88% of the Indian imports of hosiery goods, as seen in the following figures:

Indian Imports of Hosiery

Year	Total imports	Japanese manufactures
1929-30	14,370,062 R	12,334,967 R
1930-31	8,780,251	7,851,337
1631-32	4,813,443	4,158,674
1932-33	6,740,965	6,122,693
1933-34	7,722,476	7,250,697
1934-35	5,779,445	5,352,841
1935-36	5,006,876	4,611,820
1936-37	3,271,171	2,890,499
1937-38	2,904,442	2,508,514

Japan's Hosiery Exports by kinds, 1935 & 1936

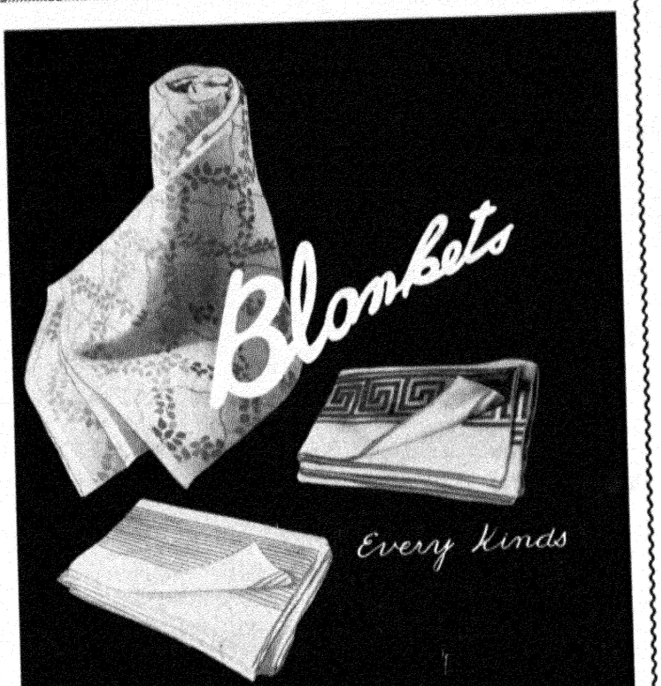
Item	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value
Undershirts & drawers (Cotton knit) (for exercises)	326,935 doz	1,204,343 Y	358,601 doz	1,096,137 Y
„ („) (Other)	9,496,257	33,018,080	10,339,670	29,030,853
„ (Cotton crape)	118,896	371,755	89,771	246,160
„ (Other cotton tissues) (for exercises)	40,970	260,957	120,222	460,939
„ (Cotton knit) (Other)	855,706	6,196,254	1,008,721	5,621,341
„ (Silk)	17,404	270,926	12,928	252,580
„ (Artificial silk)	956,887	5,064,334	565,423	2,981,948
„ (Wool including cotton mixture)	194,086	2,964,965	245,782	3,384,734
„ (Other)	23,311	101,351	97	1,118
Gloves, knit (Cotton)	1,403,269	3,000,429	881,569	1,649,877
„ (Wool including cotton mixtures)	749,673	3,098,988	925,434	3,132,404
„ (Silk)	480	3,145		
„ (Artificial silk)	231,771	661,843	84,679	209,631
„ (Other)	1,585	10,202		
Socks & Stockings, knit (Silk)	269,054	2,924,579	152,444	1,784,072
„ (Artificial silk)	1,223,951	2,322,871	896,473	1,574,214
„ (Cotton) (For exercises)	94,189	191,336	60,723	95,357
„ („) (Other)	6,444,183	10,236,533	6,223,797	8,566,498
„ Wool (Including cotton mixture) (For exercises)	5,271	35,818	5,571	30,704
„ („) („) (Other)	338,325	881,875	225,854	740,368
„ (Other)	350	768	2	6

Caps, Hats and Bonnets

The general condition of Japan's headgear industry can be seen from the following figures giving the output of caps, hats and bonnets for 1928-1936:—

Output of Caps, Hats and Bonnets

Year	Felt Value	Cloth, Serge etc. Value	Imitation Panama Value	Straw Value	Hemp Value	Others Value	Total
1928	7,299,759 Y	2,060,496 Y	1,117,640 Y	2,156,109 Y	— Y	464,280 Y	13,098,257 Y
1930	6,118,884	453,808	275,011	1,868,618	169,857	1,518,224	10,493,630
1931	4,321,517	1,230,537	255,701	1,899,058	69,698	574,792	8,359,062
1932	6,304,867	502,581	344,522	1,600,441	129,353	1,202,502	10,123,549
1933	10,399,881	623,368	585,020	1,551,282	74,425	1,361,010	14,595,006
1934	9,083,350	2,587,767	694,387	1,681,912	42,216	3,840,349	17,929,981
1935	13,239,283	918,339	662,098	1,580,873	97,377	2,028,242	18,526,212
1936	16,854,025	942,466	468,572	1,484,541	239,180	2,450,360	22,465,144



MIYAZAKI SHOTEN, LTD.,
KARAMONOMACHI,
OSAKA, JAPAN.
Cable Address: "SWANHORO"

KYOYEI SHOKWAI,

Taiwan Bank Building,

22, Sanchome, Kitahama, Higashiku,
Osaka, Japan.

(P.O. Box No. 173 Central)

EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS

Glass and Celluloid Bangles, Momi Chests, Veneer Chests, Glass Bottles, Earthen Ware, Grass Mats, Woollen Yarns, Fountain Pens, Playing Cards, Mirrors, Stationery, Combs, Toys, Watches & Clocks, Buttons, Ribbon & Tape, Celluloid Goods etc., etc.

General Cable and Telegraph Address
"Kyoyeico" Osaka.

HATS
CAPS
&
WOOLEN
GOODS

Manufacturers and Exporters

FUJIMURA & CO., LTD.,

No. 13, Utsubokami-dori Nichome, Nishi-ku,
OSAKA, JAPAN.

Cable Address:
"Cottonduck Osaka"

Codes: A. B. C. 6th: Bentley's
Oriental 3-Letter Code,
Acme and Private.

COTTON
DUCK AND CANVAS

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON REQUEST
REMARKABLE PRICES AND RELIABLE
QUALITIES FOR

SAILS, TENTS, CAR & TRUCK COVERS,
CARPETS, FILTEP CLOTHS, CHAIR
CANVAS, ETC.—WHITE, STRIPED,
COLOURED IN ANY GRADES.

TWO DIAMOND BRAND
TRADE MARK

To make sure, we are only dealing on the terms of a banker's confirmed L/C

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS

Yokohama Cotton Duck Works, Ltd.

4, 3-CHOME BINGOMACHI, HIGASHIKU,
OSAKA.

The total output of caps, hats and bonnets, which amounted to ¥11,294,870 in 1921, made little progress, during the ten years, for it was ¥10,123,549 in 1932 and ¥14,595,006 in 1933, ¥17,929,981 in 1934, ¥16,284,354, with a little collapse, in 1935, and ¥19,736,183 in 1936, but the output increased to ¥26,336,994 in 1937. Felt hats cover more than half the total production. Next in value come straw hats.

Our headgear trade cannot be said to have made great progress during the recent years, for Japanese exports of headgears, which amounted to 1,481,055 dozen valued at ¥12,194,400 in 1928, showed no more increase than 5,381,428 dozen in quantity and ¥26,336,994 in value in 1937:

Exports of Headgears

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	1,481,055 doz	12,194,400¥
1930	1,590,924	9,364,267
1931	2,217,649	10,530,911
1932	2,203,195	7,713,090
1933	3,352,706	13,926,943
1934	3,765,011	17,860,375
1935	3,909,018	16,284,354
1936	4,701,426	19,736,183
1937	5,381,428	26,336,994

The exports of Japanese caps, hats and bonnets, which amounted to 5,381,248 dozen in quantity and ¥26,336,994 in value, in 1937, were distributed as shown below:--

Exports of Caps, Hats and Bonnets

	1937		1936	
Countries	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	211,701 doz	1,191,601 ¥	160,816 doz	786,181 ¥
Kwantung Province	110,368	655,278	108,916	560,167
China	351,447	1,883,524	374,469	1,641,916
Hongkong	35,511	203,413	87,199	385,522
British India	656,336	1,735,804	546,071	1,247,205
Straits Settlement	55,178	235,300	60,111	291,844
Dutch Indies	199,784	693,131	166,121	461,654
Siam	73,291	351,129	92,947	301,362
Great Britain	411,740	1,602,790	433,007	1,272,025
U. S. A.	1,666,357	8,478,779	1,179,641	5,232,865
Argentine	14,834	140,237	12,762	122,007
Federation of South Africa	162,695	767,914	235,406	912,964
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	63,761	351,486	46,870	279,840
Mozambique	58,373	263,173	57,634	229,445
Australia	68,379	311,196	65,513	280,851
Other	1,241,673	7,472,239	1,077,943	5,730,335
Total	5,381,248	26,336,994	4,701,426	19,736,183

The U.S.A., which for a long time enjoyed the position of the largest buyer of Japanese caps and hats, imported 1,666,357 doz valued at ¥8,478,779 in 1937 against 1,179,641 doz valued at ¥5,232,865 in 1936, showing an increase of 486,716 doz in quantity and ¥3,245,914 in value. British India, our second largest purchaser of headdresses, imported 656,336 doz valued at ¥1,735,804 in 1937 against 546,071 doz or ¥1,247,205 in 1936 with an increase of 110,265 doz or ¥488,599. The following figures show our headgear trade with British India, 1928–1937:

Year	Quantity	Value
1928	313,921 doz	634,601 ¥
1930	238,028	506,879
1931	278,378	497,444

1932	474,664	898,829
1933	548,825	1,181,190
1934	551,787	1,586,952
1935	552,537	1,338,477
1936	546,071	1,247,205
1937	656,236	1,735,804

Unlike our headdress industry, but like our trade in general, our trade with British India has made a steady progress, for as is seen above, our headdress exports to British India became a little over than twice as much in 1935 as in 1928.

Buttons

Japan produced buttons of different kinds in 1921 to the amount of ¥3,179,984, including metal, shell, ivory-nut and bone buttons. It may be said with propriety that Japan has made little progress during the last ten years, so far as the button industry is concerned, for it has since kept the 3-million level, our output in 1932 being ¥3,767,267, which decreased in 1934 to ¥3,441,597, though the total output witnessed a little improvement when we produced ¥3,923,812 in 1935, as is shown in detail in the following figures of Japanese button products, 1921 1936: -

Year	Metal	Shell	Ivory nut	Bone	Others	Total
1921	577,435 ¥	2,004,940 ¥	252,700 ¥	344,909 ¥	- ¥	3,179,984 ¥
1930	633,551	1,900,040	156,997	107,172	303,001	3,100,761
1931	501,282	2,306,576	146,862	90,808	286,064	3,331,612
1932	907,564	2,213,666	310,191	126,356	209,490	3,767,267
1933	—	2,313,621	635,115	113,674	696,368	3,757,778
1934	—	2,170,257	869,488	257,125	144,727	3,441,597
1935	—	2,295,033	1,053,770	181,765	393,244	3,923,812
1936	-	2,692,487	2,042,000	15,177	502,899	5,251,563

Our exports of buttons amounted to ¥13,737,355 in value in 1937 or an increase of ¥2,102,064 over those of 1936 when Japan exported ¥11,635,291, as shown below: -

Exports of Buttons

	1937		1936	
Kind	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metal	1,256,997 gr	535,759 ¥	1,273,456 gr	446,437 ¥
Shell	20,343,775	7,516,620	17,881,608	6,504,049
Bone	4,090,970	1,045,051	2,891,354	759,423
Grass	2,277,603	409,589	1,553,069	371,637
Ivory Nut	7,515,298	3,367,881	6,931,432	2,816 208
Celluloid	190,654	68,548		
Other	3,990,659	793,907	3,080,532	737,537
Total	39,665,956	13,737,355	33,611,451	11,635,291

While in 1933 the shell buttons covered over 75% in value of our total button exports, the others were less than 25%. The percentage of the former for 1935 was no more than 62%, 53% in 1936, and 54% in 1937. Our button exports for 1935 and 1936 were shared by the countries of their destination, as shown in the following figures:- -

Countries	1937 Value	1936 Value
Manchukuo	392,570 Y	245,521 Y
Kwantung Province	153,324	149,840
China	317,839	364,334
British India	1,432,428	1,115,501
Dutch Indies	653,092	351,909
Great Britain	3,047,203	2,565,786
France	122,582	98,942
Germany	352,531	415,033
Belgium	679,668	414,048
Holland	705,727	677,135
Spain	775	277,190
U.S.A.	575,298	817,637
Canada	118,295	88,740
Argentine	620,189	306,317
Brazil	271,474	174,471
Egypt	101,157	128,290
Australia	669,335	595,854
Others	3,521,868	2,848,743
Total	13,737,355	11,635,291

Great Britain, the largest purchaser of Japan's buttons, imported Y3,047,203 in 1937 against Y2,565,782 in 1936, with an increase of ¥491,421. British India, the second, purchased ¥1,432,428 worth of buttons from Japan in 1937, as against Y1,115,501, with a rise of Y316,927. British India imported Y712,796 of buttons from Japan in 1927 but the figure fell to 610,657 in 1928, to Y545,572 in 1929, to ¥412,953 in 1930, the lowest for many years. The trade improved a great deal in 1932, India importing 639 thousand yen of our buttons. In 1933 the Indian imports of our buttons were little better, showing an increase of 3,736 over those of 1932, but the year 1934 saw the trade to increase to Y1,303,320, only to fall to ¥1,261,971 in 1935 and further to Y1,115,501 in 1936. In 1937, however, her imports of Japanese buttons went up to Y1,432,428 as shown below:—

Exports of Buttons to British India

Year	Value
1927	712 796 Y
1930	412,953
1931	419,373
1932	635,793
1933	639,529
1934	1,303,320
1935	1,261,971
1936	1,115,501
1937	1,432,428

With these exports of buttons, Japan imported Y471,608 worth of buttons in 1927, which increased to Y600,324 in 1928 and further to Y651,060 in 1929. The imports began to decrease in 1930 and Japan imported ¥285,428 in 1933 or 32% less than her button imports of ¥414,616 for 1932, those of 1934 being still less, namely, Y264,002, the year 1935 saw an increase of Y38,900 in our button imports over those of 1934, they fell again to Y259,299 in 1936, but increased to Y313,596 in 1937.

Paper and Paperboard

According to the authentic history of Japan, Priest Doncho brought paper from Koma, a part of Korea, to Japan for the first time during the reign (593-658) of the Empress Suiko, though Japan had a rough kind of paper of her invention before. Prince Shotoku is said to have helped the development of Japan's paper industry.

In the "Engi-shiki," issued during the reign of the Emperor Daigo, (898-930), four kinds of paper, including hemp and "gampi" (rice-paper) are mentioned.

During the Tokugawa Shogunate, there were several paper-making centers in

Japan, such as Tosa, Echigo and Mino. But it was in the early years of the Meiji era (1868-1912) that a paper-making mill was established on a modern scale. The Yukosha Mill was founded by Marquis Asano, an old-time lord, at Tokyo in 1872, for the purpose of manufacturing paper in a foreign style, though this mill was later on mergered into the Oji Paper Mill, which was established at Oji, Tokyo, by the combined interests of several commercial firms. This was soon followed by several other mills both in Tokyo and in local provinces, including such as founded at Kobé, Mita, Umedzu, etc.

The Chino-Japanese war considerably increased the national demand for paper and the annual production of Japanese writing-paper showed such a rapid increase that it rose from 3 million pounds in quantity and 4.8 million Yen in value, in the year preceding the war, to more than 4.5 million pounds and 50 million Yen in 1919. But the real expansion of the paper industry in Japan was witnessed after the acquisition by Japan of half the island of Saghalien, or Karafuto in the Japanese language, upon the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, because the island is exceedingly rich in materials for paper-making. While there were 19 mills with the paid-up capital of 8 million Yen at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, the number of the mills increased to 26, with the capital of 21 million Yen, in 1908. The following figures will show the development of paper-making, 1924-1937:

Products & Sales of Paper

Year	Manufacture	Sales
1924	817,383,324 lbs	804,809,793 lbs
1930	1,367,534,290	1,347,188,299
1931	1,330,584,151	1,329,585,442
1932	1,311,315,210	1,414,767,881
1933	1,444,104,928	1,468,579,709
1934	1,591,474,908	1,605,884,952
1935	1,719,637,490	1,680,670,099
1936	1,825,848,106	1,872,640,443
1937	2,129,025,562	2,032,872,804

Our production of paper amounted to 2,129,025,562 lbs in 1937 against 1,825,848,106 lbs in 1936, showing an increase of 303,177,456 lbs. It is also seen from the above figures that during the recent ten years the paper industry of Japan has been more than doubled both in manufacture and in sales. When compared with the output of 1900, our production has reached no less than five times as much. The following figures will show our production of paper, 1935-37, according to its kinds:

Products of Paper according to Kinds

Kind	1937	1936	1935
Fine printing paper	166,895,896 lbs	157,175,833 lbs	153,574,574 lbs
Ordinary paper	254,451,561	204,354,688	170,589,468
News printing paper	825,188,843	768,142,643	736,245,067
Writing & drawing paper	88,023,309	73,429,968	59,452,488
Simili paper	146,202,368	109,234,254	125,642,477
Coated paper	44,386,817	39,939,915	33,714,560
M. G. paper	41,435,642	42,415,681	45,957,066
Coloured paper	12,416,415	11,205,102	13,444,252
Wrapping & packing paper	279,233,033	230,434,052	212,946,392
Japanese paper	42,397,086	30,298,924	29,269,854
Other kinds of paper	118,843,783	69,860,844	58,956,464
Paperboard (excluding Strawboard)	109,550,809	89,356,202	79,448,827
Total	2,129,025,562	1,825,848,106	1,719,637,490

In 1932 the three largest paper mills in Japan were amalgamated; namely, the Oji, the Fuji and Karafuto Paper Mills. As a result of the amalgamation, the new company, also called the Oji Company, has the total capital of ¥149,988,000 with over thirty mills in the country.

Japan's exports of paper and paperboard amounted to 2,033,238 cwts valued at ¥38,707,781 in 1937, showing an increase of 345,135 cwts in quantity and ¥11,163,208 in value over those of 1936, as shown below:—

Paper and Paperboard Exports

Kind	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value
Art paper	59,109 cwts	1,363,059 ¥		
News printing paper	163,904	1,992,531	609,137 cwts	8,173,787 ¥
Other printing paper	364,031	7,046,334		
Drawing paper	7,308	192,057	—	—
Writing paper	6,735	150,554	—	—
Filter paper	713	90,688	—	—
Cigarette paper	72,007	4,439,867	82,703	4,480,480
"Ganpi" & "Usuyo"	15,993	2,002,964	12,090	1,222,611
"Yoshino" & "Tengujo"	4,504	977,914	3,044	630,037
"Torinoko"	461	38,880	183	27,683
"Renshi"	2,919	44,825	10,273	131,839
Paste-board	500,996	4,485,282	347,498	2,506,147
"Hanshi" & "Mino"	30,229	1,554,716	18,590	904,792
Packing paper	83,125	2,101,053	71,802	1,356,696
Toilet paper	74,380	1,723,276	86,326	1,447,919
Wall paper	10,552	362,683	8,312	275,692
Imitation Japanese Paper	227,544	4,446,661	175,282	2,757,253
"Yakigami"	207,515	2,053,675	—	—
Others	171,213	3,640,244	262,763	3,629,637
Total	2,033,238	38,707,781	1,688,103	27,544,573

These exports of paper and paperboard were distributed among their foreign destinations as shown in the following figures of paper exports for 1936–1937:—

Countries	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value
Manchukuo	262,960 cwts	5,931,434 ¥	144,293 cwts	3,007,920 ¥
Kwantung Province	846,708	13,813,795	684,844	9,698,563
China	302,009	6,939,832	409,329	7,412,593
Honkong	120,560	1,776,926	101,966	1,212,810
British India	198,445	1,612,570	144,005	1,025,203
Straits Settlements	31,223	564,068	23,831	359,991
Dutch Indies	83,312	1,829,848	46,221	916,363
Asiatic Russia	1,924	42,005	1,869	100,040
Philippine Is	24,828	403,823	22,563	317,098
Siam	58,899	920,935	42,522	565,302
Great Britain	4,102	802,227	3,958	514,682
Germany	2,654	371,902	2,676	281,256
U. S. A.	16,734	1,772,665	15,349	1,115,576
Australia	57,258	1,175,576	27,074	477,490
Others	21,622	750,175	17,603	539,689
Total	2,033,238	38,707,781	1,688,103	27,544,573

The Kwantung Province, which is the largest purchaser of our paper and paper-board, rose from 684,844 cwts valued at ¥9,698,563 in 1936 to 846,708 cwts valued at ¥13,813,795 in 1937, while China, the second largest buyer, imported 409,329 cwts in quantity and ¥7,412,593 in value in 1936 which decreased to 302,009 cwts and ¥6,939,832 in 1937. Manchukuo is the third, importing 262,960 cwts valued at ¥5,931,434, an increase of 118,667 cwts or ¥2,923,514 over those of 1936. Next comes British India with 198,445 cwts valued at ¥1,612,570 in 1937 against 144,005 cwts of ¥1,025,203 in 1936, the following figures show her imports of paper and paper-board from Japan during 1929-1937: -

Paper and Paperboard Imports

Year	Quantity	Value
1930	131,711 cwts	925,287 ¥
1931	149,867	983,457
1932	163,276	1,160,983
1933	118,134	842,186
1934	125,037	750,426
1935	179,841	1,107,093
1936	144,005	1,025,203
1937	198,445	1,612,570

Portland Cement

It may be said with propriety that no other branch of the chemical industry has made more conspicuous progress in Japan than the manufacture of Portland cement. The first cement plant was founded by the Japanese Government at Fukagawa, Tokyo, in 1871, though a certain private concern had been engaged before in the production of Portland cement on a small scale. In 1881 the Onoda Cement Company was established at Onoda, Yamaguchi Prefecture, with the capacity of producing 15,000 barrels a year. Two years later the Government plant was handed over to Mr. Soichiro Asano, the later president of the Asano Cement Company. The production of cement made a gradual progress till the advent of the Chino-Japanese war in 1894 was instrumental of increasing demands for cement on account of the post-bellum development of various industries in Japan, and in 1903 there were twenty-three plants producing over a million barrels of cement a year against ten plants with the annual output of 300,000 barrels in 1891. At the end of 1912, the number of the cement plants fell by one to twenty-two with a capacity for the annual production of three million barrels. On the outbreak of the World War in 1914, Japan extended her foreign market for Portland cement, for which demands abroad made a rapid increase. The following figures will show the output and producing capacity of Portland cement in Japan, 1930-1936:—

Output of Cement

	Portland Cement		Other		Total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
1930	14,552,558 Barrel	50,749,224 ¥	3,358,179 Barrel	10,530,398 ¥	61,279,622 ¥
1931	15,885,398	51 779,580	3,052,971	9,837,362	61,616,942
1932	17,215,073	67,782,953	142,599	450,254	68 233,207
1933	21,789,392	84,566,744	153,926	515,065	85,081,809
1934	26,689,637	90,814,136	39,002	1,385,466	92,203,602
1935	30,854,313	99,146,671	706,233	1,693,554	100,840,225
1936	32,375,874	95,591,214	2,085,229	5,706,847	101,298,061

Japan produced 5,564,813 barrels of Portland cement valued at ¥95,591,214 in 1936, there being thirty-four cement plants in the country. She was the third largest cement-producing country in the world in 1930 and it is generally believed that she will be the second largest, only behind the U.S.A., in the near future.

According to annual report of the Finance Department, Japan's exports of Portland cement in 1937 were 9,771,889 cwts valued at ¥6,836,374 which mean a fall of 1,930,860 cwts in quanity and ¥1,145,557 in value when compared with those of our exports in 1936. Our cement exports, 1936–1937, follow:—

Exports of Portland Cement

	1937		1936	
Countries	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manchukuo	3,711 cwts	12,802 ¥	66,185 cwts	59,248 ¥
Kwantung Province	220,465	285,896	1,786,646	1,874,379
China	220,827	138,220	375,846	250,668
Hongkong	264,794	151,428	915,181	581,042
British India	259,305	184,285	224,950	170,037
Straits Settlements	1,363,842	877,181	1,504,992	994,927
Dutch Indies	1,408,005	1,045,569	816,301	606,679
Philippine Is	134,337	102,356	42,247	35,644
Kenya Uganda & Tanganyika Territory	396,399	276,716	262,315	181,927
Mozambique	12,184	10,155	5,270	4,393
Others	5,488,020	3,751,766	4,702,818	3,242,987
Total	9,771,889	6,836,374	11,702,749	8,001,931

Dutch Indies were the largest parchaser of cement from Japan in 1937, importing 1,403,005 cwts in quantity and ¥1,045,569 in value, against 816,301 cwts and ¥606,979 in 1936, with a sudden increase of 591,709 cwts and ¥438,890 in quantity and value respectively. The Straits Settlements, the second largest buyer in 1936, kept the position in 1937, importing 1,363,842 cwts valued at ¥877,181. Kenya Uganda & Tanganyika increased from 262,315 cwts valued at ¥181,927 in 1936 by 124,084 cwts and ¥84,789 to 396,399 cwts and 276,716 in 1937. Kwantung Province, which imported Japanese cement to the amount of 1,786,646 cwts valued at ¥1,874,379 in 1936, showed a rapid fall in 1937 to 220,465 cwts in quantity and ¥285,896 in value. British India, which also experienced a rapid fall in her importation of our cement from Japan in the recent years, showed a little increase in 1937 importing 259,305 cwts in quantity and ¥184,285 in value against 224, 950 cwts and ¥170,037 in 1936. The following table will give an idea of our cement trade with British India:—

Portland Cement exported to British India

Year	Quantity	Value
1929	305,616 cwts	429,474 ¥
1930	621,824	746,331
1931	879,788	1,038,915
1932	1,171,239	1,307,066
1933	1,095,558	946,468
1934	570,716	418,842
1935	286,423	234,451
1936	224,950	170,037
1937	259,305	184,285

In 1936–37, British India imported 50,623 tons of cement valued at ₹1,880,163, of

which Great Britain supplied 38,434 tons (80%) in quantity and ₹1,544,016 (81%) in value, and her imports of portland cement decreased to 31,923 tons valued at ₹1,292,672 in 1937–38 as shown below:

India's Imports of Portland Cement, 1937–38

	Quantity	Value
Great Britain	25,540 tons	1,060,199 ₹
Japan	4,873	87,961
Others	1,510	144,512
Total	31,923	1,292,672

Umbrellas

Our production of umbrellas, which, including Japanese and foreign umbrellas, numbered 698 thousands valued at 1,216 thousand Yen in 1921, dwindled gradually down year after year till our products in 1933 were valued at 293 thousand Yen or little more than one fifth of the products for 1921, though many rises and falls were experienced in the number of the products during the period. The year 1934 saw a great rivival in the production of umbrellas, followed by a greater one in 1935, but in 1936, the production again decreased to 1,226,490 pcs valued at ¥528,663 as seen below: -

	Japanese umbrellas		Parasols & Foreign umbrellas		Total	
Year	Number	Value	Number	Value	Quantity	Value
1921	471,206 pcs	577,387 ¥	227,050 pcs	639,103 ¥	698,076 pcs	1,216,490 ¥
1930	495,515	211,885	25,400	76,970	520,915	288,855
1931	671,473	249,690	62,400	182,140	733,873	431,830
1932	350,720	166,598	47,404	134,400	398,124	300,998
1933	290,834	125,213	36,800	168,640	327,634	293,853
1934	2,075,713	756,491	26,800	149,550	2,102,513	906,041
1935	2,258,944	906,947	84,404	320,255	2,343,348	1,227,202
1936	298,490	230,109	923,159	288,554	1,226,490	528,663

UMBRELLA FITTINGS

	Handles and Sticks	Cloth		Frames		Total
Year	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
1923	32,128 ¥	469,560 yds	7,755,641 ¥	doz	¥	¥
1930	90,618	476,375	265,057	586,625	570,374	926,049
1931	89,937	394,938	255,481	283,350	383,535	728,953
1932	111,169	310,865	128,835	421,050	671,745	911,749
1933	120,791	239,159	151,245	476,576	775,077	1,047,113
1934	349,149	—	—	281,256	1,178,645	1,527,794
1935	295,530	—	—	787,232	2,046,344	2,341,874
1936	754,028	—	—	1,007,867	2,050,162	2,804,190

Japan's exports of umbrellas and their fittings for 1937 amounted to ¥5,327,476 against ¥4,358,157 in 1936 showing an improvement of ¥969,319. Their detailed figures follow: -

Kind	1937		1936	
Umbrellas & parasols	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cotton	345,084 doz	2,681,852 ¥	313,354 doz	2,052,323 ¥
Silk	85,942	520,924	60,407	451,590
Others	128,454	511,368	43,430	128,865
Total	559,480	3,714,144	417,191	2,632,778

Japanese Umbrellas & Parasols	120,689	313,558	307,900	609,301
Umbrella sticks & handles (woods)	714,577	621,441	716,366	590,110
Bone & horn	467	1,297	2,818	3,048
Celluloid	39,651	48,101	53,266	42,594
Others	233,408	628,935	245,149	480,326
Grand Total	1,668,272	5,327,476	1,795,956	4,358,157

According to the official report for 1937, our exports of umbrellas and parasols (Japanese umbrellas excluded) amounted to ¥3,714,144 against ¥2,632,778 for 1936, their destinations being shown below: -

Countries	1937	1936
Manchukuo	51,323 ¥	31,219 ¥
China	21,973	14,176
British India	134,120	105,618
Straits Settlements	123,799	100,871
Dutch Indies	200,105	106,870
Siam	97,982	117,475
South Africa	233,078	167,100
Others	2,851,764	1,989,449
Total	3,714,144	2,632,778

The following figures will show the comparative contributions of Great Britain, Germany and Japan to the Indian imports of umbrella fittings, 1933–38: -

Umbrella Fittings Imported to India

Origin	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Great Britain	289,429 ₹	257,566 ₹	261,898 ₹	213,529 ₹	213,031 ₹
Germany	502,438	592,066	718,601	437,638	624,392
Japan	1,377,148	1,679,644	1,749,086	1,101,762	1,700,454
Others	497,265	187,076	12,004	24,474	113,519
Total	2,666,280	2,716,352	2,741,589	1,779,403	2,651,396

Glass and Glassware

According to a historical record, Japan seems to have had glass and glassware as early as the Nara Days (710–784), for the Shoso-in, where art works of the same period are preserved, has some glass articles among them. After the Restoration of 1868, the Japanese Government made a special encouragement of the glass industry and Japan made remarkable development in this branch of industry, the wars she fought against China, Russia and also Germany, helping the development of the industry a great deal. The following figures, which give the amounts of the chief glasswares, will give a general idea of Japan's glass industry: -

Output of Glassware, 1936

Table use		6,472,941 ¥
Ornamental		
Beads		423,180
Bangles	29,271,446 doz	1,972,615
Others		227,012
Total		2,622,807
Lighting use		
Shades & bulbs	20,853,031 pcs	1,929,041
Others		754,094
Total		2,683,135
Electric use		553,849
Medical use		1,464,451
Refractory use		420,648
Phyals		25,319,370
Sheet glass		
Colourless & plain, under 2.2 mm		6,699,793
„ „ under 4.0 mm		17,147,903
Others		8,108,348

Total		31,956,044
Looking-glasses	76,700	498,265
Others		6,369,052
Grand Total		78,360,562

Japan's exports of glass and glassware amounted to ¥33,572,025 in 1937 against ¥25,627,192 in 1936 showing a rise of ¥7,944,833. The following figures will show the destinations of our glass exports, 1936 & 1937:

Countries	1937 Value	1936 Value
Manchukuo	1,369,726 ¥	822,251 ¥
Kwantung Province	1,179,770	799,052
China	1,161,348	1,319,364
Hongkong	372,576	407,031
British India	7,214,712	5,817,380
Straits Settlements	1,336,943	1,087,269
Dutch Indies	3,435,721	2,206,359
French Indo-China	234,420	257,568
Philippine Is	1,990,749	1,330,238
Siam	163,260	727,898
Great Britain	890,152	487,745
U. S. A.	4,543,037	3,059,243
South African Federation	1,069,547	830,846
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	258,463	158,425
Mozambique	286,554	237,847
Australia	1,412,092	1,114,174
New Zealand	446,004	375,991
Other	5,606,951	4,598,511
Total	33,572,025	25,627,192

British India is by far the largest market for Japan's glassware. Her imports amounted to 2 million Yen in 1931, which increased to 4 millions in 1932 and 5 millions in 1933 and 1934. In 1935 she imported from Japan ¥6,226,071, which indicated a rise of 4 millions over her imports in 1931, but her imports decreased to ¥5,817,269 by ¥1,408,805, only to increase again to ¥7,214,712 in 1937. The U.S.A., the second largest buyer, imported ¥3,059,243 in 1936 which rose to ¥4,543,037 in 1937 showing an increase of ¥1,483,794. The Dutch Indies, the third, also saw an improvement from ¥2,206,359 to ¥3,435,721 by ¥1,229,362.

In 1937 Japan imported plate and sheet glass to the amount of 728,485 sq m valued at ¥1,593,381 against 1,279,605 sq m valued at ¥2,022,810 in 1936, our chief glass imports, 1936 and 1937, being as follows:

Imports of Glass & Glass Manufactures

	1937		1936	
Plate & sheet glass	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Uncoloured	655,890 sqm	1,300,718 ¥	1,223,505 sq m	1,795,900 ¥
Under 2.2 mm thick	590,882	584,030	1,120,050	694,440
„ 4.0 mm „	18,629	107,174	23,470	147,461
Others	46,379	609,514	79,985	953,999
Others	72,595	292,600	56,100	226,910
Total	728,485	1,593,318	1,279,605	2,022,810

Iron

The art of iron smelting in Japan is of pre-historic origin, for Japan manufactured mirrors and swords of iron even in the "mythological days," as her pre-historic age is called. In her feudal days, she had hundreds of iron-smelting works, as all local clans vied with one another in the art of sword-making. But the iron industry, in the modern sense of the term, was started after the Restoration of the Imperial

TRADE MARK

SASAKI GLASS MFG. CO.,

4 Chome Bakurocho Nihonbashiku
TOKIO

Cable Ad. "SOWJIRO" TOKIO.
Code Used: Schofield 3 Letter.
Bankers:
The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd.
The Dai-ichi Ginko Ltd.

CODES USED:
UNIVERSAL TRADE,
A.B.C. 6TH. EDITION
BENTLEY'S
PRIVATE &
ORIENTAL 3-LETTER
SCHOFIELD'S 3-LETTER
CODE

TRADE MARK HARP BRAND MADE IN JAPAN

TELEGRAPHIC
ADDRESS:-
"GLACELFUKU"
OSAKA.

R. FUKUSHIMA SHOTEN.

24, Yariyamachi 1-chome, Higashiku,
Minami P. O. Box No. 2.
OSAKA, JAPAN

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS
OF GLASS BOTTLES PHIALS.

Table Glasswares, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Flower Vases, Salt Cellars, Bowls & Dishes, Jars, Bangles, Kerosene, Electric & Gas Lighting Glasswares, Chimneys, Scientific, Chemical & Laboratory Glasswares, Porcelain Wares, Crucibles Enamelled Wares, Tin Cans & Boxes, Paper Boxes, Paper Printings, Celluloid Articles, Toys, Mirrors, Knives & Forks, Etc., Etc.,

Financial Terms: All Orders Should be Accompanied with L/C., or Advance Money 35% of the Amount of Each Order Should be remitted by Demand Draft & Balance Drawn at D/P.

Cable Address:
"MARUSU"
NAGOYA

Codes Used:
Oriental 3-Letter
Paramount 3-Letter
Bentley's & Etc.

Established 1892

MARUSU TOKI KAISHA, LTD.

Hachiryu-cho Higashiku Nagoya Japan

P. O. Box No. 66, Akatsuka

Manufactures of Pocelain,

Earthen Ware, Tile,

&

Exporter of General Marchandise.

BURN PIG IRON

THE INDO-JAPANESE TRADING CO., LTD.

(Nichi-In Tsusho Kabushiki Kaisha)

The Far Eastern Sole Contractors of the Products of
The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., India.

Head Office: **No. 766, Marubuil, Marunouchi, Tokio.**

Branch Office: **Gochome Minamidori Nishinagahori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.**

Cable Address:
"INJATCOY"

Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code
Bentley's Second Phrase Code

administration in 1868, though little importance was attached to this branch of industry until Japan was engaged in wars against some foreign countries. To us every war proved epoch-making for almost every branch of industry. Japan requires at present two or three million tons of iron ore, but her production is no more than 350 thousand tons, and she has to depend upon the foreign supplies in her iron manufacture.

Japan's iron imports amounted to 26 million cwts in quantity and 135 million Yen in value in 1927, which figures increased to 30 million cwts and 149 million Yen in 1928. Two years later, namely, in 1930 her imports fell to 23 million cwts inquantity and 93 millions in value, and further to 16 million cwts valued at Y 48 million in 1931, a little more than one third in value of our iron imports in 1927. But the business improved in 1932, when our imports went up again to 20 million cwts and 65 million Yen, which increased to 35 million cwts and 136 million Yen in 1933, to 41 million cwts and 171 million Yen in 1934, and to 53 million cwts valued at 209 million Yen in 1936, but a slight decrease was witnessed in 1936, when our imports were ¥ 192,039,882, as shown below: -

Iron Imports

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	26,606,598 cwts	135,141,470 ¥
1930	23,275,541	93,608,190
1931	16,345,100	48,027,429
1932	20,919,223	65,075,249
1933	35,966,825	136,640,637
1934	41,439,916	171,563,197
1935	53,279,528	207,159,318
1936	49,329,645	192,039,882

Our imports of pig iron in 1927 were 7 million cwts in quantity and 20 million Yen in value, which increased to 9 million cwts of 25 million Yen in 1928 and 10 million cwts of 28 million Yen in 1929. The figures decreased in 1930, 1931 and 1932, though they rose again to 10 million cwts both in 1933 and in 1934, showing a great improvement in 1935 and also in 1936:

Pig Iron Imports

Year	Quantity	Value
1927	7,882,451 cwts	20,975,480 ¥
1930	6,763,820	15,845,808
1931	6,657,465	11,229,067
1932	7,407,065	12,173,808
1933	10,680,855	25,251,759
1934	10,239,965	26,528,461
1935	16,031,900	41,179,962
1936	16,199,467	42,064,092

Japan imported scrap iron to the amount of 80,155.32 tons in 1926, which increased in the following year to 228,222.92 tons, a little less than three times. With steady and rapid increases, the figures went on increasing; the following figures show our imports of old iron, 1932 1936:

Imports of Old Iron

Year	Quantity
1932	9,318,008 cwts
1933	16,832,682
1934	23,549,806
1935	28,200,925
1936	24,950,723

Our products of pig iron and steel ingots amounted in 1927 to 1269 thousand tons and 1,685,242 thousand tons respectively. They rose to 2,718 thousand tons and 4,503 thousand tons, respectively, in 1935 as shown below:

Products of Pig Iron & Steel

Year	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots and Blooms
1927	1,269,396 ton	1,685,242 ton
1928	1,523,370	1,905,980
1929	1,536,135	2,293,840
1930	1,661,833	2,289,337
1931	1,406,869	1,883,125
1932	1,540,882	2,398,282
1933	2,031,368	3,203,385
1934	2,414,791	3,903,217
1935	2,718,861	4,503,199

Our exports of iron in 1936 amounted to 8,349,260 cwts valued at ¥76,420,151 against 7,207,694 cwts valued at ¥65,835,896 or an increase of 1,141,566 cwts and ¥10,584,245 respectively, the destinations and their shares, 1935 & 1936, shown below:

Exports of Iron

Countries	1936 Quantity	1936 Value	1935 Quantity	1935 Value
Manchukuo	332,981 cwts	3,319,524 ¥	310,257 cwts	2,562,123 ¥
Kwantung Province	3,002,210	26,022,805	4,282,471	36,746,702
China	1,903,368	13,869,799	1,002,719	7,498,451
Hongkong	135,528	1,163,417	77,943	959,611
British India	438,026	4,445,161	271,059	3,128,076
Straits Settlements	331,464	3,822,793	105,328	1,294,506
Dutch India	602,977	5,624,703	358,004	3,626,316
Asiatic Russia	111,320	1,457,011	159,686	2,019,127
Siam	569,084	4,941,243	282,679	3,093,687
Others	922,302	11,753,695	357,548	5,109,297
Total	8,349,260	76,420,151	7,207,694	65,835,896

The Kwantung Province is the largest market for our iron, and our exports to that country in 1936 were 2,002,210 cwts valued at ¥26,022,305 or over 79% in value of our total imports for that year, showing a fall of 1,280,261 cwts in quantity and ¥10,724,397 in value. Next comes China, importing from Japan 1,903,368 cwts valued at ¥13,869,799 in 1936 against 1,002,719 cwts valued at ¥7,498,451 in 1935. The Dutch Indies, which follows China in the amount of iron imports from Japan, purchased in 1935, 358,004 cwts valued at ¥3,626,316, which rose to 602,977 cwts valued at ¥5,624,011 showing an increase of 244,973 cwts in quantity and ¥1,998,387 in value. Manchukuo, the forth largest market for our iron exports, took 310,257 cwts of ¥2,562,123 in 1935 and 332,981 cwts of ¥3,319,524 in 1936. British India being an iron-producing country buys very little iron from Japan, but her share in 1936 was 438,026 cwts of ¥4,445,161 against 271,059 cwts of ¥3,126,076 in 1935.

British India however, supplied Japan, in 1934 with 3,369,236 cwts of pig iron, which increased to 5,638,864 cwts in 1935, and further to 6,255,377 in 1936. Our total imports of pig iron and its Indian contribution follow:--

Japan's Imports of Pig Iron

Year	Total imports	Imports from India
1931	6,657,465 cwts	2,548,187 cwts
1932	7,407,065	1,964,360
1933	10,680,855	2,867,668
1934	12,239,985	3,369,236
1935	16,031,900	5,638,863
1936	16,199,467	6,255,377

Enamelled Ironware

It was at the time of great prosperity during the European War that Japan made a sudden and striking improvement in her enamelled ironware industry, and the Japanese Government enacted regulations in connection with the control of the manufacture and exportation of enamelled ware. The favorable situation of the industry was generally attributed to the conditioning that every piece of enamelled ironware were subject to that regulations. The uses of enamelled ware vary, but they are chiefly confined to household utensils, such as a wash-basin, cup, spoon, dish, bowl, pan, vase, soap-case, coffee-set, tea-set, etc. According to the Government report, the production of enamelled utensils amounted to 6,690 thousand Yen in 1921, and it went up to 7,111 thousand Yen in the following year. In 1925 a record amount was reached when the output was 9,920 thousand Yen, but a drop came again in 1927, the production amounting to 7,097 thousand Yen, only to fall to 6 million Yen in 1930, though the 8 million mark was maintained for 1928 and 1929. The years 1931 and 1932 recorded 5 millions and 8 millions, respectively, but the output rose to 11 millions in 1933, to 14 millions in 1934, to 15 millions in 1935 and further to 17 millions in 1936 as seen below:

Year	Output
1921	6,690,978 Y
1930	6,538,696
1931	5,343,842
1932	8,708,272
1933	11,992,402
1934	14,215,865
1935	15,944,861
1936	17,970,286

The detailed output for 1937 being unavailable, we give below that of 1929-1936:

Output of Enamelled Ironware

	Tableware		Industrial use	Others	Total
Year	Quantity	Value	Value	Value	Value
1929	278,995,730 pcs	7,772,549 Y	129,591 Y	721,537 Y	8,624,677 Y
1930	119,683,983	5,498,085	27,615	1,013,396	6,538,696
1931	96,222,843	4,174,042	86,292	1,083,606	5,343,842
1932	66,651,303	7,169,701	192,115	602,257	8,708,272
1933	78,917,803	9,716,617	330,370	1,945,415	11,992,402
1934	133,943,031	12,068,390	584,074	1,563,501	14,215,865
1935	148,100,967	13,053,430	440,113	2,451,318	15,944,861
1936	127,369,164	13,293,715	1,230,097	3,446,474	17,970,286

Our exports of enamelled ironware amounted to 6,320 thousand Yen in 1920 and two years later the record amount of 6,908 thousand was reached. But though the 6 million Yen mark was maintained in 1928 and 1929, the exports fell rapidly to 2 million Yen in 1931 due chiefly to the business depression of the world at large. The business recovered, however, in 1932, when our enamelled ironware exports were 4,113 thousand Yen, which rose to 7 millions in 1933, to 8 millions in 1934, to 9 millions in 1935: the 9 millions mark manintained in 1936. In 1937, exports of our enamelled ironware rose to 13 millions as seen below: -

Exports of Enamelled Ironware

Year	
1917	2,702,060 Y
1920	6,337,527
1925	6,908,056

1930	4,044,779
1931	2,698,303
1932	4,113,869
1933	7,216,898
1934	8,049,779
1935	9,419,467
1936	9,794,979
1937	13,026,633

Our exports for 1935 stood at 309,283 cwts in quantity, which rose to 363,030 cwts in 1936 and to 805,335 cwts in 1937, consisting of tableware 188,157 cwts valued at 6,540 thousand Yen, pans and kettles 31,311 cwts valued at 1,118 thousand Yen, wash basins 548,862 cwts valued at 4,327 thousand Yen and others 805,335 cwts valued at 13,026,633 thousand Yen, as shown below:

Exports of Enamelled Ironware

Item	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value
Tableware	188,157 cwt	6,539,603 Y	175,722 cwt	4,931,954 Y
Pans & kettles	31,311	1,118,217	29,976	894,792
Wash basins	548,862	4,327,688	133,567	3,233,208
Others	37,005	1,041,125	23,825	735,025
Total	805,335	13,026,633	363,030	9,794,979

For information, we attach below India's imports of enamelled ironware, 1926-1938:—

Imports of Enamelled Ironware

Year	Total imports
1926-27	3,693,774 R
1930-31	2,250,520
1931-32	1,394,355
1932-33	2,150,349
1933-34	2,027,604
1934-35	1,750,797
1935-36	1,899,469
1936-37	1,480,931
1937-38	1,586,854

Porcelain

In Japan pottery is almost as old as her history itself, dating far back in her prehistoric days, when an offering to a god was made in an earthen vessel, as we know from things unearthed all over the country. The Emperor Jimmu, the first of the Imperial line, ordered some kinds of pottery to be made by his courtiers. Porcelain is also called "seto," the name given after the village of Seto, which was a ceramic center in Japan during the reign (810-823) of the Emperor Saga. Later, potterers were brought from or through Korea, and settled in different localities of the country, to the great development of the ceramic industry of Japan, which may well be said to have made a unique progress in this branch of industry.

According to the official report of the Government, Japan's output of pottery goods amounted to 49 million Yen in 1935 against 45 million Yen in 1934 showing an increase of 4 million Yen. Our pottery products by different kinds, 1935 and 1936 follow:—

Output of Pottery

Kind	1936 Value	1935 Value
Table use	28,142,214 Y	23,335,717 Y
Sanitary use	2,225,566	1,996,068
Furniture	2,084,929	2,251,716

Building use		
Terra cotta	7,688,550 ¥	6,355,303 ¥
Others	515,697	391,145
Total	8,204,247	6,746,448
Electric use		
Insulators		
High pressure	4,273,342	4,534,892
Others	3,462,637	2,211,062
Total	7,735,979	6,745,954
Electric-heater use	64,656	78,846
Others	672,019	451,984
Total	8,472,654	7,276,784
Medical use	251,373	277,481
Anti-corrosive & refactory	2,293,366	2,359,050
Toys	1,487,225	642,100
Porcelain tube	1,924,570	1,503,909
Others	4,616,109	2,778,663
Grand Total	59,702,253	49,167,935

In 1927, Japan's exports of porcelain ware amounted to ¥30,491,395, which rose to 34 million Yen in 1928 and further to 36 million Yen in 1929, but then they decreased to 27 million Yen in 1930 and to 19 million Yen in 1931. They showed a little improvement in 1932, exporting ¥22,937,076 or an increase of ¥3,629,586 over the exports of 1931 and the year 1933 saw a further improvement, recording ¥35, 634,348, or an increase of ¥12,697,472 over those of 1932, and the exports amounted in 1934 to ¥41,877,441, which rose to ¥47,734,541 in 1935, to ¥43,548,092 in 1936, and further to 53,971,480 in 1937, the destinations of our pottery exports in 1936 and 1937, shown in the following figures:—

Countries	1937	1936
Manchukuo	2,221,849 ¥	1,391,340 ¥
Kwantung Province	2,353,367	1,858 960
China	1,145,556	1,127,123
Hongkong	362,567	480,749
British India	4,240,338	3,696,292
Straits Settlements	1,174,468	514,168
Dutch Indies	232,145	269,536
French Indo-China	3,108,867	2,388,160
Philippine Is	1,431,403	1,148,317
Siam	270,214	307,215
Great Britain	1,171,164	1,275,085
France	425,947	317,122
Germany	303,456	245,259
Italy	33,833	57,107
Holland	541,845	607,793
U. S. A.	19,460,154	15,530,131
Canada	2,038,174	2,025,147
Argentine	1,259 217	595,150
Brazil	1,036,008	460,888
Egypt	363,529	494,910
Federation of South Africa	1,259,496	1,144,075
Kenya, Uganda & Tangayika	314,571	141,625
Mozambique	444,849	308,747
Australia	2,598 596	2,291 358
Newzealand	437,911	443,386
Others	5,741,956	4,428,459
Total	53,971,480	43,548,092

The U.S.A., which was by far the largest market for Japan's pottery, imported ¥14, 313,790 in 1934, which rose to ¥15,776,120 in 1935, recording an increase of ¥1,462, 330. She fell slightly to ¥15,530,106 in 1936, but rose again to ¥19,460,151 in 1937. British India, Japan's second largest customer for pottery in 1937, purchased ¥4,240,338 against ¥3,691,208 in 1936, a rise of ¥549,130.

Japan is a great supplier of porcelain to British India. In 1937 38, British India imported 4.7 million Rupees of porcelain, of which Japan supplied no less than 2.7 million Rupees; the total India imports and Japan's contribution follow:

India's Porcelain Imports

	Total Imports	Imports from Japan
1931-32	3,836,055 ₹	1,674,361 ₹
1932-33	4,956,037	3,158,563
1933-34	4,314,917	2,594,762
1934-35	4,423,788	2,552,266
1935-36	4,597,284	2,615,133
1936-37	4,662,279	2,677,334
1937-38	4,781,011	2,750,804

Toys

The toy manufactures of Japan may be classified into the following six kinds i.e. metal, porcelain, rubber, celluloid, wooden and paper toys, of which we had 450 factories in 1936, as shown below: —

No of Toy Factories

Year	Metal toys	Porcelain toys	Rubber toys	Celluloid toys	Wooden toys	Paper toys	Total
1929	70	13	61	34	53	10	241
1930	86	25	69	36	55	11	282
1931	63	23	75	33	53	15	272
1932	79	19	122	30	56	10	316
1933	88	30	131	37	80	12	378
1934	107	66	96	47	116	18	445
1935	116	59	95	51	113	14	448
1936	130	66	89	32	122	11	450

It has to be understood that toys are rather extensively manufactured in the domestic industry and the number of the toy factories mentioned in any statistic report does not fully account for the output of toys. The total output of the toy factories in Japan operated in pursuance of the Factory Laws amounted to 3.7 million Yen in 1921, which amount was maintained in 1922 and 1923, reaching the 5 million mark in 1924. The year 1927 saw the output of toys reach 6 million Yen, which fell to 5 million Yen again, though it rose to 7 million Yen in 1932 and the year 1933 saw the record amount of 10 million Yen, which fell to 9 millions in 1934, only to rise to the 11 million mark in 1936 and further to 14 million Yen in 1937, as seen below:—

Output of Toys

Year	Metal toys	Porcelain toys	Rubber toys	Celluloid toys	Wooden toys	Paper toys	Total
1921	1,456,562 ¥	333,270 ¥	1,297,154 ¥	445,697 ¥	123,020 ¥	64,550 ¥	3,720,253 ¥
1930	1,110,529	222,940	2,313,680	1,757,250	395,285	161,827	5,961,511
1931	802,236	122,726	3,320,393	861,112	325,488	309,452	5,741,507
1932	1,171,031	112,532	5,027,635	1,040,911	379,605	117,805	7,859,519
1933	1,701,151	245,885	5,562,954	2,628,561	583,863	127,329	10,849,743
1934	2,457,032	538,260	3,547,872	1,636,226	1,220,212	457,345	9,856,947
1935	2,988,538	642,100	4,619,087	1,975,959	1,359,647	350,391	11,935,722
1936	3,710,595	1,487,225	4,984,174	1,989,969	1,389,557	492,901	14,051,621

According to the official report for 1927, our toy exports were 10 million Yen in value, which increased to 11 millions in 1928 and 13 millions in 1929, though they fell a little in the two subsequent years. The toy exports rose rapidly to 15 millions in 1932 and 26 millions in 1933, to increase further on to 30 million Yen in 1934, 33 million Yen in 1935, 36 millions in 1936 and 42 millions in 1937:—

Toy Exports

Year	Value
1927	10,521,131 ¥
1930	11,699,071
1931	9,823,613
1932	15,118,968

TRADE MARK

THE ROYAL CELLULOID CO., LTD.

No. 85, 4-chome, Terajima-machi, Mukojima-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Manufacturers & Exporters of

CELLULOID TOYS, STATIONERY, TOILET REQUISITES, CURIOS Etc.

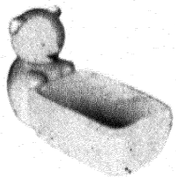
Cost is asked for samples

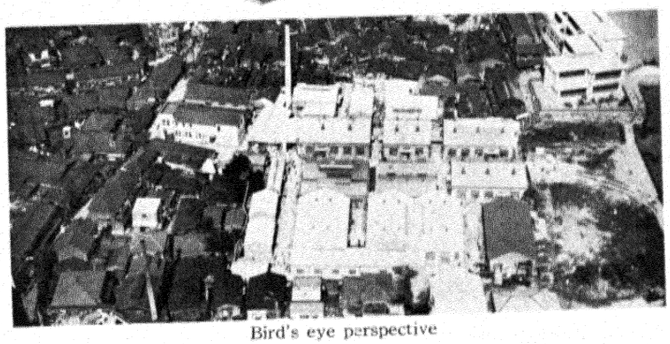
Bankers:- The Yasuda Bank. The Mitsui Bank.

REFERENCE

The Dainihon Celluloid Co., Ltd.

Sakai, Osaka Prefecture





Bird's eye perspective

KURAMOCHI & CO., LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1844)

Bakurocho, Nihonbashi-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

TRADE MARK CK

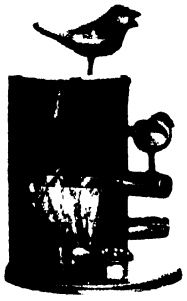
Manufacturers and Exporters of

Japanese Toys and Novelties

TRADE MARK

CABLE ADDRESS
"MASUTOKU"
TOKYO

CODES USED
ORIENTAL
3-LETTER,
PARAMOUNT
3-LETTER,
SCHOFIELD'S
3-LETTER,
A.B.C. 6TH &
BENTLEY'S CODE



Toys & Novelties

OUR LINES:
TIN, CELLULOID, WOODEN, RUBBER,
PAPER, CLOTH, Etc.

Manufacturers & Exporters
TOKUTARO SAITO & CO.
3-Chome, Kuramae, Asakusa, Tokio.

Cable Address:
"EASTVALLEY" Osaka

H

Code Used:
Oriental self-checking
3-letter code.

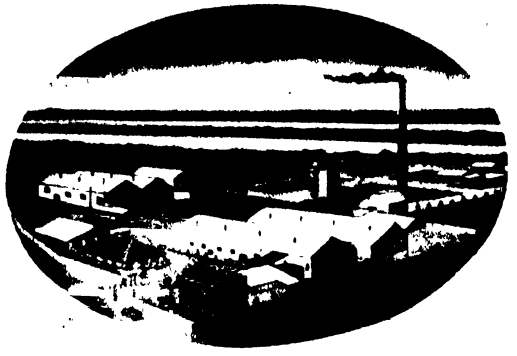
Manufacturers & Exporters
of
JAPANESE TOYS & GLASSWARES
Higashitani & Co.,
17, 1-Chome, Kitahorie, Nishiku,
OSAKA, JAPAN.

Branches:
11, 2-chome Yanagibashi, Asakusaku, Tokyo.

— Our Lines —

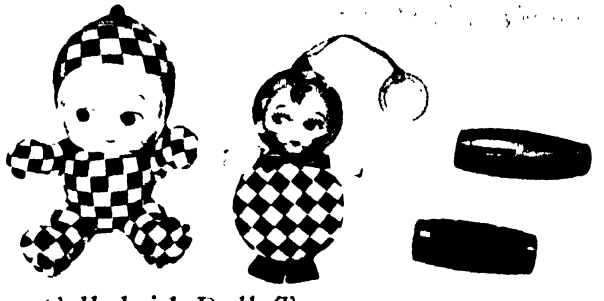
Tin: Mechanicals, Non-Mechanicals,
Celluloid: Mechanicals, Baby Dolls, Rattles, etc.,
Rubber: Dolls, Animals, Balloons, etc.,
Wooden-ware, Paper-ware, Clothed-ware, Mirrors, Glass-beads, Etc.

Nagamine Celluloid Industry Co., Ltd.
No. 7, 1-chome, Torikoe, Asakuka-ku Tokio.



Trade Mark
NACK

Manufacturers & Exporters of



Celluloid Doll Toys.
Bicyle Handle Grips Pumps.

1933	26,374,572
1934	30,385,563
1935	33,852,104
1936	36,459,318
1937	42,294,760

We see in the above figures that the volume of our toy exports recorded a jump by 4 times as much in 1937 as those of 1927, i.e., during a period of eleven years. The total exports in 1936 and in 1937 were shared by the following kinds of toys: —

Kind	1937	1936
Celluloid	7,605,716 Y	6,338,082 Y
Tissue	3,592,926	2,509,281
Metal	9,042,809	8,383,245
Potteries	3,410,548	2,520,638
Rubber	4,279,162	4,641,382
Wood	4,971,519	4,129,750
Paper	3,916,741	3,247,647
Glass	722,004	495,054
Bamboo	311,429	
Furs	235,223	—
Shell	90,998	—
Others	4,115,685	4,194,239
Total	42,294,760	36,459,318

Our toy exports for 1937 registering Y 42,294,760 show an improvement of Y 5,835,442 over those of 1936, when we exported Y 36,459,318 of toys. Our toy exports for 1937 are distributed, according to their destinations, as follows: —

Countries	1937	1936
Manchukuo	435,558 Y	310,426 Y
China	338,907	507,041
Hongkong	174,736	264,401
British India	2,787,126	2,783,721
Straits Settlements	631,132	642,793
Dutch Indies	1,132,295	959,305
Philippine Is	566,750	434,741
Great Britain	7,035,582	5,916,270
France	281,778	158,451
Germany	190,031	251,954
Belgium	439,806	284,138
Italy	29,302	20,347
Holland	343,85	982,195
U. S. A.	16,520,548	13,689,226
Canada	1,668,743	1,080,712
Argentine	562,050	425,311
Brazil	378,246	337,606
Egypt	366,124	643,938
South African Federation	1,066,568	891,328
Australia	2,275,899	2,137,193
New zealand	551,195	418,849
Others	4,018,528	3,319,372
Total	42,294,760	36,459,318

The U. S. A., the largest market for Japan's toys for 1937 showed an increase of Y 2,831,322 from Y 13,689,726 in 1936 to Y 16,520,548 in 1937 while Great Britain, the second largest buyer of our toys, made an improvement from 5,916,270 in 1936 to Y 7,035,582 in 1937, showing an increase of Y 1,119,312. British India, the third imported Y 2,787,126 in 1937 against Y 2,783,721 in 1936 or a rise of Y 4,105. Next comes in order Australia, which purchased over two million Yen worth of toys from Japan, all the other countries of destination taking less than two millions.

The following figures will show the comparative contributions of Great Britain, Japan and Germany, the three largest suppliers of toys for British India, in her total imports of toys, 1929-36, those for 1936-37 not yet available: —

India's Imports of Toys

Year	Great Britain	Japan	Germany	Others	Total
1929-30	1,530,288 ₹	1,884,319 ₹	1,627,651 ₹	1,441,895 ₹	6,484,153 ₹
1930-31	1,220,077	1,310,224	829,281	1,546,658	4,906,240
1931-32	1,065,290	965,691	543,212	1,130,153	3,704,346
1932-33	1,045,905	2,285,725	454,986	946,083	4,732,699
1933-34	1,162,268	3,379,726	305,757	487,574	5,335,325
1934-35	1,195,992	3,058,354	259,761	541,350	5,055,457
1935-36	1,209,472	2,615,755	279,280	646,287	4,750,794

Motor Cars

After Japan imported the first motor car in 1899, her imports of cars increased year after year, slowly but steadily, and it was during the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-5 that the real need of motor cars made itself strongly felt. There were little over a thousand cars by the end (1912) of the era of Meiji but over 16 thousands in 1922. The earthquake of 1923 was indeed instrumental of the development of our motor car trade, for the reconstruction of Tokyo and other smitten cities and towns paved the way for the increased imports of motor cars, and in 1925 the number of motor cars was 30,215, including 21,002 passenger cars, 8,161 trucks and 1,051 special cars. Two years later, the total number increased to 48 thousands and to 61 thousands in 1928, to keep growing on till we had 156,573 cars in 1934 and 120, 902 cars in 1935, as seen below: -

No of Motor Cars in Japan

Year	Passenger cars	Trucks	Special cars	Total
1929	52,829	27,541	21,123	101,493
1930	57,827	30,881	23,136	111,844
1931	62,419	34,837	26,246	123,504
1932	64,282	35,939	30,523	130,744
1933	66,733	38,199	30,311	135,243
1934	70,481	42,059	44,033	156,573
1935	74,275	43,244	3,383	120,902

In view of the growing demands for motor cars in Japan, the Tokyo Gas and Electric Industrial Co. began the manufacture of motor cars and they turned out twelve cars for the first time in 1917. The Ishikawajima Dockyards appeared in 1922 and several other firms came into existence for the manufacture of motor cars, so that we have at present 371 works engaged in this industry. Our motor car manufactures for 1929–1935 follow:--

Manufactures of Motor Cars

	Cars assembled after importation		Other	Parts & accessories		Total
Year	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Quantity	Value	Value
1929	11,220 No	12,484,951 Y	18,058 No	71,179,949 No	6,219,850 Y	89,884,750 Y
1930	20,596	34,903,822	1,254	3,626,254	4,493,957	43,024,032
1931	19,935	32,099,506	971	2,573,231	6,535,494	41,211,231
1932	13,853	28,869,297	710	4,738,618	6,095,992	39,703,897
1933	14,373	37,690,059	1,657	11,673,754	10,960,059	58,143,369
1934	29,889	75,955,529	2,770	-	22,736,076	114,362,802
1935	27,021	69,928,985	5,307	-	28,234,962	121,072,914

Our imports of motor cars, which were commenced in 1899 for the first time, made gradual and steady increases in number and in value. The total imports of motor cars and accessories amounted to ten million Yen in 1922, which was more than double, namely, 21 million Yen, in 1924. The figure reached 33 millions in 1929 and, after showing a little falling off during the three subsequent years, i.e., 1930 to 1933, rose to 32 millions Yen in 1934 and to 37 millions in 1936 as shown below:--

Imports of Motor Cars & Parts

Year	
1922	10,478,000 Y
1924	21,186,000
1926	15,722,000
1928	32 244,000
1929	33,608,383

1930	20,773,730
1931	16,729,168
1932	14,821,423
1933	13,871,350
1934	32,302,224
1935	32,589,347
1936	37,036,025

The baby-car, popularly known as the Dudson Car, which made its first appearance in Japan a few years ago, is now enjoying great reputation, so that the Nissan Jidosha Co., its manufacturer, has built a new plant near Tokyo in addition to their old one near Osaka, in order to meet the growing demands; the new plant having the capacity of turning out 1,000 cars a month. Our export of motor cars and their accessories amounted to ¥17,533,071 in 1936.

Bicycles

The bicycle made its first appearance on the market of Japan in 1881, and it was about 1900 that Japan began manufacturing bicycles, her exportation of bicycles started in the following year. The wars she fought against China, 1894–95, and Russia, 1904–5, stopped the foreign supplies of bicycles, so that Japan's bicycle industry made great progress after the wars. At present Japan is said to have the highest percentage of bicycle-owners, who according to a certain statistic report, numbered over 6.1 millions or little less than ten per cent of the total population of Japan Proper.

Our output of bicycles in 1923 amounted to 69 thousand bicycles valued at 2.8 million Yen, which rose to 125 thousands of 3.3 million Yen in 1927. The year 1930 saw the record figures of 136 thousands in number and 2.7 million Yen in value, and they fell to 105 thousand bicycles valued at 2 million Yen in 1931 and still further to 63 thousands of 1.3 million Yen in 1932, though the production improved a little in 1933, and made bounds in 1934. The figures fell in 1935 only to rise again in 1936, as shown below:

Output of Bicycles, 1923–1934

Year	Quantity	Value	Parts
1923	69,677 No	2,891,460 ¥	¥
1930	136,985	2,790,331	12,206,374
1931	105,088	2,005,513	13,747,235
1932	63,988	1,315,748	20,666,605
1933	118,405	2,165,804	26,396,495
1934	152,920	2,542,376	34,462,225
1935	90,885	2,260,889	38,889,853
1936	145,791	5,200,056	44,044,488

Our imports of bicycles and their parts in 1925 amounted to 2.8 million Yen, which decreased to 2.8 million Yen in 1929, to go on dropping year after year till in 1932 they fell to 795 thousands, our imports for 1934 being ¥684,221 in value. This gradual fall of our imports of bicycles and their parts indicates what great development Japan has made in her bicycle industry. In 1926 our bicyle exports were 1.9 million Yen or 0.9 million less than our imports. But while the imports fell gradually year after year, our exports, on the contrary, have been on the increase. The two million Yen mark was reached in 1928, and the three million in 1929. Our exports of bicycles and their parts in 1930 were above 6 million yen, which increased to 16

Miyata

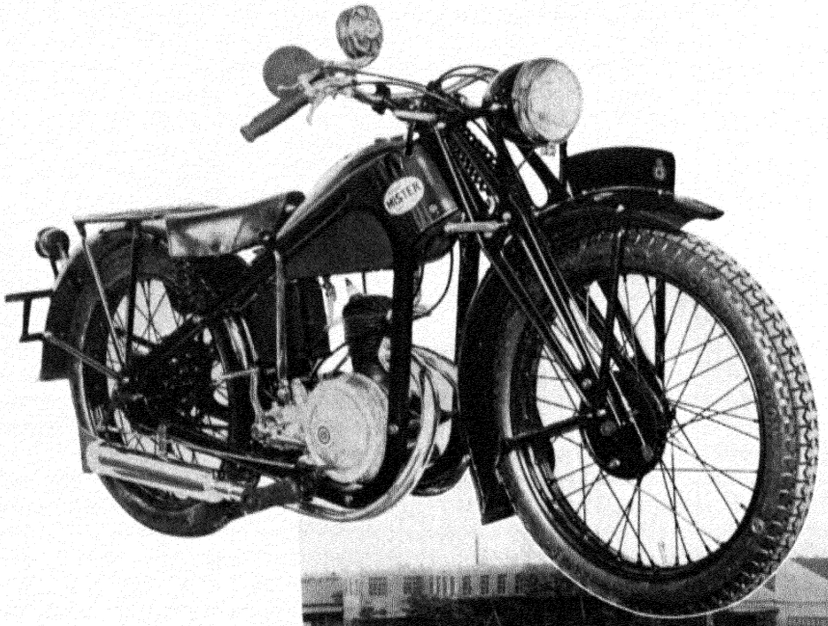
ESTABLISHED

PURVEYORS TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD OFFICE, THE WAR

Head Office & Factory :

Branch Offices : Kitadori, Nishinagahori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Kanda, Tokyo,

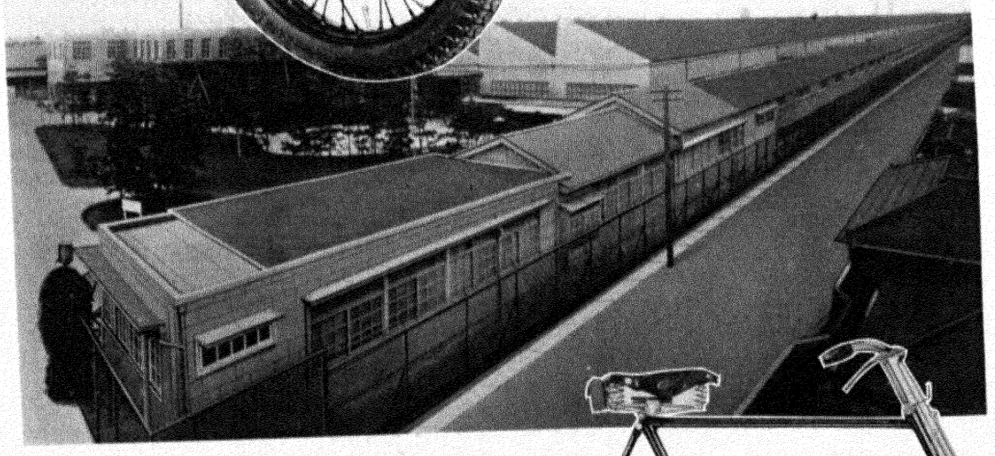
The Largest Motor-Cycle and



SUNRISE REGISTERED

TRADE MARK THE MISTER M CYCLE REGISTERED

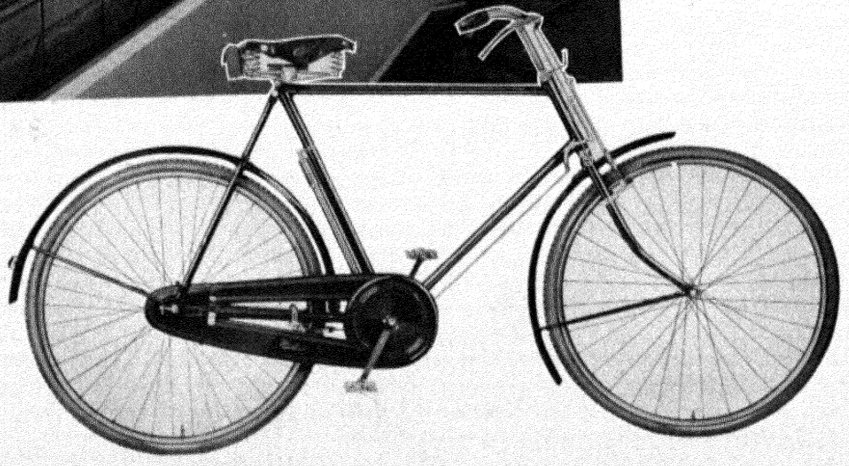
TRADE MARK PERSON REGISTERED



← HEAD OFFICE & FACTORY

LIGHT MOTOR CYCLE
175 c. c. SINGLE CYLINDER,
TWO STROKE
ENGINE SIMPLE &
ECONOMICAL
120 MILES PER GALLON.

ALL STEEL BICYCLE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY
AND
REASONABLE PRICE.



Works, Ltd.

Bankers:
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.,
The One-Hundredth Bank, Ltd.,
The National City Bank, of New York, Tokyo.
Cable Address:
"CYCLIST, TOKYO"
"MIYATACYCLE, OSAKA"
Codes:
A.B.C. 6th Edition, Bentleys, Oriental 3 Letter Code.

1890

OFFICE, THE NAVY OFFICE, THE COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE, ETC.

Higashi Rokugo, Kamata-ku, Tokyo.
and Tenyamachi, Fukuoka. **Branch Factories:** Chiba, Fukuoka and Hoten.

Bicycle Manufacturers in Japan.

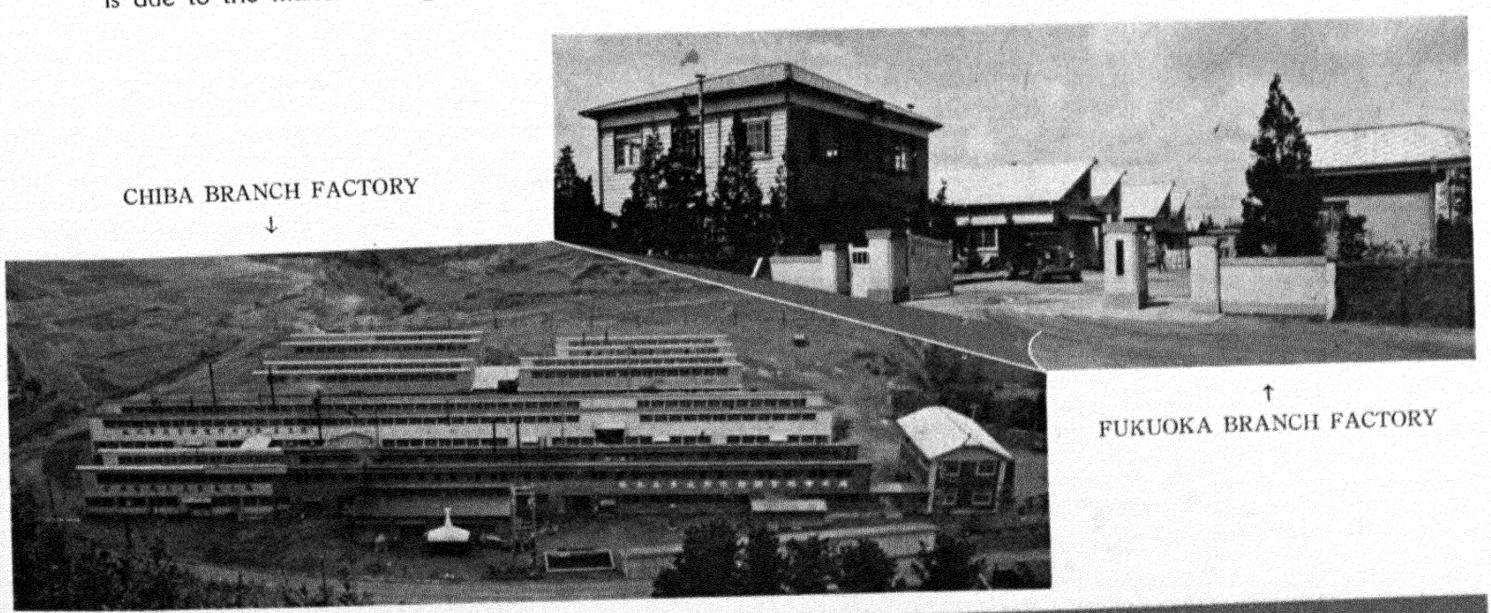
Our products enjoy an established reputation of being light and fashionable and they are also noted for their commendable durability and remarkably low prices.

For many years past, our bicycles have been exported to various countries of the world in large quantities, and they are already winning popularity in different parts of the world market.

Our head factory occupies an area of almost 340 acres and it is made up of 65 separate workshops, and at present our new large branch factories have been built at Otaki, Chiba Prefecture in 1935, at Fukuoka, Fukuoka Prefecture and Hoten, Manchukuo in 1936. Our Manufacturing capacity has increased to 300,000 bicycles per year. Included among our manufactures are such well-known brands as the "Asahi," "Person," "Sunrise," and "Mister."

Our products are marketed all over Japan and they are exported heavily to China, India, the South Sea Islands, Africa, Europe, Near-Eastern countries, Central and South America. Our Present experimental business transactions in British India have so far proved to be highly satisfactory with indications of brighter prospects.

Recently, besides Bicycles, we are manufacturing Aeroplanes, Motor-Cycles. The manufacturing of the above mentioned are made by exact machineries. "Person," "Sunrise," "Mister," and "Asahi" bicycles are also being manufactured by the same exact machineries. The superior quality of the bicycle is due to the manufacturing by such machineries.



CHIBA BRANCH FACTORY
↓

↑
FUKUOKA BRANCH FACTORY

millions in 1933 and to no less than 24 millions in 1934, though they fell to 22 million Yen in 1935, to increase to Y 25,001, 437 in 1936 and Y 28,428,409 in 1937 as shown below:—

Imports & Exports of Bicycles & Parts

Year	Imports	Exports
1930	1,463,699 Y	6,198,401 Y
1931	1,153,645	5,198,037
1932	795,286	8,276,597
1933	621,516	16,422,567
1934	684,221	24,602,881
1935	407,485	22,676,411
1936	516,261	25,001,437
1937	429,617	28,428,409

According to the official report of British India, her cycle imports in 1929 30 numbered 142,025 valued at R 5,912,139, of which Japan shared 324 cycles valued at R 11,877, while the British contribution amounted to 140,138 cycles of R 5,833,205. Five years later, that is, in 1933 34, when British India imported 88,624 cycles, valued at R 2,513,175, Japan sent 19,617 cycles of R 188,910. A remarkable fall is seen in the case of Germany and France. British India purchased in 1929 30 272 cycles valued at R 13,072 from Germany, which fell to 21 cycles of R 926 in 1933 34, while the French cycles numbered 1,102 valued at R 45,533 in 1929 30 but only 1 in 1933 34. The following figures will show the development of India's imports of Japanese cycles, 1929 30 to 1935–36:-

India's Imports of Japapanese Cycles, Parts thereof and Accessories

	Cycles	
Year	Quantity	Value
1929-30	324 No	11,877 R
1930-31	1,190	25,222
1931-32	1,253	22,559
1932-33	14,889	170,347
1933-34	16,717	188,910
1934-35	15,729	157,771
1935-36	9,573	97,798

Brushes

Japan's output of brushes, inclusive of all kinds, according to the official report, amounted to 1.8 million Yen in 1921, which went up to 3 millions in the following year, 1922. In 1924, it fell to the 2 million mark, which level remained till 1932, excepting 1928, when the 3-million mark was again reached; the output rising again to 3 million Yen in 1933 and 3.7 millions in 1934. Though it fell to 2.8 million Yen in 1935 it rose again to 5.6 million Yen in 1936 as seen below:—

OUTPUT OF BRUSHES

Year	Tooth		Hair		Paste		Others	Total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1923	2,967,942 doz	2,137,283 Y	450,128 doz	982,036 Y	- doz	- Y	227,096 Y	3,346,415
1925	1,950,010	2,014,571	35,031	326,326	7,542	12,150	457,661	2,810,708
1930	3,569,131	1,460,582	35,522	187,103	16,763	9,372	442,794	2,301,691
1931	2,831,322	1,688,300	51,118	140,515	10,833	7,850	645,432	2,482,097
1932	3,482,121	1,790,703	100,534	180,340	5,451	6,320	443,519	2,423,632
1933	3,861,944	2,301,176	99,720	190,830	49,400	13,922	526,692	3,032,620
1934	3,988,335	2,488,285	146,349	240,365	2,000	10,000	991,570	3,730,220
1935	2,904,848	1,454,594	178,750	212,364	1,416	17,493	1,121,496	2,805,946
1936	5,095,778	4,256,262	135,431	361,130	1,640	19,677	922,749	5,554,818

Our brush exports, which were over 6 millions in value in 1929, were no more than 2.9 millions in 1930, falling still further to 2.2 millions in 1931. The year 1933 saw a rapid increase in the amonut of brush exports rising from 2.9 millions in 1932 to 4.4 millions, which went to 5.2 millions in 1934. Our exports of brushes in 1937 amounted to ¥6,916,799 against ¥5,632,975 in 1936:--

Brush Exports

1929	6,091,477 ¥
1930	2,964,732
1931	2,279,104
1932	2,927,934
1933	4,452,933
1934	5,246,142
1935	5,117,421
1936	5,632,975
1937	6,916,799

The improvement of ¥1,283,824 in our brush exports for 1937 over those of 1936 is attributed to an increase seen in the amount of every kind of brushes:-

Exports of Brush according to Kinds

Kind	1937	1936
Hair-bursh	1,100,804 ¥	828,956 ¥
Tooth-brush	3,709,974	3,023,093
Nail-brush	382,163	287,941
Clothing brush	645,966	650,613
Others	1,077,892	842,372
Total	6,916,799	5,632,975

According to their destinations, our brush exports for 1936 and 1937 were distributed to the following different countries:--

Exports of Brushes according to Destinations

Countries	1937	1936
Manchukuo	231,758 ¥	138,377 ¥
China	118,567	158,569
British India	326,740	242,915
Dutch Indies	243,719	166,606
Siam	71,728	75,083
Great Britain	730,549	743,664
France	42,641	25,457
Italy	29,968	60,643
Holland	243,209	237,923
U. S. A.	2,714,902	2,062,714
Canada	305,138	129,429
Argentine	8,353	6,373
Australia	72,847	96,364
Others	1,876,680	1,488,855
Total	6,916,799	5,632,975

The U.S.A., the largest buyer of Japan's brushes imported ¥2,714,902 in 1937 against ¥2,062,714 in 1936, showing a rise of ¥652,188 while Great Britain, the second, fall from ¥743,664 in 1936 to ¥730,549 in 1937 by ¥13,115. British India was the third largest market for our brushes in 1937, when she imported ¥326,740 against ¥242,915 in 1936, with an increase of ¥83,825. After British India come Canada, the Dutch Indies, Holland and other countries, importing 305 thousands, 243 thousands, 243 thousands and so on.

The total brush and broom imports of British India in 1929-30 were 608 thousand dozen in quantity and 1,431 thousand rupees in value, of which Great Britain shared 135 thouand dozen valued at 573 thousand rupees, while Japan contributed 208 thousand dozen valued at 126 thousand rupees. In 1933-34 when the total brush import of India decreased to 578 thousand dozen and 1,126 thousand rupees, to which Great Britain contributed 150 thousand dozen valued at 503 thousand rupees, showing an increase of 15 thousand dozen in quantity and a fall of 70 thousand rupees, Japan exported 230 thousand dozen of brushes valued at 151 thousand rupees, showing an increase of 22 thousand dozen in quantity and 25 thousand rupees in value over those of 1932-33. The actual figures of India's total imports, 1930-37 follow:--

India's Imports of Brushes and Brooms

Year	Quantity	Value
1930 31	534,599 doz	1,207,485 R
1931 32	458,459	897,716
1932 33	774,476	1,282,890
1933 34	576,719	1,126,099
1934 35	809,862	1,406,424
1935 36	832,802	1,397,882
1936 37	778,327	1,342,816
1937 38	844,577	1,531,110

India's total imports of brushes and brooms in 1937–38 were 844,577 dozen valued at R 1,531,110 against 778,327 dozen and R 1,342,816, showing an increase of 65,250 dozen in quantity and R 188,294 in value when compared with those of 1936 37.

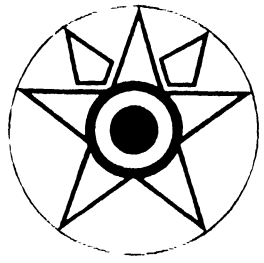
Stationery

According to the report issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Japan manufactured fountain-pens in 1923, to the amount of ¥ 279,565, which rose to ¥ 1,530,901 in the following year. The production went on increasing to reach the record amount of ¥ 2,121,096 in 1928, but it dropped to ¥ 1,748,663 in 1929 to decrease year after year till our production of fountain-pens was no more than ¥ 1,487,031 in 1932. It improved a little in 1933 recording ¥ 1,614,378 and in 1934 ¥ 2,327,274 to collapse again to ¥ 2,137,093 in 1935. In 1936, however, the production of fountain-pens increased to ¥ 3,080,949. The output of writing-ink was ¥ 2,206,973 in 1926 and ¥ 2,367,563 in 1927. A slight drop was witnessed in 1928, when the output was ¥ 2,245,921, but in the following year, 1929, the industry improved a little and our production was ¥ 3,096,673. Another heavy drop was experienced in 1930, but the industry reached the 3 million level in 1931, Japan producing over 3.5 millioms' worth of writing-ink in that year, though another downfall was seen in the next year, 1932, the output being ¥ 3,130,826, which rose to ¥ 3,695,127 in 1933, only to fall to ¥ 2,140,564 in 1934 but it regained a little in 1935, when our production was ¥ 2,658,823. The production of writing-ink in 1936 amounted to ¥ 4,736,168. Our output of pen-nibs, which was ¥ 1,649,196 in 1929, fell to ¥ 1,580,390 in 1930, and it maintained the one-million level in 1931, the production amounting to ¥ 2,171,358 in 1933 and ¥ 2,345,330 in 1934, ¥ 2,924,670 in 1935 and ¥ 3,481,926 in 1936. The pencils amounted to 24,295,557 dozen valued at ¥ 1,895,809 in 1929, which decreased to ¥ 2,052,421 in 1931. Their production increased to 57, 742,265 dozen valued at ¥ 3,281,055 in 1933, but the quantity decreased to 55,519,058 dozen in 1934, though the value improved by ¥ 1,266,345. Our pencil production amounted to 56,463,470 dozen valued at ¥ 4,866,187 in 1935 and to 51,244,761 dozen valued at ¥ 4,631,392 in 1936:—

Output of Fountain-pens, Ink, Pen-nibs & Pencils

Year	Fountain pens Value	Writing-ink Value	Pen-nibs Value	Pencils Quantity	Pencils Value
1929	1,748,663 ¥	3,096,673 ¥	2,456,088 ¥	24,295,557 doz	1,895,809 ¥
1930	1,625,141	1,423,150	1,649,196	21,238 674	1,832,385
1931	1,530,506	3,501,924	1,580,372	18,898,344	2,052,421

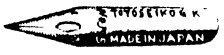
TRADE MARK REG'D



"NIKKO"

Steel Pen Nibs

Gilt, Steel, Bronze, Dull Alum,
Chrome & Nickel-plated.



Manufacturers & Exporters

TOYO SEIKO G. K.

Maruyamacho, Koishikawa,
TOKYO.

ESTABLISHED 1913.

CABLE ADDRESS
NIKKOPEN" TOKYO

CODES
A B C 6TH ED & BENTLEY'S

Inquiries invited. **Apply for samples.**

We produce also the Finest Quality

"NIKKO" PINS

of the greatest possibilities, much in favour on the markets, both foreign and domestic!

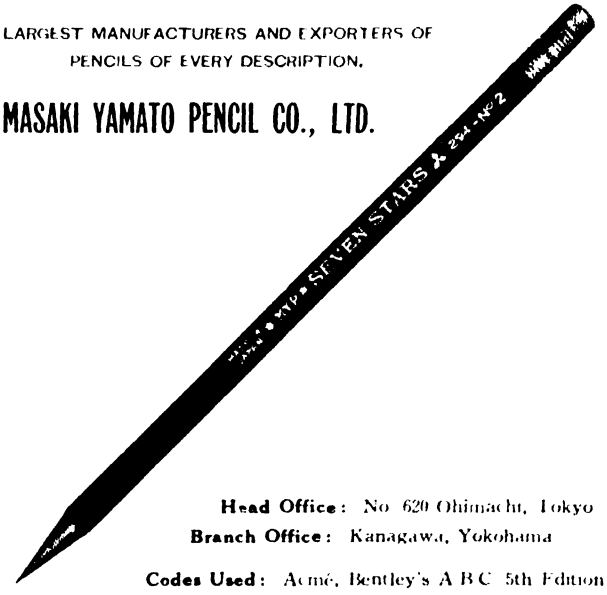
The Brand of Best Pencils produced in Japan.

M.Y.P.

Certified by the Commerce Office of Japan as of superior quality in 1930

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF PENCILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MASAKI YAMATO PENCIL CO., LTD.



Head Office: No 620 Ohimachi, Tokyo
Branch Office: Kanagawa, Yokohama

Codes Used: Acmé, Bentley's A B C 5th Edition
Cable Address: "MASAKIYA" SHINAGAWA

Factories in Tokyo and Yokohama

Cable address
"ASAIPENCIL" OSAKA

Codes used
A B C 6th Edition, Bentley's,
Oriental 5 letter Code
Schofield's 5 letter Code

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

ASAI SHOTEN

28, Itachibori-Minamidori Nichome,
Osaka, Japan.

Manufacturers & Exporters of

Stationery

OUR SPECIALITY:

Lead Pencil, School Slate, Slate Pencil, Rubber Eraser, Paper Clip Writing Ink, Pencil Sharpener, Stamp Pad, Celluloid Pen Holder, Fountain Pen, Pen Case, White Chalk, Crayon, Note Book, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1880

S. TOMIHISA & CO.,

Manufacturers & Exporters

KITAKYUUHOOZI-MATI, HIGASI-KU,

OSAKA, NIPPON.

TELEPHONES: SENBA 454, 989

Our Specialities:—

TOYS & NOVELTIES, FANCY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, TOILET GOODS, GENERAL SUNDRIES, RICKSHAWS, ETC.

PILOT

FOUNTAIN PEN & INK

TRANSPARENT BARREL

THE PILOT PEN CO., LTD.
KYOBASHI, TOKYO, JAPAN.

1932	1,487,034	3,130,826	1,755,902	36,673,056	2,361,585
1933	1,614,378	3,695,127	2,171,358	57,742,265	3,281,055
1934	2,327,274	2,140,564	2,345,330	55,519,058	4,547,400
1935	2,137,093	2,658,823	2,924,670	56,463,470	4,866,487
1936	3,080,949	4 736,168	3,481,926	51,244,761	4,631 392

Our exports of writing-ink were 1,172 cwts valued at ¥764,029 in 1927 and rose in the following year to 1,434 cwts valued at ¥996,260, showing an increase of 262 cwts in quantity and ¥232,231 in value. The amount, however, decreased after that, year after year, till in 1932 our ink exports dropped off to 1,224 cwts of ¥468,974, a fall of 210 cwts in quantity and ¥527,286 in value when compared with those of 1928, though they made a great recovery in 1933, when our exports of ink were 1,840 cwts and ¥835,023, which rose to 2,804 cwts valued at ¥1,165,408 in 1934; the year 1935 witnessing exports of 33,893 cwts of ¥1,197,824 to rise in the next year to 170,036 cwts in quantity, but to fall to ¥1,492,975 in value. Much greater improvement has been witnesed in our trade of pencils than writing-ink, according to the report of the Finance Ministry. In 1927 we exported pencils to the amount of 317,311 grosses valued at ¥199,732, and the exports increased year by year till they reached the million gross mark in quantity in 1932, with the amount in value of 782 thousand Yen, a much greater increase being recorded both in quantity and in value for 1935, 1936 and 1937, the exact figures following:-

Exports of Ink and Pencils

	Ink		Pencils	
Year	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1927	11,742 cwts	764,029 ¥	317,311 gr	499,732 ¥
1930	13,879	779,471	432,862	515,399
1931	12,812	533,660	481,625	447,017
1932	12,248	468,974	1,063,462	782,985
1933	18,480	835,023	1,798,582	1,467,974
1934	28,042	1,165,408	1,887,310	1,810,684
1935	33,893	1,197,824	1,739,054	1,908,591
1936	170,036	1,492,975	1,919,849	2,085,895
1937	48,712	1.752,218	5,830,574	2,563,979

According to the report of the Japanese Government, our exports of fountain-pens in 1936 were 12,133,431 in number and ¥2,086,715 in value. The figures increased to 15,509,602 in number and ¥2,140,084 in value in 1937.

The Indian imports of stationery were R8,102,403 in 1937 38, of which Japan contributed R1,701,064 showing an increase of R246,443 when compared with the figures for 1936 37. The following figures will show the total amount of stationery imported to British India, 1928 1938, with the imports from Japan:--

India's Imports of Stationery

Year	Total imports	Imports from Japan
1928-29	10,159,483 ₹	671,441 ₹
1929-30	10,506,380	665,982
1930-31	8,124,509	473,596
1931-32	6,802,500	473,765
1932-33	7,236,320	946,775
1933-34	6,622,025	912,000
1934-35	6,880,476	957,677
1935-36	7,610,136	1,321,326
1936-37	7,517,317	1,454,621
1937-38	8,102,403	1,701,064

British India imported 2,133,699 dozen of Japanese pencils valued at ₹197,515 in 1928–29. The figures dropped to 1,109,685 dozen or ₹110,799 in 1929-30 and further to 879,460 dozen or ₹69,122 in 1930-31. Her imports made a remarkable increase in 1931–32, recording 1,344,705 dozen valued at ₹92,116 in 1931–32. A prodigeous increase was recorded for 1932–33 when British India purchased from Japan 4,654,100 dozen of pencils valued at ₹226,716 or a rise of 3,309,395 dozen in quantity and ₹134,600 in value though they fell to 2,525,835 dozen of ₹153,548 in 1933–34; and still further to 794,238 dozen valued at no less than ₹73,631 in 1934–35, her imports from Japan for 1936–37 not yet available.

Codes Used
Bentley's Second Phrase Code
Tanners' Council Code
Schofield's 3 Letter Code
Rudolf Mosse Code Suppl.
Our Private.

TRADE MARK
KURITO
REGISTERED IN JAPAN

Cable Address
"HIKAKU" TOKYO

The Biggest, Oldest & Up-to Date Equipped

Leather Manufacturers in the Far East

SOLE LEATHER, CHROME UPPER LEATHER, PATENT LEATHER, LEATHER BELT FOR MACHINARY, ROLLER SKIN FOR SPINNING.

Other Leather Manufactures for Textile & Other Leather Manufactures

Established 1907

Capital Paid up ¥ 5,000,000

Nippon Hikaku Kabushiki Kaisha

(JAPAN LEATHER CO., LTD.)

Senju-Midoricho, Adachiku, Tokyo.

P.O. BOX ADACHI No. 3

Tanneries: Tokyo, Osaka & Shanghai.

BEST STANDARD QUALITY!

HOT WATER BOTTLES

Other Products:

Rubber Thread
Rubber Heels
Ice Bags
Swimming supplies.

KAMEIDO RUBBER WORKS, LTD.

6 MUROMACHI 4 NIHONBASHI KU. TOKYO.

Rubber Goods

Like many other branches of industry the rubber goods industry in Japan, has made rapid advance after the wars Japan engaged in against China, Russia and Germany. Our rubber manufactures in 1924 amounted to 51 million Yen in value. They rose to 55 millions in 1925, to 66 millions in 1927 and up to 76 millions in 1929. A little drop was witnessed in the three succeeding years, but the 86-million mark was reached in 1933, and over 103 million Yen worth of rubber goods were produced in 1934, Japan turning out ¥ 119,052,349 of rubber goods in 1935 and ¥ 135,283,331 in 1936:—

Output of Rubber Manufactures

Year	Value
1931	56,104,898 ¥
1932	65,882,857
1933	86,204,950
1934	103,218,775
1935	119,027,349
1936	135,288,331

Like celluloid and some other branches of industry, the rubber industry is more of the nature of a home industry than of mass production. According to the official report, there were 789 rubber factories in Japan in 1929. The number increased to 814 in 1930, 934 in 1932, 989 in 1934 and 974 in 1936. The following will give the total output by different kinds of rubber manufactures in 1936:

Output of Rubber Manufactures, 1936

Soft rubber	
For aeroplane, motor-car, etc.	
Pneumatic tyres	25,510,694 ¥
Solid tyres	434 823
Tubes	2 533,485
For bicycle, rikshaw, etc.	
Tyres	15,204,559
Tubes	6,142,862
Others	1,240 489
Total	51,066,912

For machinery	859,403
Rubber shoes & other footgears	31,790,953
	(44,390,727 pair)
Toys	4,984,174
Pipes	5,230,377
Belts & beltings	8,749,634
Others	29,047,964
Total	131,729,417
Hard rubber	
Electric use	649,277
Others	2,909,637
Total	3,558,914
Grand Total	135,288,331

Japan being no rubber-producing country, she imports all the materials required in her rubber industry; the Straits Settlements and the Dutch Indies being the largest suppliers of our raw rubber, whose contributions, 1929 1937, are shown below: -

Japan's Imports of Raw Rubber

	Total Imports		Imports from Straits Settlements		Imports from Dutch Indies	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1929	581,512 cwts	33,885,571 Y	393,775 cwts	22,802,063 Y	30,406 cwts	1,880,617 Y
1930	557,228	17,930,946	368,535	11,615,466	69,683	2,173,680
1931	737,435	13,183,116	520,878	9,272,748	183,034	3,206,621
1932	952,325	15,988,733	607,124	10,060,177	305,590	4,995,853
1933	1,165,497	29,685,229	836,306	20,499,042	268,544	7,268,840
1934	1,197,051	57,337,922	808,793	37,818,414	281,005	11,383,956
1935	994,692	51,636,065	461,389	24,124,941	220,435	11,660,386
1936	1,064,807	72,956,543	346,425	23,661,936	331,207	22,878,129
1937	1,062,600	99,217,584	433,938	41,566,287	276,419	25,774,825

British India supplied Japan with raw rubber amounting to 8 million Yen in 1929, which decreased to 3 millions in 1930. A rapid drop was seen in 1931, when Japan imported from British India raw rubber of 343 thousand Yen, our imports in 1934 being 13,206 cwts valued Y 478,825 or no more than 3,752 cwts valued at Y 187,122 in 1935. In 1936, our imports of raw rubber from British India amounted to 28,108 cwts valued at Y 1,597,706 increasing by 24,356 cwts in quantity and Y 1,410,584 in value. But the figures decreased to 3,667 cwts valued at Y 342,509 in 1937.

Our total exports of rubber manufactures amounted to 1.4 million Yen in 1929. The figure dropped to 1.2 and 1.0 million Yen in 1930 and 1931, respectively. An improvement was seen in 1932, when our exports of rubber manufactures were again 1.4 million Yen, which increased, by leaps, to 3.3 millions in 1933, or more than twice as much as those of 1932 and to 5.2 and 6.5 millions in 1934 and 1935, respectively, till our rubber exports reached Y 7,423,610 in 1936 and further to Y 10,305,472 in 1937 as shown below: -

Exports of Rubber Manufactures

1929	1,449,464 Y
1930	1,279,872
1931	1,044,901
1932	1,479,108
1933	3,327,398
1934	5,215,995
1935	6,508,068
1936	7,423,610
1937	10,305,472

Exports of Rubber Manufactuers

Kind	193		1936	
Soft rubber	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Valuu
Hose	15,910 cwts	872,975 Y	16,383 cwts	825,463 Y
Belts & beltings	33,837	2,981,435	23,425	1,856,572
Erasers	6,641	245,422	7,122	228,965

Cords twined etc.,	18,535	1,762,619	9,555	953,120
Water bottles	3,948	330,116	-	
Tennis balls	55,933 dz	93,019	29,909 dz	66,023
Base balls	29,229	53,972	5,345	13,324
Foot ball tubes	43,715	102,438	35,340	81,838
Other articles for exercises		49,530		115,597
Other n.e.s.	-	3,239,968		2,780,188
Hard n.e.s.	-	243,477		181,518
Other n-e.s		330,204		321,002
Total		10,305,472		7,423,610

The Electric Industry of Japan

It was in 1887 that the first electric light company in Japan commenced its supply of electric current in Tokyo, and in the following year, 1889, three more power plants were built by the same company. It was followed in quick succession by electric companies established in Kobé, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama for the supply of electric current, and Japan generated 1,500 kw at the end of 1889, 44,000 kw in 1902 and 110,000 kw in 1906. In the meantime the great progress that Japan made in her industry, increased the demands for power in various branches of industry. Our production of electricity, which was 3 million kw in 1926, rose to 6 millions in 1927 and 7 millions in 1929, to keep on increasing till the figure reached 9 millions, in 1931, 10 millions in 1932, and 15 millions in 1936 as shown below:

Generation of Electricity

Year	Quantity
1926	3,365,518 kw
1930	9,406,062
1931	9,232,231
1932	10,585,325
1933	12,083 419
1934	14,074,301
1935	14,049,226
1936	15,343,362

It was after the Russo-Japanese war that Japan made great progress in her manufacture of electric bulbs, which kept increasing year after year in great numbers. The output of electric bulbs, which numbered 45 millions in 1923 rose to 55 millions, valued at 17 million Yen in 1924, to 63 millions in 1926. They increased rapidly and steadily till the figure reached 134 millions in 1929, though there were some rises and falls in the amount of the products due chiefly to the fluctuations of the Yen price. In 1933 our output of electric bulbs were 340 millions valued at 21 million Yen, or more than 6 times as much in number as in 1923, though the succeeding years 1934-1937 saw a fall both in quantity and in value:

Output of Electric Bulbs

Year	Quantity	Value
1924	55,123,022 No	17,274,494 Y
1929	134,183,114	17,763 744
1930	114,811,775	15,192,305
1931	202 054,444	18,038 888
1932	286,653,068	19,685,438
1933	340,392,872	21,970,879
1934	310,750,142	19,997,704
1936	308,683,271	21,209,930
1937	294,034,025	21,357,909

The electric bulb industry kept quick pace

with the domestic demands for bulbs as well as their exports, which increased rapidly with the extension of our foreign market. In 1925 Japan exported electric bulbs to the amount of 195 thousand grosses valued at 2,222 thousand Yen. The number rose to 211 thousand grosses in quantity and 2,955 thousand Yen in value in 1926 and to 460 thousand grosses valued at 4,532 thousand Yen in 1928. The million gross mark was reached in quantity in 1931, though the value did not keep pace with it. Our exports of electric bulbs in 1934 were 1,405,877 grosses in quantity and ¥6,561,589 in value, the figures showing a little falling off to 1,346,954 grosses of ¥7,636,553 by 225,122 grosses in quantity and ¥1,305,505 in value, but increasing to 2,181,736 grosses of ¥9,847,406 in 1936 and to 2,188,591 grosses valued at ¥10,645,211 in 1937. The particulars follow: –

Exports of Electric Bulbs

Year	Quantity	Value
1926	211,135 gr	2,955,522 Y
1930	705,527	5,316 098
1931	1,051,895	5,874,996
1932	1 898,995	10,187,497
1933	1,891,842	10,167,105
1934	1,572,076	8,942,058
1935	1,346,954	7,636,552
1936	2,181,736	9,847,406
1937	2,188,591	10,645,211

The following tables will show British India's demands for electric bulbs and her imports from Japan: –

British India's Imports of Electric Bulbs

Gas-filled electric bulbs

	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	R	No	R
1932-33	1,485,500	1,441,082	197,837	41,186
1933-34	1,787 470	1,516,365	246,291	37,040
1934-35	2,153,312	1,827,410	208,814	23,544
1935-36	2,398,095	1,942,948		—
1936-37	2,146,683	1,638,346		- -
1937-38	2,725,110	1,993,972		-

Vacuum electric bulbs

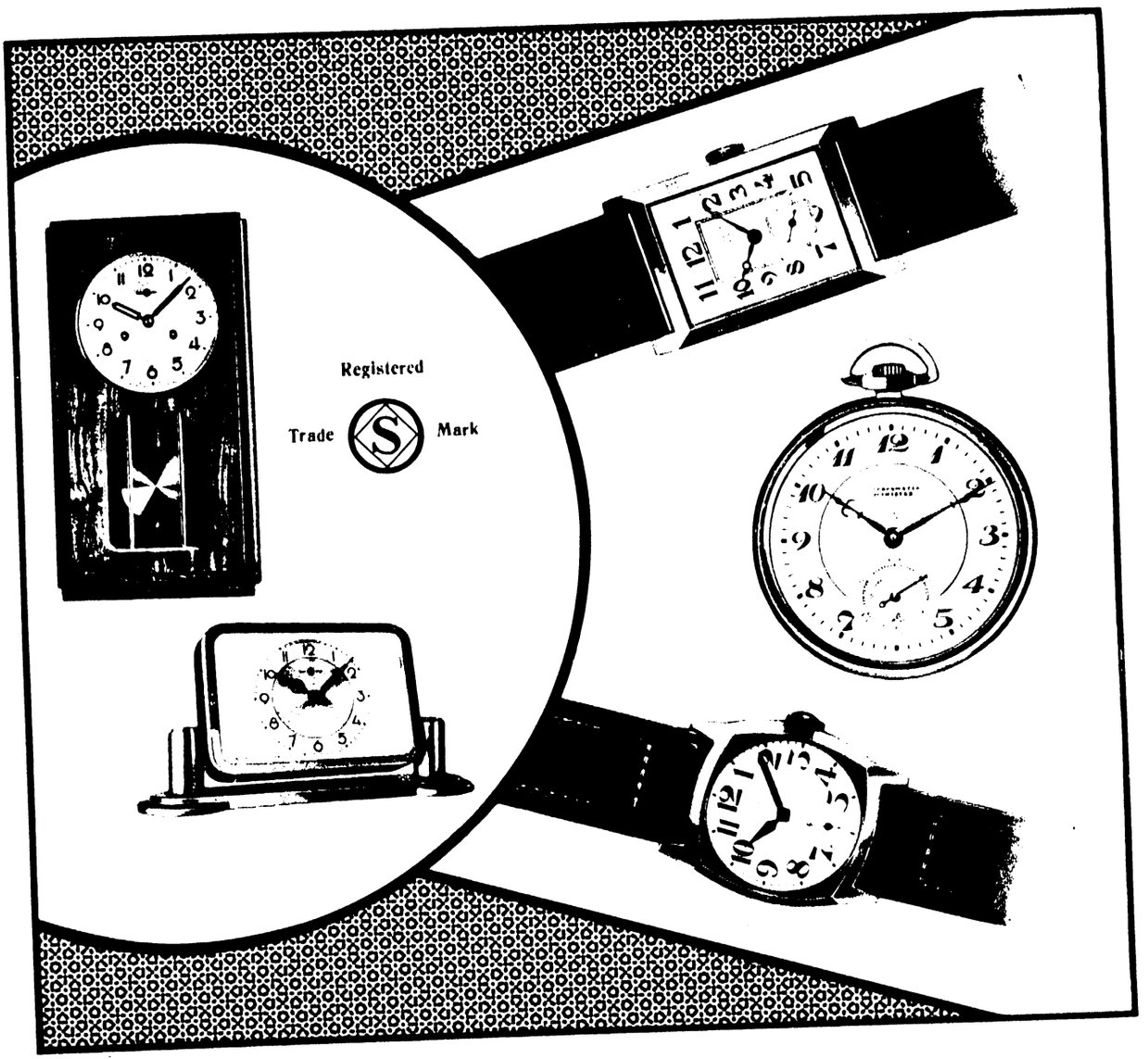
	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	R	No	R
1932-33	5,816, 72	1,672,849	3,198,001	331,134
1933-34	6,866,631	1,611,010	4,236,711	319,362
1934-35	6,374,862	1,587,721	3,367,277	231,838
1935-36	9,271,998	1,658,365	6,276,665	411,033
1936-37	7,139,554	1,249,764	4,717,093	259,839
1937-38	11,194,633	1,577,077	7,755,093	427,768

Auto-bulbs

	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	R	No	R
1932-33	1,740,481	165,616	1,542,817	95,766
1933-34	661,590	63,076	532,552	20,795
1934-35	547,811	95,774	330 479	12,041
1935-36	1,205,026	102,079	873,357	24,538
1936-37	1,032,618	90,963	-	-
1937-38	1,220,901	117,477	- -	- -

Torch-bulbs

	Total imports		Imports from Japan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No	R	No	R
1932-33	9,812,721	319,015	7,828,751	134,389
1933-34	8,325,254	238,978	6,165,695	77,012
1934-35	11,724 388	293,233	8,990,624	89,540
1935-36	12,012,182	284,284	9,830,742	93,507
1936-37	12,629,136	323,233	9,461,689	76,673
1937-38	12,242,367	287,520	8,887,893	71,867



SEIKOSHA WATCH & CLOCK WORKS

PROPRIETORS

K. HATTORI & CO., LTD.

Ginza, Tokyo

Cable Address:—
"HATTORI TOKYO"
Mails to be addressed to
Central P. O. Box 317

Codes used:
Bentley's Universal Trade Code,
Acme Commodity & Phrase Code,
Oriental Code

SPECIALTIES:

WATCHES & CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, OPTICAL, SURVEYING & PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS.

CABLE ADDRESS
"HOSODAKO" OSAKA

CODES USED:
ORIENTAL 3 LETTER
A B C 6TH EDITION
BENTLEY'S
SCHOFIELD'S
ACME

HOSODA TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

MINAMI KYUTARO-MACHI 2-CHOME,
(SEMBA P.O. BOX NO. 34)
OSAKA, JAPAN

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS
OF
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

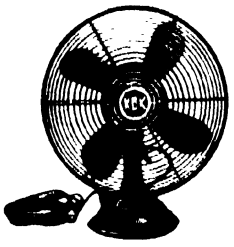
FACTORY NO. 866 HIGASHI KANDA CHO OSAKA
BRANCHES TOKYO SHANGHAI & BANGKOK

SPECIALITIES

Electric Apparatuses:
Electric Cookers, Toasters, Bells, Irons, Motor Fans, Neon Transformers, Radiators, Radio Receiving Sets, Vibrators.

Electric Lamps:
For Household Use, Decoration; Motor Car Lamps, Flash-Lights.

Electric Supplies:
Lamp Shades, Holders, Switches, Cords & Cables, Fuse Wire, Porcelain Insulators, etc., etc.



CODES USED:
BENTLEY'S
ORIENTAL 3-LETTER CODE
SCHOFIELD'S 3-LETTER CODE

BANKER:
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

CABLE ADDRESS:
"FUTKO, TOKYO"

P.O. BOX NO. 402,
CENTRAL
TOKYO, JAPAN

TRADE MARK

Manufacturers & Exporters

Specialities: Photographic Articles, Dental Equipments, Auto Accessories & Parts, Files & Rasps, Electric Supplies

FUKU TRADING COMPANY

FUKUTOKU BUILDING
NO. 1, 3-CHOME KYOBASHI, KYOBASHI-KU
TOKYO, JAPAN

PKS

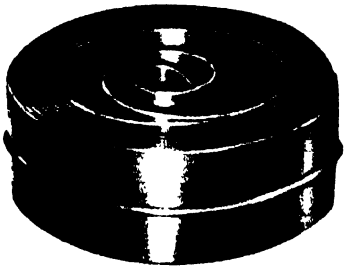
Kanamaru Shoten

Manufacturers & Exporters

3-CHOME, ASAKUSABASHI, ASAKUSA-KU,
TOKYO, JAPAN.

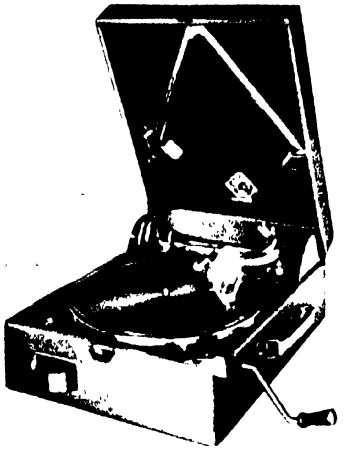
SPECIALITIES:

SMOKING REQUISITES
LADIES' HAND-BAGS
MONEY-PURSES
FOUNTAIN-PENS
SHARP-PENCILS
WATCH REQUISITES



SPRINGS & ACCESSORIES for CLOCKS & GRAMOPHONES

PORTABLE GRAMOPHONES & MOTORS



Catalogs and Prices on Application

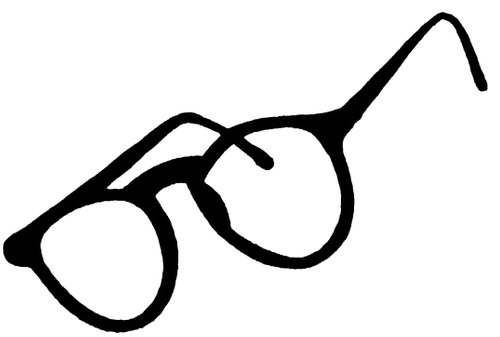
Manufacturers & Exporters

SATO KEIJI & CO.

13, Iwamoto-cho, Kanda-ku, TOKYO

Celluloid Spectacle Frames

HIGHEST QUALITY



MANUFACTURERS & EXPOTERS
T. HORI CELLULOID WORKS
662 Kataecho, Higashinari-ku, OSAKA
Samples and particulars on application

OPTICAL GOODS
چشمہ

LEATHER GOODS
بٹوہ

OWARIYA SHOTEN LIMITED

O.S.L.
TRADE MARK

YOKOYAMA-CHO, NIHOMBASHI-KU,
TOKYO, JAPAN.

Manufacturers of Optical Goods
Manufacturers of Leather Goods

Cable Address:
"OWARIYACO"
Code Used:
Oriental 3 Letter
Code, Bentley's

Established
1805
Incorporated
1915

TRADE MARK

Kobataya Uji Optical Co.

Manufacturers and Exporters
of all kinds of

OPTICAL GOODS

CODES USED:
A.B.C. 5th & 6th Eds.
Bentley's, Oriental 3-Letter.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"SPECTACLES" OSAKA

BANK REFERENCE:
THE SANWA BANK, LTD.,
Osaka, Japan.

THE NOMURA BANK, LTD.,
Osaka, Japan.

Beautiful Catalog of 60 pages
upon your request

32, Hiranomachi, 2-chome, Higashiku,
Osaka, Japan.

List of
Exporters & Importers

March, 1938

List of Exporters and Importers

March, 1938

Exporters

Agricultural Implements

Arasa & Co.

5-chome Taishodori, Taisho-ku, Osaka.
"Arasa" Rice Hackling Machine, Rope Twisting Machine, etc.
Cable address: "Paddyrope" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C 5th Edition, Bentley's.

Fukuyama Asahi Shokai.

Nishi-machi, Fukuyama, Hiroshima.
"Asahi" Rice Hackling Machine.

Iwata Bros., Inc.

No. 5, Kamezumi-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
"Iwata" Rice Hackling Machine.
Cable address: "Iwabr" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Yamakage Nogu Seisakusho.

2-chome Awaza-shimodori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Tea Plucking Scissors.

Aluminium Ware

Eba Shizutaro.

Minamikajiya-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
Aluminium Combs.

Miyazaki Shoten.

1-chome Karamono-cho, Osaka.
Enamelled Ware.
Aluminium Ware. (See Advertisement P. 189)
Cable address: "Swan Horo" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's.

Nasu Aluminium Manufactory Ltd.

No. 39, 1-chome, Kamezawa-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Aluminium Ware. (See Advertisement P. 101)
Cable address: "Nasualumi" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Nippon Aluminium Co., Ltd.

Urae, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Aluminium Ware.
Cable address: "Tsurunium" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C.

Antimony Ware

Yamato Gumi & Co.

No. 25, Komagata-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Antimony Ware.
Cable address: "Yamato" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Apparel

M. Fukushima & Co.

No. 32, 3-chome, Sonezaki-Kami, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Apparel. (See Advertisement P. 174)
Cable address: "Windmill" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Artificial Silk Goods

Asahi Trading Co., Ltd.

2-chome, Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Artificial Silk Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 181)
Cable address: "Mafid" Osaka.
Code used: Schofield's Eclectic Phrase Code.

Fukui Orimono Dogyokumiai.

Fukui, Japan.
Artificial Silk Piece-Goods.

Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

2-chome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Rayon Goods. (See Advertisement P. 167)
Cable address: "Gosho" Osaka.
Code used: All Codes.

Y. Isobe Co.

No. 28, 2-chome, Sakai-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Rayon Fancy Fabrics.
Cable address: "Isobe" Yokohama.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th.

Iwata Trading Co., Ltd.

3-chome, Kitakyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Artificial Silk Goods.
Cable address: "Iwatashoji" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th, Bentley's, Oriental 3-Letter & Private.

Marubeni Shoten, Ltd.

No. 32, 2-chome, Honmachi, Osaka.
Rayon Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 169)
Cable address: "Appolico" Osaka.
Code used: All Codes.

Nishimatsu & Co., Ltd.

Dojima Building, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Artificial Silk Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 181)
Cable address: "Westpine" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, Schofield's.

S. Nishimura & Co., Ltd.

Sanjo Karasumaru, Kyoto.
Rayon Piece-Goods.
Cable address: "Chiso" Kyoto.
Code used: Bentley's, Schofield's.

The Nissho Company, Ltd.

5-chome, Kitahama Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Rayon Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 168)

Suzuki Sadakichi & Co., G. K.

No. 8, Minamihonmachi 1-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Rayon Piece-Goods.
Cable address: "Keorisuzu" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th, Oriental 3-Letter.

Takemura & Co., Ltd.

No. 1, Minami-honmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Artificial Silk Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 162
Cable address: "Peacock" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's Second, A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd.

3-chome, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Rayon Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 166

Artificial Silk Yarn

Asahi Kenshoku Co., Ltd.

No. 13, 2-chome Edobori-minamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
"Asahikenshi" Artificial Silk Yarn.

C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.

2-chome, Azuchi-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Artificial Silk Yarn. See Advertisement P. 169
Cable address: "Marubeni" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th.

Y. Matsuyama Shoten.

2-chome Minaminonin-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Artificial Silk Yarn.
Cable address: "Artmatsu" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's.

Bamboo Manufactures

Hakone Chikusan Shokai.

c/o Sizuoka Sangyo Kyokai, Sizuoka.
Bamboo Cigarette Pipes.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th.

Mizutani Shuhei.

1-chome, Miya-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Bamboo Blind Screens.

Sizuoka Commercial Museum.

Jonai, Sizuoka.
Bamboo Goods. (See Advertisement P. 142)
Cable address: "Museum" Sizuoka.
Code used: Bentley's Oriental 3-Letter Code, A.B.C. 5th Ed.

Sugiyama Sanji.

No. 34, Yoban-cho, Sizuoka.
Bamboo Goods.

Unno Ichizo.

No. 45, Sanban-cho, Sizuoka.
Bamboo Goods.

Beer (& Wine)

Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

7-chome, Ginza Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Beer. (See Advertisement P. 146)
Code used: Bentley's Second etc.

Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd.

Meidi-ya Building, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Beer. (See Advertisement P. 119)
Cable address "Kirinbeer" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Sakura Beer Hanbai Kaisha, Ltd.

2-chome, Kitakyuhoji-machi Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Beer. (See Advertisement P. 148)
Cable address: "Sakurabeer" Osaka.
Code uesd: Bentley's & A.B.C. 6th.

Belting for Machinery

Hata Belt Mfg. Co., Inc

No. 179, Susaki-cho, Mukojima-ku, Tokyo.
Rubber Belts.

Bicycles & Parts

Dai-Nippon Bicycle Co., Ltd.

1-chome, Narihirabashi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Cycle Parts.

Hasegawa & Co., Ltd.

3-chome, Edobori-minami-dori, Osaka.
Cycle Parts. (See Advertisement P. 84)
Cable address: "Haseyoshi" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's.

T. Kuge & Co., Ltd.

No. 2, Hirokoji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
"K B C" Bicycles.
Cable address: "Kugecycle" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Edition, Bentley's.

Maruishi Shokai, Ltd.

1-chome, Shinmachi-Kitadori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Parts of Bicycles.
Cable address: "Maruishi" Osaka.

Miyata Works, Ltd.

No. 19, 2-chome, Higashi Rokugo, Kamata-ku, Tokyo.
"Mister" Bicycles. (See Advertisement P. 212, 213)
Cable address: "Cyclist" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Edition, Bentley's.

Naigai Rubber Co., Ltd.

Hyogo-ken Jitsugyo Kyokai, Kobe.
Cycle Tyre & Tube.
Cable address: "Naigaigomu" Kobe.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Edition, Bentley's.

Nakayama & Co.

No. 3, 5-chome, Onoedori, Kobe.
Bicycles.

Okada Ubaguruma-Ten.

No. 21, 3-chome, Kuramae, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Perambulators & Tricycles.

Okamoto Bicycle & Motor Car Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Kamishimada, Gokisho-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
Bicycles.

Sano Takashi Co.

No. 22, 5-chome, Bakuro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Perambulators & Tricycles.

N. Yamamoto Works.

No. 107, Kawara, Nishinada, Kobe.
Spring Seat Saddles.
Cable address: "Anrak" Kobe.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th.

Yasuda Shokai, Inc.

No. 3, 2-chome Denma-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Cycle Handles, Grips & Gear Cases.
Cable address: "Bicycle" Nagoya.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th, Oriental 3-Letter & Private.

Bobbins

F. Andoh & Co.

No. 857, Tatsumi-cho, Higashinari-ku, Osaka.
Paper Bobbins.

Japan Trading & Mfg. Co.

No. 19, 5-chome, Minami-horiedori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Bobbins and Shuttles.
Cable address: "Millsupply" Osaka.

Kawasaki Mokkwan Kogyosho

No. 402, Higashiminato-cho, Sakai.
Bobbins.

The Nippon Bobbin Co., Ltd.

Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken.
Bobbins & Shuttles. (See Advertisement P. 105)

Bronze & Brass Ware

Takao & Bros., Inc.

No. 126, 4-chome Kawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Bronze & Brass ware.
Cable address: "Kohinoor" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, Oriental 3-Letter & Schofield's Code.

Brushes

K. Amano & Co.

No. 19, 5-chome, Minamikyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Tooth Brushes.
Cable address: "Kimigayo" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's A. 1.

Nogami Shoten.

Kaigan Bldg., No. 10, Kaigandori, Kobe.
Tooth Brushes.
Cable address: "Nogamitrad" Kobe.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th Improved.

Oshima & Co.

No. 56, 1-chome, Minamikyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Tooth Brushes.
Cable address: "Haburashi" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Oriental 3-Letter.

Butter Peanuts (Parched Peanuts)

Oi Shoten.

No. 12, 2-chome, Midori-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
"Butter peanuts," "Parched peanuts"

Buttons

Kobayashi Tsunetaro.

No. 14, 3-chome, Andojibashidori, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Shell Buttons.
Cable address: "Umabotan" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th Edition.

S. Ohta & Co.

5-chome, Kitakyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Shell Buttons.

U. Ohta & Co.

No. 22, 2-chome, Shio-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
"M O P" Pearl and Porcelain Buttons.
Cable address: "Button" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th, 6th, Bentley's & Oriental 3-Letter.

Tsuji Isaburo.
No. 5, 5-chome, Awaji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Shell Buttons.
Cable address: "Isabtsuji" Osaka.
Code used: Kendall's Verbatim, Phrase, A.B.C. 5th & 6th Editions & Bentley's.

Cable & Wire

Amagasaki Shindo Kabushiki Kaisha.
Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken.
Brass, Bronze & Aluminium Pipes.

The Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd.
No. 8, 2-chome, Muromati, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Copper Wire, etc. (See Advertisement P. 83)
Cable address: "Furuelcco" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's.

Camphor

The Nippon Camphor Co., Ltd.
No. 128, 3-chome Onoedori, Kobe.
Japanese Refined Camphor.

Candles

Takasumiya Honten Gm.K.
No. 9, Ohtsubo, Shimonoseki, Japan.
Candles. (See Advertisement P. 156)
Cable address: "Takazumiya" Shimonoseki.

Canned Provisions

Itoh Seishichi & Co.
No. 9/3, 2-chome Kyobashi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Canned Provisions.
Cable address: "Crabsking" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th & Acme.

Kawamura Yohei.

No. 1/9, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Canned Provisions.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C.

Naigai Shokuhin Kabushiki Kaisha.

No. 37, Ise-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Canned Tomato Sardine.
Cable address: "Shokuhin" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Nakamura Kamakichi & Co., Inc.

Nishibiwajima-machi, Nishikasugai-gun, Aichi-ken.
Canned and Bottled Provisions.

Nozaki Bros. & Co., Ltd.

No. 47, 2-chome, Aioi-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Canned Crab (Geisha Brand). (See Advertisement P. 144)
Cable address: "Nozaki" Yokohama.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 6th.

Y. Tanaka & Co.

No. 30, 1-chome, Daicho-machi, Fuzan, Chosen.
Canned Crab.
Cable address: "Tanaka" Fuzan.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Acmé & Bentley's.

Camera & Parts

Fuku Trading Co.

No. 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokoyo.
Camera & Parts. (See Advertisement P. 226)
Cable address: "FUTKO" Tokyo.
Code used: Oriental 3-Letter, Schofield's 3-Letter.

Canvas (& Duck)

Kurata Shinsuke Shoten.

Hon-machi, Onomichi, Hiroshima-ken.
Cotton Canvas.

Ohmi Hampu Kabushiki Kaisha.

3-chome, Awaji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Duck & Canvas.
Cable address: "Ohmihampu" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th, Bentley's & Oriental 3-Letter.

Tomita Tsunesaburo & Co.

No. 30, 5-chome Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Striped Canvas.
Cable address: "Ducklion" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, Private, A.B.C. 5th & 6th Oriental 3-Letter.

Yokohama Cotton Duck Works, Ltd.

No. 4, 3-chome Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Duck & Canvas. (See Advertisement P. 189)
Cable address: "Cottonduck" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th & Bentley's.

Carpet

Yonezawa Kogyo Shiken Jo.

(Yonezawa Industrial Laboratory).
Yonezawa.

Cast-Iron Ware

Nabeya Chuzo-sho, Ltd.

Kamikawate, near Gifu.
Rice Bowl & Saucepan. (See Advertisement P. 131)
P.O. Box No. 36 Gifu.

Cellophane

Tokyo Serofan-Shi Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 1, 1-chome, Tori, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Transparent Paper.
Cable address: "Tosero" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th.

Celluloid Goods

Dainippon Celluloid Co., Ltd.

No. 30, Shichido-nishino-cho, Sakai.
Celluloid Collar.
Cable address: "Celluloid" Sakai.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Edition & Bentley's.

Hayami Takusai.

No. 21, 2-chome, Nagahoribashisuji, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Celluloid Combs for Ladies.

Koyamasada & Co.

No. 40, 3-chome, Abenosuji, Osaka.
Celluloid Ware.

T. Hori Celluloid Works.

No. 662, Kataecho, Higashinari-ku, Osaka.
Spectacles; Celluloid Spectacle Frames; & Other Optical Goods.
Cable address: "Horiworks" Osaka. (See Advertisement P. 227)
Code used: Oriental 3-Letters, A.B.C. 6th Ed. Bentley's & Private.

Nagamine Celluloid Industry Co., Ltd.

Torigoe-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Celluloid Ware. (See Advertisement P. 208)
Cable address: "Loid" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Editions.

Nippon Celluloid Bangle Manufacturers' Association.

No. 1, Obashi-nishino-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Celluloid Bangles.
Cable address: "Bangloid" Osaka.

Rokushima Yoko.

4-chome, Minamikyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Celluloid Bangles.

Royal Celluloid Co., Ltd.

4-chome, Terajima-machi, Mukojima-ku, Tokyo.
Celluloid Ware. (See Advertisement P. 207)

Cement

Asano Portland Cement Company.

Osaka Gas-Bldg., 5-chome, Hirano-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Asano Portland Cement.
Asano Velo Cement (Rapid Hardening Cement).
Cable address: "Asanocement" Osaka.

Kongo Shokai, Inc.

No. 13, 2-chome, Edobori-minamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
"Asahi" Portland Cement.

T. Nakata & Co.,

No. 22, Naniwa-machi, Kobe.
"Ube" Cement. (See Advertisement P. 117)
Cable address: "Nakatoyo" Kobe.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 6th.

Chemicals & Drugs

Chugai Boyeki Co., Ltd.

Sanwa Building, Kawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Chemicals. (See Advertisement P. 131)
Cable address: "Cbcoy" Osaka.
Code used: Acmé Commodity & Phrase Code.

Kondo & Co., Ltd.

No. 180, Itoh-machi, Kobe.
Fuller's Earth.
Cable address: "Konco" Kobe.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Schofield's & Oriental 3-Letter.

Osaka Godo Kabushiki Kaisha

P.O. Box East No. 18, Osaka.
Heavy Chemicals.
Cable address: "Kuhojimura" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

Sarashiko Hanbai Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 6/1, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Bleaching Powder. (See Advertisement P. 187)
Cable address: "Sarashiko" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Shimosato Seiyaku Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 130, Kaizandori, Sakai.
Carbon.
Cable address: "Shimosato" Sakai.

Shiraishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 1014, Nishiente-cho, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.
Calcium Carbonate. (See Advertisement P. 104)
Cable address: "Calcium" Osaka.

Cigarette Cases

Kanamaru Shoten.

3-chome, Asakusabashi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Cigarette Cases. (See Advertisement P. 226)
Cable address: "Smoking" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th & Oriental 3-Letter.

Clocks, Watches & Parts

Aichi Tokei Denki Kabushiki Kaisha.

No. 3/3 Hottadori, Minami-ku, Nagoya.
Clocks.
Cable address: "Aititokei" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Binkosha Gramophone Manufactory.

No. 6-chome Yadacho, Nagoya.
Clocks.

K. Hattori & Co., Ltd.

4-chome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Clocks & Watches. (See Advertisement P. 225)
Cable address: "Hattori" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th & Bentley's.

Kawahara, Inc.

No. 48, Kamiyoshi-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Watch Bands.

Konishi Kotakudo Co., Ltd.

No. 18, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Watch Glass.
Cable address: "Kotakudo" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & Western Union.

Nagoya Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 7, Matsuyama-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Clocks.
Cable address: "Shoji" Nagoya.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Edition & Bentley's.

Tokio Tokei Seizo Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 672, Kamimeguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
Clocks.
Cable address: "Tokio Tokei"
Code used: A.B.C. 6th, Bentley's.

Tokyo Yushutsu Tokei Fuzokuhin Kogyo Kumiai.

No. 3, Nishi Misujimachi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Watch Bands & Ornaments.
Cable address: "Tokefu" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Tsurumaki & Co.

Nishi Kuromoncho, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
Clocks & Watches.

Yamazaki-Maitsuki Shoten.

2, Sugacho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Leather-Bands and Rubber-Bands.

Coal-Tar

Nippon Senryo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha.

No. 278, Kasugade-machi, Konohana-ku, Osaka.
Coal-Tar. (See Advertisement P. 76)
Cable address: "Dyestuff" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's.

Yoshikawa Shoten.

Meijiya Bldg., 2-chome Minamihon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Coal-Tar.
Cable address: "Waies" Yokohama.
Code used: All Standard Codes.

Confectionary

Meiji Biscuits & Confectionery Co., Ltd.

Meiji Seika Bldg., Kyobashi, Tokyo, Japan.
Caramels. (See Advertisement P. 135)
Cable address: "EMUES" Tokyo.
Codes used: A.B.C. 6th Edition & Bentley's.

Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ltd.

Tamachi Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
Confectionary. (See Advertisement P. 134)

Cork

Araki Saburo.

No. 65, 4-chome, Aioi-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Cork.

Cotton Manufactures

Ashimori Rope Works, Ltd.

Juso, Higashi-Yodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Driving Ropes. (See Advertisement P. 105)
Tubular Banding Spindle Tapes.
Cable address: "Ashimori" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's.

Futami Shoten, Ltd.

No. 6, 2-chome, Tosaboridori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Blankets.
Cable address: "Futami" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C.

Hamamatsu Kogyo Shikenjo.

c/o Sizuoka Sangyo Kyokai, Sizuoka.
Cotton & Cotton Silk Cloth.

Itoh Moritaro.

No. 772, Aoki-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.
Table Covers.

G. Iwaida & Co., Ltd.

No. 35, Nihonodori, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Cotton Bath-Gowns.
Cable address: "Iwaida" Yokohama.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th.

Kurahashi & Co.

No. 35, 2-chome, Utsubominamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Towels.

Kyoshin Shokai.

Ondo-cho, Akigun, Hiroshima-ken.
Cotton Socks.

Mochizuki Kenichi.

Imaharu, Ehime-ken.
Cotton Towels.

Mori Towel Co.

No. 6, 3-chome, Tachibana-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Bath Towels & Gowns.

Shimada Seisakusho, Ltd.

Shimada, Okayama-ken.
Lamp & Candle Wicks.

Suzuki Yanosuke Shoten.

No. 13, 3-chome, Edobori-Minamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Blankets, Bedcovers, etc. (See Advertisement P. 174)
Cable address: "Suzuyano" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's & Private.

K. Yoshizaki & Co.,

No. 18, 3-chome, Minamikyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Blankets, Towels & Bedcovers. (See Advertisement P. 181)
Cable address: "Handkerchf" Osaka.
Code used:

Cotton Piece-Goods

Asahi Trading Co., Ltd.

2-chome, Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 181)
Cable address: "Mafid" Osaka.
Code used: Schofield's Eclectic Phrase Code.

Banshuori Kogyo Kumiai.

Nishiwaki-cho, Taka-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Salong Cotton Striped Drill, Cotton Gingum.

Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

2-chome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 167)
Cable address: "Gosho"

Hattori & Co., Ltd.

No. 11, 1-chome, Miya-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Grey, Bleached, Dyed & Printed Cotton Piece-Goods.
Cable address: "Kaneka" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's.

Ichida & Co., Ltd.

3, Minami-Honmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Piece-Goods.
Cable address: "Ichiya" Osaka.
Codes used: Schofield's 3-Letter, Oriental, Bentley's.

Iida & Co., Ltd.

(Takashimaya Iida Kabushiki Kaisha)
No. 97, Edo-machi, Kobe.
Cotton-Back Satin, etc.
Cable address: "Takashin" Kobe.
Code used: Bentley's Second Phrase & Schofield's.

Imaharu Orimono Dogyo-Kumiai.

Yanagi-cho, Imaharu, Ehime-ken.
Cotton Piece-Goods.

Imai Tetsuji.

No. 432, Negishi-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Printed Cotton Satin.

C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.

2-chome, Azuchi-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 169)
Cable address: "Marubeni" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th.

Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.

No. 10, 2-chome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Piece-Goods.
Cable address: "Menkwa" Osaka.

Katoh Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 10, 3-chome, Kita-nagasadori Kobe-ku, Kobe.
Cotton Flannel, etc.
Cable address: "Genji" Kobe.
Code used: All codes.

Kogyosha, Ltd. (Osaka Branch)

No. 39, 3-chome Karamono-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Piece-Goods.

Mutoh Shoten.

3-chome, Minami-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Piece-Goods.
Cable address: "Mutogen" Osaka, "Fancy Goods." Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, Private Code.

Kusuma Orimono Kojo.

c/o Sizuoka Sanygo Kyokai, Sizuoka.
Piece-Goods.

Maruima Mempu Kabushiki Kaisha.

Imaharu, Ehime-ken.
White and Striped Piece-Goods.

Miyamoto Bussan Gomei Kaisha.

4-chome, Tenma-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Cotton Piece-Goods.
Cable address: "Miyamoto" Nagoya.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & Bentley's.

Nakayama Shokufu Kabushiki Kaisha.

Minami-Hon-machi, Osaka.
Cotton Piece-Goods.

Nihon Seifu Co., Ltd.

Mukojima-mura, Kii-gun, Kyoto-fu.
Printed Cotton Cloth.
Cable address: "Seifu" Fushimi.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th.

The Nissho Company, Ltd.

5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 168)

Okayama Seishoku Kabushiki Kaisha.

No. 47, Shinmichi, Okayama.
Cotton Cloth, Lamp Wick & Braid.

Sano Orimono Dogyo-Kumiai.

Sano-machi, Tochigi-ken.
Cotton Crape.

Takaya Orimono Co, Ltd.

Takaya-machi, Shizuki-gun, Okayama-ken.
Cotton Cloth.

Takemura & Co., Ltd.

No. 1, Minamihon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Piece-Goods & Yarn. (See Advertisement P. 162)
Cable address: "Peacock" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's 2nd, A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Kendall's.

Takisei Orimono Kojo.

Yamashita-cho, Hamamatsu.
Cotton Piece-Goods.
Cable address: "Takisei" Hamamatsu.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th & Bentley's.

Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd.

3-chome, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 166)

Toyoda Boshoku Kabushiki Kaisha.

No. 1716, Maeda-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Shirting.
Cable address: "Risaburo" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's.

Cotton Yarn

Fujigasu Spinning Co., Ltd.

No. 1, 2-chome, Hon-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Cotton Yarn.

C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.

2-chome, Azuchi-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Yarn. (See Advertisement P. 169)
Cable address: "Marubeni" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th.

Drugs (& Chemicals)

Azumi & Co., Ltd.

No. 43, 1-chome-Nishi, Daini, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
"Katol" Mosquito Smudge Sticks, Coil & Powder.
Cable address: "Azumikatol" Osaka.

Imazu Chemical Laboratory, Inc.

No. 108, Mikunihon-machi, Higashiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
"Imazu" Fly and Insect Powder.

Ueyamayei's Japan Insecticid Mfg. Co.

3-chome, Tosabori, Osaka.
Insect Powder, Menthol Crystal, etc. (See Advertisement P. 117)
Cable address: "Insecteid" Osaka.
Code used: Acmé, A.B.C. 6th, Bentley's & Western Union.

Kyoto Exporters' Association.

Chamber of Commerce & Industry Bldg., Kyoto.
Perfumed Incense.

Naigai Jochukiku Co., Ltd.

No. 3, 2-chome Sueyoshibashidori, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Mosquito Sticks & Insect Powder
Cable address: "Jochukiku" Osaka.

Nosan Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha.

3-chome Atsuta-denma-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya.
"Bat" Mosquito Sticks & Insect Powder (Smudge).

Taisho Jochugiku Co., Ltd.

Minoshima-cho, Arita-gun, Wakayama-ken.
"Ostrich" Mosquito Smudge Sticks.

Teikoku Jochu Co., Ltd.

Yamadahara, Hoda-mura, Arita-gun Wakayama-ken.
Mosquito Smudge Sticks.
Cable address: "Teikoku" Minoshima.
Code used: Bentley's.

Drums (for Packing)

Yamamoto Steel Drum Company.

Toiya-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Empty Steel Drums, with Hoop.

Dyestuffs & Pigments

Chugai Boyeki Co., Ltd.

Sanwa Building, Kawaramachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Dyes & Colours. (See Advertisement P. 131)
Cable address: "Cheoy" Osaka.
Code used: Aemé Commodity & Phrase Code A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Nippon Senryo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha.

(The Japan Dyestuff Mfg. Co., Ltd.)
Kasugade-cho, Konohana-ku, Osaka.
Dyestuffs and Colours. (See Advertisement P. 76)

Osaka Godo Kabushiki Kaisha.

P. O. Box No. 1 Moriguchi-cho, Osaka.
All Kinds of Dyestuffs.
Cable address: "Kuhojimura" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

Earthen (& Porcelain) Ware

Asai Takegoro & Co, Inc.

No. 67, 1-chome, Higashiyoshino-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Kanenaka" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's & Oriental 3-Letter.

Ina Seito Co., Ltd.

No. 300, Senmenshinden, Tokoname-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Earthen Pipes.
Cable address: "Inaseito" Tokoname.
Code used: Bentley's Second.

Itoh Hiroshi Co.

South of Mizunami Station, Gifu-ken.
Porcelain Ware.

M. Itoh & Co., Ltd.

No. 22, 3-chome, Kitanagasadori, Kobe-ku, Kobe.
Porcelain Flower Vases, Tea-sets, etc.

Itoh Shinshiro Shoten.

Sue-mura, Ena-gun, Gifu-ken.
Porcelain Ware.

Kinkozan & Co.

Sanjo-Awata, Kyoto.
"Awata-Yaki" Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Kinkozan" Kyoto.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Editions & Bentley's.

Kyoto Tojiki Goshi Kaisha.

Sanjo Awata, Kyoto.
Earthen & Porcelain Wares.
Cable address: "Yasdato" Kyoto.
Code used: Oriental 3-Letter, Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th & Private.

Maruhi Shoten, Ltd.

No. 1/240, 1, 1-chome, Tajimi-cho Hon-cho, Toki-gun, Gifu-ken.
Cracker Ware.
Cable address: "Maruhikato" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th.

Marusu Toki Kaisha, Ltd.

Hachiryu-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Porcelain Ware. (See Advertisement P. 200)
Cable address: "Marusu" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's & Oriental 3-Letter.

Mizuno Iichi.

No. 1216, Tokoname-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Porcelain Flower Vases.

Mizuno Yoshikichi.

No. 53, Miyashita, Tokoname-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Earthen Ware for Electric Batteries.

Nagoya Seitosho, Ltd.

Nos. 7 & 8, 2-chome Higashiyoshino-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Porcelain Dinner Set, Tea-set, etc.
Cable address: "Seitosho" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's Oriental 3-Letter.

The Nippon Toki Kaisha, Ltd.

Noritake-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Nitto" Nagoya.
Code used: New Standard, Lieber's, Commercial, A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Nishimura Kogyo Co., Ltd.

No. 1197, Ashihara-cho, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.
Chemical Porcelain Ware.

Sadakuni Shoten, Inc.

1-chome, Higashiyoshino-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Porcelain Ware.

Sasaki Bunroku & Co.

Mizunami-cho, Gifu-ken.
Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Marubun" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's & Schofield's.

Seyei Goshi Kaisha.

1-chome Higashiyoshino-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Seyei" Nagoya.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th, Bentley's & Oriental 3-Letter.

Sugie Morisaburo.

No. 848, Tokoname-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Porcelain Flower Vases.

Susaki Kazuhiko.

No. 4, Kawara-cho, Yokkaichi, Miye-ken.
Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Susaki" Yokkaichi.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th.

Tamaki Shoten.

No. 14, 2-chome, Iida-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Chitameo" Nogoya.
Code used: Oriental 3-Letter, Schofield's & Bentley's.

Tanaka Kenkichi.

No. 48, 5-chome, Shintori-machi, Sizuoka.
Flower Vases.

Tashiro & Co., Ltd.

No. 1510, Mitanda, Yakuma-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya.
Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Tashiroya" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's & Oriental 3-Letter.

Tokigun Seinanbu Export Porcelain Industry Association.

Toki-gun, Gifu-ken.
Porcelain Ware.

E. Tsuchide & Co., Ltd.

No. 41, Kitanakahama-cho, 1-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Flouriseo" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th, Oriental 3-Letter & Bentley's.

Yamasa Trading Co., Ltd.

No. 18, Maeno-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Porcelain Wares.

Elastic Bands

T. Matsumoto & Co., Ltd.

No. 7, 2-chome Torigoe, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Elastic Bands. (See Advertisement P. 67)
Cable address: "Matsutetsu" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5 & 6.

Electric Apparatuses

Hitachi, Ltd.

No. 12, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Electric Equipments and Apparatuses of All Kinds.
(See Advertisement P. 88, 89, 90, 91)
Cable address: "Hitachy" Tokyo.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th & Bentley's.

The Nippon Gaishi Kaisha, Ltd.

Horita-dori, Nagoya, Japan.
H.T.L.T. Insulator, Acid Proof Porcelain, Laboratory Porcelain, Water Filter, Spark Plug for Autos.
Cable address: "Insulator" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's, 2nd, Oriental 3-Letter Code & Private.

Electric Fans & Parts

Nosawa & Co.

No. 55, Harimamachi, Kobe-ku, Kobe.
Electric Fans and Irons. (See Advertisement P. 175)
Cable address: "Nosagenji" Kobe.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Electric Lamps & Parts

Ebisu Denkyu Factory.

No. 49, Mukoyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
Electric Bulbs.
Cable address: "Yebisulamp" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's 2nd.

Hosoda Trading Company, Ltd.

No. 30, 2-chome, Minamikyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Electric Accessories. (See Advertisement P. 226)
Cable address: "Hosodako" Osaka.
Code used: Oriental 3-Letter.

Kaneko Electric Co., Ltd.

No. 212/5, Minamishinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Electric Torch-Light & Dry-Cell. (See Advertisement P. 114)
Cable address: "Kanekodenki" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

T. Kawanishi & Co.

No. 3252, Oimachi-kurata, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Electric Bulbs.
Cable address: "Kawalight" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Takao & Bros.

No. 126, 4-chome, Kawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Lamp Stands, etc.

Tokyo Export Lamp Mfg. Co., Ltd.

No. 229, Oi-Hayashi-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Electric Bulbs. (See Advertisement P. 65)
Cable address "Katolight" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's & Oriental 3-Letter.

Yamato Shokai, Ltd.

No. 22, 2-chome, Bentendori, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Electric Bulbs.
Cable address: "Yamato" Yokohama.
Code used: Acmé, Schofield's, A.B.C. 6th & Bentley's.

Electric Motors

Yasukawa Electric Works.

Yawata, Fukuoka-ken.
Electric Motors.

Enamelled Ware

Miyazaki Shoten, Ltd.

No. 10, 1-chome, Karamono-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Enamelled Ware. (See Advertisement P. 189)
Cable address: "Swan Horo" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's.

Nippon Enamel Co., Ltd.

No. 203, Shinkita-cho, Higashinari-ku, Osaka.
Enamelled Ware.
Cable address: "Enanamzue" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Edition & Bentley's.

Osaka Horo Kabushiki Kaisha.

Gamajima-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Enamelled Ware.
Cable address: "Wadamint" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's.

Toa Enamel Co., Ltd.

No. 4, 1-chome, Yakumodori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe.
Enamelled Ware.

Fabrics

Ashikaga Orimono-Dogyokumiai.

Ashikaga-shi, Tochigi-ken.
Fancy Silk, Cotton, Rayon and other Fabrics.

Ichida & Co., Ltd.

No. 3, Minamihon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Fabrics.
Cable address: "Ichiya" Osaka.
Code used: Schofield's 3-Letter.

Kiriu Yushitsu Orimono Shogyo Kumiai.

Kiryu-shi, Gunma-ken.
Fancy Silk Goods, Spun Silk and other Fabrics.
(See Advertisement P. 176)

Fish Oil

Aoki Kagaku Seiyusho.

No. 26, 4-chome, Minamisakaigawa-cho, Minato-ku, Osaka.
Fish Oil.
Cable address: "Kagakuaoki" Osaka.
Cade used: Bentley's.

Nisshin Oil Mills, Ltd.

No. 24, Shio-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Fish Oil (Japanese Shark Oil & Sardine Oil).
Cable address: "Noilmill" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Fountain Pen

The Etoh & Co.

Yodoyabashi, Osaka.
"Vanco" Fountain Pen:
Cable address: "Vanco Penel" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Imp., Bentley's, Private, Oriental 3-Letter.

Okuda Chuhei.

No. 32, Kamiyanagi-cho, Hiroshima.
"DUO" Fountain Pen.
Cable address: "Okuda" Hiroshima

Sailor Fountian Mfg. Co.

Hamada-cho, Kure.
"Sailor" Fountain Pen.
Cable address: "Sailor" Kure.

The Pilot Pen Co., Ltd.

2-chome Kyobashi-ku Tokyo.
Fountain Pens. (See Advertisement P. 218)
Cable address: "Pilotpen".
Code used: Bentley's.

Fruits

Chohiko Fruits & Vegetables.

No. 8, 2-chome Tacho Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Fruits.
Cable address: "Chohiko" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th and 6th.

Galvanized Iron Sheet

Kongo Shokai, Inc.

No. 13, 2-chome, Edoboriminamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Galvanized Iron Sheet.

Nakayama Shoten.

No. 5, Fukumachi, Minato-ku, Osaka.
Iron Sheet.

Naniwa Trading Co., Ltd.

Daido Bldg., Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Galvanized Iron Sheet & Wire.
Cable address: "NAKABACO."
Code used: Acmé, Bentley's, Oriental 3-letter, Schofield's 3-letter & Private.

Nippon Aento Kogyo Kaisha Ltd

Osho-Mura, Mukogun, Hyogoken.
Galvanise Sheet (See Advertisement P. 101
Cable address: "Otneanohin" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's Oriental 3-Letters.

Gas Mantles

Kanzo Itoh Trading Co.

1-chome Higashi-Yoshinomachi, Nagoya.
Artificial Silk Gas-Mantles. See Advertisement P. 96)
Cable address. "Elect Nagoya"
Code used: Schofield's, Bentley's, Schofield's 3-Letter Code, Paramount 3-Letter Code, A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Glass Ware

K. Amano & Co.

No. 19, 5-chome Minami-kyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Glass Phials.
Cable address: "Kimigayo" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's & A. I.

R. Fukushima Shoten.

No. 24, 1-chome Yariya-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Table Glass Ware. (See Advertisement P. 200
Cable address: "Glacelfuku" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Hatsumi Lens Gomei Kaisha.

No. 4, 4-chome, Takabashi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Glass Ware.
Cable address: "Hafuigomei" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Hayami Takusai.

No. 21, 2-chome Naganoribashisuji, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Imitation Pearl Necklaces.

T. Hori & Co.

No. 45, Imako-machi, Gifu.
Glass Trays & Tumbler Saucers.

M. Ishizuka & Co.

No. 11, 1-chome, Nakaichiba-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Glass Ware.
Cable address: "Ishizukaco" Nagoya.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Kishida Shoten.

No. 28, Ameya-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
Glass Trays.

Miyoshi Glass Factory.

No. 1030, Nishiente-cho, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.
Glass Ware.
Cable address: "Miyosiglass" Osaka.

Nawa & Co.

Gifu-koen, Gifu.
Glass Trays.

S. Ohnow Glass Factory, Ltd.

No. 642, Shigino-cho, Asahi-ku, Osaka.
Glass Bottles & Ware.
Cable address: "Sincere" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Sagawa & Co.

No. 113, Higashi-machi, Kobe-ku, Kobe.
Glass Bottles.
Cable address: "Sagawa" Kobe.
Code used: Schofield's, A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's, Oriental 3-Letter.

Sasaki Glass Mfg. Co.

No. 22, 4-chome Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Glass Ware. (See Advertisement P. 200)
Cable address: "Sowjiro" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's Second Phrase Code.

Shimada Glass Factory, Ltd.

Ebie-machi, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Glass Ware.
Cable address: "Shimadaglass" Osaka.
Code used: Schofield's, Bentley's Second, A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Shirotsuka & Co.

No. 3, 1-chome, Kaji-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Glass Ware, Gauge Ware.
Cable address: "Siromers" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Edition, Bentley's and Private.

Tokunaga Glass Factory.

2-chome, Yoriki-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Glass Bottles.

E. Tsuchide & Co., Ltd.

No. 41, Kitanakahamacho, 1-chome, Higashinari-ku, Osaka
Glass Ware.
Cable address: "Flouriseo" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th, Oriental 3-Letter.

Yasumoto Juhei & Co., Ltd.

No. 122, Baba-cho, Shizuoka.
Glass Tumbler Stands.

Yoshida Glass Factory.

2-chome, Kitadoshin-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka
Glass Ware.

General Goods

Curmally & Co.

No. 36, Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
General Goods. (See Advertisement P. 181)
Cable Address: "Curmally" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Edition & Private.

The Kyodo Shokwai, Ltd.

21, Andojibashi-dori 1-chome, Osaka.
General Goods. (See Advertisement P. 181)
Cable address: "Kyodoshok" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's complete, A.B.C. 5th & 6th Ed.,
Oriental 3-letter, Schofield's 3-Letter & Private.

Kyoyei Shokwai.

22, Sanchome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
General Goods. (See Advertisement P. 189)
Cable address: "Kyoyeico" Osaka.

Kato Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 10, Kitanagasa-dori 3-chome, Kobe.
General Goods.
Cable address: "GENJI" Kobe.
Code used: All Codes.

Miura & Co.,

1-chome, Echizenbori, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
General Goods.

Minami Trading Co., Ltd.

6-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
General Goods.

Y. Nakamura & Co.

P.O. Box No. 67, Kobe.
General Goods. (See Advertisement P. 85)
Cable address: "Boyeki" Kobe.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th.

Nosawa & Co.

No. 55, Harimamachi, Kobe.
General Goods. (See Advertisement P. 175)
Cable address: "Nosagenji" Kobe.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

S. Matsui & Co.

22, Sanchome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
General Goods. (See Advertisement P. 178)
Cable address: "Shigeomat" Osaka.

Handkerchiefs

S. Hamaguchi & Co.

No. 30, 4-chome, Hon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Cable address: "Hdkefs" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Bentley's & Private.

Kishimoto Senshoku Kojo.

c/o Sizuoka Sangyo Kyokai, Sizuoka.
Cotton Handkerchiefs.

G. Nakanishi Shoten, Ltd.

No. 7, Fukiya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Handkerchiefs.
Cable address: "Nakanishi" Tokyo.

Y. Okamoto.

No. 47, Ota-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Silk Handkerchiefs.
Cable address: "Okaiko" Yokohama.
Code used: Bentley's.

Hardware

Nishimago & Co.,

2-chome, Junkeimachi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Household Hardware. (See Advertisement P. 101)
Cable address: "Hardware" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th, 6th, Acme, Bentley's.

K. Sakai & Co., Ltd.,

6-chome Minamidori Itachibori, Nishiku, Osaka.
General Hardware. (See Advertisement P. 99)

Hats (Caps & Materials)

Fujimura & Co., Ltd.

No. 13, 2-chome, Utsubokamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Caps & Hats. (See Advertisement P. 189)
Cable address: "Hatandcap" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Ed., Bentley's & Private.

Iida Sangoro Shoten.

No. 4, Minamiwatanabe-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Monkey-Caps.

K. Ota & Co.

No. 22, 2-chome, Toyosakinishidori, Higasiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Knitted Caps. (See Advertisement P. 131)

Sanada Koji Shoten.

No. 42, 2-chome, Kamigoku-cho, Sizuoka.
Bamboo Hat Materials.

Shimizu & Co.

No. 36, 2-chome, Minaminonin-machi, Higashiku, Osaka.
Hat Leather.
Cable address: "Horse Shoe" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Private.

Hemp Goods

Teikoku Seima Kaisha, Ltd.

Urakawagishi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Hemp Twine & Cloth.
Cable address: "Teima" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & Bentley's.

Tokyo Asaito Boeki Kaisha.

c/o Sizuoka Sangyo Kyokai, Sizuoka.
Hemp Cloth.

Hosiery

K. Arai & Co.

2-chome, Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Knitted Undershirts.

Ishii Hosiery Factory.

5-chome, Tenmabashisuji, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Hosiery Goods.
Cable address: "Ishutory" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's & Schofield's.

Kosugi Gomei Kaisha.

Horidome-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Knitted Goods. (See Advertisement P. 174)
Cable address: "Train" Tokyo.
Codes: Oriental 3-Letter & Bentley's.

Marumatsu Goshi Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 150, Ebie-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Knitted Undershirts.
Cable address; "Marumatsu" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th, Bentley's, New Bentley's 2nd, Schofield's.

Murakishi Meriyasu Kaisha, Inc.

No. 99, Daini-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Knitted Undershirts.

Nippon Meriyasu Co., Ltd.

No. 15, 5-chome, Urae-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Knitted Undershirts.
Cable address: "Nipponmeris" Osaka.
Code used: Schofield's Salf-Checking 3-Letter, Oriental 3-Letter.

Nishimatsu Hosiery Co., Ltd.

No. 18, Tsuruno-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Knitted Undershirts.
Cable address: "Comfortabl" Osaka.

H. Omiya & Co.

No. 4, Sanchome, Higashi-Ryogoku, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Hosiery Goods. See Advertisement P. 136, 137, 138, 139
Cable address: "Kotobuki" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's, Acmé, Universal, A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Sugiyama Kisaburo.

No. 19, 5-chome, Nishidotonboridori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Cotton Knitted Undershirts.
Cable address: "Benkyo" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's & Schofield's.

Yamahatsu Boeki Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 2-chome, Nakanoshima, Osaka.
Underwears, Outerwears. See Advertisement P. 187
Cable address: "Yamahatsu" Osaka.
Code used: All Code.

Yamamoto Trading Co., Ltd.

No. 104, Edo-machi, Kobe.
Hosiery Goods.

Yokohama Export Silk Hosiery Factory.

No. 158, Godo, Hodogaya-machi, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama.
Cotton Hosiery Goods.

Lace

Nippon Lace Co., Ltd.

No. 17, Kosuga-machi, Nishinokyo, Shinokyo-ku, Kyoto.
Embroidered Lace.
Cable address: "Nihonlace" Kyoto.
Code used: Bentley's.

Ozawa & Co., Inc.

No. 8, 2-chome, Edobashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Shoe Lace, Rubber Heels, etc.
Cable address: "Nobumaru" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Lacquered Ware

Kuroda Chujo.

2-chome, Teppo-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
Lacquered Papier-Mache.
Cable address: "Chujokuroda" Nagoya.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Tsutsui Umejiro & Co.

2-chome, Kamigoku-cho, Sizuoka.
Lacquered Cigarette Boxes.

Leather Goods

Hatakeyama Sosuke Shoten.

No. 604, 3-chome, Shinkawa, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.
Leather Bands.

Kamakura Shoten.

No. 76, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Hand-Bags.
Cable address: "Kamakura" Yokohama.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th.

I. Komai & Co.

No. 42, 4-chome, Bakuro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Leather Goods.

Matsuzaki & Co., Ltd.

No. 2, 1-chome, Yanagibashi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Leather Suit-Cases, Hand-Bags, etc.
Cable address: "Kabansho" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Nippon Hikaku Kabushiki Kaisha.

Senju-midori-cho, Adachi-ku, Tokyo.
Sole Leather. (See Advertisement P. 221
Cable address: "Hikaku" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's Second Phrase Code.

Owariya Shoten, Limited.

No. 3, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Leather Fancy-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 227)
Optical Goods, Watch-Chains & Straps.
Cable address: "Owariyaco" Tokyo.
Code used: Oriental 3-Letter & Bentley's.

Yamamoto Leather Goods Works

No. 10, 2-chome, Torigoe, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Leather Goods.
Cable address: "Yamabrk" Tokyo.
Code used: Oriental 3-Letter & Bentley's.

Lithographer & Offset-Printer

Seihan Printing Co., Ltd.

Kitaebie, Osaka.
Lithographer & Offset-Printer by H. B. Patent Photo Process.
Cable address: "Seiprico" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Bentley's & Oriental 3-Letter's.

Machinery

Hirao Iron Works.

Osaka.
Machinery. (See Advertisement P. 85

Itoh Miyajiro & Co.

No. 22, 3-chome Kita-Nagasadori, Kobe.
Weaving Machine.

Maeidzumi Iron Works.

Kobe.
Machinery. (See Advertisement P. 85)

Mishina Trading Co.

Tatsumi Bldg., Hon-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Tape Loom (up to ten shuttles), Cotton Tape, Surgical Instruments.
Code used: Bentley's.

Moritani & Co., Ltd.

Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Machinery.
Cable address: "Moritani" Tokyo.

Nakahashi Kiryoten.

Gonotsuji Kitaniiru, Nishijin, Ohmiyadori, Kyoto.
Loom Accessories.

Nara Grinding Machinery Works, Ltd

No. 80, Oi-Samezu-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
"Jiyu Mills" & Air Separator. (See Advertisement P. 94)
Cable address: "Naramill" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Ed. & Bentley's.

Nishimatsu & Co., Ltd.

Dojima Building, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Textile Machines, Spinning. (See Advertisement P. 181)
Cable address: "Westpine" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's & Schofield's.

Okaya & Company., Engineering & Machinery Dept.

Yotsubashi, Osaka.
Machines for Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Printing, Bleaching, Finishing, Rope Making & Workshop Machines.
See Advertisement P. 102, 103)
Cable address: "SASASO" Osaka.
Code used: Acmé, Schofield's Oriental 3-letter Code.

Saburo Matsuoka Mfg. Co.

65 Minami 2-chome, Kamifukushima, Osaka.
Machinery. (See Advertisement P. 93)
Cable address: "Samamane" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

K. Sakai & Co.

7 4, Hatchobori, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Pumps, Engines, Tools & Machinery. (See Advertisement P. 94)
Cable address: "Sakco" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's & Oriental 3-Letter.

Suzuki's Loom Works, Ltd.

Aioi-cho, Hamamatsu.
Machinery.

Takata & Co., Ltd.

2-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Machinery & Parts. (See Advertisement P. 93
Cable address: "Velocity" Tokyo.

Tanaka Ginnosuke Shoten

2-chome, Minami-doshin-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Weighing Machine.

Umeda Seikosho, Ltd.

Nagarahamadori, Osaka.
Machinery. (See Advertisement P. 105)

Yamatake & Co., Ltd.

No. 6, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Drills & other Machinery. (See Advertisement P. 99)
Cable address: "Yamatakeco" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Edition.

Yukawa Iron Works.

Kobe.
Machinery. (See Advertisement P. 85

Marble Ware

Takahashi Morijiro Shoten

Akasaka-machi, Fuwa-gun, Gifu-ken.
Marble Ware.

Marine Products

Nippon Fishmeal Co., Ltd.

Sankai-do Bldg., Tameike, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.
Fishmeal.

Mat & Matting

Okayama-ken Hanamushiro Dogyo Kumiai

No. 181, Kamiishii, Okayama.
"Yae" Mat.

Match Making Machine

Y. Nakamura & Co.

P. O. Box. No. 67, Kobe.
Match Making Machine. (See Advertisement P. 85)
Cable address "Boyeki" Kobe.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Medicine

Dainippon Seiyaku Co., Ltd.

No. 25, 3-chome, Doshu-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Acidum Tannicum, Pyrogallic Acid, etc.

T. Fujizawa Co.

Doshu-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
"Maenin" and "Blutose."
Cable address: "Camphrier" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's.

Jintan Hamigaki Hanbai Kabushiki Kaisha.

2-chome, Kyomachihoridori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
"Jintan" Tooth Powder and Paste.

Morishita Haku Co.

No. 543, Tamahori-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
"Jintan" Medicine and "Jintan" Tooth Powder.

Nippon Shinyaku Co.

Matsubara-senbon-nishiiru, Kyoto.
New Remedy.
Cable address: "Nipponshinyaku" Kyoto.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th.

Sato Shoten, Inc.

No. 1, Yanokura-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Medicine for Skin Disease.

Takagi Yohei Shoten

No. 8, Yoshi-cho, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Medicine.
Cable address: "Seishintan" Tokyo.

Tampei Shokai Yakubo

No. 30, 3-chome Junkei-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Medicine.
Cable address: "Tampei Shokai" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th.

Yamayoshi Shoten.

No. 3, Mikuramaekata-machi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Hair-dye.

Medical Supplies

Ishitsubo Fusajiro

No. 1, Fukuda-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Rubber Condomes.
Cable address: "Ishitsubo" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th.

Metal Ware

Aihara Sadajiro Shoten.

No. 30, 3-chome, Sumiyoshi-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Cloisonné Ware.
Cable address: "Cloisonné" Yokohama.
Code used: Bentley's.

Denmeisha G. Asami.

No. 22, 1-chome, Iida-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Razors, Cutlery, Hardwares and other Metal Wares.

Hasegawa & Co., Ltd.

No. 5, 3-chome, Edoboriminami-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Wire Reeds & Card Cans. (See Advertisement P. 84
Cable address: "Haseyoshi" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th & Bentley's.

Hayashi Otokichi Shoten.

2-chome, Hamadori, Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Brass and Iron Screws.
Cable address: "Hayashioto" Osaka.
Code used: All codes.

Inouye Tomokichi Shoten.

No. 3, 3-chome, Uchiandoji-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Small-Size Safes.

Kimura Wire-Net Work.

No. 37, 2-chome, Sinmachi-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Metal Sieves.
Cable address: "Wiregauze" Osaka.

Kubo Shoten.

Seki-machi, Mugi-gun, Gifu-ken.
Pocket Knives.

Nippon Kogyo Co., Ltd.

No. 7, Nishi 4-chome, Terajima-machi, Sakai.
Wire Hold, etc.

K. Sakai & Co., Ltd.

6-chome, Minamidori Itachibori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Screw Nails. (See Advertisement P. 99)
Cable address: "Nutscrew" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, Acmé, A.B.C. 6th & Oriental 3-Letter.

Sakai Shoten, Inc.

Unagidani, Higashino-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Knives.

Sato Keiji & Co.

No. 13, Iwamoto-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Springs for Gramophones, Clocks, Motor-cars, etc.
(See Advertisement P. 226)
Cable address: "Bummeido" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th & Bentley's.

Suzuhan Honten.

No. 41, 4-chome, Minamikyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Tin and Alloyed Ware.
Cable address: "Suzuhan" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th.

Tatara Kaichi & Co.

No. 29, Sanban-cho, Sizuoka.
Tin Canisters.

H. Yuasa & Co., Ltd.

No. 10, Toriabura-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Padlocks, & Hardware.
Cable address: "Augnark" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 6th.

Microscope

Takachiho Seisakusho Co., Ltd.

No. 11, 5-chome, Hongo, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
Microscope. (See Advertisement P. 101)
Cable address: "OLYMPUS" Tokyo.
Code used: All codes.

Miscellaneous Goods

M. Fukushima & Co.

3-chome, Sonezaki-Kami, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Sundry Goods. (See Advertisement P. 174)
Cable address: "Windmill" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th.

H. Omiya & Co.

No. 4, 3-chome, Higashi-ryogoku, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Miscellaneous goods. (See Advertisement P. 136, 137, 138, 139)
Cable address: "Kotobuki" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's, Acmé & Universal Trade Code.

Mosquito-Net

Seibi-Modiami & Co., Ltd.

Tsukiji-building, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Mosquito-Net.

Motor Car Parts

Chiyoda Trading Co.

The Japan Industrial Bank Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Motor Car Parts.
Cable address: "Asamayama" Tokyo; "Ryuzoasama" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Edition, Acmé, Bentley's & Universal.

Nakayama Shokufu Kabushiki Kaisha.

Minami Hon-machi, Osaka.
Motor Car Top Cloth, Water-proof & Imitation Leather Cloth.

The Nippon Gaishi Kaisha, Ltd.

Horita-dori, Nagoya, Japan.
Spark Plug, for Autos., etc.
Cable address: "Insulator" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's.

Nishino Works.

No. 4, 6-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Motor Car Parts.
Cable address: "Autopart" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th, 6th & Bentley's.

Musical Instruments

Hasegawa Shoichi.

Aioi-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Mandoline and Guitar.

Hoshino Gakki-Ten.

No. 16, 8-chome, Miyukihon-machi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Violin and Taishokoto.
Cable address: "Musikoshi" Nagoya.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's.

Kawaguchi Nisaburo.

No. 1, 8-chome, Nishikawabata, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
"Taishokoto" Harp.

Miyachi Tomojiro.

2-chome, Suraga-machi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Violin and Bow.

Nippon Gakki Seizo K. K.

(Japan Musical Instrument Mfg. Co., Ltd.)
No. 250, Nakazawa-cho, Hamamatsu.
Musical Instruments.
Cable address: "Nippongakki" Hamamatsu.

Needles

Katoh Takuichi.

7-chome, Ohte-machi, Hiroshima.
Beads Needles.
Cable address: "Katoh" Hiroshima.

Saburo Matsuoka Mfg., Co.

No. 65, 2-chome, Kamifukushima, Konohana-ku, Osaka.
Needles for Knitting Machine. (See Advertisement P. 93
Cable addres: "Knitter" Asaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th.

Takahashi Seitaro.

No. 441, Sanjo-machi, Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken.
Needles.

Nickel Ware

Inoue Koshiro & Co.

2-chome, Kaya-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Tin Soap Cases.

Oil Engine

Ikegai Iron Works, Ltd.

Mita-shikoku-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
Oil Engine.
Cable address: "Ikegai" Tokyo.

Kadota Iron Works.

No. 422, 1-chome, Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Oil Engine.

Kubota Iron Works.

2-chome, Funade-cho, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.
Oil Engine.

Oil Lamp

Yomeigo.

No. 2, 1-chome, Honden, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Oil Lamp.
Cable address: "Yomeigo" Osaka.

Optical Goods (Spectacles)

Kobataya Uji Optical Co.,

32, Hiranomachi, 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Optical Goods. (See Advertisement P. 227)
Cable address: "Spectacles" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Eds., Bentley's Oriental 3-Letter.

Owariya Shoten, Ltd.

No. 9, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Optical Goods. (See Advertisement P. 227)
Cable address "Owariyaco" Tokyo.
Code used: Oriental 3-Letter & Bentley's.

T. Hori Celluloid Works.

662, Katacho, Higashinari-ku, Osaka.
Optical Goods. (See Advertisement P. 227)

Paint

Hayase Einosuke.

No. 4, 1-chome, Miikedori, Kitahorie, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
"Cosmos Brand" Paint.
Cable address: "Hayase" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & Bentley's.

Kwansai Paint Co., Ltd.

Oda-mura, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Red Lead.
Cable address: "Iwai" Kobe.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th, Acme & Oriental 3-Letter.

Nippon Kako Paint Co., Ltd.

No. 208, Yodobashi-machi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Paint.
Cable address: "Kakopaint" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Western Union, Universal.

Nippon Paint Co., Ltd.

Uraye-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
All kinds of Paint. (See Advertisement P. 98)
Cable address: "Nihonpaint" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th, Bentley's, Oriental 3-Letter & Private.

Sakai Seirensho.

No. 142, 5-chome, Ebisujima, Sakai.
Flowers of Zinc, etc.

Toa Paint Mfg. Co.

No. 33, 1-chome, Takami-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Paint & Boiled Oil.

Paper

Ieda Paper Mill.

Kamimaki-mura, Mugi-gun, Gifu-ken.
Copy Paper.

Japan Paper Industry Co., Ltd.

No. 98, Edo-machi, Kobe.
Copy Paper and Straw Board.
Cable address: "Tpetissu" Kobe.

Matsui & Co.

No. 21, Tamae-cho, Gifu-ken.
Copy Paper.

Nishida Seiichi Shoten.

Minamimugi-mura, Mugi-gun, Gifu-ken.
Japanese Paper.

Ohta Kenichi & Co.

Kamimaki-mura, Mugi-gun, Gifu-ken.
Japanese Paper.

Ohta Manbei Shoten.

Ueno Kamimaki-mura, Mugi-gun, Gifu-ken.
Japanese Paper.

Ohta Zenemon Shoten.

Ueno Kamimaki-mura, Mugi-gun, Gifu-ken.
Japanese Paper.

Oji Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Sanshin Bldg., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Cigarette Paper.
Cable address: "Ojiseishi" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th.

Okayama Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Hamano, Fukuhama-mura, Mitsu-gun, Okayama-ken.
Card Board.

Okurayoshiten Co., Ltd.

No. 2, 1-chome, Nihonbashidori, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Printing Paper, Cellophane.

Sano Kumajiro Shoten.

No. 163, Yoshiwara, Fuji-gun, Sizuoka-ken.
Paper Napkin & Table Cover.

Satoh Paper Mill.

Kamimaki-mura, Mugi-gun, Gifu-ken.
Copy Paper.

Paper Manufactures

Asano Sennarido.

No. 6, 2-chome, Kobune-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Round Paper Fans.

Fujimori Kogyosho, Inc.

No. 148, 4-chome, Higashiosaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Waterproof Wrapping Paper.

Inagaki & Co.

3-chome Minamikyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Paper Fans.
Cable address: "Ikagnim" Osaka.

Inoue Toshio & Co.

Bukkoji Takakura, Kyoto.
Paper & Silk Fans.

Nakamura Co., Inc.

3-chome Kamizono-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Paper Fans & Lanterns.

D. Sakurai & Co.

Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Drawing Paper. Section Paper.
(See Advertisement P. 220)
Cable address: "Cardstar" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th.

Teshikawara & Co.

No. 2/3 Komeya-cho, Gifu.
Paper Lanterns & Lamp-shades.
Cable address: "Teshikawara" Gifu.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's.

Parasols

Takekoshi & Co.,

Kano-cho, Gifu.
Silk & Cotton Parasols and Umbrellas.

Pearls

K. Mikimoto (Pearl Store)

No. 3, 4-chome Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Mikimoto Round Pearls. (See Advertisement P. 144)
Cable address: "Pearlmiki" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Photo Goods

Fuji Photo. Film Co., Ltd.

No. 626 Zoshigaya 4-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.
Photographic Films, Plates & Papers. (See Advertisement P. 113)

Oriental Photo Industrial Co., Ltd.

No. 660, 2-chome, Nishiochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Photo. Goods.

Piece-Goods (Various)

Yamahatsu Boeki Kaisha, Ltd.

2-chome, Nakanoshima, Osaka.
Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 187)
Cable address: "Yamahatsu" Osaka.
Code used: All codes.

Nishikawa & Co., Ltd.,

No. 6, 6-chome, Nakanoshima, Osaka.
Cable address: "Asianotomo" Osaka.

Pin-Cushions

Konishi Chujiro.

No. 121, 3-chome Ogi-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Pin-Cushions.

Playing-Cards

The Universal Playing Card Co., Ltd.

No. 850, Sakan-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Playing-Card. (See Advertisement P. 66)
Cable address: "Univeards" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & Bentley's.

Porcelain (Earthen) Ware

T. Asai & Co., Inc.

Higashi Yoshino-cho, Nagoya.
Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Kanenaka" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's Phrase code.

Maruhi Shoten, Ltd.

Nagoya.
Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Maruhikato" Nagoya.
Code used: All codes.

I. Tamaki & Co.

P. O. Box 20, Akatsuka, Nagoya.
Porcelain Ware.
Cable address: "Chitames" Nagoya.

Tashiro & Co., Ltd.

Yagumo-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya.
Porcelain Ware.

Printing Ink

Eastern Printing Ink Co., Ltd.

3-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Printing Ink. (See Advertisement P. 101)
Cable address: "Eastink" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & Bentley's.

Osaka Commercial Museum.

Hashizume Uchihon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Printing Ink & Sundry Goods.
Cable address: "Musecom" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 4th & 5th, Bentley's, Acmé & Oriental 3-Letter.

Radio Sets

The Hayakawa Industrial Co., Ltd.

25, Nishitanabe-cho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.
Radio Sets. (See Advertisement P. 175)
Cable address: "Labomet" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, Oriental 3-Letter.

Rain-Coats

Fujikura Kogyo Co., Ltd.

No. 132, 3-chome, Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Rain-Coats.

S. Fukuda & Co.

No. 23, Kamakura-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Rain-Coats.
Cable address: "Warrior" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Edition & Bentley's.

Rayon Yarn

Teikoku Jinzo-Kenshi Kaisha, Ltd.

2-chome, Nakanoshima, Osaka.
Rayon Yarn.

Rayon Piece-Goods

Ichida & Co., Ltd.

No. 3, Minami-honmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Rayon Piece-Goods.

Rickshaws

S. Tomihisa & Co.

No. 77, 1-chome, Kitakyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Rickshaws. (See Advertisement P. 218)
Cable address: "Whistles" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Rock Drill

Nikkosha

No. 7, Nishi-8-chome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Rock Drill.

Rubber Goods

Ashimori Rope Works, Ltd.

Juso, Osaka. (See Advertisement P. 105)
Rubber Goods.

Kameido Rubber Works, Ltd.

No. 6, 4-chome, muromachi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Rubber Threads, Rubber Hots & etc. (See Advertisement P. 211)
Cable address: "Kmdo" Tokyo.
Code used: Oriental 3-Letter's, Bentleye's & Acmé.

Scientific Instruments

Shimadzu Seisakusho, Ltd.

Kawara-machi, Nijo, Kyoto.
Scientific Instruments.

Shoes

K. Amano & Co.

No. 19, 5-chome, Minamikyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Rubber & Canvas Shoes.
Cable address: "Kimigayo" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's A, 1., A.B.C. 4th, 5th, 6th.

Amano Shoten.

No. 23, 2-chome, Bakuro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Rubber & Canvas Shoes.
Cable address: "Merchant" Osaka.

Ikuno Gum Works.

No. 22, 1-chome Andojibashidori, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Canvas shoes. (See Advertisement P. 80)
Cable address: "Ikunogum" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Edition & Acmé.

Iwata Shokai, Ltd.

No. 64, 2-chome Bakuro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Canvas Shoes.
Cable address: "Bakuiwamit" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Kuwahara & Co., Ltd.

No. 26, 1-chome, Minamihon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Rubber & Canvas Shoes.
Cable address: "Threbscoy" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's.

Nihon-Tabi Kabushiki Kaisha.

Arei-cho, Kurume.
Canvas Shoes.
Cable address: "Nihontabi" Kurume.

Nippon Seika Kabushiki Kaisha.

Senju-hashido-cho, Adachi-ku, Tokyo.
All Leather Shoes.
Cable address: "Nipponshoe" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's Complete Phrase.

Nosawa & Co.

No. 55, Harimamachi, Kobe.
Canvas Shoes. (See Advertisement P. 175)
Cable address: "Nosagenji" Kobe.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Tamura Kogyo Co., Ltd.

No. 100, Edo-machi, Kobe.
Canvas Shoes.

Tsuchiya Tabi, Ltd.

Shirayama-machi, Kurume.
Canvas and Rubber Boots and Shoes.
Cable address: "Tsuchiya" Kurume.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th, Bentley's Phrase & Acmé.

Tsukishima Rubber Mfg. Co.

No. 1, 3-chome, Wakamatsu-cho, Kobe.
Canvas Shoes.

Shoe Requisites

Arai Shintaro Shoten.

No. 8, 1-chome, Kaminoe-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama,
Loofah Soles.
Cable address: "Araisetaro" Yokohama.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Acmé, Bentley's, Oriental 3-Letter

Kobayashi Braids Factory.

Imaizumi, Fuji-gun, Sizuoka-ken.
Shoe Laces.
Cable address: "Kutuhimo Soshiwara" Sizuoka.
Code used: Bentley's.

Ozawa & Co., Inc.

No. 8, 2-chome, Edobashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Shoe Laces, Rubber Heels, Shoe-Cream, etc.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Ed.

Shovels

Chikyu-Lion Shovel Co., Ltd.

No. 687, Fukui, Miki-cho, Mino-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Shovels.
Cable address: "Earthlion" Miki.
Code used: Bentley's Second.

Hasegawa & Co., Ltd.

No. 5, 3-chome, Edobori-minamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Shovels. (See Advertisement P. 84)
Cable address: "Haseyoshi" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th & Bentley's.

Silk Piece-Goods

Gifu Kenchu Dogyokumiai.

No. 28, 1-chome, Yatsuume-cho, Gifu.
Silk Cloth.

Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

2-chome, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.
Silk Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 167)
Cable address: "Gosho" Osaka.

S. Kamei & Co., Ltd.

2-chome Sumiyoshi-cho, Yokohama.
Spun Silk Yarn.
Cable address: "Kamei" Yokohama.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th & Oriental 3-Letter.

Namisei Shoten.

No. 42, 3-chome, Sumiyoshi-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Silk Piece-Goods.

Nippon Kinuyori Kaisha.

(The Japan Silk Throwing Co., Ltd.)
Kiryu, Japan.
Silk. (See Advertisement P. 178)

T. Okamoto.

No. 47, Otamachi, Yokohama.
Silk Piece-Goods.
Cable address: "Okaiko" Yokohama.
Code used: Bentley's & Oriental 3-Letter.

Showa Silk Hosiery Mills.

No. 250, Idogaya, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Ladies' Silk Stockings (Full-Fashioned).
Cable address: "Showa" Yokohama.
Code used: Universal Trade Code & Bentley's.

Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd.

3-chome, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Silk Piece-Goods. (See Advertisement P. 166)

Yamatoya Shirts Co., Inc.

No. 6, 1-chome, Bentendori, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
White Shirts, Pyjamas & Undershirts.
Cable address: "Yamatoya" Yokohama.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th,

Yoshikawa Shoten.

No. 74, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Silk Goods.
Cable address: "Waies" Yokohama.
Code used: All standard codes.

Spun Silk Yarn and Piece-Goods

Marubeni Shoten, Ltd.

No. 36, 2-chome, Honmachi, Osaka.
Spun Silk. (See Advertisement P. 169)
Cable address: "Appolico" Osaka.
Code used: All codes.

Sporting Requisites

Kuwazawa & Co., Inc.

No. 2186, Takinogawa-machi, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.
Tennis Balls & Foot Balls.

Mimatsu & Co., Inc.

5-chome, Hongo, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.
Sporting Goods.
Cable address: "Mimatsu" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th.

Mizuno & Co., Ltd.

Yodoyabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Racket Frame.
Cable address: "Ormizusgf" Osaka.

Morishita Works.

No. 534, Ogu-machi, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo.
Tennis Racket.
Cable address: "Morishita" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

K. Nakamura & Co.

No. 821, Sakan-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Tennis Racket and Gut.

Staple Fibre Yarn

Teikoku Jinzo-Kenshi Kaisha, Limited.

2-chome, Nakanoshima, Osaka.
Staple Fibre Yarn. (See Advertisement P. 117)

Stationery

Asai Shoten.

No. 28, 1-chome, Itachibori-minamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Stationery. (See Advertisement P. 217)
Cable address: "Asaipencil" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th & Bentley's.

The Etoh Co., Ltd.

Yodoyabashi, Osaka.
"Vanco" Fountain pen, Sharp pencil, Woods pencils.
Cable address: "Vancopencl" Osaka.
Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Imp., Bentley's, Private, Oriental 3-letter.

Horii Toshado Honten.

No. 3, Kaji-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Myriagraph & Carbon Paper.
Cable address: "Cosmos" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's.

F. Hoshino.

No. 32/2, Minamisakuma-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
Gum & Tin Stamps.

Hosonuma Co., Ltd.

No. 11, 3-chome, Hon-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
"SSS" Fountain-Pens.
Cable address: "SSS" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Itakura & Co.,

No. 12, 2-chome, Kadicho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Stationery.

Ikegami & Co.

No. 3, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Stationery.

The International Stationery Co., Ltd.

No. 11, 2-chome, Ishiwara-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Sharp Pencils.
Cable address: "Noblesharp" Tokyo.
Code used: Acmé, A.B.C. 6th, Bently's & Private.

Konishi Trading Co.

No. 4830, Ohikanoezuka-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Albums.
Cable address: "Kontradeco" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th.

Mamada & Co.

No. 13, Shio-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Sharp Pencils, Celluloid Fountain-Pens & Penholders.

Maruzen Company, Ltd.

3-chome, Nihonbashidori, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Writing Ink.

Masaki Yamato Pencil Co., Ltd.

No. 620, Ohi-machi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Pencils. (See Advertisement P. 217)
Cable address: "Masakiya" Tokyo.
Code used: Acmé, Bentley's, & A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Murakami Shokai.

No. 25, Kawasaki-cho, Hyogo, Kobe.
Note-Books.
Cable address: "Jmkco" Kobe.

The Pilot Pen Co., Ltd.

2-chome, Kyobashi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Fountain-Pens. (See Advertisement P. 218)
Cable address: "Pilotpen" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Nippon Pencil Mfg. Association.

No 1, 4-chome, Hon-machi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Pencils.

Nippon Pencil Mfg. Co., Ltd.

No. 33, Oshima-machi, Joto-ku, Tokyo.
Pencils.

Okuda Chuhei.

No. 32, Kamiyanagi-cho, Hiroshima.
"DUO" Fountain-Pens.
Cable address: "Okuda" Hiroshima.

Sailor Fountain Pen Mfg. Co.

Hamada-cho, Kure.
"Sailor" Fountain-Pens.
Cable Address: "Sailor" Kure.
Code used: Bentley's & Private.

Sakata Saijiro.

No. 15, 4-chome Iwakatadori, Kure.
Sharp Pencils.

Shinozaki Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd.

No. 12, 5-chome Midori-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Office Ink.
Cable address: "Inkshino" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & Bentley's.

Suzuki Jisaburo Shoten.

No. 34, Toshima-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Writing Ink & Stamp Ink.

Taisho Yoko Company.

No. 10, 4-chome, Hon-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Stationery.
Cable address: "Stationer" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's Second Pharase & Oriental 3-Letter.

Tokyo Zuan Insatsu Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 16, 1-chome Naka-machi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Album. (See Advertisement P. 220)

Toyo Seiko G. K.

Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.
Steel Pen Nibs. (See Advertisement P. 217)
Cable address: "Nichrompen" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th & Bentley's.

Yoshida Chosaku.

No. 3, Nishi-machi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
Note-Books & Letter Paper.

Sugar

Dainihon Seioto Co., Ltd.

Showa Bldg., No. 8, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Refined Cube Sugar.
Cable address: "Sugar" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Sulphur

Murata & Umetani, Ltd.

No. 180, 1-chome, Sannomiya, Kobe.
Refined Lump Sulphur.

Sundry Goods

Amita Shoten.

Horiuchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.
Lamp Shades, & Mosquito Nets.
Cable address: "Amita" Nagoya.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th, Bentley's, Western Union 5-Letter.

Harikin Co., Ltd.

No. 42, Ryogoku Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Face Powder & Hair Pomade.
Cable address: "Harykin" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th & Bentley's.

Nogami Shoten.

No. 24, Edo-Bldg., Edo-machi, Kobe.
Necklace.

Ohashi Chokichi Shoten.

Kasai-machi, Hamana-gun, Sizuoka-ken.
Sponge-gourd Mat.

S. Ohnow Glass Factory, Ltd.,

No. 642, Shigino-cho, Asahi-ku, Osaka.
Sundry Goods.
Cable address: "Sincere" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Edition.

S. Tomihisa & Co.,

No. 17, 1-chome, Kitakuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Sundry Goods. (See Advertisement P. 218)
Cable address: "Whistles" Osaka.
Code used: Bently's & A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Yamahatsu Boeki Kaisha, Ltd.

2-chome, Nakanoshima, Osaka.
Sundry Goods. (See Aevertisement P. 187
Cable address: "Yamahatsu" Osaka.
Code used: All codes.

Surgical Instruments

Minobun Factory.

Kyo-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Surgical Instruments.
Cable address: "Minobun" Nagoya.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th.

Shiraimatsu Kikaiho, Ltd.

No. 23, 2-chome, Doshu-machi, Higashiku, Osaka.
Sugical Instruments.

Table Ware

T. Hori & Co.

No. 45, Imako-machi, Gifu.
Table-Ware.

Inoue Shoten.

Tsubame-machi, Niigata-ken.
Cooking Ware & Table-Ware.

Maruhi Shoten.

Shumoku-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Table-Ware.
Cable address: "Maruhikato" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th.

Talc

Kogane Trading Co.

No. 5, Honcho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
"Talc"

Tanned Goods

Owariya Shoten, Ltd.,

No. 9, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Tanned Goods. (See Advertisement P. 227)
Cable address: "Owariyaco" Tokyo.
Code used: Oriental 3-Letter.

Tea

The Japan Central Tea Association.

Shinbashi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
Japan Black Tea.
Cable address: "Chakumiai" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Tea Chest

Nozaki Bros. & Co., Ltd.

No. 47, 2-chome, Aioi-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Tea Chest. (See Advertisement P. 144)
Cable address: "Nozaki" Yokohama.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th.

Tiles

Danto Kabushiki Kaisha.

No. 48, 1-chome, Awazanakadori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Porcelain Tiles.

Fujimiyaki Tile Works.

Oimatsu-cho, Nagoya.
Tiles.
Cable address: "Fujimiyaki" Nagoya.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th, Bentley's & Oriental 3-Letter.

Funai & Co.

Tokoname-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Flooring & Mosaic Tiles.

Nippon Tile Industry Co., Ltd.

Tajima-cho, Gifu-ken.
Tiles of all Sorts.

Nippon Togyo Co., Ltd.

No. 36, Torinoge, Tokoname-cho, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken.
Flooring Tiles.

Saji Tile Co., Ltd.

No. 15, 3-chome Nakaichiba-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.
Tiles.
Cable address: "Saji" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's, Bentley's 2nd.

Saji Tile Works

Toyooka-cho, Kani-gun, Gifu-ken.
Tiles.

Takai Sotaro Shoten.

Seki-machi, Mugi-gun, Gifu-ken.
Tiles.

Kyoto Tojiki Goshi Kaisha.

Sanjo Awata, Kyoto.
Tile.
Cable address: "Yasdato" Kyoto.
Code used: Oriental 3-letters, Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th.

Tobacco

Kyodo Tobacco Co., Ltd.

2-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Cigarettes.
Cable address: "Kyodotobac" Tokyo.
Code used: "Bentley's & A.B.C. 6th.

Toilet Goods

Hoseisha.

No. 22, 4-chome, Midori-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Toilet Soap.
Cable address: "Soapmaker" Tokyo.

Kobayashi & Co., Ltd.

1-chome, Umayabashi, Honjyo-ku, Tokyo.
"Lion" Dentifrice.
Cable address: "Hat" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

T. Matsumoto & Co.

No. 47, 1-chome, Minamihorie-shimodori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Toilet Goods.
Cable address: "Matsurolin" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Moritomo Trading Co.

No. 51, Yamashita-cho, Nakaku Yokohama.
Soap Flakes.
Cable address: "Moritomoco" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Nakayama Taiyodo.

Mizusaki-cho, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.
"Club" Toilet Preparations.
Cable address: "Clubtoilet" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's.

Nishimura Riyo Shokai.

No. 8, 1-chome, Noninbashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
"Emera" Toilet Goods.

Takasumiya Honten. Gm.K.

9, Ohtsubo, Shimonoseki.
Toilet Soaps, Creams. (See Advertisement P. 156)
Cable address: "Takazumiya" Shimonoseki.

Shiseido Company Ltd.

Nishi 8-chome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Toilet Soap & Tooth Cream. (See Advertisement P. 155)
Cable address: "Kotobuki" Tokyo.

Velvet Soap Co., Ltd.

Ohjo-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.
"Velvet" Soap.
Cable address: "Velvet" Amagasaki.
Code used: Bentley's.

Toys

Amano Shoten.

No. 23, 2-chome, Bakuro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Toys.
Cable address: "Merchant" Osaka.

Dainippon Celluloid Co., Ltd.

No. 30, Shichido-nishino-cho, Sakai.
Celluloid Goods.
Cable address: "Celluloid" Sakai.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Edition & Bentley's.

Eastern Trading Co.

No. 21, Kamikurumi-cho, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama.
Rubber Goods.

Fukuoka-ken Commercial Museum.

Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka.
Sundry Goods.

Hakone Bussan Dogyo Kumiai.

No. 2, Saiwai-cho, Odawara-machi, Kanagawa-ken.
Toy Furniture.

Higashitani & Co.

1-chome, Kitahorie-kamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Tin Nickel Toys. (See Advertisement P. 208)
Cable address: "Eastvalley" Osaka.
Code used; Oriental Self-Checking 3-Letter Code.

Hirayama Shoten.

Ikuno-Kokubu-cho, Higashinari-ku, Osaka.
Ornamental Fobs and Celluloid Charms.

Ida Tei.

No. 24, Ejiri-machi, Sizuoka-ken.
Wooden Toys.

Kadono Masanosuke.

No. 21, 1-chome, Sakai-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Wooden & Bone Carved Totempole, Toys.
Cable address: "Sakaeichi" Yokohama.
Code used: Bentley's.

Koyamasada & Co.

No. 40, 3-chome Abenosuji, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka.
Celluloid Toys.
Cable address: "Cellukoya" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's.

Kuramochi & Co., Ltd.

No. 13, 1-chome, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Toys. (See Advertisement P. 207)
Cable address: "Toyonovel" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Matsumoto Ichimatsu.

c/o Sizuoka Sangyo Kyokai, Sizuoka.
Wooden Toys.

Mitatsuchi Rubber Mfg. Co., Ltd.

No. 4, Narihira-cho, Nakanogo, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Rubber Goods.
Cable address: "Mitatsuchi" Tokyo.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & Bentley's.

K. Nakamura & Co.

No. 821, Sakan-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Wooden Toys.

Nihon Toy Factory, Ltd.

No. 29, 4-chome Andojibashidori, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Wooden Toys and Cotton Dolls.

Ogimura Kametaro & Co.

No. 28, Kawara-machi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Celluloid Toys.
Cable address: "Gothloid" Tokyo.

Otomune Shoten, Ltd.

No. 9, 3-chome, Junkei-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Celluloid and Rubber Goods.

Royal Celluloid Co., Ltd.

No. 2316, Terajima-cho. Mukojima-ku, Tokyo.
Celluloid Goods. See Advertisement P. 207)

Sizuoka Commercial Museum.

Jonai, Sizuoka.
Toys. (See Advertisement P. 142)
Cable address: "MUSEUM" Sizuoka.
Code used: Bentley's, Oriental 3-Letter.

Taihei Mokko Co., Ltd.

No. 77, Unagidani Nakano-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Wooden Toys.

Tokutaro Saito & Co.

No. 2, 3-chome, Kuramae, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.
Toys. (See Advertisement P. 208)
Cable address: "Masutoku" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 6th Edition.

S. Tomihisa & Co.

No. 17, 1-chome, Kitakyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Toys. (See Advertisement P. 218)
Cable address: "Whistles" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Textile Machinery

Nogamy Automatic Loom Works, Ltd.

Gokiso, Nagoya.
Automatic Loom Machinery. (See Advertisement P. 95
Cable address: "Nogamy" Nagoya.
Code used: Bentley's, Private.

Umbrella Materials

M. Fukushima & Co.

No. 32, Kami-3-chome, Sonezaki, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Umbrellas. (See Advertisement P. 174
Cable address: "Windmill" Osaka.
Code used: All Codes.

Futagawa Shoten.

4-chome, Kitakyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Umbrella Materials and Accessories.

Vacuum Flasks

The Nakanishi Vacuum Bottle Mfg., Co., Ltd.

Funadecho, 1-chome, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.
Vacuum-Bottles.
Cable address: "Thermos" Osaka.

Yagi Trading Co.

Miyazu-cho, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.
Vacuum Flasks.
Cable address: "Yagimahaki" Osaka.

T. Yamanaka & Co.

No. 29, 1-chome, Minami-Horiedori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Vacuum Flasks.
Cable address: "Mahohbin" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's A.B.C. 5th & Oreiental 3-Letter.

Yamatomi & Company, Ltd.

No. 15, 1-chome, Utsubo-shimodori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
"Eagle" Vaccum Flasks.
Cable address: "Cleaneagle" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Edition & Bentley's.

Vegetable Oil

Nippon Yushi Co., Ltd.

1-chome, Taura-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo
Technical Hardened Oil. (See Advertisement P. 156)
Cable address: "Nyeot" Tokyo.
Code used: Acmé, Bentley's.

Watches (& Clocks)

K. Hattori & Co., Ltd.

4-chome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Clocks & Watches. (See Advertisement P. 225)
Cable address: "Hattori" Tokyo,
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Bentley's.

Wine (& Beer)

Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd.

Meijiya Bldg., No. 4, 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
"Kirin" Beer (Lager and Black.) (See Advertisement P. 149)
Cable address: "Kirinbeer" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 6th.

Nosawa & Co.

No. 10, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
"Crown" Beer. (See Advertisement P. 175)
Cable address "Nosagenji" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Wooden Manufactures

Hida Mokko Co., Ltd.

Takayama-machi, Ohno-gun, Gifu-ken.
Wooden Chairs.
Code used: A.B.C. 5th & Bentley's.

Mochizuki Masakichi.

Shimidzu, Shizuoka-ken.
Veneer Board.

Morishima Shoten.

No. 112, 3-chome, Okina-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Lacquered Wooden Screens & Carved Tablets.

Murata Katsujiro.

No. 136, 2-chome Furo-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Lacquered Wooden Screens.

Nippon Gakki Seizo K. K.

Nakazawa-cho, Hamamatsu.
Tables & Chairs.
Cable address: "Nippongakki" Hamamatsu.

Woollen Goods

Ichida & Co., Ltd.

3-chome, Minamihon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Woollen Piece-Goods.
Cable address: "Ichiya" Osaka.
Code used: Schofield's 3-Letter.

C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.

2-chome, Azuchi-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Woollen Goods. (See Advertisement P. 169)
Cable address: "Marubeni" Osaka.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th.

Kakiuchi & Co.,

4-chome, Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Woollen Goods.

Nippon Keori Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 691, Nishide-machi, Kobe.
Woollen Goods.
Cable address: "Nihonkeori" Kobe.
Code used: A.B.C. 6th, Bentley's & Schofield's 3-Letter.

K. Ota & Co.

No. 22, 2-chome, Toyosaki-nishi-dori, Higashiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Knitted Woollen Goods. (See Advertisement P. 131)

Shinko Keori Kabushiki Kaisha.

No. 9, 1-chome, Nakatsuhamadori, Higashiyodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Woollen Goods.
Code used: Bentley's.

Suzuki Sadakichi & Co., G. K.

No. 8, 1-chome, Minamihon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Woollen Piece Goods.
Cable address: "Keorisuzu" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th, Orisntal 3-Letter.

Takemura & Co., Ltd.

No. 1, Minamihon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Woollen Goods. (See Advertisement P. 162)
Cable address: "Peacock" Osaka.
Code used: Bentley's Second & A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Yamahatsu Boeki Kaisha, Ltd.

2-chome Nakanoshima, Osaka.
Woollen Goods. (See Advertisement P. 187)
Cable address: "Yamahatsu" Osaka.
Code used: All codes.

Wool-Paper

Gifuken Seishi Kogyo Shikenjo.

(Gifu Paper Industrial Laboratory)
Gifu.

Importers

Corn, Clove and Other Herbs

Tawara & Co., Ltd.

No. 24, 1-chome, Sagacho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Tawaraco" Tokyo.

Yoshida & Co.

No. 7, 3-chome, Nihonbashi-tori, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Mamesakura" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Keisuke Kobayashi

No. 19, 1-chome, Ohta-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Cable address: "Menthol" Yokohama and Kobe.
Codes used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th.

Jute and Gunny

Daido Boeki Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 7, 3-chome, Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Boekidaido" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Daido Boeki Kaisha, Ltd.

No. 2, 2-chome, Honcho, Nakaku, Yokohama.
Codes used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th.

Leaf Tobacco

Toyo Hatabako K. K.

No. 2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Tyhatabako" Tokyo.
Codes used: Acmé, Bentley's. A.B.C. 6th.

S. Uda & Co.

No. 2, 2-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Phosuda" Tokyo.
Codes used: Acmé, Bentley's.

Leather

K. Miyashita Shoten.

No. 1, 1-chome, Tokiwa-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Cable address: "Miyashita" Yokohama.
Codes used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th.

Medical Roots and Plants (Herbs)

The Far Eastern Products Co., Inc.

Makicho Bldg., Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Fepci" Tokyo.
Codes used: All codes.

Mica

Kanagawa Electric Co.

2-chome, Nakamonzen, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Kecony" Tokyo.
Codes used: A.B.C., Bentley's.

Oil

Mitsui & Company, Ltd.

2-chome, Muromachi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Mitsui."
Code used: Bentley's.

Perfumery and Beeswax

Hirao Sampei Shoten, Ltd.

No. 4, 1-chome, Bakurocho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Laithirao" Tokyo.
Codes used: Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th.

Pig Iron

The Indo-Japanese Trading Co., Ltd.

No. 766, Marubuil, Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Pig Iron. (See Advertisement P. (200)
Cable address: "Injateoy" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's Complete Phrase, Bently's Second Phrase.

Provisions

Meidiya Co., Ltd.

No. 4, 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Meidiya" Tokyo.
Codes used: A.B.C. 6th., Bentley's.

Raw Cotton

Munekawa Shoten, Ltd.

No. 1, 1-chome, Higashi Ryogoku, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Munezen" Tokyo.

Takata Shoten.

No. 71, 4-chome, Aioicho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Cable address: "Watatakata" Yokohama.

Tokyo Mousseline De Laine S. & W. Co., Ltd.

No. 16, 2-chome, Kakigara-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Rubber

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

2-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Iwasakisal" Tokyo.
Codes used: Bentley's, Acmé, Kendalls.

Rape-seed and other Cakes

Nisshin Oil Mills, Ltd.

No. 3, 1-chome, Chiwaka-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.
Cable address: "Noilmill" Yokohama.
Codes used: Acmé, Bentley's.

Sheepskin

Yamato Shokai, Ltd.

No. 22, Benten-dori, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Cable address: "Yamato" Yokohama.
Codes used: Oriental 3-Letter, Schofield, Bentley's, Acmé, A.B.C. 6th.

Vegetable Fibres, Gum Arabic

G. Inouye & Co.

No. 2, 1-chome, Horidomecho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Cable address: "Inokane" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's.

Wool

Tomoeya Honten.

6-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

昭和十三年七月十八日　印刷
昭和十三年七月二十三日　發行

東京市麹町區内幸町一ノ一
日印協會
發行者　永田藤次郎

東京市京橋區築地四丁目四番地
印刷所　中屋三間印刷株式會社
印刷者　鈴木茂