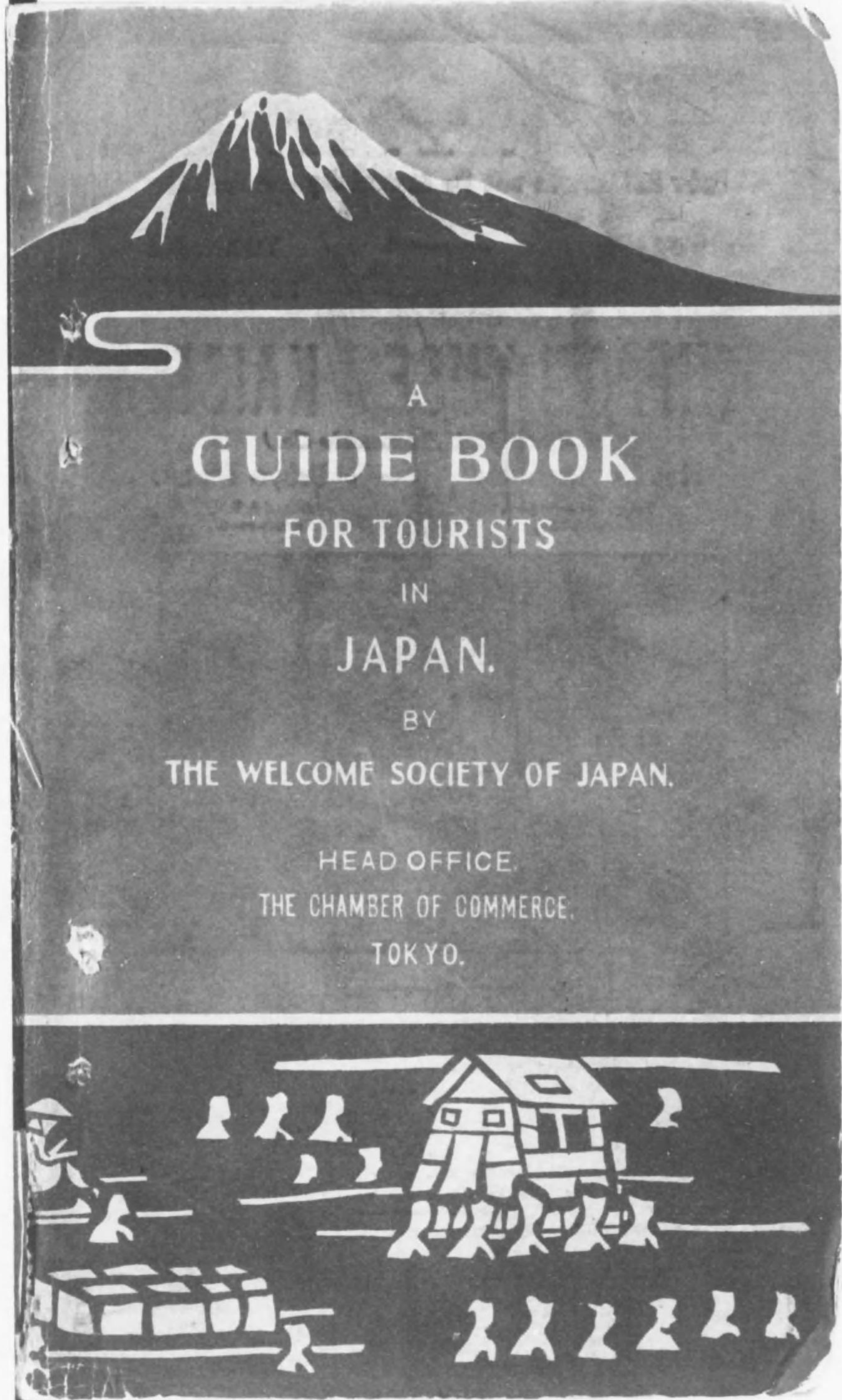


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N. Y. K.

Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government.

95 VESSELS



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350,000 TONS

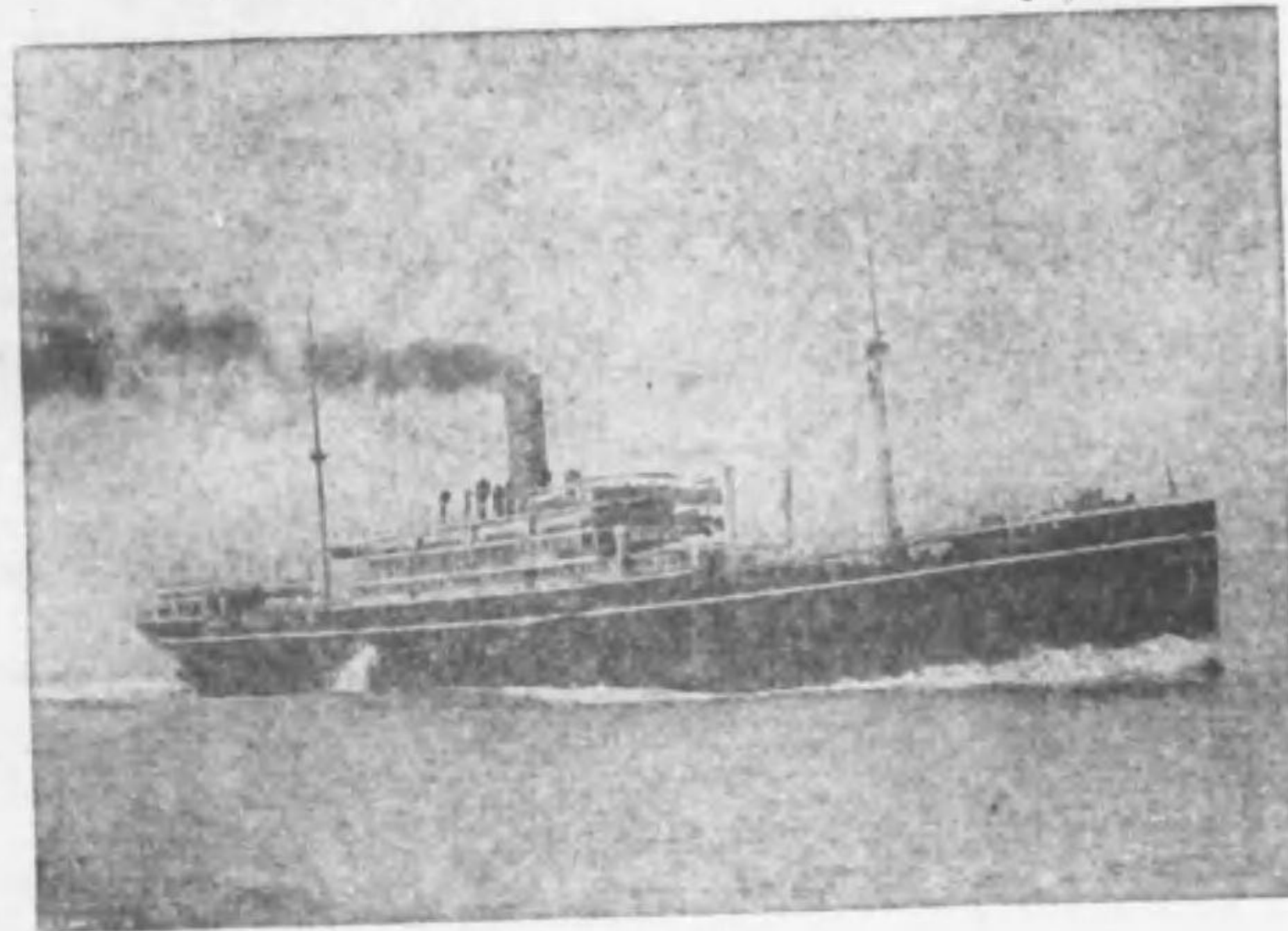
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Head Office: - - - - - Tokyo Japan.

Telegraphic Address:
"Morioka Tokyo."

A.I. and A.B.C.
codes used.



Foreign Services.

European Line	Fortnightly
American Line	Fortnightly
Australian Line	Four Weekly
Bombay Line	Fortnightly
Yokohama-Shanghai Line	Semi-Weekly
Yokohama-North China Line	Twice a month
Kobe-Vladivostok Line	Three Weekly
Kobe-Korea-North China Line	Four Weekly
Kobe-North China Line	Weekly

Besides the above the Company runs numerous coasting services extending to all Principal Ports in Japan.
Branches and Agencies in the Principal Ports throughout the World.



JAPAN SILKS,
KIMONOS,
HAND EMBROIDERIES.

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Kyoto. "TAKASHIMAYA"

Karasumaru

Takatsuji.

Tokyo.

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Kyobashiku.

Yokohama.

No. 81 Yamashitacho.



30 N. Y. K.
Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

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Yokohama-North China Line	Twice a month
Kobe-Vladivostok Line	Three Weekly
Kobe-Korea-North China Line	Four Weekly
Kobe-North China Line	Weekly

Besides the above the Company runs numerous coasting services extending to all Principal Ports in Japan.
Branches and Agencies in the Principal Ports throughout the World.

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JAPAN SILKS,
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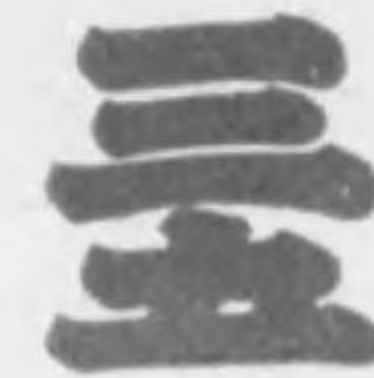
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特53

41



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TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE LICENSED BROKER.

Proprietor,

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Committee of the Tokyo Stock Exchange
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BETWEEN THE FAR EAST & EUROPE
VIA DAIREN

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BRANCH OFFICE: - - - *Tokyo.*

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Codes: A.B.C. 5th. Ed., A. 1. & Lieber's.

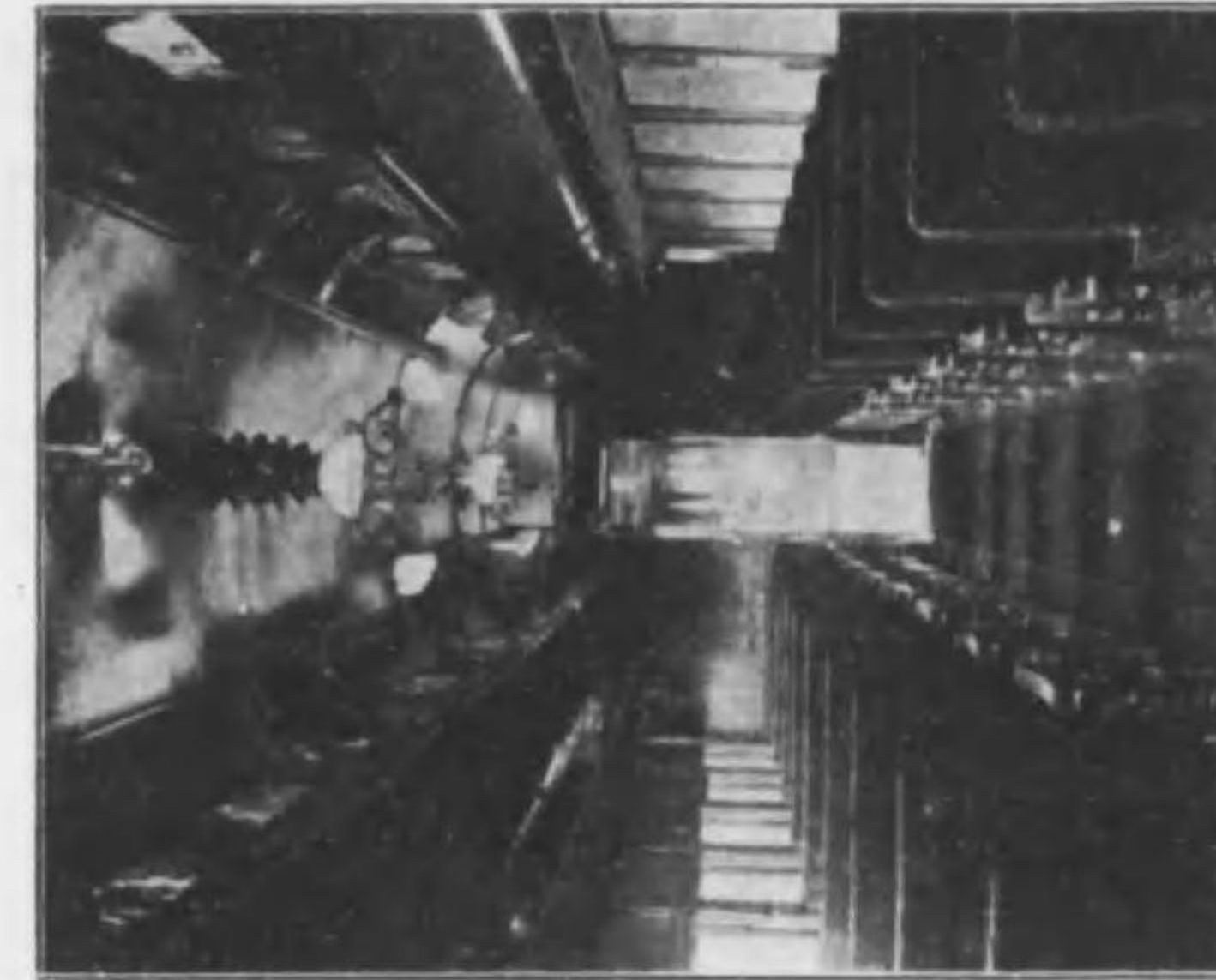
MAIN RAILWAY LINE—THRICE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st. Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Shanghai Mail Steamers.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:—

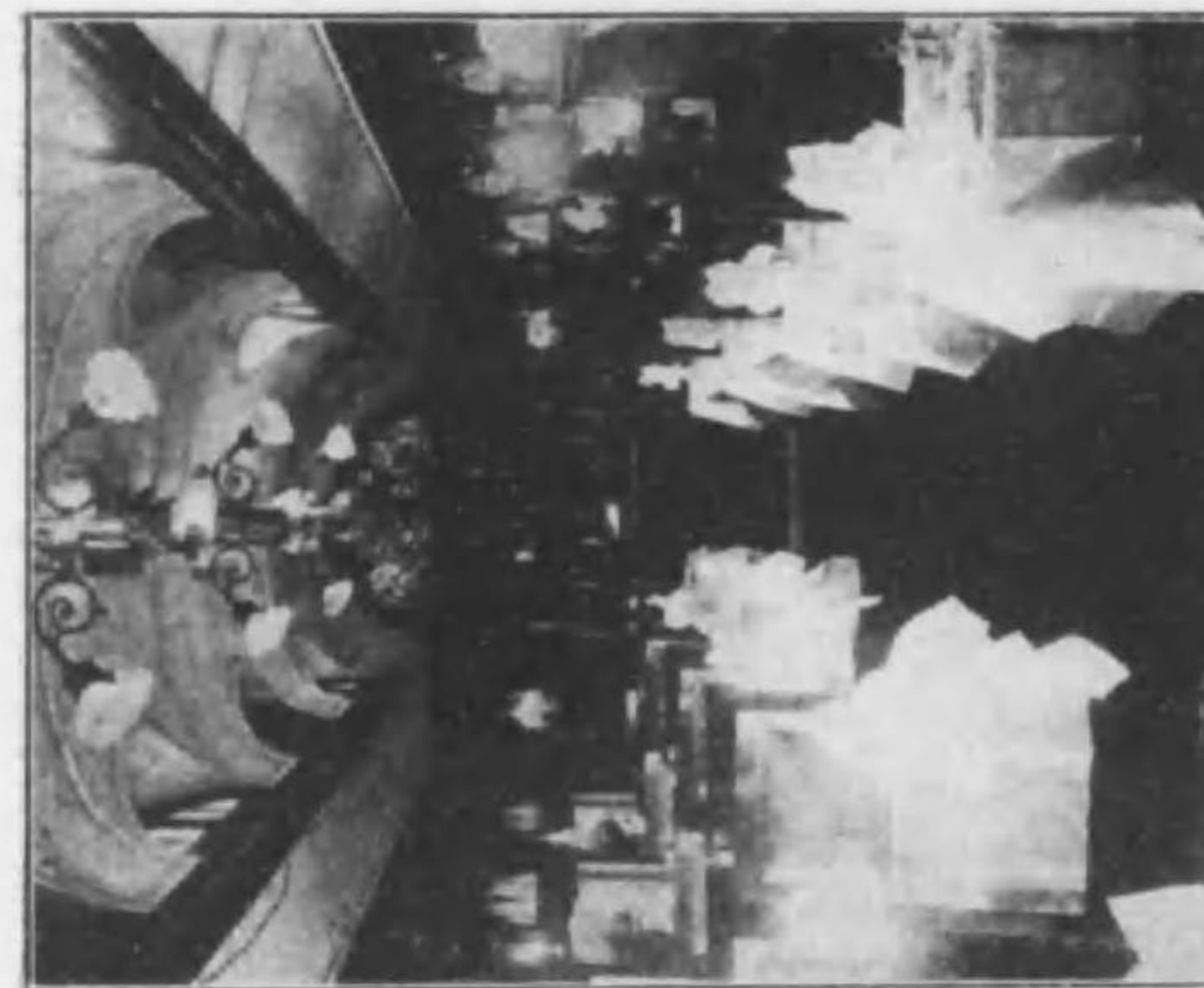
- Ryojun Line—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 1½ hours from Dairen.
- Yingkou Line—For Yingkou (Newchwang), 40 minutes from Tashihchiao Junction.
- Fushun Line—For the famous Fushun Colliery from Suchiatun Junction.
- Antung-Hsien Line—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Railway.

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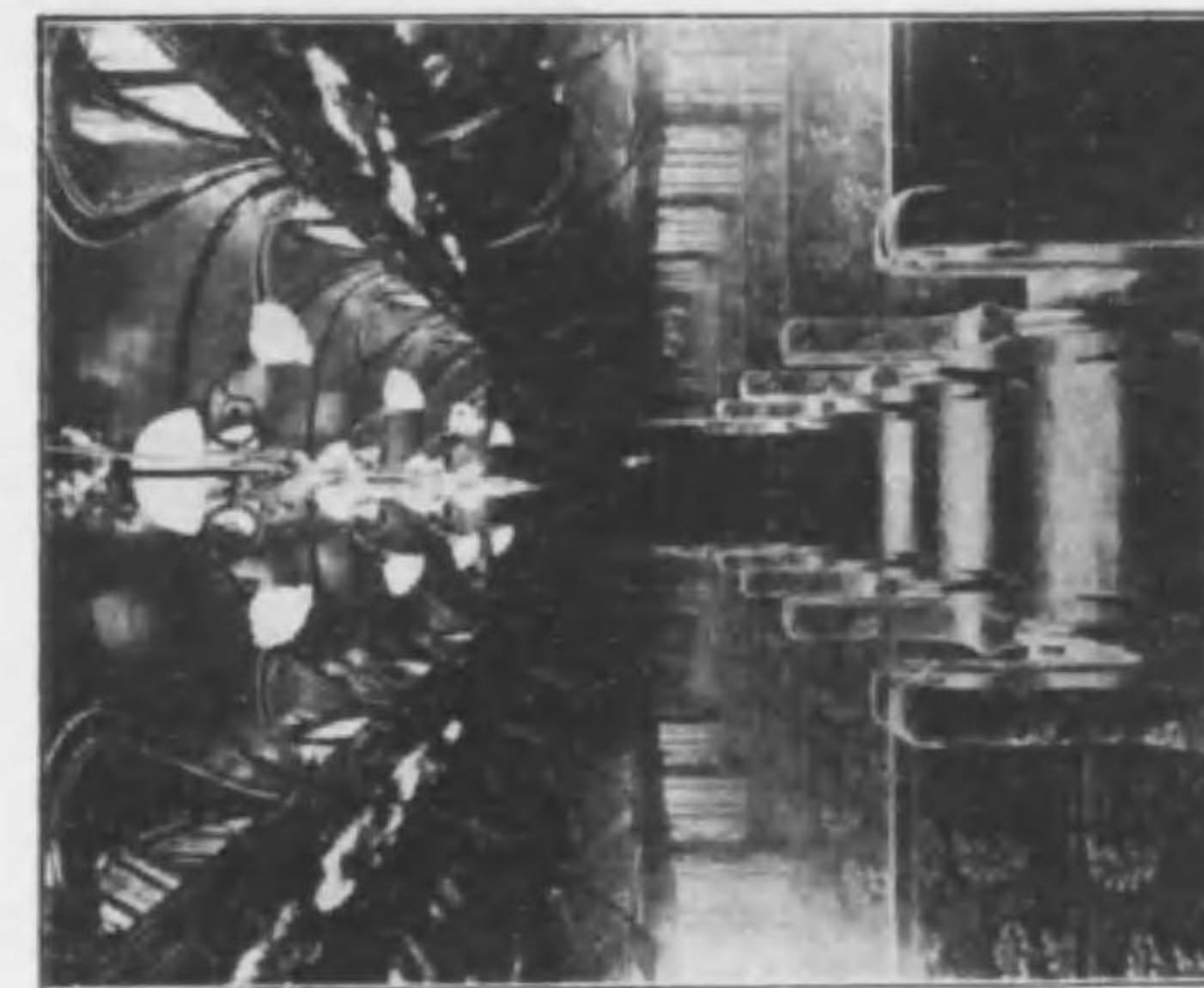
TICKET AGENTS: The International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co. and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.



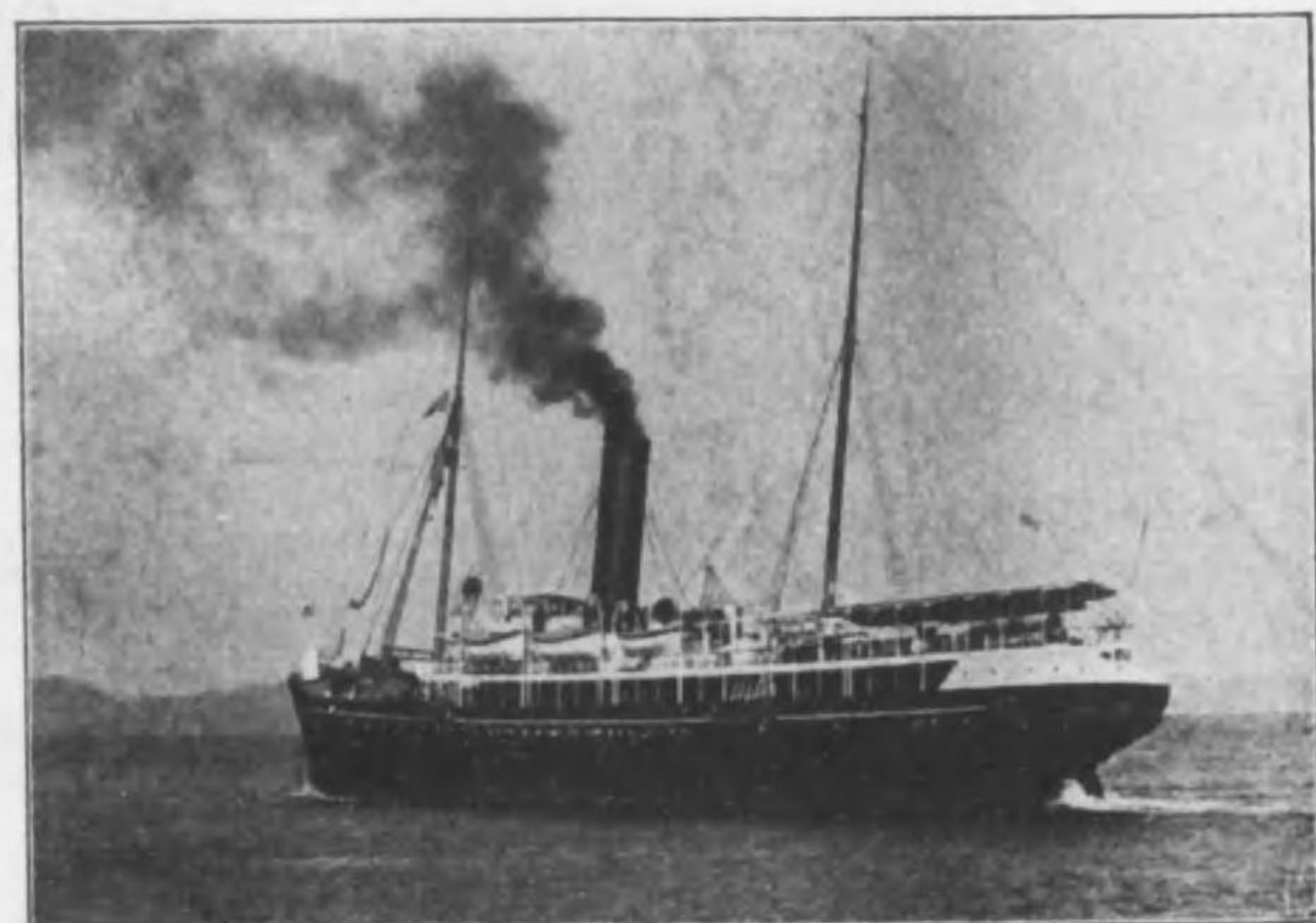
Interior of First Class Car. S. M. Ry.



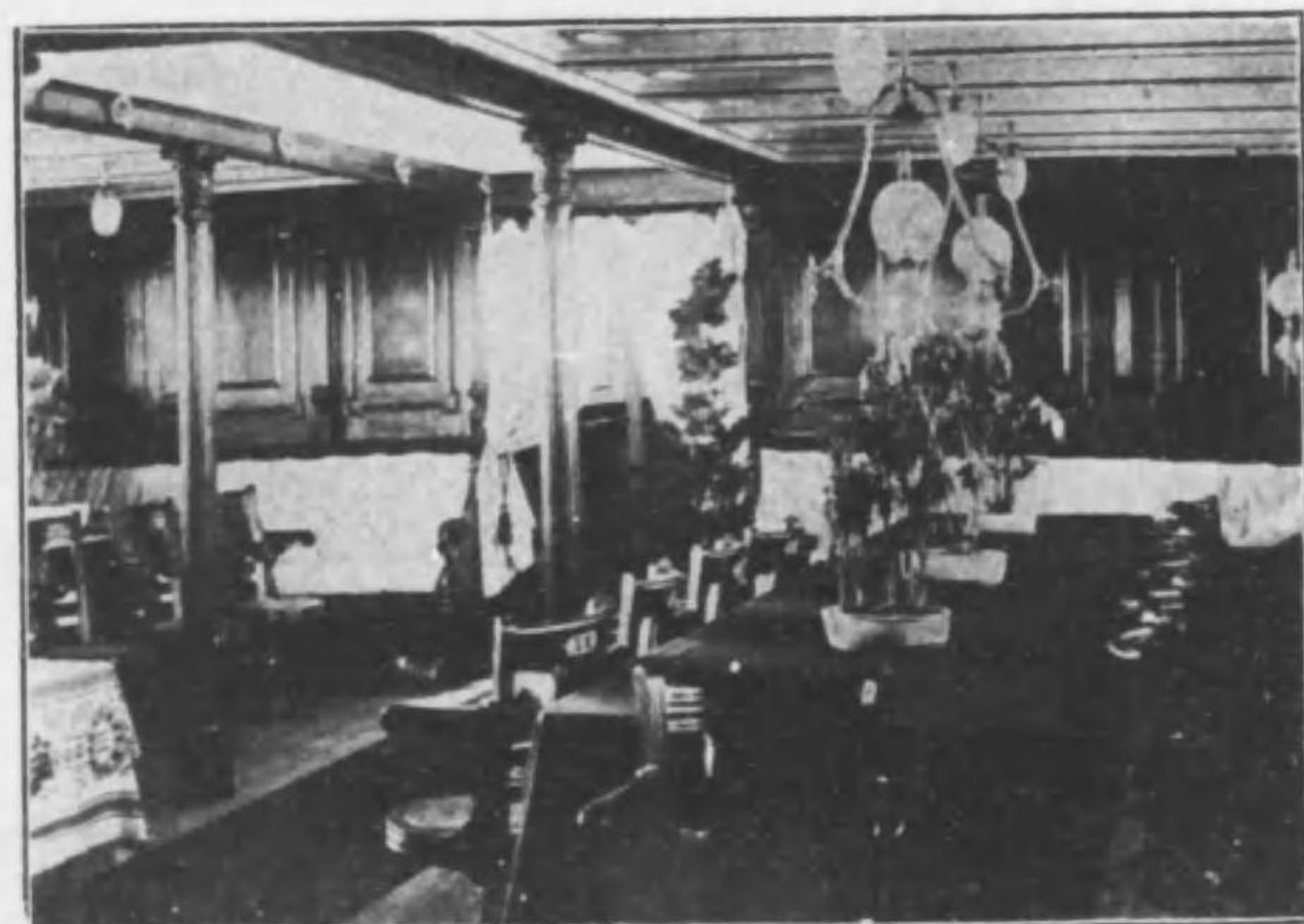
Interior of Dining Car. S. M. Ry.



Interior of Sleeping Car. S. M. Ry.



The S. S. "Kobe Maru." & "Salko Maru," S. M. Ry.



Saloon of the "Kobe Maru."

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Owned
and
Managed
by



The Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.



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Arthur,
and
Changchun.

These Hotels are
provided with every
convenience, luxury
and comfort. Por-
ters meet all stea-
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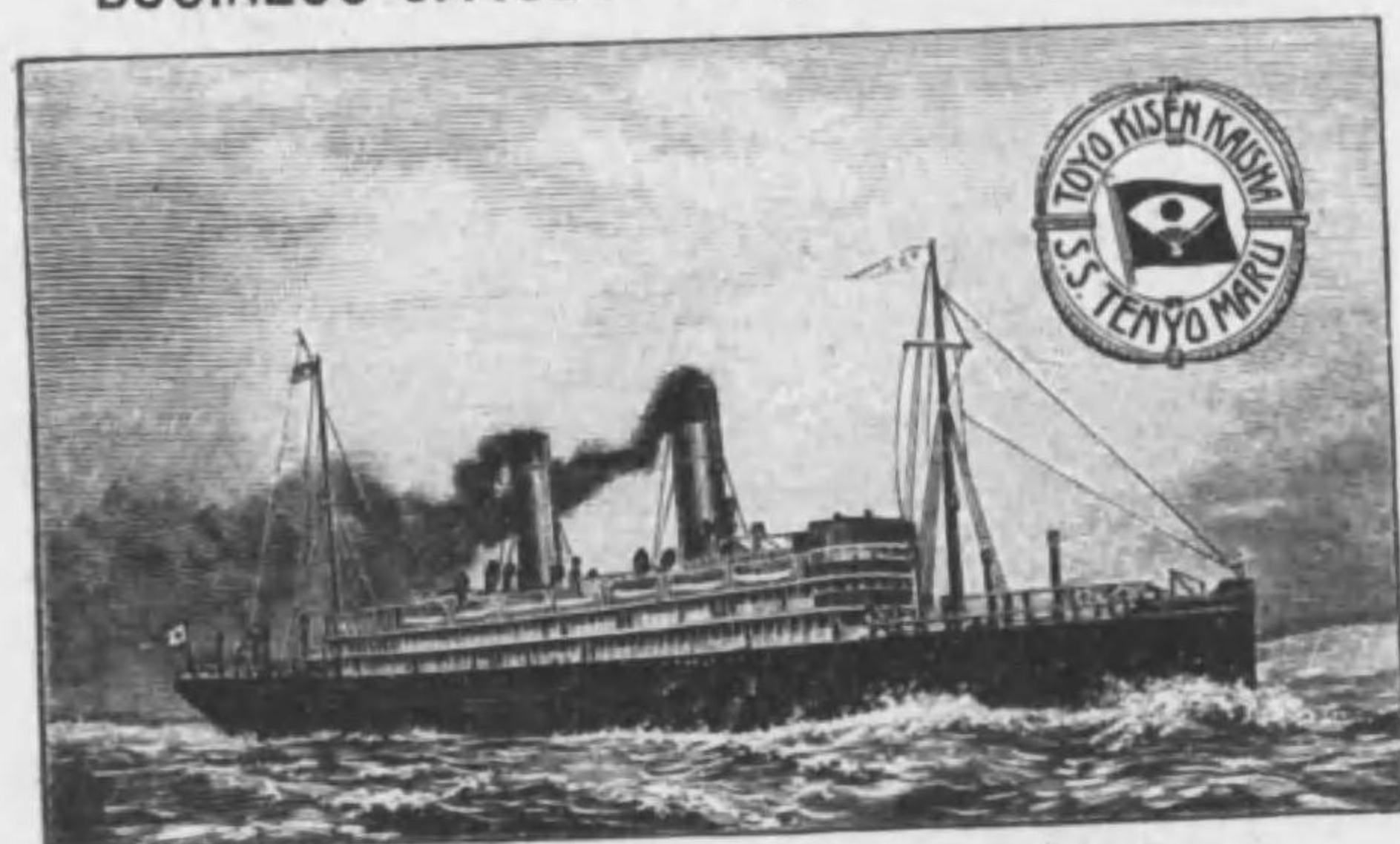
All Information given in
English or French.

KUNIZO KOIKE, Esq.
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

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S. S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,650	21 knots.
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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

The only regular service from the Orient to the flourishing countries of South America.

	Disp't tonnage.	Speed.
S. S. "Kiyō Maru"	17,200	14 knots.
S. S. "Hongkong Maru"	11,000	18 "
S. S. "Buyō Maru"	10,500	12 "

Agencies: at the Respective Ports of Call
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Pleasure Yacht for Inland Sea.

OPEN TO CHARTER



Gross Tonnage . 198 Tons
Length . . . 100 Feet
Speed . . . 11 Knots
Passenger Accommodation
1st Class . . 10

Rates of chartering the yacht:—

¥ 1,000.00 per day.

¥ 6,500.00 per week.

¥ 2,500.00 per month.

Food for guests not included but can be arranged if desired.

For particulars, apply to

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A.B.C., A. I. & Western Union Codes Used.

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Telephones: 90 (Main), 93 (L.D.), 1800 & 1833

A GUIDE-BOOK

FOR TOURIST

IN
JAPAN,

BY
THE WELCOME SOCIETY OF JAPAN.
(KI-HIN-KAD)

FIFTH EDITION, REVISED.

HEAD OFFICE,

IN

THE TOKYO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

NO. 1, ITCHOME, YURAKU-CHO,

KOJIMACHI-KU,

TOKYO.

BRANCHES:

YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.



1910.

喜慶會 寄贈本

S. Y. "Momiji-Maru."

Pleasure Yacht for Inland Sea

OPEN TO CHARTER



Gross Tonnage . . . 198 Tons
Length 100 Feet
Speed 11 Knots
Passenger
Accommodation
1st Class . . . 10

The rates of chartering the yacht—

- ¥ 70000 per day
- ¥ 67000 per week
- ¥ 250000 per month

Food for guests not included, but can be arranged if required.



For particulars, apply to 

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS, KOBE.

A.B.C., A. I. & Western Union Codes Used.
Telegraphic Address: WADADOCK.
Telephones: 90 (L.D.), 963 (L.D.), 1803 & 1932.

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1-1-1, NISHIKI, TOKYO.

BRANCHES:

YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

1910.

PREFACE.

THIS handy Guide-Book, supplement to the Latest Map of Japan, published by The Welcome Society of Japan, is intended to help tourists, whose time is naturally limited, in planning their course of journeys, and spending their time to the best advantages and thus enable them more easily to see the objects of interest, and to enjoy the most beautiful sceneries of the country. A careful revision, and a great improvement has been rendered in this edition, to which minute descriptions of Korea, and Manchuria have been added with a supplementary map of those localities. A vocabulary and many useful sentences are added at the end of this book which will render some assistance to whom entirely ignorant of Japanese language.

This Guide-Book is mainly distributed, and also presented to members of the Society, but to accomodate travellers in general, and to share its privileges to those who are not members, it may purchasable at the rate of 75 sen per copy inspite of its immeasurable value. However, the compiler would freely state to recommend "Murray's Hand-Book for Japan", to whom seeks a minute information in regard to conditions of various circumstances, and historical events of Japan.

The information courteously supplied from the Imperial Government Railway, the principal steamship companies, and various correspondents, for which the compiler gratefully acknowledges, has, in many cases, proved most serviceable.

Further corrections, or suggestions will be highly appreciated.

Tokyo, January, 1910.

The Welcome Society of Japan.

INTRODUCING
THE WELCOME SOCIETY OF JAPAN;

(KIHIN KAI)

Established 1898

SINCE the Empire of Japan opened her portals to foreign trade communications between the Orient and Occident have been steadily developed. In consequence, the number of foreign visitors annually, greatly increased, and the aspect of the country thereby has become somewhat modified.

Whilst unshakable, but peculiar characteristics, unparalleled in any other countries, exist; often presenting disagreeable inconvenience to our guests from distant lands; to adjust this, and to establish travelling facilities throughout the Imperial Region, a public-spirited community formed an organization called the Welcome Society of Japan.

The object and fundamental principle of this Society is.— To welcome foreign visitors to Japan, and render them all possible assistance during their sojourn. The Society aims at bringing within the reach of tourists the means of accurately observing the general features of the country, and the peculiar characteristics of the people; aiding them in their visits to noted places, to enable them to inspect famous objects of art, and give them the entree to social and commercial relations with the people: in short,—affording them facilities and conveniences towards the accomplishment of their various intentions; thus indirectly promoting, in however small a degree, our international intercourse and

II

trade, and assisting to maintain the present close relations with other nations.

The Great object of this Society being recognized in the highest circles, the Imperial Household patronizes the organization, and has honoured it with a substantial subscription to show its good-will. Most of the foreign ambassadors and Ministers to Japan, and many Japanese of high reputation are its honorary members; while the head officers on board the principal Japanese and foreign steamers are all its special members. Life members pay one subscription of fifty Yen or more. Ordinary members—Japanese and foreign residents pay an annual subscription of five Yen. For foreign visitors the membership fee is three Yen, once for all; payment of which entitles them and their families to receive all the privileges and services of the Society.

For instance, if a traveller applies to the Society, the latter will gladly secure for him the services of a trustworthy guide or interpreter, will spare no pains to supply full information with regard to any matters of interest or convenience, and will do all to add to the security and comfort of his journey. The visiting member has special privileges, through letters of introduction from the Society, to visit such places that even ordinary members may not see. In addition to all this, the publications of the Society, such as—"Latest Map of Japan", "A Guide Book", and "Useful Notes and Itineraries for travelling in Japan", and other similar pamphlets are all freely presented to aid him in his journeyings.

It should be clearly understood that the Society is in no sense a money making corporation. On the contrary, its promoters and supporters contribute periodically, without receiving or expecting any return, such sums as are needed

III

to maintain the organization and defray current expenses. Their unique purpose being to promote and facilitate between Japan and foreign peoples, such intimate intercourse as will tend to dispel racial prejudice, and break down the barriers between East and West.

IV



MARQUIS HACHISUKA.
PRESIDENT.

V



BARON E. SHIBUSAWA,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

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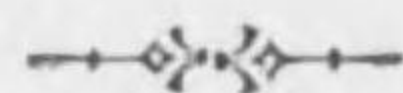
MEMBERSHIP.

According to Article 4 of the Statutes of the Welcome Society of Japan there are four kinds of members. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the most distinguished foreign visitors, and several Japanese of high reputation, are elected to honorary members. One who pays fifty *yen* or upward for a time are accounted life-members. The other members of the Society both Japanese, and foreign residents pay a subscription of five *yen* per annum. In order to form the Society many Japanese and foreign residents contributed at first, a certain sum to defray the expenses of the Society, and on subsequent occasions when need has arisen they will have to supplement this contribution, but since the establishment of the Society not a *sen* has ever accrued to those members.

Foreign travellers are entitled to become members on payment of three *yen*. When they join the Society they are presented with a certificate of membership, a Map, a Guide-book of Japan, and other similar pamphlets published by the Society. During their sojourn in Japan they and their families are introduced to any the places with which the Society has special arrangement, and to receive any informations in regard their sightseeing and travelling. The names of the foreign tourist-members are kept as well as a list of the honorary, life and ordinary members of the Society. Henceforth, upon presentation of this particular certificate, they are entitled to receive all the privileges which were obtained from the Society at their first visit.

The board of officers of the Welcome Society of Japan, recognizing the fact of an immeasurable assistance being

hitherto freely imparted by the head officers on board the both Japanese, and foreign Steamers; and wishes to maintain further aid in promoting the progress of the Society, has elected them as special members, and has presented to them badges belonging to the Welcome Society of Japan.



PUBLICATION.

Latest Map of Japan for Travellers...50 *sen* per copy.
 A Guide-book for Tourists in Japan...75 ,, ,, ,,
 Map of Manchuria, Korea, Formosa
 and Saghalien.....50 ,, ,, ,,

To accomodat travellers in general, and to share the privileges to those who are not members, the above publications of the Society are purchasable at the following Book-stores and Hotels etc., at rates greatly below their immeasurable value :—

	{ Z. P. Maruya & Co, Lt. Tōri Sanchōme, Nihonbashiku.
	{ Sansai-sha, No. 10, Nishiki-chō Itchōme, Kanda-ku.
Tōkyō.	{ Kyōbun-kan, Ginza Shichōme, Kyōbashi-ku.
	{ Imperial Hotel, Ltd. Uchiyamashita-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
	{ Hotel Metropole, No. 1, Akashi-chō, Kyō- bashi-ku.
	{ Tōkyō Hotel, Atagoyama, Shiba-ku.
	{ Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. No. 60, Yamashita-chō.
	{ Max Nössler & Co., No. 92, Yamashita-chō.
	{ Z. P. Maruya & Co., Ltd. Bentendōri.
	{ Yoshikawa-Shoten, Bentendōri Itchome.
	{ Jūjiya, No. 5, Yatozaka.
Yokohama.	{ Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Kaigan-dōri, Shichōme.
	{ Tōyō Kisen Kaisha, Kaigan-dōri, Gochōme.
	{ Thomas Cook & Son, No. 41, Water Street.
	{ Grand Hotel, Ltd. No. 20, Yamashita-chō.
	{ Oriental Pa'ace Hotel, Ltd. No. 11, Yama- shita-chō.

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 The Tor Hotel, Ltd.
 Kōbe..... { Z. P. Maruya & Co. Ltd. Motomachi It-
 { chōme.
 Kawase Nisshindo. No. 24, ,,
 Tsuraga.....N. Fedoroff Agent of Russian Volunteer
 Fleet.
 MojiFurugōchi-Shoten, Higashi-Hommachi.
 Kumamoto. .J. Nagasaki, Kamidōri Shichōme.
 Nagasaki.... { Nagasaki Press, No. 20, Ōura.
 { Mr. F. H. Hunt, No. 4, Ōura.
 { Mr. H. Yasunaka, Sakaya-machi.
 Nippon Yūsen Kaisha.
 Tientsin.....The China Times, Ltd.
 Shanghai.... { Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
 { Brewer & Co., Ltd. 31, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong...Thomas Cook & Son.
 Manila.American Book & News Co.
 London.Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübener & Co., Ltd.
 43, Gerrard Street.
 Glasgow.....John Smith & Son, No. 19, Renfield Street.
 Bremen.Max Nössler & Co.
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- Cincinnati...The First National Bank.
 U.S.A. (Steamship Department.)
 Los Angeles. German American Saving Bank.
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SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

The following places can be introduced by the Society's letters of introduction only to tourist members and their families :—

ON PREVIOUS APPLICATION.

Tōkyō Imperial University. (Tuesdays).
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 Tōkyō Imperial University Hospital.
 Fine Art School.
 Sugamo Prison. (North-West Suburb), and other Prisons and Penitentiaries in Japan.
 Houses of Parliament in Session.
 Mr. Ōkura's Art Museum. (Sundays).
 Count Ōkura's Garden. (West Suburb).
 Arsenal Garden. (Tuesdays).
 Baron Shibusawa's Mansion and Garden. (North Suburb).
 Mr. Kajima's Garden.
 Central Meteorological Observatory.
 Government Printing Bureau.
 Government Paper Factory.
 Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.
 Fuji Paper Mill. (Omiya, Suruga Prov).
 Imperial Iron Foundry. (Yedamitsu, Chikuzen Prov).
 Miike Coal Mine. (Miike, Chikugo Prov).

ON IMMEDIATE REQUEST.

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Anthropology Department of the Imperial University.
 (Tuesdays)

Peer's School.
 Higher Normal School.
 Higher Normal School for Girls.
 Higher Commercial School.
 Higher Technical School. (Tuesdays and Fridays).
 First Higher School.
 Nautical School.
 Blind and Dumb School.
 Academy of Music.
 Keiō-Gijuku University.
 Waseda University.
 Girl's University.
 Industrial School for Girls.
 Girl's Fine Art School.
Ikebana. (The Art of Arranging Flowers).
Chano-yu. (Ceremonial Tea service).
 Prof. Kanō's *Jūjitsu* School. (4 to 6 p.m. every day; 10 to 12 a.m. Sundays; and from 4 to 7 a.m. for about 30 days in the coldest season of the year).
 Police Fencing Halls.
 House of Peers.
 House of Representatives.
 Court of Cassation.
 Court of Appeal.
 District Court.
 Observatory.
 Military Hospitals.
 Charity Hospital.
 Asylum for Paupers.
 Rich Exchange
 Stock Exchange
 Embossed Wall-Paper Factories.

Shibaura Works.
Ishikawajima Dock-Yard.
Satake Yashiki Garden. (Dai Nippon Brewery Co. Ltd).

THE ENVIRONS OF TŌKYŌ.

Japan Athletic Society's Fencing Hall. (South Suburb).
Agricultural College of the Imperial University. (do).
Japan Red-Cross Hospital. (South-West Suburb).
Yodobashi Water Works. (West Suburb).
Agricultural Experimental Station. (North Suburb).
Ōji Paper Factory. (do.).

PROVINCES.

Agricultural College. (Sapporo, Yezo Island).
High School of Forestry. (Morioka, Rikuchū Prov.).
Second Higher School. (Sendai, Rikuzen Prov.).
Medical School. (do.).
Ōshima Raw Silk Factory. (near Utsunomiya, Shimotsuke Prov.).
Ashio Copper Mine. (near Nikkō).
Kiriu Fabric School. (Kiriu, Kōtsuke Prov.).
Tomioka Raw Silk Factory. (Tomioka, Kōtsuke Prov.).
Hachiōji Raw Silk Factory. (Hachiōji, Musashi Prov.).
Yokohama Commercial School. (Yokohama).
Yokohama Dock Co. (do.).
Temporary Engineering Bureau of the Financial Department. (do.).
Nagoya Raw Silk Factory. (Nagoya).
Miye Raw Silk Factory. (near Yokkaichi, Ise Prov.).
Miye Cotton Spinning Mill. (Yokkaichi, Ise Prov.).
Kuwana Cotton Spinning Mill. (Kuwana, Ise Prov.).
Fourth Higher School. (Kanazawa, Kaga Prov.).

Medical School. (Kanazawa, Kaga Prov.).
Third Higher School. (Kyōto).
Higher Technological School. (do.).
Fine Art and Industrial School. (do.).
Dyeing and Fabric School. (do.).
Blind and Dumb Asylum. (do.).
Porcelain Experimental Station. (do.).
Girls' Higher School. (do.).
Imperial Mint. (Ōsaka).
Ōsaka Castle. (do.).
Ikuno Silver Mine. (Ikuno, Tajima Prov.).
Sixth Higher School. (Okayama, Bizen Prov.).
Medical School. (do.).
High Normal School. (Hiroshima).
Marquis Asano's Garden. (do.).
Besshi Copper Mine. (Besshi, Iyo Prov.).
Tagawa Coal Mine. (Tagawa, Buzen Prov.).
Kanada Coal Mine. (Kanada, Buzen Prov.).
Medical College of the Imperial University. (Fukuoka).
Mitsubishi Dock-Yard. (Nagasaki).

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Prisons and Penitentiaries, Are Admitted Only to Noble men, Civil, Naval and Military Officers, Professors of Universities, Members of Parliament, Doctors, Graduates of Universities, Editors and Advocates.

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Abbreviations.

¥ = Yen. hr. = Hour. min. = Minute.
 m. = English mile. rikisha. = jinrikisha.
 N. = North. S. = South. E. = East. W. = West.
 Inhab. = Inhabitant.

Explanation of Signs.

- ⊕ Foreign food provided.
- Railway junctions
- ⊙ Allowed to alight and take other trains.
- × Telegrams received.
- △ Victuals sold.
- * Shown by the introduction of the Welcome Society of Japan.

I. Plan of Tour.

Tourists arriving by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Company, and the Tōyō Kisen Kaisha, from San Francisco; and of the Great Northern S. S. Company and the Nippon Yūsen Kaisha, from Seattle; and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver; and of the Northern Pacific Steamship Co., and the Ōsaka Shōsen Kaisha, from Tacoma, touch first at Yokohama. From Yokohama the steamers proceed to Kōbe.

The Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company, from Hongkong or Shanghai, and of the Messageries Maritimes, the Norddeutscher Lloyd, the Nippon Yūsen Kaisha and the China Navigation Co. from Shanghai land their passengers first at Nagasaki. From Nagasaki the steamers proceed to Kōbe and Yokohama.

Yokohama, Kōbe and Nagasaki, therefore, are the starting points whence the tourist commences his tour to the interior regions of the country according to his plan. Travellers from Vladivostock, however who take the steamers of the Ōsaka Shōsen Kaisha and the Russian Volunteer Fleet arrive at **Tsuruga**, an important port along the coast of Japan Sea.

How long he can stay in Japan is the first question a tourist should ask himself before laying his plans of travel in this country. If the time is limited only one week at his disposal, perhaps the best plan is to land in Yokohama and visit Tōkyō, Nikkō and Kyōto departing finally from Kōbe. If he lands at Kōbe he may travel *vice versa*. Of course this is a very hasty trip, that a minute observation can not be expected in such a short period. If he is able to spend two week in Japan he may visit Tōkyō, Nikkō, Kamakura,

Miyanoshita, Nagoya, Kyōto, Nara and Ōsaka, and depart from Kōbe, or *vice versa*. If he has three weeks, he can add to the foregoing list of places, one of the following scenic routes:—Matsushima, Yamada, Ama-no-Hashidate or Miyajima. etc.

Should circumstances allow him to remain longer, then. It would be a good plan for him to visit and refresh himself at some of the famous hot springs; i. e. Shiobara, Ikaō, Kusatsu, Atami, Takarazuka, Arima, Dōgo, Beppu, Takeo and Unzen, etc., or choose some of the following trips:—from Tōkyō to Kōfu and the Rapids of Fujigawa; from Kōfu or Karuizawa along the Nakasendō; from Ōsaka to Kōyasan Monastery; from Okayama or Hiroshima to the Great Shrine of Izumo; from Nakatsu to Valley Yabakei; from Yatsushiro to Kagoshima and the Rapids of Kumagawa.

If he is happened to be in the month of July or August, it would be suggestible to undertake an ascent of the world-famous Fuji-yama. Lake Shōji at the N. foot of Fuji is a good summer resort. Fishing may be engaged in with much success throughout the country. Especially, worth seeing is the skillful means of catching fish at Gifu, where cormorants are used instead of lines or nets. Trout fishing is also quite amusing in the neighbourhood of Tōkyō, and at many other places.

A trip to Hokkaidō or Yezo Island is very enjoyable during the summer, and the salmon fishing in the Ishikari river is well worth seeing.

A Majority of the cities, and towns mentioned above are connected by railways (the total mileage of railways throughout the country are 5,209 miles 32 chains on August 1909), at certain places are conducted by hand-cars, or tramways. *Jinrikisha* can be obtainable at almost everywhere in the country, but the places where it cannot be accessible by

means of such conveyances may be reached by "chairs," *Kago* (palanquin), or on horse back.

If the tourist can spare still more leisure, it will be rather interesting to visit the hermit region of Korea, and recently unlocked country of Manchuria. Steamers leave frequently from Kōbe, and Suimonoseki, but mail transportations are limited at the latter port.

The traveller, in his tour through the Orient usually proceeds on his way from Hongkong to Japan direct, or via Shanghai, or *vice-versa*, as above mentioned, but for the matter of only a little deviation in his voyage he can visit Formosa without any difficulty.

In planning a course of tour, from the stand point of a traveller, four different ways are suggested, so as to avoid unnecessary means of wasting time as far as possible, but utilize it to the best advantages.

Nevertheless, if the time is so limited within the mentioned period, he should omit some of the places on the route, that the proposer leave it at his disposal.

1. Fifteen Days' Tour from Yokohama.

The mileages stated within brackets generally denote the distance from the starting point.

Date	
1st.....	Yokohama (chief open port).
2nd	An excursion to Kamakura (noted for the Great Buddha) and Enoshima, a picturesque Island.
3rd	Yokohama to Tōkyō (28 min. by rail).
4th	Tōkyō (Capital of Japan).
5th	Tōkyō to Nikkō (5 hrs. by rail).
6th	Nikkō (the most famous temples in Japan) to Tōkyō.

Date	
7th	Tōkyō to Miyanoshita (hot springs and fine scenery (in Hakone district (5 hrs. rail, tram and <i>rikisha</i>).
8th	Miyanoshita.
9th	Miyanoshita to Shizuoka (Important town), (4¼ hrs. by <i>rikisha</i> , tram, and rail).
10th	Shizuoka to Nagoya (noted for its castle and golden dolphins), 4 hrs. by rail.
11th	Nagoya to Kyōtō (Former capital of Japan) 3½ hrs. by rail
12th to 13th...	Kyōtō. An excursion to Nara (Ancient capital of Japan.)
14th	Kyōtō to Ōsaka (Commercial and manufacturing city), 47 min. by rail.
15th	Ōsaka to Kōbe (Important open port), 42 min. by rail.

2. Four Weeks' Tour from Yokohama.

1st.....	Yokohama.
2nd	An excursion to Kamakura and Enoshima Island.
3rd	Yokohama to Tōkyō.
4th to 5th.....	Tōkyō.
6th	Tōkyō to Nikkō.
7th to 8th.....	Nikkō and Chūzenji, good summer retreat with a beautiful Lake.
9th	Nikkō to Sendai (Capital of Rikuzen Prov.) in 8½ hrs. by rail.
10th to 11th...	Sendai to Matsushima (one of Three Great Sights of Japan).
12th	Sendai to Tōkyō via Mito, capital of Hitachi Prov. (coast line) in 10 hrs. by rail.

XXIV

Date	
13th	Tōkyō to Kōfu (capital of Kai Prov.) in 6 hrs. by rail.
14th	Kōfu. An excursion to Mount Mitake.
15th	Kōfu to Miyanoshita in Hakone via the Rapids of Fujigawa—2½ hrs. by tram; 7 hrs. by boat; 3¾ hrs. by rail; 2 hrs. by tram and rikisha. (or Kōfu to Sano on Tōkaidō.)
16th to 17th	Miyanoshita. An excursion to Lake Hakone.
18th	Miyanoshita to Shizuoka.
19th	Shizuoka to Nagoya.
20th	Nagoya to Nara via Kameyama in Ise prov. in 4½ hrs. by rail. An excursion to Tōnomine Shintō temple.
21st	Nara to Kyōto via Uji (noted for tea plantations) in 1½ hrs. by rail.
22nd to 24th	Kyōto. An excursion to the Rapids Hozugawa or Lake Biwa.
25th	Kyōto to Ōsaka.
26th	Ōsaka to Takarazuka (famous mineral springs via : kanzaki junction in 1 hr.
27th	Takarazuka to Kōbe in 1½ hrs. by rail.
28th	Kōbe.

3. Five Weeks' Tour from Kōbe.

	Days
Kōbe	2
Okayama (noted for its landscape gardens). Miyajima (one of the Three Great Sights of Japan)...	2
Maizuru (naval port on the Japan Sea) and Amanohashidate (one of the Three Great Sights of Japan)...	2
Maizuru to Ōsaka	1
Ōsaka and Nara... ..	3
Kyōto	6

XXV

	Days
Kyōto to Gifu (noted for Cormorant fishing) or Nagoya..	1
Shizuoka (capital of Suruga Prov.) and the fine Shintō temple of Kunōzan	2
Miyanoshita and the beautiful Lake Hakone. Atami Hot Springs (noted for its geysers)	4
Kamakura and Enoshima Island	1
Kamakura to Nikkō	1
Nikkō, Lake Chūzenji and an excursion to Ashio (the largest copper mines in Japan)	4
Tōkyō... ..	4
Yokohama	2
Total	35

4. Seven Weeks' Tour from Nagasaki.

Nagasaki (oldest open port) and a trip to Unzen Hot Springs by steam-boat	3
Nagasaki to Futsukaichi in Chikuzen Prov., Musashi Hot Springs and the celebrated Sintō temple of Dazaifu	2
Futsukaichi to Nakatsu in Buzen Prov. via Kokura junction and the picturesque Valley of Yabakei	2
Nakatsu to Shimonoseki via Moji (crossing the western entrance of the Island Sea)	1
Shimonoseki to Miyajima Island	1
Miyajima. Hiroshima (capital of Aki Prov.). Okayama, or the silver mines of Ikuno... ..	2
Okayama to Ōsaka via Akashi and Maiko (celebrated for the charming scenery along the eastern entrance of the Island Sea)	1
Ōsaka. Nara, Tōnomine Shintō temple and Yoshinoyama (the best place for cherry flowers in Japan) ...	3

	Days
Nara to Yamada (famed for the Great Shrines of Ise).	
Futami no-ara (beautiful sea shore) and port Toba ...	2
Yamada to Nagoya	1
Nagoya to Nagano (famous Zenkōji temple) via Shiojiri in Shinano Prov. in Nakasendō proceeding the beauti- ful Valley of Kiso	4
Karuizawa (good summer resort) and ascent of the Volcano Asama. Kusatsu Hot Springs and Ikao Hot Springs (good summer retreats)	5
Ikac to Nikkō via Kiryū (noted for silk fabrics) and Lake Chūzenji... ..	3
Nikkō to Sendai. Sendai to Matsushima via port Shiogama	2
Sendai to Tōkyō via Mito... ..	1
Tōkyō... ..	4
Yokohama, Kamakura and Enoshima Island... ..	2
Miyanoshita	3
Miyanoshita to Kyōto by Tōkaidō railway	1
Kyōto	4
Kōbe	2
Total... ..	49

II. Climate; Time of Visit.

Japan stretches from 21°48' North Latitude (the most southern point of Formosa) to 50°56' (Shumushu Island, the most Northerly of the Kuriles), and from 119°20' East Longitude (the Pescadores of Formosa) to 156°32' (Shumushu). The country accordingly extends over 20 degrees of latitude, and more than 37 of Longitude. The lands, however, which the tourist mostly frequents, are Honshū, (Mainland). Kyūshū, (the South-Western shore); and

Shikoku, (the Southern shore).

The climate of the above three islands is generally mild and healthy throughout the year; but the best season to visit is during of the months of April and May in the Spring, or else October and November in the Autumn. The former has the cherry blossoms and other beautiful flowers while the latter the chrysanthemums and golden maples. From the later part of January to the beginning of March is cold and disagreeable, excepting the regions of Hot Spring of Atami, Dōgo, and some other winter resorts. From the end of July to the beginning of September is hot and often wet, but there are many exceptional cool regions, such as Karuizawa, Nikkō, Hakone, Arima and other numerous summer retreats. The late Spring is windy; the last ten days of June and the first ten days of July are the rainy season (*Bain*). September is rather wet, and December is comparatively dry.

The following tables denote the temperature (Fahrenheit) of the different regions in 1909:—

Place.	Highest degree	Lowest degree	Average degree	
			May	November
Sapporo	85.25	—38.70	45.32	42.44
Aomori	87.98	—21.42	49.46	47.18
Nikkō	86.00	—21.24	56.48	49.46
Tōkyō	94.46	—10.44	57.92	51.26
Kyōto	98.42	—13.68	55.40	50.90
Shimonoseki	91.94	— 1.98	57.20	55.94
Matsuyama	94.10	— 6.12	56.12	54.68
Kōchi	95.72	— 6.66	59.72	56.12
Nagasaki	92.66	— 2.34	57.56	55.94
Kagoshima	92.12	— 1.98	59.54	59.18

N. B.—indicates the degree below zero.

III. Hotels; Inns; Rest Houses.

Most of the principal cities such as (Tōkyō, Kyōto and Ōsaka), or the open ports (Yokohama, Kōbe and Nagasaki) and the other noted places (Miyanosbita, Kamakura, Nikkō, Ikao, Sendai, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Takarazuka and Shimono-seki, etc.) have hotels conducted in European style. The charges at all these hotels are from ¥4.00 to ¥10.00 or more a day, (including meals except wines); but tolerably good accommodation can be had for ¥7 to ¥8 a day. Even at less important parts of the country, where frequented by foreign visitors, there are semi-foreign, or Europeanized hotels, and also high class Japanese style inns, mostly well conducted and neatly kept, and in some of these inns, European dishes may be served. The ordinary charges at typical Japanese inns are ranged from 1 Yen to 3 Yen each per day according to the style and standing of the establishment, including supper, bedding, and breakfast. No extra charges for firing, lightning, bath, attendance, or any quantity of tea except when ordered extra dishes or liquor in addition to meals. If luncheon is required an additional sum of 50 sen to one Yen will be charged. It is an almost universal rule, though as it seem a peculiar custom, for Japanese travellers never fail to give some Chadai (tea money) shortly after their arrival at an inn. The amount of which varies with the rank of the individual, but generally they are very liberal in this matter, and it is almost beyond any foreign travellers' imagination. It should be clearly understood that the charges of such an inn are single including all the commodities what is mentioned above, and moreover-a room. Consequently their Guests are unmistakably judged of their particulars according to their manner of attitude and are conducted to rooms without any consents of their

guests. Foreign travellers are always considered to be a first class guests that apt to arouse their special attention. Rooms are selected to the best of their establishment and there on treat them to their best manner to afford them available comfort and satisfaction. It is a simple matter to apprehend that foreign travellers should have to pay little more than native travellers; for the very reason that they require more prompt attentions, fresh water in the bath, have to occupy a portion of the kitchen and separate hands to cook special food for them, and likewise several other inconcievable requirements, whilst others all run in one channel. Therefore if the charge is made in accordance with the Japanese scale it is recommended to give some chadai, from 1 Yen to 2 Yen per night. If two or more persons are travelling together the Chadai should be increased about one-half more for two, and twice as much as for three, and so on.

Rest Houses.—Along the shores of open sea or on the banks of River and lake commonly stands a thatched Hut or fancy cottage where commands a scenic beauty or an admirable view, travellers often being tempted to take a rest. At such an instance they should not forget to leave a small amount of Chadai, whatever a service might have been attended to. Even for a small cup of tea usually 10 to 20 sen are given per each. Should have any occasions taken longer rest, or occupied a room for luncheon, or services rendered for cooking etc., an additional charge must be paid.

IV. Guides.

In the principal cities and ports there are many licensed Guides or interpreters, who speak English, French, German,

etc. fluently. To be a licensed guide or interpreter in Japan one should have to pass the local Government examination both on literature and personal character; and when he passed the legitimate examination they are granted, and each posses a license bearing a large signet of the local Government or Metropolitan Police on the front, and the opening cover his own photograph is pasted on. Therein extracts of regulation for guides which were promulgated by the Department of Home Affairs are described. Before engaging a guide it is recommended that travellers should not forget to ask him to show of his license; because without having one is a misdemeanour and might possibly cause a great truble or inconvenience to the employer. The wage of a guide what is sanctioned by the Government is 4. Yen per day for one person, and for a party 50 sen to ¥. 1 more for each additional person. Children under the age of 16 and servants in the party are not chargeable. The guide's actual travelling and hotel expenses must be paid by his employer.

Although there are some man-servants, generally known as a travelling boys, who has little knowledge of foreign language, but unable to get a license on account of having lack either or both in education or on personal character, still undertakes the place of guides a great deal less than their wages; yet, a great causion should have to be taken before engaging such one, for imperceptible facts of their misconducts and fraudulent doings are invariably being reported to the Society from several rescues.

To replace those travelling-boys, there are also many well educated, more reliable and honest young students, who have obtained licenses legally, and are anxious to act as guides or interpreters. They are so actuated chiefly by a desire to practice and improve their foreign languages that

they do not expect to get an equal wages to that of professional guides, but it must be remembered that most of them somewhat lack the experience in travelling and in the manner of treatment: nevertheless they are more or less very polite and obedient.

Lady travellers are more available to engage a native maid known as Amah by foreign residents. Some of them speak English fairly well, but if they prefer to have one who has more competent knowledge of foreign language than Amah, they may also engage a well educated girl, graduate of Higher Girl's School as a lady travelling companion. Naturally this class of girls do not like to be treated as maid servant, and should be careful to avoid using such word as Amah or maid when requiring their service. Most of the above mentioned, reliable and recommendable guides, interpreters, or the other helps are carefully selected and registered in a book of The Welcome Society of Japan. Therefore, if a tourist applies to the Society it will gladly secure for him the services of a trustworthy one without any charges, but indirectly to gurantee the safety of the traveller. Should, any occasions, travellers have found any complaints in regard to a conduct of the Society recommended guides, or any guides in general, are cordially requested to inform the Society of the particularas. Such an information will greatly assists the Society to reform the conditions of their disagreeable conducts.

V. Travelling Expenses.

The cost of travelling depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the tourist. If he frequents first-class hotels, travels first-class on the railways, and prefers driving to *jinrikisha*, he must be prepared to spend from ¥ 20 to ¥ 25

a day or upwards. A traveller of moderate requirements, however, may travel comfortably taking a guide, with a daily expenditure of from ¥ 14 to ¥ 18.

The fare of boats or *sampan* which ply in all the harbours is generally 25 *sen* per head. Steam launches from the Hotels are in attendance at Yokohama, Kōbe and Nagasaki.

The charge for *jinrikisha* with a single man is from 20 *sen* to 35 *sen* per *ri* or about 2½ miles, from 30 *sen* to 40 *sen* per hour, 90 *sen* to ¥ 1 for half day and from ¥ 1.00 to ¥ 1.50 per diem (about 8 hours). From 30 to 50 per cent. is added to the above rates at night, and in bad weather.

The charges for carriages are as follows :—

Carriage		Half Day	Per Day
Victoria	Single	¥ 3.00 to ¥ 3.50	¥ 5.00 to ¥ 6.00
	Pair	¥ 4.50 to ¥ 5.00	¥ 7.00 to ¥ 8.00
Coupé	Single	¥ 4.00 to ¥ 4.50	¥ 7.00
	Pair	¥ 5.00	¥ 8.00
Landau...Pair		¥ 5.50 to ¥ 6.00	¥ 9.00 to ¥ 10.00

The above carriages are obtainable at Tōkyō and Kyōto. An excess of fixed time, driving at night, and in cases of heavy rain, snow or stormy weather an additional charge will be made.

In the above two cities and some other cities and places, electric tram-cars serve for conveyance. The charge on the tram is 5 *sen* and upward.

The charge for a "chair" or *kago* which is used in the mountain districts such as Nikkō and Miyanoshita, etc., is

about the same as the charges of four coolies, and that of a horse is about equal to that of two coolies.

VI. Passports ; Custom-House ; Public Holidays.

In 1899 the restriction of passports was abolished. Every foreigner can now travel through the whole country without the trouble of obtaining passports. The tourist who puts up at Japanese inns is now only required, as a native, to register his name, nationality, age, and profession in the register according to the police regulations.

Custom-House.—Unless injurious to the object of the Custom revenue, the custom officers afford to passengers as much magnanimous treatment as possible. No formal entry, therefore, is required of personal effects actually brought by passengers according to their positions in society, and special attention is given to avoid troubles in the examination of their luggages. Passengers, are recommended to open up every thing freely and give convenience to examination officers.

Public Holidays.—The Custom House, Banks and other public offices observe the following National Holidays :—

- Jan. 1 }
 " 3 } New Year Holidays (*Shin-nen Shuku-jitsu*).
 " 5 }
 " 30. Anniversary of the death of the late Emperor.
 (*Kōmei Tennō-sai*).
 Feb. 11. Accession of Jimmu Tennō (the First Emperor)
 in 660 B. C. and Promulgation of the Constitu-
 tion in 1899 (*Kigensetsu*).
 Mar. 21. Spring Equinox (*Shunki Kōrei-sai*).

- April. 3. Death of Jimmu Tennō (*Jimmu Tennō-sai*).
 Sept. 23. Autumn Equinox (*Shūki Kōrei-sai*).
 Oct. 17. Harvest Thanksgiving (*Kanname-sai*).
 Nov. 3. The Emperor's Birthday (*Tenchō-setsu*).
 „ 23. Harvest Festival (*Niname-sai*).

VII. Sports; Photographs and Sketches.

Games of this country are deer, boar, bear, hare and a great variety of wild-birds, such as pheasants, pigeons, wood-cock, quail, snipe, plover. To the above is added a number of water-fowl consisting of teal, duck, geese, swan, etc. Licenses can be obtained from the local police authorities on making due application. The charge varies from ¥ 3 to ¥ 30 according to the income of the applicant. The shooting season generally commences on the 15th Oct. and terminates on the 15th April.

According to the regulations of fortifications, any one who desires to take photographs and sketches of land or sea situated within the limit of 5,750 *ken*, or about 6½ miles outside of the location of fortifications, should have to obtain permission from the authorities.

On the Map of Japan published by the Welcome Society of Japon the above stated regions are marked by red-dotted circle lines. The following places are included in the limits:—Yokosuka Naval Port; Kamakura (famed for its Great Buddha); the Naruto Channel at Awaji Island; the coast of Waka-no-ura near Wakayama; the east suburb of Miyazu near Ama-no-Hashidate; Maizuru; Ondo Strait and Miyajima Island in the Inland Sea; Shimonoseki and Moji—both situated at the western entrance of the above beautiful sea; Sasebo Naval Port; Nagasaki; Hakodate, etc.

VIII. Post.

The Imperial Post and Telegraph services are well organized throughout the country.

The classification of Domestic mail matter and postage rates is as follows:—

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1st class. | Letters, per each ½ ounce or fraction thereof, 3 <i>sen</i> .
Printed Matter (not Sealed) for each 1¼ oz. or Fraction thereof, 2 <i>sen</i> . |
| 2nd class. | Postal cards: single 1½ <i>sen</i> , Return Postal Cards, 3 <i>sen</i> . sealed Postal Cards, 3 <i>sen</i> . |
| 3rd class. | Periodicals published more than once a month: Single number per 2½ oz. or fraction thereof ½ <i>sen</i> ; a packet containing 2 numbers or more per 2½ oz. or fraction thereof 1 <i>sen</i> . |
| 4th class. | Books, printed matters, business papers, photographs, Hand-writings, pictures, drawings, samples of merchandise, patterns and specimens relating to natural history, per 3¼ oz., or fraction thereof, 2 <i>sen</i> . |
| 5th class. | Seeds, per 3¼ oz., or fraction thereof 1 <i>sen</i> . |

The dimension of general mail matter must not exceed 1½ ft., in length, 10 inches in breadth, and 6 inches in depth, the weight being limited to 40 oz. in case of the 3rd, 4th and 5th classes; and 13¼ oz. in case of samples of merchandise and patterns.

Registration of mail matters is 7 *sen* extra.

Poste Restante.—Mail matters will be held at the post office of destination for 30 days. The fee is 3 *sen*.

The Dimensions and the Rates of Foreign Parcel Post.

Description.	Maximum Dimensions.	Maximum Weight.	Route.	Postage.
Hongkong Parcel.	3 ft 6 inches in any direction.	1,320 momme (11 lbs)	Direct exchange	(3 lbs.) 0.50 (7 lbs.) 0.90 (11 lbs.) 1.30
Canadian Parcel.	2 ft. X 1 ft. X 1 ft.	840 momme (7 lbs)	do.	40 sen per 1 lb or fraction thereof.
English Parcel.	3 ft. 6 inches in any direction	1,320 momme (11 lbs)	do.	Via Canada (3 lbs.) 0.80 (7 lbs.) 1.59 (11 lbs.) 2.10 Via Suez (3 lbs.) 1.00 (7 lbs.) 1.50 (11 lbs.) 2.00
American Parcel.	3½ ft. in any direction	525 momme (4 lbs. 6 oz.)	do.	24 sen per 1 lb or fraction thereof.
Union Parcel.	60 centimetres in any direction	1,333 momme (5 kilos.)		

The Rates of Postage on Domestic Parcels.

Weight	Dimensions	Rate (Within same admini- stration district.)	Rate (Without the delivery radius of the same adminis- tration district.)	Rate (Between Interior and Formosa, Korea, Saghalien.)
Up to 200 m.m. (1½ lbs.)		Ordinary Parcel. 4 sen	Ordinary Parcel. 8 sen	Up to 200 m.m. 30 sen
" 400 (3½ ")		4 "	8 "	" 400 " 35 "
" 600 (5 ")		4 "	8 "	" 600 " 40 "
" 800 (6½ ")		4 "	8 "	" 800 " 40 "
" 1,000 (8½ ")		4 "	8 "	" 1,000 " 60 "
" 1,200 (10 ")		4 "	8 "	" 1,500 " 70 "
" 1,400 (11½ ")		4 "	8 "	
" 1,600 (13½ ")		4 "	8 "	

The dimensions of a domestic postal parcel must not exceed 1½ ft. in length, breadth, and depth respectively; and 2½ ft. in length in case the parcel does not exceed ½ ft. in both breadth and depth. The weight is limited to 12½ lbs. and the registered value must not surpass ¥ 150.

Money Orders, Postal. Domestic order—includes Japan proper, Formosa, Saghalien and Korea. The fee for each Postal order not exceeding 5 *yen* called Kogawase or "Petty Money orders" is 3 *sen*. Ordinary Money orders:—Maximum 100 *yen*. Fees:—6 *sen* for a sum of not exceeding 10 *yen*; and 4 *sen* is added for the increased sum of every 10 *yen*.

To China the Fee is 10 *sen* up to 10 *yen*; and additional 10 *sen* on every 10 *yen* up to 100 *yen*.

Money Orders, Telegraphic. Throughout Japan proper. Maximum, 100 *yen*. Fees, 30 *sen* up to 10 *yen*; and 5 *sen* is added for the increase of every 10 *yen*.

To **Formosa**—Fees, 50 *sen* up to 10 *yen*; and additional 10 *sen* on every 10 *yen*. Maximum, 100 *yen*.

To **Saghalien, and Korea**—Fees, 80 *sen* up to 10 *yen*; and additional 10 *sen* on every 10 *yen*. Maximum, 100 *yen*.

Foreign Mails. To Korea and the places in China where Japanese post offices are established, namely: Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Amoy, Soochow, Hangchow, Shashe, Hankow, Foochow, Nanking and Newchwang, the domestic postal rates are applicable.

To the countries in the postal union, the following rates are applied:—Letters (not subject to any limit in weight or dimension) per 20 grammes, 10 *sen*; each additional 20 grammes 6 *sen*. Postal cards, single 4 *sen*, with reply paid 8 *sen*.

Printed matter per 50 grammes, 2 *sen* (one packet may not exceed 2 kilos. in weight and 42 centimetres in length,

breadth or depth. In the form of a roll, however, a packet may be 75 centimetres in length and 10 centimetres in diameter).

Samples of merchandise, up to 100 grammes 4 *sen*, each additional 50 grammes 2 *sen* (one packet is limited to 350 grammes in weight, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in depth. In the form of a roll, however, a packet must not exceed 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter).

Commercial papers (both the limits of weight and dimensions are the same for printed matter) up to 250 grammes 10 *sen*, each additional 50 grammes 2 *sen*. Registration Fee. 10 *sen*.

IX. Telegrams, (Domestic.)

Within a city or town; 10 *sen* for 15 Kana or in Japanese character, with senders address included, and 3 *sen* for each additional 5 Kana. The receiver's address being free of charge. 15 *sen* for 5 European words, and 3 *sen* for each additional word. The sender's and receivers addresses being charged for.

Outside city or town. 20 *sen* for 15 Kana, and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 Kana or any fraction thereof. 25 *sen* for 5 European words, and 5 *sen* for each additional word.

Between the Bonin island, Formosa, Saghalien, and Japan Proper. 40 *sen* for each 15 Kana, and 10 *sen* for each additional 5 Kana.

50 *sen* for 5 European words, and 10 *sen* for each additional word.

When urgent message is required Government telegrams are charged double the ordinary rate, and for the private applicants three times as much as the ordinary rate will be charged.

Foreign Telegrams.

	Per word		Per word
Shanghai	60 <i>sen</i> .	Seoul	¥ .30
Hongkong	78 "	Chemulpo	¥ .30
Tientsin	96 "	Manilla	1.56
Peking	96 "	Singapore	2.02
Chefoo	96 "	India	2.02
Fusan	30 "	Europe	2.82
		(Russia excepted)	
		via Shanghai	via Manilla
New York and Poston	¥ 4.32	¥ 3.06	
Philadelphia and Washington	4.58	2.90	
San Francisco	4.58	2.82	
Chicago	4.44	3.00	
District of Columbia	4.40	3.06	
Canada, Ontario, Quebec	4.32	3.14	

Telephone exchanges are organized in nearly all the large cities and towns throughout Japan, and in these places there are many automatic Telephone boxes everywhere in the city. The charge is 5 *sen* for the use of 5 minutes within the city limit.

X. Currency.

In 1897 a gold standard system was adopted. The system is decimal. The 1 *yen* is equivalent to about two English shillings or 50 cents U. S. gold. One *yen* contains 100 *sen*; one *sen* 10 *rin*. The currency consists of gold pieces of 20 *yen*, 10 *yen*, and 5 *yen*; of silver pieces of 50 *sen*, 20 *sen* and 10 *sen*; of nickel pieces of 5 *sen*; of copper pieces of 2 *sen*, 1 *sen*, and 5 *rin*; and of the convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan worth 1 *yen*, 5 *yen*, 10 *yen* and 100 *yen*, etc. It is advisable to carry paper money, or drafts, and circular notes of Banks for long journeys.

Banks.—At Yokohama, Kōbe and Nagasaki, there are the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The International Banking Corporation, Yokohama, have arranged a system of Hotel Letters of Credit which should prove a great convenience to travellers. The Yokohama Specie Bank discharges important functions in the field of foreign trade and is much used by foreigners. The One Hundredth Bank has a number of correspondents abroad. The Industrial Bank of Japan, the Mitsui, the Mitsubishi, the First and the Fifteenth at Tōkyō; and the Sumitomo and the Kōnoike at Ōsaka, are prominent banks in Japan.

Measures.—Distances are calculated by *ri* and *chō*. One *ri* is equivalent to 2.44 English miles, and 36 *chō*=1 *ri*. One *chō*=60 *ken*. 1 *ken*=6 *shaku* (1 *shaku*=1 English foot nearly).

Long measure is called *kanejaku*. 1 *sun*=1.19 inch of English measure. 10 *sun*=1 *shaku*; 10 *shaku*=1 *jō*.

Cloth measure is called *kujira*. 10 *sun*=1 *shaku*; 10 *shaku*=1 *jō*; the *kujira shaku* is $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than the *kane shaku*. The unit of Land Measure is the *Tsubo*. 1 *tsubo* is nearly equivalent to 4 English square yards; 1,120 *tsubo* is nearly equivalent to an acre; 1 *chō* nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Measure of Capacity is *masu*. 10 *gō*=1 *shō*, which contains a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ English quart; 10 *shō*=1 *to*, nearly half a bushel, or, for liquids, 4 gallons; 10 *to*=1 *koku*.

Weights are called *Kakeme*. 1 *kin* is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb; 120 *momme*=nearly 1 lb; 1 *kwan*=1,090 *momme* ($6\frac{1}{4}$ *kin* or a little over $8\frac{1}{4}$ lb.).

XI. GENERAL INFORMATION OF RAILWAY.

(By Courtesy of the Imperial Government Railways).

Fares & Tickets.

CLASSES OF TICKETS.

The Government Railways have three classes, the fares for which are at the ratio of $2\frac{1}{2} : 1\frac{1}{2} : 1$.

FARES (THIRD CLASS).

The ordinary rate per mile is 1.65 *Sen* for the first 50 miles, 1.30 *Sen* for the second 50 miles, 1.00 *Sen* for the second 100 miles, 0.80 *Sen* for the third 100 miles, and 0.70 *Sen* for any distance over 300 miles.

DURATION OF TICKETS.

Tickets for distances not exceeding 50 miles are good only on the day of issue. Those for distances above 50 miles, and not exceeding 100 miles, are available for two days including the day of issue. For those above 100 miles, one more day is allowed for every additional 100 miles or fraction thereof.

STOP-OVERS.

Passengers may stop-over at any of the 'Stop-over Stations' for the number of days allowed by their tickets.

TRANSIT TAX.

Passengers are required to pay, besides the regular fare, a Transit Tax as follows:—

Class	Miles	200 m.	Under	Under	Under
	& above	200 m.	100 m.	50 m.	
1st	50 <i>Sen</i>	40 <i>Sen</i>	20 <i>Sen</i>	5 <i>Sen</i>	
2nd	25 "	20 "	10 "	3 "	
3rd	4 "	3 "	2 "	1 "	

Five times the above rates are charged on each ticket for reserved cars, or for parties travelling on ordinary cars, and on each book of Season Tickets or Commutation Tickets.

EXPRESS EXTRA TICKETS.

Passengers intending to travel on an express train running between Shimbashi and Kobe, or Kobe and Shimonoseki, or Shimbashi and Shimonoseki are required to purchase Express Extra Tickets besides the ordinary tickets. The charges are as under:

Class	Miles	Above 150 m.	Under 150 m.
	1st		1.50 <i>Yen</i>	1.00 Yen
2nd		1.00 "	.60 "
3rd		.50 "	.30 "

Children under 12 years of age, half price;

Children under 4 years of age, free.

The Tickets specify their respective periods of validity, so that the holder may start at any time within that limit:—

Tickets for distances under 150 m. ... 3 days;

Tickets for distances above 150 m. ... 5 days;

(both including the day of issue).

No stop-overs are allowed on Express Extra Tickets.

SLEEPING CAR TICKETS.

Every evening Express train on the Tōkaidō, Sanyō,

and Nihon lines is provided with sleeping cars, the charge per berth being as under :

Yen 4.00 in addition to the first class fare in the ' Ordinary Sleeping Car' on the Tōkaidō and Sanyō lines.

Yen 2.50 in addition to the first class fare in the ' 1st Class Car and Sleeper combined' on the Tōkaidō, Sanyō, and Nihon lines.

Yen 0.20 (Upper berth), or *Yen* 0.40 (Lower berth) in addition to the second class fare in the ' 2nd Class Car and Sleeper combined on the Sanyō line.

No charge is made for children under 6 years of age who do not require separate beds.

To ensure securing sleeping car accommodation, passengers should apply at the station two or three hours before the train starts and obtain a ' Sleeping Car Ticket.'

SEASON TICKETS.

For the benefit of persons who make a return trip daily between any two stations of the Government line, Season Tickets of all classes are issued for any section at a reduction of from 50 to 80 % off the ordinary fares. A further reduction limited to 3rd class tickets only will be made for students.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

For the convenience of those who travel very often between two stations of certain principal sections of the Government lines, Commutation Tickets are issued at a reduction of from 20 to 30 %, each book of tickets containing coupons for 25 trips and available for 90 days.

RETURN TICKETS of all classes are issued at reduced rates on Sundays, Saturdays, National Holidays and the days immediately preceding the latter, from July 11th to September 10th, and from December 25th to January 10th :—

From Shimbashi, Shinagawa, Yokohama or Hiranuma to Kamakura, Dzushi, Fujisawa, Chigasaki, Hiratsuka, Ōiso or Kōdzu ; and *vice versa*.

From Ōsaka or Kōbe to Kakogawa ; and *vice versa*.

From Kyōto or Ōsaka to Suma, Maiko or Akashi ; and *vice versa*.

From Ōsaka to Inari.

From Kyōto, Ōsaka, Sannomiya or Kōbe to Ōtsu.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS of the 3rd class are sold daily at greatly reduced rates for the special trains on the sections between Shimbashi and Yokohama and between Ōsaka and Akashi.

ADDITIONAL FARES.

When a passenger wishes to board the train without a ticket, not having had sufficient time to purchase one, or to travel beyond the destination named on the ticket, or to change to a car of a superior class, he is required to obtain express permission without delay from the guard in charge of the train and to pay an extra fee ; or he will have to pay an additional fare in excess of his original ticket instead of merely the extra fee.

INTERCHANGE TICKETS.

The holder of a first or second class ticket of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Great Northern S. S. Company from America to Kōbe and further west, or from Yokohama to the Continents of Asia or Australia may make a land journey, without extra charge, by the Tōkaidō line between Yokohama and Kōbe, and from Kōbe he may continue the land trip to Shimonoseki by obtaining an interchange ticket from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Great Northern S. S. Co., and travellers from the Continents of Asia or Australia who hold the companies' tickets to Yokohama and farther east, are allowed the same privilege.

1st and 2nd class passengers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Deshler have the option of travelling on land by rail without extra charge, between Kōbe and Shimonoseki or Moji, while passengers of the Great Northern S. S. Company are allowed the same privilege between Kōbe and Nagasaki.

Railway tickets for these journeys are issued at the request of the passengers by the agents of the steamship companies at Yokohama, Kōbe, and Nagasaki, or on board the steamers.

XII. Trains and Cars.

DINING CARS are attached to every Express train on the Tōkaidō, Sanyō, and Nihon lines, and foreign meals either à la carte or table d'hôte, and wines, spirits, beverages, cakes and fruits are served.

RESERVED CARS OR COMPARTMENTS may be engaged on application at a rate equivalent to the charge for two thirds of the seats of the car. When, however, the number of persons exceeds two thirds of the seats of the car, the ordinary rate for any number in excess must be paid in addition.

SPECIAL TRAINS may be engaged on application, at the ordinary rate for the actual number of passengers and actual amount of effects. When, however, the sum total thus computed does not come up to the aggregate amount of 200 3rd class passenger fares for the section to be travelled (in case of a return journey, of 150 3rd class passenger fares each way) a sum corresponding to that number of fares shall be charged.

For one way only, less than 20 miles, the charge for 20 miles, subject to the foregoing conditions, shall be made. Moreover, when the distance to be covered is less than 50

miles and the train is required to start at some time between 12 midnight and 5 A. M., an extra charge of 30% of the usual rate shall be made.

FOR PASSENGERS IN PARTIES of not less than 25 persons travelling a distance of not less than 20 miles in a single trip, a reduction of from 20 to 40 % off the ordinary fares is made on request, according to the number of passengers and the distance to be covered.

A SPECIAL CONDUCTOR is on duty on every express train to give passengers information and assistance regarding the changing of cars, assignment of seats, time of train connections at junction stations, &c., &c. He wears a red band round his left arm.

TRAIN BOYS in uniform wait on passengers in the 1st and 2nd class cars and in the sleeping car of an express train.

XIII. Luggage, Parcels, &c.

WEIGHT ALLOWED FREE.

First class ordinary and tourist passengers are allowed 100 *Kin* (about 136 lbs.), second class ordinary and tourist passengers 60 *Kin* (about 80 lbs.), and third class ordinary and tourist passengers 30 *Kin* (about 40 lbs.) of personal luggage only (not including merchandise, or other articles carried for hire or profit) free of charge.

For children between 4 and 12 years of age, half the above weight is allowed. All excess luggage will be charged for according to the ordinary Parcels' rate.

DELIVERY OF LUGGAGE.

Passengers' luggage, whether checked or accompanying passengers in carriages will, on request, be delivered promptly to any address within the city limits, or within a radius of about 3½ miles from the station, at a charge of 5 *Sen* per package, irrespective of weight.

PARCELS not containing any 'Prohibited Articles,' such as

- a) Explosives or things of dangerous nature ;

XLVIII

b) Things emitting offensive smell, or dirty things ;
 c) Things of unwieldy bulk, or of great weight ;
 may be deposited for prompt conveyance by passenger
 trains at the following rates :—

FOR DISTANCE.	Kin.		Sen.																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Under 50 Miles	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35
" 100 "	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35
" 150 "	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35
" 200 "	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35
" 300 "	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35
" 400 "	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35
" 500 "	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35
" 700 "	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35
Over 700 "	8	13	18	23	28	33	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108

REMARK : When more than two packages are brought, computation of the rate shall be made separately for each.

XLIX

The rates for Frail or Bulky goods, such as paper ware, lacquer ware, artificial flowers, glass ware, hats, light furniture, machines, &c., are twice the ordinary rates specified above.

Parcels will be promptly delivered free of charge to any address within the city limits, or within a radius of about 3½ miles from the station. However those who wish to have their parcels delivered at once or stored at the station of arrival, should give notice beforehand to that effect at the station of departure.

BICYCLES.

Passengers may have bicycles for their own use checked free of charge, one for one passenger ; this privilege being limited to cases when there is no other luggage checked free.

CARRIAGES, AUTOMOBILES, PERAMBULATORS OR THE LIKE are charged for at the following rates :—

Vehicles.	Rate per mile.	Minimum charge.
Carriage	0.20 Yen	4.00 Yen.
Automobile	0.15 "	3.00 "
Perambulator or the like.	0.02 "	0.40 "

VALUABLE PARCELS OF CLASS I, such as nickel coins, raw silk, silk goods etc., are charged for according to the ordinary rates for parcels.

VALUABLE PARCELS OF CLASS II, such as gold and silver coins, precious metals in bullion or worked, precious stones and jewelry, gold or silver plated ware, fine art objects, embroideries, musical instruments, mirrors, and spectacles and other fancy goods charged for at double the ordinary rates for parcels ; the minimum charge being 25 Sen.

VALUABLE PARCELS OF CLASS III, such as paper money, postage and revenue stamps, postal cards, negotiable bonds and other documents of value, are charged for at the following rates, the minimum charge being 50 Sen.

L

Under 50 miles...20 *Sen* per *Kin* (about 1.32 lbs.).

Under 100 miles...30 *Sen* per *Kin*.

For every additional 100 miles or fraction thereof above 100 miles...10 *Sen* per *Kin*.

INSURANCE FEES on payment of which the Railway will hold itself responsible for loss of or injury to Valuable Parcels as specified above, are as follows :

Under 50 miles...10 *Sen* per 100 *Yen* or fraction.

Under 100 miles...15 *Sen* per 100 *Yen* or fraction.

Under 200 miles...20 *Sen* per 100 *Yen* or fraction.

For every additional 200 miles or fraction thereof above 200 miles...5 *Sen* per 100 *Yen* or fraction.

SMALL ANIMALS.

The rates for small dogs and other small animals secured in boxes are twice the ordinary rates for parcels.

DOGS.

The rates for dogs (small dogs secured in boxes excepted) are as under :—

Under 50 miles...20 *Sen* per head.

Under 100 miles...35 *Sen* per head.

For every additional 100 miles or fraction thereof above 100 miles...20 *Sen* per head.

STORAGE at the rates specified below is charged for such Luggage and so called „Parcels accompanying passengers” as are not claimed after their arrival, and for Ordinary as well as Valuable Parcels, &c. addressed “To be left till called for” not claimed within 24 hours after notice of their arrival has been sent to the consignees.

1. For every 24 hours or fraction thereof per-package :—

Under 30 *Kin*...2 *Sen*

Under 100 *Kin*...4 *Sen*

100 *Kin* or over...6 *Sen*.

LI

2. The rates for Frail or Bulky goods and Valuable Parcels are double the foregoing rates.

3. Storage for carriages and automobiles is 10 *Sen* per 24 hours or fraction thereof.

4. Storage for Bicycles, Perambulators, &c. is 5 *Sen* per 24 hours or fraction thereof.

XIV. Miscellaneous.

TICKET EXCHANGE ORDERS are issued in order to relieve the travelling public of the risk and other inconveniences which often attend the carrying of money in cash for their own travelling expenses, and in the remittance of railway fare for other people. The Orders are available for 30 days including the day of issue and a charge of 5 *Sen* is made on each Order.

CITY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT OFFICES are open at Nishi-imagawa-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, and Honcho, Higashi-ku Osaka, for the sale of all kinds of railway tickets, the checking of luggage and parcels, and the transactions of other railway traffic business. All necessary information regarding passenger and freight transportation can also be obtained at these offices.

CLOAK ROOMS.

Passengers may deposit luggage or other articles under 100 *Kin* (about 130 lbs.) at the cloak rooms, the charge being the same as mentioned elsewhere under the heading of ‘STORAGE.’

INQUIRY OFFICES.

Any information as to the selection of routes, train connections, consignments of goods, fares, rates, etc. may be obtained at the Inquiry Office. At small stations having no

inquiry office, the Station Master will furnish the information required.

COMMUNICATION BOARDS.

A black board is provided at the principal stations for the free use of those passengers who wish to leave a short message for persons whom they expect to come later to the same station.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS are provided at the following stations:—

Tōkaidō line: Shimbashi, Yokohama, Kyōto, Ōsaka and Kōbe.

Nihon line: Utsunomiya, Fukushima, Sendai, Aomori and Mito.

Foreign meals, wines, spirits, beverages, cakes and fruits are served at moderate charges.

RAILWAY HOTEL.

A hotel in foreign style, called the 'Sanyō Hotel,' with all modern improvements, is provided at Shimonoseki, the western terminus of the Sanyō line. The hotel is under the Government's direct supervision and affords every convenience to foreign travelling public at moderate charges.

LUGGAGE PORTERS who are popularly called "Akabō," from the red cap they wear, are on duty at the station entrance or on the platform, to carry, within the station compound, passengers' luggage, the rate for each porter being 2 Sen irrespective of the weight and number of packages to be carried.

XV. Books of Reference.

The following books are some of the best and most popular works on Japan:—

Murray's Handbook for Japan, by B. H. Chamberlain and W. B. Mason; 8th Ed., 1907.

Things Japanese, by B. H. Chamberlain; 5th Ed., 1904.

Japan in the Beginning of the 20th Century, by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; 1904.

Japan Year book, by the Japan year book Office; 3rd Ed., 1907.

The Mikado's Empire, by W. E. Griffis; 11th Ed., 2 vols. 1906.

Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan, by L. Hearn; 2 vols. 1894.

Japanese Homes, by Morse; 1904.

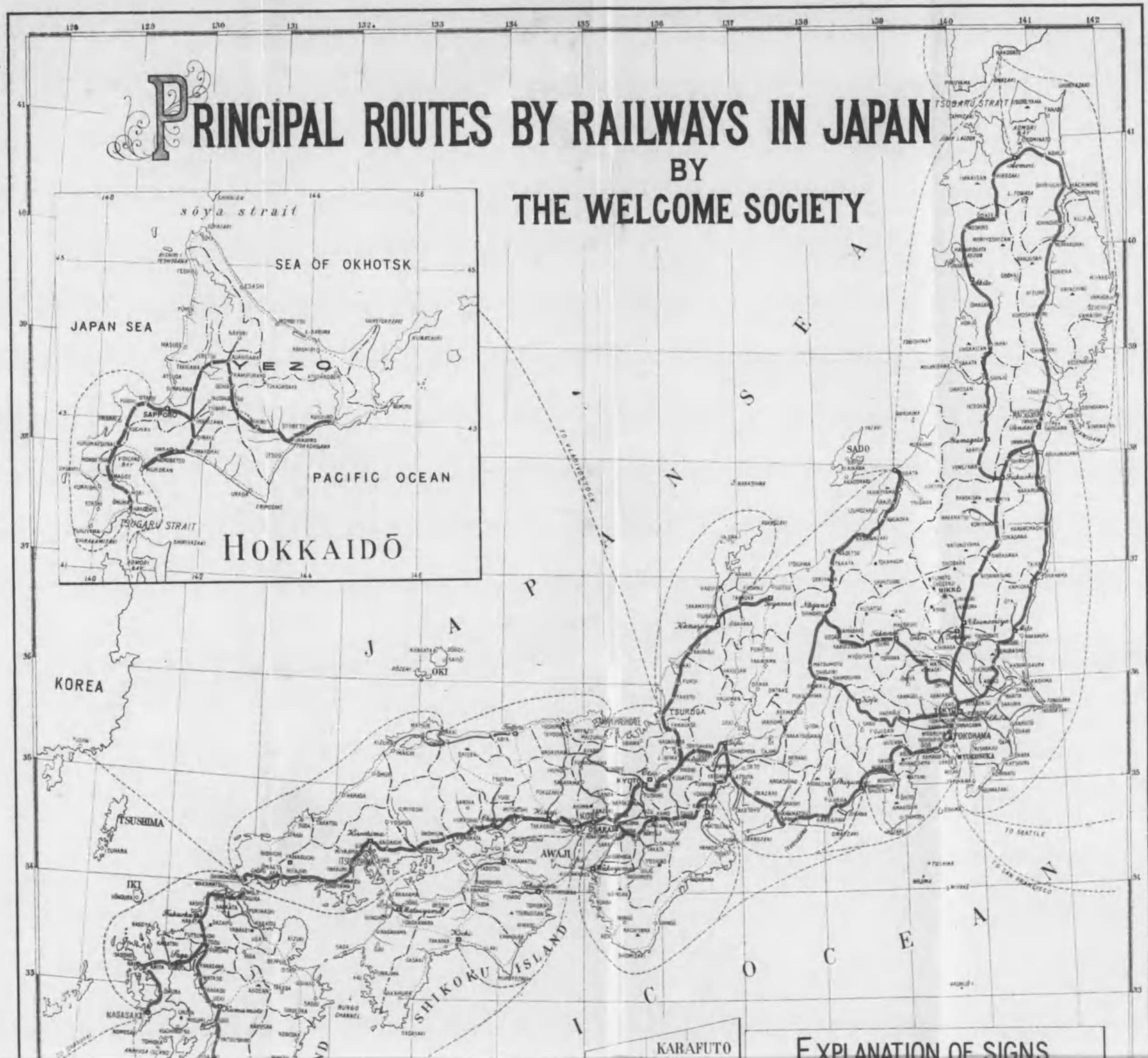
Japanese Girls and Women, by Miss Bacon, 1902.

The Kokka—An illustrated monthly journal of Japanese Arts, by the Kokka Co.

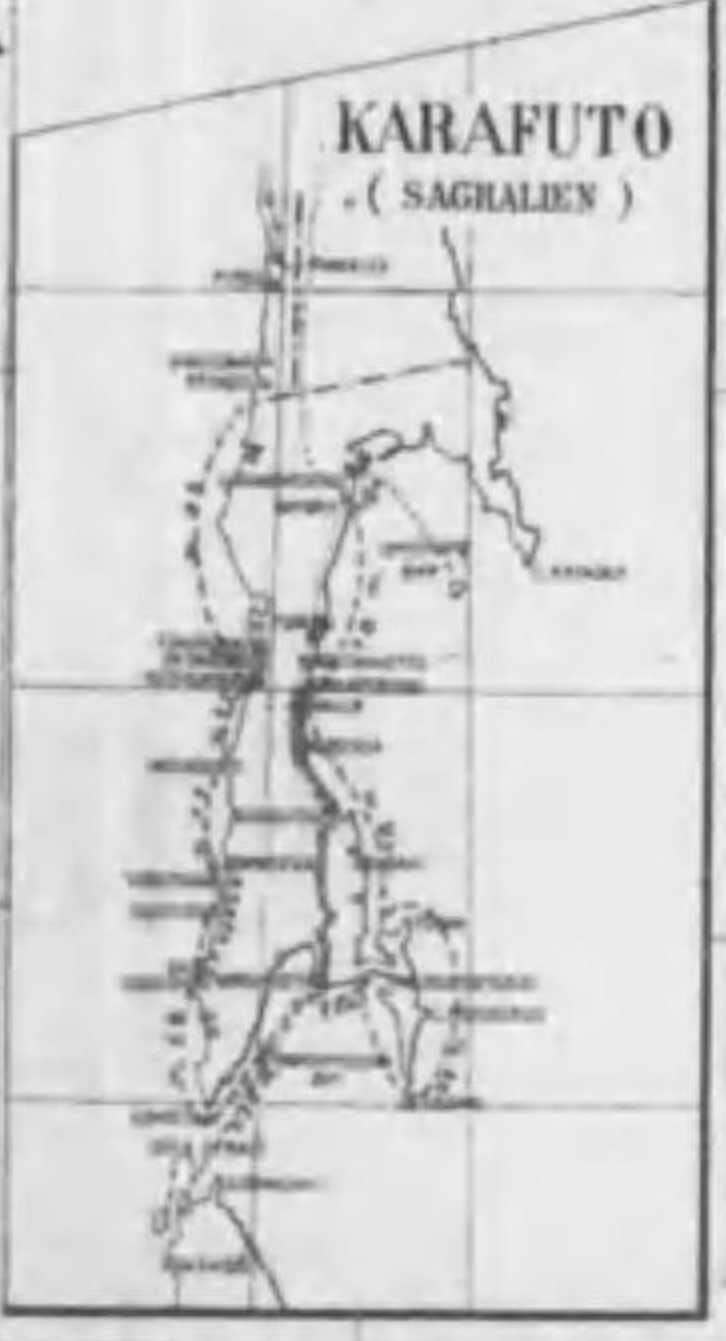


PRINCIPAL ROUTES BY RAILWAYS IN JAPAN

BY
THE WELCOME SOCIETY



EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.



EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.

- RAILWAYS OPEN TO TRAFFIC.
- STEAMER LINES.
- MOUNTAINS.
- RIVERS.
- PRINCIPAL PORTS.
- SEATS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
- THREE GREAT SIGHTS.
- TOWNS OR RAILWAY STATIONS.
- PRINCIPAL ROADS.
- NOTABLE PLACES.

I. NORTH-EASTERN JAPAN.

1. Yokohama.

Hotels.—Grand Hotel No. 20; Oriental Palace Hotel No. 11; Club Hotel No. 5; Phoenix Hotel No. 87; Wright's Hotel No. 40; Hotel de Genève No. 26; The Pleasanton, No. 17; Hotel de Paris No. 80; Windsor Hotel No. 32; Bluff Hotel No. 2; Makado Hotel (Negishi); Shakespeare Hotel (Negishi).

Inns.—Fukui Chūbei (Benten-dōri); Kōno Keiji (Sumiyoshi-chō); Takanoya (Honchō).

Restaurants.—(Europ. Food), Second floor of the railway Station. (Jap. Food), Chitose, in Sumiyoshi-chō, Roku-chōme; Yaomasa, in Aioi-chō, San-chōme.

Yokohama—The first landing place of tourists those who come across the Pacific Ocean, is the principal port of Japan and practically the gateway of Tokyo, was formerly a mere insignificant fishing village consisting of 87 destitute cottages, when it was opened to foreign commerce in 1856. It is recorded that there were only 44 scant number of foreign residents at that time, but it has annually been increased with such a rapid stride that the census of 1909 shows a marvelous number of 6,634 including Chinese residents.

Yokohama stands to day one of the commanding ports in the East and has become the fourth largest city of the Empire, having its population of 326,035, and is the site of

the Kanagawa prefectural office. All the consulates of our treaty powers, churches, hospitals, Banks waterworks, and electric tram car services etc, are established here and almost nothing is left unprovided for in the way of foreign requisites. The Shinto temple of Daijingu at Iseyama commands a fine view of the town and the entrance of Tokyo Bay.

The Environs of Yokohama:—**Honmoku** (2 m.) is a good sea-bathing place frequented by foreigners in Summer. Jūnitenjin Shrine stands on a little promontory near the sea-bathing, from which a fine view of the lower part of the Bay may be enjoyed. **Negishi** (2 m.) has a race course on the hill which commands a magnificent view. Race meetings are held during 4 days in May and October. An Iris garden is near by and may be seen in June. **Sugita** (5 m.) is noted for its plum gardens. **Tomioka** (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) has good sea-bathing and is recommended as a summer resort. Sugita and Tomioka may be reached from Negishi by boat. **Nōkendō-no-Oka** (10 m.) is a hill situated on the way from Tomioka to Kanazawa. From this point the best scenery of Kanazawa may be viewed. The hill is commonly called Fudesuteyama or "the Brush-throwing-hill." This name comes from an occurrence that took place in the 9th century. Here, at the foot of a pine tree the noted artist Kose Kanaoka threw away his brush in despair, exclaiming "It is impossible to sketch the charming scenery which lies before me." The pine-tree is also called "Fudesute-no-Matsu."

Kanazawa (Inn—Chiyomoto) known as "Plains of Heaven," is a handsome place possessing "eight celebrated scenes" or *Hakkei*. Beautiful flowers such as camelias, peonies, lilies, and chrysanthemums are to be seen here in their seasons. This place is also noted for its sea-bathing.

It is 4 m. distant from Tomioka or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Yokohama (by *rikisha* road, but two men are necessary). The easiest way to get to Kanazawa is from Zushi station on the Yokosuka branch line, 6 m. by *rikisha*.



The Yokohama Harbour.

The Principal Shops are:—

Books.—Kelly and Walsh (No. 60); Maruya & Co. (Benten-dōri).

Photographs.—K. Kimbei (Honchō); Tamamura (Bentendōri); Farsari & Co. (near Yatozaka).

Silk Stuffs and Embroideries.—Shōbei (do.); Nozawaya (Benten-dōri); Shieno (do.); Sugawa & Co. Kaigandōri (Shichōme).

Porcelain.—Matsuishiya (Honchō-dōri); Tashiroya (Benten-dōri); Echigoya (Honchō-dōri).

Lacquer.—Katō (Benten-dōri); Fukuiya (Honchō-dōri); Kobayashi's Factory Hanazakichō Kuchōme).

Cloisonné.—Musashiya (Honchō-dōri); Gotō's Factory (Uchida-machi).

Curios and Fine Art Goods.—Arthur and Bond Art Gallery (No. 38); Kuhn and Komor (No. 37); Samurai Shōkai (Honchō Itchōme); Musashiya (Honchō); Takabashi (Motomachi); Gotō (Uchida-chō); Ikeda (Sumiyoshi-chō and Benten-dōri); Kōnoike (Honchō); Bisansha (do.); Miyakawa's Makuzu Ware Factory known as Makuzu Kōzan (Ōta-mura).
Bronze.—Katō (Benten-dōri); Hashimoto (Ōtamachi).
Furniture and Bamboo Ware.—Endō (Uchida-chō); Tanabe (Motomachi); Nakamura (Motomachi).
Chemists.—North and Rae (No. 79).
Paper Wares.—Hasegawa (Hōrai-chō); Ishii (Ōtamachi).
Horticulturists.—Boehmer & Co. (28 Bluff); Nursery Company (Nakamura Bluff); Yoshino (Yatozaka).

2. From Yokohama to Kamakura.

14 m. Government Railway in 50 min. (fares: 1st 60 *sen*; 2nd 36 *sen*). The intermediate stations are Hodogaya, Totsuka and Ōfuna.

Kamakura (Kaihin-in Hotel; Inn—Mitsubashi), the site of the ancient Shōguns of Minamoto and the Hōjō Regents (from the 12th to the 14th century), is now a mere sea-side village where still remain some old relics. The **Hachiman Shrine** is dedicated to the Emperor Ōjin, who was worshipped after his death as the God of War. His mother was the Empress Jingō, who invaded Korea in the beginning of the 3rd century. It was erected by Minamoto Yoriyoshi in A. D. 1063, in return for the divine help which had enabled him to accomplish great successes in the civil war in Ōshu.



The Shrine of Hachiman.

Kamakura-no-Miya.—This Shintō temple was founded in 1869, soon after the Meiji Restoration, by the special command of H. M. Emperor in memory of Prince Morinaga known as Ōtō-no-Miya. The Prince was the third son of the Emperor Godaigo, and greatly assisted his father to free the Imperial House from the tyranny of the Hōjō Regents. Afterwards through slanders of Ashikaga Takauji, the founder of the Ashikaga Dynasty, was accused of being a traitor to the Imperial Throne and was banished to Kamakura where Tadayoshi, Takauji's younger brother, resided. The Prince thus having fallen into the hands of his enemies, was confined in a cave dug in a hill-side, and was subsequently assassinated by Tadayoshi's vassal in August 1335. The cave is close to the temple and covers 8 mats in size (3 × 6 ft. per mat). **Kenchōji** is near to the Hachiman Shrine and is a Buddhist temple of the Zen Sect founded by Hōjō Tokiyori in 1251. Its first abbot was a Chinese priest.

The Great Buddha or "Daibutsu" is situated in the village of Hase, a Short Distance from the Hachimangū Shrine. The bronze image was cast in the 4th year of Kenchō (A. D. 1252) by a celebrated artificer named Ōno Goroemon. The temple buildings have been twice entirely destroyed by storms, once in 1335 and also in 1369, but were subsequently restored. In 1495 the temple was swept away by a great tidal wave, since then it has not been rebuilt, and the Daibutsu now sits out in the open air. Its measurements are :—



The Great Buddha or "Daibutsu."

	Feet	Inches
Height ... ..	...49	7.00

	Feet	Inches.
Circumference ... ..	...97	2.20
Length of Face ... ..	... 8	5.15
Width from ear to ear... ..	...19	9.20
Round white boss on the forehead. ... ..	... 1	3.47
Length of eye... ..	... 3	11.60
Length of eyebrow ... ..	... 4	1.98
Length of ear... ..	... 6	6.54
Length of nose ... ..	... 3	9.22
Length of mouth ... ..	... 3	2.08
Height of bump of wisdom ...		9.52
Diameter of bump of wisdom	2	4.56
Curly (of which there are 830); Height		9.52
Curly (of which there are 830); Diameter		11.90
Length from knee to knee ...	35	8.40
Circumference of thumb ...	3	0.00

It is said that the eyes are made of pure gold, and the silver boss weighs 30 pounds avoirdupois.

Hase-no-Kwannon near to the Daibutsu, is dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy (Avalokitesvara). It was founded by the Empress Genshō in A. D. 736. The temple stands on a hill commanding a beautiful view of the plain of Kamakura and the beach of Yuigahama.

The Picturesque island of Enoshima (Inn—Ebisuya) is 4 m. distant from Kamakura. An electric tram-way from Gokurakuji (near Daibutsu) runs to Katase (2½ m.), the opposite shore to the island (fares 20 sen, 10 sen.). Enoshima has a sacred cave dedicated to the Goddess Benten (Sarasvati), the guardian deity of the island. This place is a good market for shells, corals and various marine rarities.

From Katase an electric tram-way also diverges to Fujisawa (2. m.) from whence to Yokohama (14 m.) may be reached in 40 min. by the Government Railway (fares: 1st 60 *sen*; 2nd 36 *sen*).



The Isolated Island of Enoshima.

3. From Yokohama to Tōkyō.

18 m. Government Railway in 27 min. (fares: 1st 75 *sen*; 2nd 45 *sen*). The intermediate stations are: Kanagawa (Yokohama Hotel). Tsurumi, Kawasaki, Kamata, Omori and Shinagawa. From Yokohama to Tōkyō may also be reached by electric tram.

Tōkyō.

Hotels.—Imperial Hotels (Imperial Hotel and villa, centrally situated, and Metropole Hotel in Tsukiji); Hotel

Central, in Tsukiji; Tōkyō Hotel on Atago hill; Seiyōken Hotel, on Ueno Park.

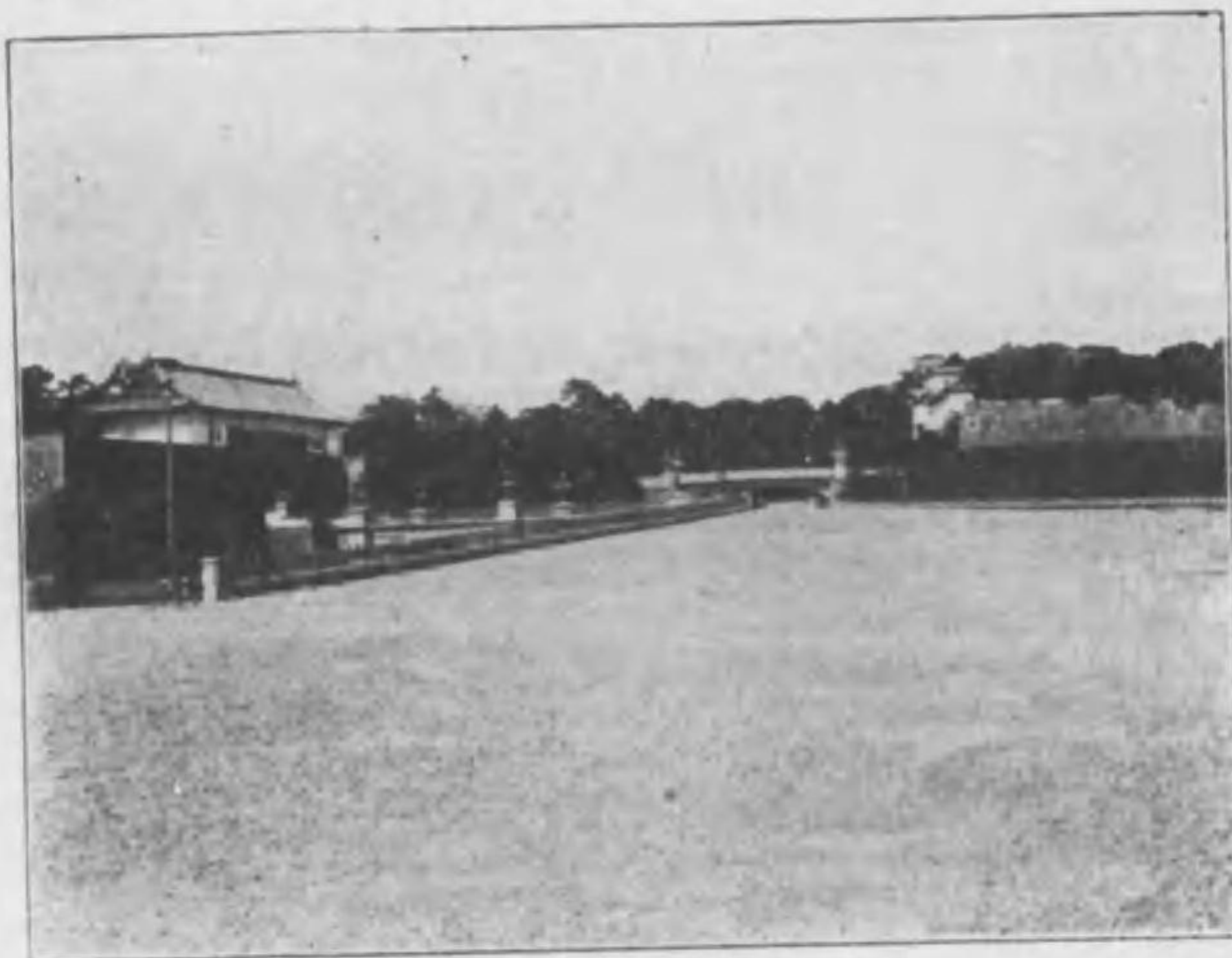
Inns.—Shigaragi-kan, in Atago-chō; Nishimoto-kan, Suimei-kan, Kōsei-kan, all in Kobiki-chō.

Tōkyō, the Capital of the Empire, is the place of Imperial Residence and the seat of Government. The year census of 1907 shows a total population of 2,146,043. Length from south to north is 8 m. and breadth from east to west 6½ m. thus covering 21,928,320 *tsubo* or 28 square miles. Tōkyō was formerly called Yedo, and was merely a collection of several poor villages. In the era of Chōroku in the 15th century, Ōta Dōkwan, a retainer of Lord Uesugi, built a small fortress in the humlets of Chiyoda and Takarada. In 1590 Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Dynasty, came here and thirteen years later he made the castle his military head-quarters. At the time of the Meiji Restriction 1868 when the Shōgunate system was abolished, the Imperial court was removed to Yedo, the name of which at the same time was changed to Tōkyō or "Eastern Capital." The river Sumida flows through the eastern portion of the City and is spanned by five iron bridges. The city is divided into fifteen districts, namely:—Kōjimachi, Kanda, Nihonbashi, Kyōbashi, Shiba, Azabu, Akasaka, Yotsuya, Ushigome, Koishikawa, Hongō, Shitaya, Asakusa, Honjō, Fukagawa. Kōjimachi-ku is the centre of those districts, and Honjō and Fukagawa are situated beyond the Sumidagawa. It has four railway Terminus, viz:—Shimbashi, (southern terminus); Ueno. (northern terminus); Ryōgokubashi, (eastern terminus); and Iidamachi, (western terminus).

The principal sights of the City.

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

The Imperial Palace where His Majesty the Emperor resides, is within the grounds of the Castle formerly called



The Main Entrance of the Imperial Palace.

Edo-jō. The castle is environed by a moat, its circle being 1 *ri* 20 *chō* or nearly 4 miles in length. The Imperial Building was destroyed by a conflagration in 1873 and the present Palace was newly built in 1889. There are two principal divisions of the palace which are called the Hommaru or "Main Castle" and Nishi-no-Maru or "West Castle." The Nijū-bashi or "Twofold bridge" forms the main entrance to the Imperial Palace. The Palace is not accessible to the public. In the surrounding places outside the Castle moat, there stand several government buildings. Among them are *the Law Courts, *the House of Parlia-

ment (The constitutional law has issued in 1889 and in the next year the first session was opened), and *the Government Printing Bureau.

Hibiya Park (restaurants, Foreign Food—matsumoto-rō; Sankyōtei) is close to the Law Courts and the Naval Department. It covers about 44 acres and the length of all its avenues and pathways is nearly 4 miles. Within its enclosure are pleasure grounds, summer houses and many beautiful trees. It contains a pond, fountains, many flowerbeds and an artistic band-stand.

The **Hibiya Daijingū** is near Hibiya Park and the structure of the shrine is imitation of the "Great Shrine" of Ise Province. It is the headquarters of the Jingū Hōsaikai, a society which makes a study of the Japanese Classics and distributes almanacs. The society has about 70 branches in the Empire and it is said its members are over 1,000,000.

The **Yasukuni-Jinsha** is a celebrated Shintō temple and lies on Kudan Hill. It is dedicated to the soldiers who have fallen in the Wars since the Restoration. A fine bronze statue of General Ōmura Masujirō stands in the middle of the main road in front of the shrine.

The **Yūshūkan** (Museum of arms) containing many fine specimens of old Japanese swords, armour, etc., is situated in the same enclosure of the Yasukuni Shrine.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST

DISTRICTS.

Shiba Park, one of the largest parks in Tōkyō, is 10 min. ride by *rikisha* from Shimbashi Terminus. Here is the famous Buddhist temple called Zōjōji, the chief-temple of the Jōdo sect, and the Mausoleums of the Tokugawa Shōguns. The temple was built here in the end of the 16th century

under the direct patronage of Tokugawa Iyeyasu. The remains of the six Tokugawa Shōguns were entombed here and a separate shrine was made for each of them. The interior of the shrines glows with gold and brilliant colours and should be visited on a sunny day, if possible, in order that their minute decorations and carvings may be well inspected. Near here is also a Bazar or "Kwankōba," the largest of its kind, where visitors can purchase all kinds of articles, marked at fixed prices.



The Front Gate of Zōjōji.

The Kōyōkan or "Maple Club" is situated on a hill in the park. The Kōyō-odori known as "Maple Dance" is held at the club where an excellent Japanese dinner is served. The dance is performed at any time (previous orders required); but it is better seen in the evening, (charge: from ¥10 to ¥35; dinner ¥2 & upward per head). A hill called Atagoyama is near Shiba park and commands a fine view of the Bay and a portion of the City.

*Mr. Ōkura's Art Museum is in the vicinity of Atagoyama.

Sengaku-ji—This temple better known as "the tombs of the Forty-seven Rōnins" is situated in Takanawa not far from the Shinagawa Railway Station. In the enclosure of this Buddhist temple are the famous tombs of the 47 Rōnins who avenged the death of their master Asano Naganori, Lord of the Harima Province, on the night of December 14th in A. D. 1702. The statues of the brave loyalists are kept and in the show-room of the temple various relics of the Rōnins are exhibited. Near here is the well, where it is said that the heat of Kira Yoshihide, the assassinated nobleman, was washed before being laid by the avengers upon the tomb of their master Asano.

The Hama Rikyū, a detached Imperial Palace, where an Imperial Garden Party is held during the season of the cherry-flowers, is close to Shimbashi terminus. The Imperial Commercial Museum within the buildings of the Agricultural and Commercial Department is also near the above terminus.

THE NORTH AND NORTH-EAST DISTRICTS.

Uyeno Park has a celebrated avenue of cherry trees among which stand lofty ever-greens. It has also good walks and drives. It is 40 min. ride by electric-tram from the Shimbashi terminus.

Uyeno Park originally belonged to Tōdō, the Daimyō of Iga Province. It is said that in its general situation the park resembles the town of Uyeno in the above province; therefore the same name was conferred upon the Park. In the early part of April the Park is crowded with holiday-

makers who come to view the wonderful mass of cherry blossoms.

In the Park are the Imperial Museum, the Zoological Garden, *the Fine-Art School, *the Academy of Music, a Public Library, and a Daibutsu (Great Buddha). The Imperial Museum originated in the Exhibition office building established in 1872. The present buildings were erected in 1882 and the Museum has been controlled by the Imperial Household Department since 1886. The Museum is divided into four Departments:—The Fine Arts, Art Industries, Natural History, and the "Historical and Archaeological" Departments. These Departments contain a large collection of great beauty, such as lacquers, porcelains, bronzes, hanging-pictures and screens, together with many other industrial and natural curiosities. Here are seen various prehistoric Japanese materials and substances. According to the investigation of 1905, the premises of the Museum cover 32,053 *tsubo* (about 26 acres) including 1,221 *tsubo* (about one acre) for various buildings. The articles exhibited number about 128,296, besides which are 284 articles belonging to the Imperial estate, 10 to the National Treasures, 4,570 to the Imperial Government, and 5,000 others from private properties. In the Park is also situated the Tōshōgū Shrine, dedicated to the manes of Ieyasu, and the tombs of the six Tokugawa Shōguns. The park commands a fine view of a shallow lake called Shinobazu-no-ike which is noted for its lotus flowers. On a little peninsula stretching into the lake, stands a shrine dedicated to the Goddess Benten (Sarasvati).

*The Imperial University is situated in the Hongō district and is near to Uyeno Park. Its handsome stone buildings are erected within the extensive grounds of the former daimiate of the Lord of Kaga, known as Kaga

Yashiki. It also contains several fine landscape gardens, and the various colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Science, Literature, Philosophy, and a large and fine Library Building. *The Hospital of the Imperial University is in the same enclosure.



The Chrysanthemum.

Dangozaka has several noted horticultural gardens, where the chrysanthemum shows are held in Autumn and is close to the above University.

Iriya is celebrated for its morning glory gardens and is in the east neighbourhood of Uyeno Park.

Asakusa Park is 10 min. ride by *rikisha* from Uyeno Park. The Principal temple in the Park, called Asakusakwannon, is a very large edifice dedicated to a tiny gold statuette of the Goddess of Mercy (Avalokites'vara) which is said to have been found in the bed of the Miyatogawa by two retainers of a nobleman called Hashi Nakatomo. The temple was founded by the Abbot Shōkai in the 7th century,

and the present building was rebuilt in the 17th century by command of the Shōgun Ietsuna. The Park contains a high tower (*Junikai*), a fine fountain, the Hanayashiki garden, an Aquarium, and many other amusing shows, such as panoramas, stands for jugglers, acrobats, etc. Within the grounds is a beautiful pond. *The Higher Technical School is near the Park.

*The **Satake Yashiki Garden** (landscape) was a Daimyō's garden and is now occupied by the Dai Nippon Brewery Co. It is close to the east side of the Azuma Bridge.

Mukōjima is the general name given to a long embankment on the east side of the Sumida river. It is celebrated for an avenue of several thousand cherry trees which were planted here in the 18th century. When the beautiful blossoms come out in April, this place is densely crowded. During this month Boat Regattas organized by the students



Seeing Cherry-Blossom from Pleasure-Boat at Mukōjima.

of the Universities and other Institutions are held on the same river.

Ekoin-Temple.—situated on the east side of the Ryogoku-Bridge spanning the Sumida River is one mile south of Mukojima, and where is dedicated 107,000 unfortunate souls, who were unmercifully being killed at the time of disastrous earthquake in the year 1657.

Kokugi-kwan, or Amphitheatre is one of the largest buildings of amusement or the similar description in the city is located in the precincts of the Ekoin Temple, where very exciting wrestling matches being held twice in a year: January and May. At the former occasion, both the



The Kokugi-Kwan.

rank in the community and the salary of wrestlers are unmistakably decided according to the outcome of their merits. Hitachiyama and Umegatani are the greatest champion wrestlers in the Empire at present, and naturally their matches always cause an intense excitement of the whole city.



Umegatani,
one of the Great champion Wrestlers.

THE NORTH-WEST AND WEST
DISTRICTS.

*The Arsenal Garden or "Kōraku-en" is within the precincts of the Tōkyō Military Arsenal and formerly belonged to the Prince Mito. It is half an hour's ride by *rikisha* from the Shimbashi Terminus. This garden abounds in winding streams, rushing cascades, steep precipices and gentle ascents. It was laid out more than two centuries ago by Shushunsui, a celebrated Chinese Confucianist, a

councilor to the last Emperor of Ming, and afterwards an adviser to Prince Mito, when he took refuge in Japan. Here is a beautiful pond in imitation of the famous lake called Seiko (Hsi-lu) in China. A house called "Enyōtei" in the garden is said to have been used by Prince Mito in the olden times as a meeting-room in which to entertain other feudal



The Arsenal Garden, or "Koraku-en."

Daimyōs. Plum flowers, cherry blossoms, wistarias, vines and maple leaves are all seen here in their proper seasons, and scattered about the grounds are many old magnificent trees. *The Kōdōkan or Prof. Kanō's *Jujitsu* School and the Botanical garden of the Imperial University are a little distance from the Arsenal Garden. The above three places are all located in the Koishikawa District.

The Akasaka Palace is the residence of T. I. H. the Crown Prince and Princess, and here is held an Imperial Garden Party in the season of the chrysanthemum flowers. In the same enclosure with the Akasaka Palace stands the

Aoyama Palace. A Parade Ground known as "Aoyama Renpeijō" and a public Cemetery are in the vicinity of the above Detached Palaces.

CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Holy Trinity (American Church)
No. 39 Akashi-chō, Tsukiji.
French Cathedral No. 35 " "
German Church No. 28 Nakarokuban-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Russian Cathedral Surugadai, Kanda-ku.
St. Andrew's Church (English Church)
Sakae-chō, Shiba-ku.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Imperial Museum at Ueno Park. Open to the public daily from 25th Jan. to 25th Dec. during the following hours (admission fee 5 sen):—

Jan.	from 9 a.m.	Apr.	from 8 a.m.
Dec.	to 3.30 p.m.	Aug.	to 5 p.m.
Feb.	9 a.m.	May.	8 a.m.
Oct.	" 4 p.m.	June.	" 5.30 p.m.
Mar.	9 a.m.	July.	" 9 a.m.
Sept.	" 4.30 a.m.	Nov.	" 3.30 p.m.

Zoological Garden at Ueno Park. Open from 1st Jan. to 28 Dec. during the following hours (admission fee 4 sen):—

Jan.	from 9 a.m.	Apr.	from 7.30 a.m.
Nov.	to 3 p.m.	May.	to 4.30 p.m.
Dec.	" 8.30 a.m.	June.	7.30 a.m.
Feb.	" 3.30 p.m.	July.	" 5 p.m.
Mar.	8 a.m.	Aug.	" 7 a.m.
Sept.	" 4 p.m.		" 4.30 p.m.

Museum of Arms on Kudan Hill Open from 1st Jan. to 28th Dec. except on heavy rain-days, and stormy weather, during the following hours, (admission fee 3 sen):—

Jan. Mar. Nov.	9 a.m.	Apr. June Aug.	8 a.m.
Feb. Oct. Dec.	3 p.m.	May July Sept.	4 p.m.

Imperial University's Botanical Garden at Hakusan, Koishikawa-ku. Open from Jan. 6th to Dec. 25th as follows (Admission fee 4 sen on week days and 5 sen on Sundays):—

Jan.	9 a.m.	Mar.	7 a.m.	Apr. July	6 a.m.
Feb.	4 p.m.	Oct.	5 p.m.	May Aug.	6 a.m.
Dec.		Nov.		June Sept.	6 p.m.

The Commercial Museum of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at Kobiki-chō, Kyōbashi-ku. Open from Jan. 8th to Dec. 24th as follows except on the day following National Holidays (Admittance free.):—

Jan. 8th - Feb. 28th	from 9 a.m.
Nov. 1st—Dec. 24th	to 4 p.m.
Mar. 1st—July. 10th	from 8 a.m.
Sept. 11th—Oct. 31st	to 4 p.m.
July 11th—Sept. 10th	from 8 a.m.
	to 2 p.m.

National Library at Ueno Park. Open from Jan. 7th to Dec. 27th except on the 1st day of every month and the National holidays of Feb. 11th and Nov. 3rd as follows:—

Jan. Nov.	} 9 a.m.	May	} 8.30 a.m.
Feb. Dec.	} 4 p.m.	Aug.	} 8 p.m.
March	} 8.50 a.m.	June	} 7 a.m.
Oct.	} 4 p.m.	July	} 5.30 p.m.
Apr.	} 7.30 a.m.		
Sept.	} 4.30 p.m.		

The Principal Theatres:—Kabuki-za at Kobiki-chō; Meiji-za at Hisamatsu-chō; Tōkyō-za at Misaki-chō, Ichimura-za at Nichō-machi; Shintomi-za at Shintomi-chō; Hongō-za at Haruki-chō. (Charges each) from ¥1½ to ¥3.

The Environs of Tokyo.

Kameido (E) is noted for its Shintō temple and wistaria garden and also for its plum gardens called "Gwaryō-bai." It is two miles distant from the Ryōgoku



The "Taiko Bashi" and Wistaria at Kameido.

Bridge on the river Sumida. This temple is dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane, a famous court minister who died 908 A.D. The Taikōbashi or "Drum bridge" spans a pond in front of the temple.

Horikiri (N.E.) is famous for its beautiful iris flowers and may be reached by *rikisha* in 40 min. from Azuma bridge near Asakusa Park.

Arakawa-dote (N.) is noted for its cherry blossoms called *yaezakura*, petals of eight layers. It is on the upper streams of the Sumida, and can be visited by taking a train from Ueno to Kita-senju (20 min.) and walking along the eastern embankment of the Arakawa five miles. Visitors may take a ferry boat from Senju.

Ōji (N.) is reached by rail from Ueno Station in 15 min. Asukayama Hill famed for its cherry trees and Takinogawa renowned for its maples, are both close to Ōji Station.

Artificial Caves (N.) or "Hyakuana-no-Ato" are at the hamlet of Nagayatsu in Yoshimimura, 3½ m. distant by *rikisha* from Fukiage Station and may be reached in 1½ hrs. by rail from Ueno Terminus. The artificial caves are said to have been the dwelling places of a Japanese tribe called Tsuchi-gumo or "Earth-spiders" in very ancient times. The caves which look like bee hives are in the side of a hill and number about 200 in all. One of the caves which covers nearly ten mats in size (3×6 feet per mat) seems to have been the residence for the chief of the tribe. Though these caves are not very clean and rather unpleasant, they are interesting to some visitors.

Yorii (N) is a good place for *ayu* (trout) fishing in the Arakawa, and it may be reached by railway in 2½ hrs.

from Ueno terminus. At Kumagai junction on the way, travellers must change cars to a branch railway.

Ōkubo (W.) has florists' gardens where azaleas are cultivated and may be reached in half an hour by train from Iidamachi terminus.

*The **Yodobashi-Suidō-kōjō** or the City Water Works (W.) is near to the Shinjuku railway station.

Koganei (W.) is famed for its avenue of cherry trees. It may be reached from Iidamachi station (in 1½ hr.) or from Shinjuku junction (in one hour) via Sakai station and thence is one mile distant.

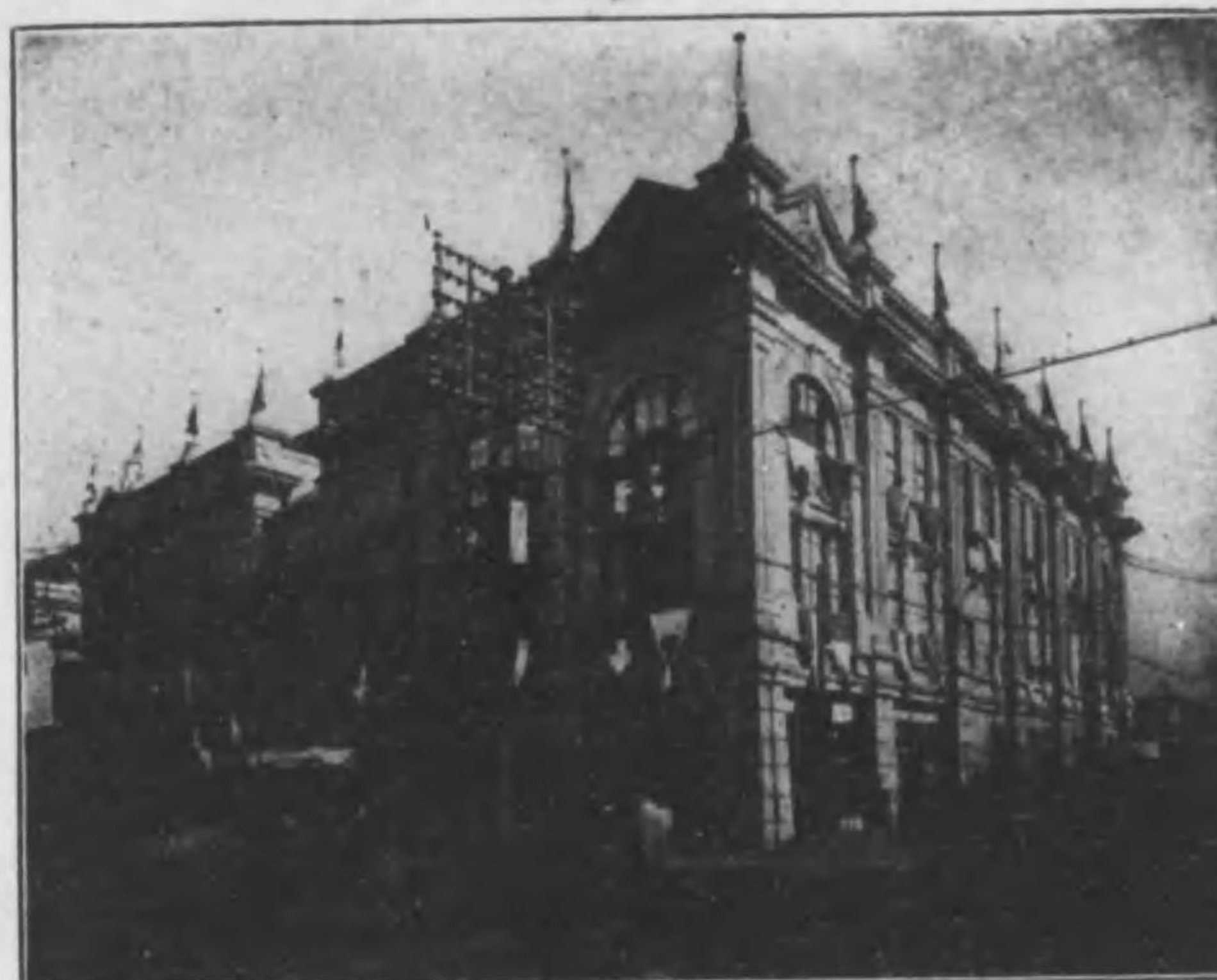
Tachikawa and **Hino** (W.) are good places for *ayu* (trout) fishing in the Tamagawa, and are nearly ten miles farther west from Sakai by the same railway in 40 min. During the summer time a trip for the above fishing may be done well in a single day from Tōkyō.

Meguro (S.W.) has a well-known temple called Fudō which stands on a wooded hill. Meguro is a good resort for an excursion from Tōkyō. Chestnuts and bamboo sprouts are plenty here.

Ōmori (S.) is 20 min. distant by rail from Shimbashi terminus. Hakkei-en is noted for its plum flowers and commands a fine view of the Bay.

Ikegami (S.) is one mile distant by *rikisha* from Ōmori Station. Here is a Buddhist temple which commands a wide view of Tōkyō Bay and the surrounding mountains. A mineral spring is near the tea-house.

Kawasaki (S.) is visited for the sake of the famous Buddhist temple called Daishi. The place is 1½ m.



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distant by electric tram from Kawasaki Station which is situated on a 14 min. ride by train from Ōmori Station.

Haneda (S.) is 5 m. distant by electric tram from Kawasaki. A fine view of the Tamagawa may be enjoyed. Here is a popular Shintō temple called Anamori which is frequented by the Tōkyō people.

Foreign Embassies and Legations in Tōkyō.

- Argentine. Legation, 51, C, Tsukiji Akashi-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Austria-Hungary. Embassy, 7, Kioi-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Belgium. Legation, 3, Sannen-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Brazil. Legation, 3, Aoi-chō, Akasaka-ku.
China. Legation, 2, Nagata-chō Nichōme, Kōjimachi-ku.
Denmark. Legation, 1, Sakae-chō, Shiba-ku.
France. Embassy, 1, Iidamachi Itchōme, Kōjimachi-ku.
Germany. Embassy, 14, Nagata-chō Itchōme, Kōjimachi-ku.
Great Britain. Embassy, 1, Goban-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Italy. Embassy, 4, Sannen-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Mexico. Legation, 21, Nagata-chō, Nichōme, Kōjimachi-ku.
Netherlands. Legation, 1, Sakae-chō, Shiba-ku.
Portugal. Legation, 4, Sannen-chō, Kōjimachi-ku.
Russia. Embassy, 1, Urakasumigaseki, Kōjimachi-ku.
Siam. Legation, 15, Shirokane Shida-machi, Shiba-ku.
Spain. Legation, 2, Hiroo-chō, Azabu-ku.
Sweden. Legation, 24, Tsukiji Akashi-chō, Kyōbashi-ku.
Switzerland. Legation, 55, Zaimoku-chō, Azabu-ku.
United States of America. Embassy, 1, Enokizakamachi, Akasaka-ku.

Monthly Attractions in Tōkyō.

- Jan** — New Year Festivals (from the 1st to 7th). During this time all houses are decorated with straw-ropes, pines and bamboos.
- ” Great Wrestling (for ten days) at Ekōin Temple.
- Feb.** — “Hatsu-uma” (the first day which comes under the zodiacal sign of horse according to the old lunar calender.) :—Kameido Shrine.
- Feb. and March.** — Plum blossoms (from the middle part to the first half) :—Kameido ; Kinogawa (near Mukōjima) ; and Kamata near Ōmori station.
- March.** — “Hinamatsuri” (3rd), Festival of dolls for girls.
- April.** — Peach flowers (the first half) near Koshigaya station is 1½ hour’s railway trip from Ryōgokubashi.
- ” Cherry flowers (the first half) :—Uyeno park ; Shiba park and Mukōjima. (a little later) Asukayama, Koganei and Arakawa-dote.
- ” Hot-Water Ceremony or “Yubana shiki” (8th, 4 p.m.) and Fire-Walking Ceremony or “Hiwatarishiki” (9th, 6 p.m.) :—The Ontake-Jinsha Shrine at Imagawa-kōji, Kanda.
- May.** — “Tango-sekku” (5th), Festival of armours and flags for boys. Peonies (the beginning) :—Botan-en at Honjō and Somei ; Senka-en at Azabu.
- ” The Wistarias (the first half) :—Kameido ; and Ushijima near Kasukabe station in a two hours’

- railway trip from Ryōgokubashi.
- May.** — Azaleas (the first half) :—Ōkubo, and Hibiya Park.
- ” Yasukuni Shrine Festival (5th to 7th) :—Kudan.
- ” Great Wrestling Matches (for ten days) :—Ekōin Temple.
- June.** — Irises (first half) :—Horikiri.
- July. and August.** — *Ayu* (trout) fishing in the rivers Tamagawa and Arakawa. Morning Glory Flowers (from the end of July to the middle of August) :—Iriya.
- August.** — Lotus Flowers (first half) :—Lake Shinobazu-no-ike. *Kawabiraki* or the Opening Ceremony of the Sumida. The date is not fixed but it is held in August.
- Sept.** — Hot-Water Ceremony (16th at 3 p.m.) and Fire-Walking Ceremony (17th at 6 p.m.) :—Ontake Shrine at Kanda.
- Sept. and Oct.** — The Full-Moon Festival was celebrated on the 15th of the 8th month according to the old lunar calender. Now it may come either in September or October. The “Nanakusa” or Autumn Grass Flowers :—Sōkaen at Koume and Hyakkaen at Mukōjima.
- Nov.** — Chrysanthemums (first half) :—Dangozaka and Asakusa.
- ” Yasukuni Shrine Festival (5th to 7th) at Kudan.
- ” Maples :—The Kaianji temple at Shinagawa ; Takinogawa at Ōji.

Dec.—December Sales called "*Toshi-no-ichi*" (from middle to end) are held in various quarters of the City where goods for the New Year festival are sold. The principal markets are Fukagawa Hachiman (15th), Asakusa Kwannon (17th-18th), Kanda Myōjin (20th-21st) and Atago (23rd-24th).

The Principal Shops are as follows:—

Silk Stuffs and Embroideries.—Mitsukoshi (Surugachō); Takashimaya (Nishi-Konya-chō); Daimaru (Hatagochō); Shirokiya (Tōri Itchōme); Mizushima (Honchō Itchōme); Dōmei (old silks and embroideries; Higashi-Nakadōri).

Porcelain.—Mikawaya (Owari-chō).

Lacquer.—Kuroeya (Tōri Itchōme); Hayashi (Muromachi).

Bronze.—Mikawaya (Owari-chō); C. Suzuki (Akashi-chō).

Cloisonné.—Andō (Motosukiya-chō); Namikawa (Shin-emon-chō); T. Hattori (Kuremasa-chō).

Ivory.—Maruki (Sukiya-chō); Toyama (Ginza Nichōme); K. Murata (Yokoyama-chō); S. Nakamura (Tachibana-chō Shichōme).

Silver Ware.—Miyamoto (Yazaemon-chō).

Jeweler.—Gyokuhōdō (Ikenobata); Tenshōdō (Owari-chō).

Book-sellers.—Maruya & Co. (Tōri Sanchōme); Kyobunkan (Ginza Shichōme).

Paper and Fans.—Haibara (Tōri Itchōme).

Sakai Rugs.—Ōda (Ginza Shichōme).

Photographs.—Ogawa (Hiyoshi-chō); Okamoto (Ginza Sanchōme); Maruki (Shinsakurada-chō); Asanuma & Co. (Honchō Nichōme).

Pearl.—Mikimoto (Cultured and Natural) (Ginza Shichōme).

Curios.—Tamonten (Shin-emon-chō); Seishū-kan (Ginza Sanchōme); Ikeda & Co. (Owari-chō); Daizen (Hakuyachō); Kōko-Dō (Nakabashi Izumichō); Jōkō (Ogachō).

Foreign Provisions.—Kameya (Takekawa-chō); Meijiya (Ginza Nichōme).

Chemists and Druggists.—Shiseidō (Izumo-chō)

Wood Engravings.—Shimbi Shoin (Shinsakana-chō); Dai-kokuya (Yoshikawa-chō, Ryōgoku).

Bamboo Works.—K. Kosuge (Shimomaki-chō).

A Plan to see Tokyo in Five Days.

1st Day.—Imperial Palace—a glance on the outside; Hibiya Park; Houses of Parliament; Atagoyama Hill; Shiba Park (Zōjōji Temple, Tombs and Bazaar); Forty Seven Rōnin's Tombs.

2nd Day.—Arsenal Garden; Ueno Park (Imperial Museum, Zoological Garden and Tōshōgū Shrine); Asakusa Park (Kwannon Temple and some shows).

3rd Day.—Some Government or Private schools; University or Private houses; Yasukuni Shrine and Museum of Arms; (evening) Japanese Dinner at the Maple Club where "The Maple Dance" may be seen.

4th Day.—Akasaka and Aoyama Palaces; Aoyama Parade Ground and Cemetery; some theatres.

5th Day.—Shopping and Travelling arrangements.

4. From Tōkyō to Nikkō.

The Imperial Government Nippon Railway in 5 hrs.

Stations.	. Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Uyeno ×		From Uyeno.	
Nippori	1.4	yen	yen
Tabata □	2.2		
Ōji	3.9	.11	.18
Akabane □ ⊙ × △	6.2	.17	.28
Warabi	10.0		
Urawa	12.8		
Ōmiya □ ⊙ × △	16.6	.42	.70
Hasuda	22.2		
Kuki □	23.3	.71	1.18
Kurihashi ×	33.5		
Koga ×	38.0		
Mamada	43.3		
Oyama □ ⊙ × △	47.9	1.19	1.93
Koganei	52.5		
Ishibashi ×	57.0		
Sudzumenomiya	61.0		
Utsunomiya □ ⊙ × △	65.8	1.55	2.53
Tsuruta	68.7		
Kanuma	74.6		
Fujisami	79.6		
Imaichi	86.8		
Nikkō ×	90.9	2.04	3.40

Urawa (Inn—Yamaguchiya) is the site of the Saitama Prefectural office. Here are two public gardens called Tsukino-miya and Yono, and the latter is noted for its cherry blossoms.

Omiya (Inn—Takashimaya).—Junction for the North-western line—Takasaki, Naetsu and Niigata. It is a good summer resort. The place is celebrated for fire-flies.

Kurihashi is situated on the west bank of the Tone-gawa which is spanned by a fine iron bridge of 1,529 feet in length. From this bridge a charming view of mountains in the distance and of sailing boats on the river may be enjoyed.

Oyama (Inn—Izukura).—Junction for the Mito and Maebashi branch lines (p.—42,57). The Omoigawa is near to the Station. It is a good place for *ayu* (trout) fishing.

Utsunomiya (Inn—Shirokiya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō and is now the site of the Tochigi Prefectural office. Futaara-yama shrine stands on a hill in the town, and commands a complete view of the neighbourhood. * The Ōshina Raw Silk Factory is 5 m. distant. Utsunomiya is the junction to the Nikkō branch line. Travellers, therefore, who take trains bound to the northern provinces must change cars here. The branch line runs along-side the grand avenue of lofty cryptomeria trees and through a variety of mountain scenery. Nikkō terminus is at the lower end of the long town and travellers have to proceed one mile and a half farther by *rikisha* to the Nikkō temples.

Nikkō (Hotels—Kanaya Hotel, Nikkō Hotel, both Europ. style. Inns—⊕ Kouishiya; Kamiyama; Palace Hotel). The world famous temples of Nikkō are the burial places of the First and Third Shōguns of the Tokugawa line of the seventeenth century. The temples are an assemblage of Japanese fine-art works, which are more beautiful than all others in the Empire, and they stand amidst the most pleasing sylvan scenery. The common saying "*Nikkō wo minakere ba kekō to iuma*" or "Don't use the word *kekō* (splendid) without seeing Nikkō," really signifies Nikkō's

Grandeur and beauty. (admission fee 80 *sen*; free for children under 12 years of age.)

The principal objects of interest are as follows:—

Mihashi—a red lacquer bridge over which formerly no person was allowed to cross except the Shōguns.

Mangwanji—the principal temple.

Chōyōkwan—the former reception hall of the Shōguns, but now the summer residence of the Imperial Princes.

Sanbutsudō—a hall of the Three Buddhas images.

Sōrintō—a copper column, 42 feet high, erected in 1643. A. D.

The public park—a garden in landscape style.

Mausoleum of Ieyasu.—The Yōmei-mon is a wonder of fine workmanship and it is also called Higurashi-mon,



Yōmei-mon at Nikkō.

or “The Gate passing a day,” because visitors never get tired of looking at it, and inspecting its marvellous workmanship even for a whole day. “The gate of Chinese wood” stands near to the Yōmei-mon and is built entirely of Chinese woods inlaid with other wood, with great skill and beauty. The storehouses, bell-tower, drum-tower and various other buildings are all decorated with astonishing wood-carvings of animals, plants, and numerous other objects. Many relics of the Tokugawa Shōguns and presents received from the Daimyōs and Sovereigns of foreign countries are preserved here.

Futa-ara Jinsha—the oldest shrine dedicated to the Ōnamuchi-no-Mikoto (god of peace). In the main building several antiquities are exhibited.

Mausoleum of Iemitsu—not as elaborate as the tomb of his grandfather.

Futatsu-dō “Two red-lacquered halls” of curious structure.

The chief festival of the Tōshōgū Temple is held on the 1st and 2nd of June and on the 17th of Sept.

The festival of the Futa-ara-jinsha is held on the 17th of April.

Walks in the neighbourhood denoting distances from the Red-lacquered bridge:—

Hongū Shintō Temple (10 min. walk) was built by Saint Shōdō Shōnin, “the pioneer of the mountain” in the beginning of the 9th century.

Takinoo Temple and Sōmengataki or “Vermicelli cascade” (30 min. walk). Kaisan-dō temple built in honour of Shōdō Shōnin is situated on the way to Takinoo Temple.

Gamman-ga-fuchi (20 min. walk) is a very deep pool.

Urami-no-taki or "Back view cascade" (3 m.—one hour walk or by *rikisha*).

Jikwan-no-taki (1½ hrs. walk from Urami fall).

Jakkō Nana-taki or "Seven cascade" (¾ hr walk).

Toyama Hill (one hour's walk to the top).

Kirifuri-no-taki or "Mist falling cascade" (4¾ hrs. walk).

Makkura-no-taki or "Pitch dark cascade" (about 2 m. farther from Kirifuri, and a guide is very necessary).

Nakaiwa (8 m.) is a huge rock in the middle of the Kiuugawa and may be reached in 2½ hrs. by *rikisha*.



Kirifuri-no-taki. "Mist falling cascade."

Ascent of Nyohōzan is a whole day's excursion from Nikkō (5½ hrs. are required for the ascent and 3½ hrs. for the descent).

Ascent of Nantaizan from Nikkō via Urami and Shizu. Horses may be taken on Shizu in 4 hrs. From Shizu to the summit, 2½ hrs. are taken on foot.

Chūzenji (Lake Side Hotel ; ☉ Inn—Komeya) lies nearly 4,400 feet above the sea level and is a good ~~summer~~ retreat. The road from Nikkō 8m. by *rikisha* two men is Required. The famous Lake of Chūzenji is from East to West 7½ m. and from North to South 2½ m. and the circumference is about 20 m. The water is clear and deep and abounds with salmon-trout, carp and various other fish. On the border of the Lake are five celebrated places and many foreigners have built their villas here. The outlet of Lake Chūzenji forms the cataract of Kagon-no-taki. This well-known fall measures 250 ft. in height and on reaching a lower level flows into the Daiyagawa. From a tea-house a path leads down to a spot for viewing the fall.

* **The famous Copper Mines of Ashio** (Inn—☉ Chōwakan), the largest copper mines in the Far East owned by the Furukawa & Co. of Tōkyō, are 17½ m. from Nikkō via Hosoo pass i.e. 5 m. by *rikisha*, 5 m. on foot; and 7½ m. by tramway. The Ashio copper mines may be reached in one day on foot from Chūzenji. From the town of Ashio to Ōmama railway station for Mayebashi (p. 57) via Hanawa, is 27½ m. distant in 10 hrs, by *rikisha* (fare about ¥ 3.50).

Yumoto (Namma Hotel) is about 5,000 feet above the sea level and is noted for its sulphur baths. It is 7 m. from Chūzenji and may be reached from Nikkō in 5 hrs. by *rikisha*.

Here is a beautiful lake called Yuno-umi. The Ryū-zu-notaki or "Dragon head cascade" and the Yuno-taki or "Hot-Water fall" lie on the way from Chūzenji. Shirane-san (8,800 ft.), an extinct volcano, may be ascended from Yumoto in about 4 hours. From Yumoto through Konsei-tōge pass, Higashi-ogawa (Inn—Miyoshiya) and Numata (Inn—Marusugi), the hot spring of Ikao (p. 57) may be reached. The total distance is about 60 m. and one third of the road is practicable by *rikisha*.

5. From Tōkyō to Chōshi.

The Imperial Government Sōbu Railway leaving Tōkyō (Ryōgoku-bashi terminus). 4½ hrs.

Principal Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Ryōgokubashi ×		yen	yen
Ichikawa ×	7.5		
Funabashi	12.4		
Chiba □ ×	22.7	.75	.95
Yotsukaidō	27.1		
Sakura □ ×	32.3	.81	1.35
Narutō ×	45.7		
Yōkaichiba	56.1		
Chōshi ×	72.7	1.68	2.80

On this line Chiba (Inn—Umematsuya) is the most important town whence a branch runs to Ōhara (35 m.) (Inn—Katsuo-kan) on the coast of the Pacific. From Sakura (Inn—Komeya), the formerly castle town of a Daimyō, a branch diverges to Narita (7 m.) Inn—Wakamatsuya). Here is the well-known temple called Shinshōji dedicated to the God Fudō (Achara). The Shintō shrine of Sakura Sōgorō is 2¼ m. from the temple. Sawara, the

present terminus of the branch line, is 16½ m. from Sakura and is situated on the bank of the Tonegawa. From Narita may be reached by rail to Abiko, a station on the East coast line of the Nippon Railway, and is about 20 m.

Chōshi (Inn—Daishin) is the port facing the broad Pacific and situated at the Tonegawa river. Tanaka's factory for the celebrated Japanese sauce known as "Higeta Shōyu" is here and well-worth a visit. Cape Inuboe (Inn—Gyōkeikan), "Barking Dog Cape", is a famous sea-side resort 2½ m. distant from the port. Here are fine lighthouses. From Chōshi travellers by taking the river steamboat on the Tonegawa may reach Sawara, or Tsuchiura (the passage takes 10 hrs. and fare 45 sen on the north of the Kasumigaura Lagoon and thence back to Tōkyō by railway.

6. From Tōkyō to Sendai and Matsushima.

There are two lines between Tōkyō and Sendai both leaving Ueno terminus and managed by the Imperial Government Nippon Railway:—

- (1) The Inland route via Utsunomiya in 9¼--11½ hrs.
- (2) The Coast route via Mito in 9--13½ hrs.

Inland Route.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Utsunomiya □ ⊙ × △		From Ueno.	
Okamoto	69.7	yen	yen
Hōshakuji	73.1		
Ujiye	76.7		
Kataoka	81.9		

Stations	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Yaita X 85.8			
Nozaki 88.8			
Nishinasuno ⊙ X 92.1	2.07	3.45	
Higashinazuno 95.8			
Kuroiso ⊙ X △ 99.2	2.21	3.68	
Kurotawara ⊙ 104.6			
Toyohara 109.6			
Shirakawa ⊙ X □ 115.7	2.46	4.10	
Idzumisaki 121.3			
Yabuki X 125.0			
Sukagawa 132.2			
Kōriyama □ ⊙ X △ 139.4	2.81	4.68	
Hiwada 142.9			
Motomiya 148.1			
Nihonmatsu 154.1			
Matsukawa 150.8			
Fukushima □ ⊙ △ 168.0	3.24	5.40	
Nagaoka ⊙ X 173.7			
Kōri 176.3			
Fujita 178.3			
Kosugō 184.2			
Shiroishi ⊙ X △ 189.3			
Ōgawara X 197.5			
Tsukinoki X 202.2			
Iwanuma □ ⊙ X △ 206.2	3.80	6.33	
Masuda X 210.7			
Nagamachi X 214.5			
Senda ⊙ X △ 217.2	3.93	6.55	
Iwakiri □ 222.2			
Shiogama 226.5	4.04	6.73	

From Tōkyō to Utsunomiya is already described (p. 80).

Nishinasuno (Inn—Yamatoya) is the station to alight for the famous hot spring of Shiobara (Inn—Masuya). It is good summer retreat and is 18½ m. from the station by *rikisha*.

Kuroiso (Inn—Tabakoya). The celebrated seven hot springs called "Nasu—Shichitō" at the foot of the volcano Nasu, are about 10 m. from the station by *rikisha* with two men.

Kōriyama (Inn—Kimuraya).—From here a branch line diverges to Wakamatsu (38 m.) in 3 hrs. The principal places on the line are:—Atami, has hot springs. Yamagata, whence small steamers cross on the Lake Inawashiro to Tonokuchi, Funatsu and Nakabama on the opposite shore. Inawashiro is situated on the border of the Lake and from here the ascent of Bandaisan, which had an eruption 21 years ago, may easily be made. Wakamatsu Inn—Shimizuya) was the well-known castle town of a Daiyō and is now an important town with 32,534 inhab. Its chief production is the lacquer ware called "Aizu-nuri." Higashiyama Hot Springs (Inn—Shintaki-Rō) are 2 m. by *rikisha* from Wakamatsu.

Fukushima (Inn—Matsuba-kan) is the starting point of Ōu Government line which proceeds to Aomori (302 m.) in 17 hrs. via Yamagata, Innai, Akita and Hirosaki. For a description on the line (see p. 47).

Nagaoka. Iizaka hot springs are 2 m. by *rikisha*.

Kōri. Handa Silver mines are 2 m. distant.

Iwanuma is the Junction for the coast line of the Nippon Railway which is explained as follows:—

Coast Route.

Stations	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Uyeno X		From Uyeno,	
Nippori 1.4		yen	yen
Mikawashima 2.1			

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Minamisenju	3.4		
Kitasenju □ × △	4.6	.12	.20
Kameari ×	7.6		
Kanamachi	8.7		
Matsudo	11.2		
Matashi	13.3		
Kashiwa	18.1		
Abiko □ ⊙ × △	20.9	.53	.88
Toride	24.7		
Fujishiro	28.4		
Sanuki □	29.7		
Ushiku	32.9		
Arakawaoki	37.0		
Tsuchiura ⊙ △	41.0	1.02	1.70
Kandatsu	44.9		
Takabama ×	48.9		
Ishioka	51.1		
Hadori	55.2		
Iwama	58.5		
Tomobe ⊗ ⊙ × △	62.8	1.50	2.50
Uchihara	65.8		
Akatsuka	69.3		
Mito ⊗ ⊙ × △	73.0	1.70	2.83
Sawa	79.3		
Ishigami	82.1		
Ōmika	86.7		
Shimonago ×	89.7		
Sukegawa ⊙ ×	92.7	2.07	3.45
Kawajiri ×	98.7		
Takabagi △	102.4		
Isohara ×	108.0		
Sekimoto ⊙	112.4		
Nakoso ⊙	115.2		
Uyeda	118.1		
Izumi	122.6		
Yumoto ⊙	126.6	2.63	4.38
Tsudzura ×	128.8		

Station.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Taira ⊙ △	513.1	2.69	4.48
Kusano	134.9		
Yotsukura	137.6		
Hisanohama ×	140.6		
Hirano	145.8		
Kido	149.2		
Tomioka	155.4		
Ōno	161.6		
Nagatsuka	165.2		
Namiye	168.3		
Odaka	173.8		
Iwakiōta	176.9		
Haranomachi ⊙ △	179.6	3.42	5.07
Kashima ×	184.3		
Nakamura ⊙	192.1	3.60	6.00
Shinchi	197.6		
Sakamoto	201.0		
Yoshida	206.2		
Watari	209.3		
Iwanuma □ ⊙ × △	214.6	3.90	6.50
Masuda ×	219.1		
Nagamachi ×	222.9		
Sendai ⊙ × △	225.6	4.02	6.70

Kitasenju. From here a branch line starts to Ashikaga (56 m) in the north-west. The notable places on the line are:—Koshigaya, (11 m.) is close to the large peach orchard of Ōbayashi. Kasukabe, (17 m.)—The famous wistarias and sweet-flags gardens of Ushijima are 1 m. distant. Kuki (24 m.) is junction to the Inland Route.

Abiko. Junction to the Narita Railway (p. 36).

Tsuchiura (Inn—Sakurai) has daily steam communication with Ōfunatsu on the south end of Kitaura Lagoon, from whence the famous Kashima Shintō Shrine is nearly 1 m. distant, and from Ōfunatsu steamers proceed to Port Chōshi (p. 36). Tsukubachō (Inn—Yedoya) is

situated at the foot of Mount Tsukuba and is 14 m. distant by *rikisha* from the Station. Tsukubasan (3,180 ft.) is celebrated for its twin peaks. From Tsukuba-chō to the summit is 4½ m. and its ascent may be made in 2 hrs.

Tomobe (Inn—Iseya) is the Junction for a branch line of the Nippon Railway which joins it at Oyama (31 m.) on the Inland Route (p. 30).

Mito (Mito Hotel opposite the station; Inn—⊕ Shibataya) is the principal town with 36,928 inhab. on this line. It possesses two public gardens which are both celebrated for plum blossoms. The sea-side resort of Ōarai (Inn—Kimparō is 7 m. distant and has a pleasing view. A branch line starts from Mito to Ōta (12 m.) (Inn—Chōshiya). This place is noted as the burying-ground of the Mito Daimyōs.



The Beach of Ōarai, Mito.

Sukegawa (Inn—Shōfūkan) is noted for its sea-bathing.

Nakoso is a celebrated place in our history of old times.

Yumoto (Inn—Yumoto Hotel). Here are the hot springs, and the Onoda Coal Mines are 2 m. from the station.

Taira (Inn—Sumiyoshiya), is an important town on the Coast line.

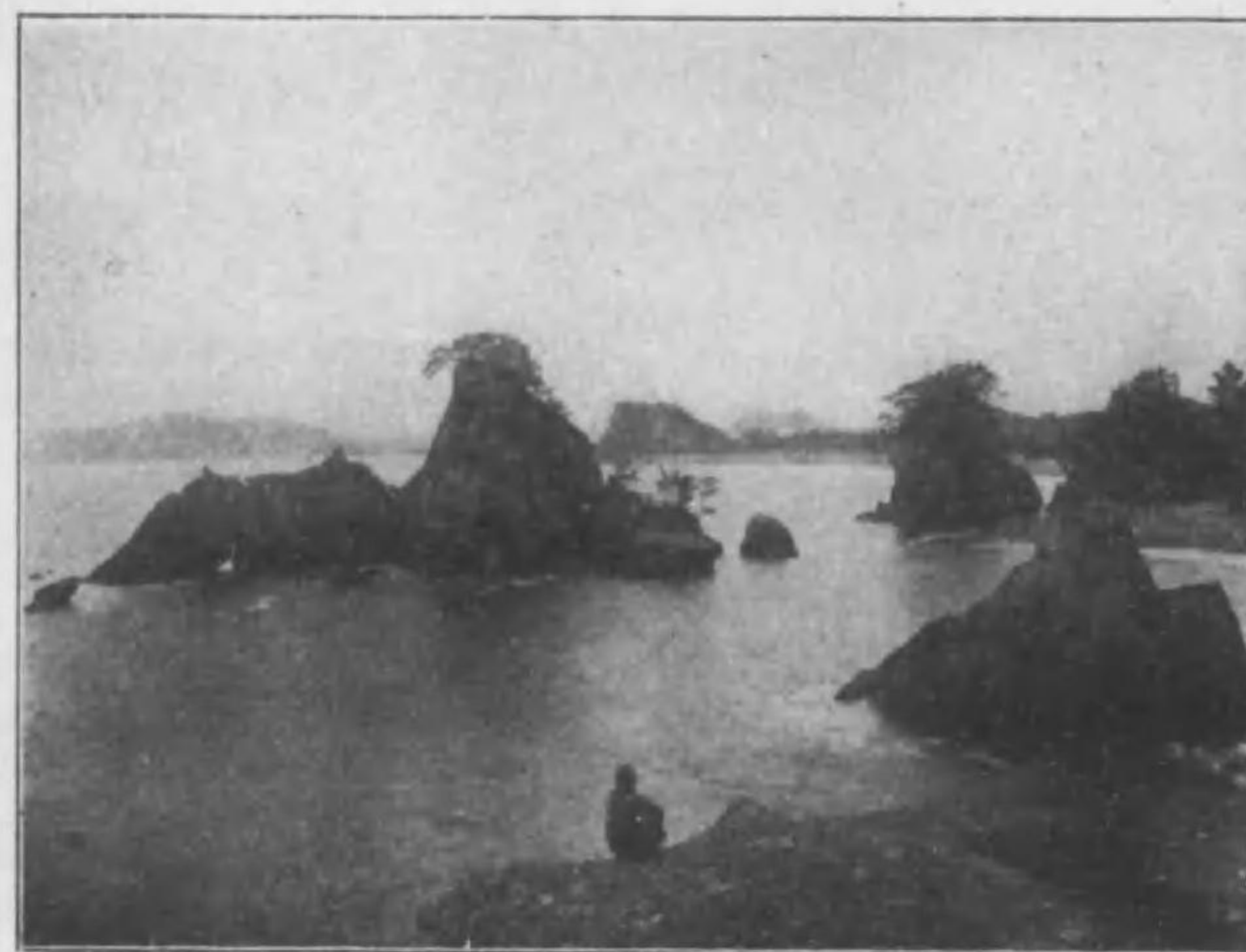
Nakamura (Inn—Mogamiya). Haragama Sea-bathing place (Inn—Haragama Hotel) is 2½ m. by *rikisha*. Matsukawaura is celebrated for its picturesque scenery and contains twelve specially beautiful sights. Uno-o-zaki or "Cape Cormorant's tail" is the point which commands the whole scenery. The place is 3½ m. by *rikisha*.

Sendai (Sendai Hotel, Mutsu Hotel; Inn—Harikyū), formerly the castle town of the Daimyō Date, is the most prosperous town, with 100,231 inhab., on the Northern Line of the Nippon Railway. Zuibōji temple standing on the south hill of the town is the burial place of the Date family. *The Medical School and *the Second Higher School are in the town. Port **Shiogama** (Inns—Shiogama Hotel, ⊕ Otaya) is half an hour's distance by a branch line from Sendai.

Matsushima (Inn—Kangetsurō), one of the Three Great Sights of Japan, is the name given to a group of hundreds of pine-clad islands scattered about Shiogama Bay. A sail from Shiogama, (boat fare: 48 *sen*, 60 *sen* during winter) to the hamlet of Matsushima (7 m.) should be done in 2 hrs. Enjoying a fine view of Sokwan-yama on the way. A hill called Tomiyama about 3 m. from Matsushima, commands a charming view over the Bay. From Matsushima to the railway station of the same name on the main line is 2 m. by *rikisha* and thence to Sendai is one hour's journey.

N. B. To the Sacred Island of **Kinkwazan** from Shiogama is 32 m. and a regular steamer reaches Aikawa

in 4 hrs. (fares : 98 sen ; 65 sen) which is near the island. Port **Oginohama** is situated on the north of Aikawa. Steamers from Shiogama connect at Oginohama with the regular steamer of the N. Y. K. (fares : 84 sen ; 42 sen).



Matsushima, "The Pine-Clad Islands,"

7. From Tōkyō to Aomori via Sendai.

Government Nippon Railway in 21½ hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Uyeno ×		From Uyeno.	
Sendai ⊙ × △	217.2	3.93	6.55
Iwakiri □	222.2		
Rifu	224.8		
Matsushima ⊙ ×	232.1	4.11	6.85
Kashimadai	238.6		
Kogota ⊙ ×	244.3		
Semine	251.8		
Nitta ×	256.9		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Ishibashi	261.5		
Hanaidzumi ×	266.8		
Ichinoseki ⊙ △	273.9	4.61	7.68
Hiraidzumi ⊙	278.3	4.67	7.78
Mayesawa	283.1		
Midzusawa	289.5		
Kanegasaki ×	294.2		
Kurosawajir △	300.2		
Hanamaki	308.0		
Ishidoriya ×	315.1		
Hidzume ×	318.4		
Yahaba	323.6		
Morioka ⊙ × △	330.0	5.24	8.73
Kōma	337.4		
Kawaguchi	346.5		
Numakunai ×	349.6		
Nakayama ×	357.3	5.52	9.20
Kodzuya	366.9		
Ichinohe △	369.8		
Fukuoka	373.7		
Sannohe ×	385.0		
Kenyoshi ×	390.8		
Shiraiuchi □ ⊙ × △	397.7	5.94	9.90
Shimoda ×	404.6		
Komagi ×	410.8	6.08	10.13
Numasaki ×	417.3		
Ottomo	421.6		
Noheji × △	430.4		
Karibasawa	434.4		
Kominato ×	441.0		
Asamushi × ⊙	447.4	6.47	10.78
Nonai	450.6		
Uramachi	455.2		
Aomori □ ⊙ ×	456.9	6.57	10.95

From Tōkyō to Sendai is already described above.

Hiraizumi. The Chūsonji Temple is noted for its

very old buildings called **Konjiki-dō** established in A.D. 1109.

Morioka (Inn—⊕ Takayo), capital of the Iwate Prefecture with 31,861 inhab. possesses *The Higher School of Forestry.

Nakayama, the highest point of the whole line on this route, namely, between Tōkyō and Aomori, is 1,494 feet above the sea level. This locality is especially suitable for horse breeding and the War Department has a branch depot for war-horse breeding.

Shiriuchi. A branch diverges to Minato (5 m.) on the coast via Hachinohe (Inn—Wakamatsu Hotel).

Furumaki. From this station war-horses are shipped which were bred in "Gumba Ikuseijo" at Sanbongihara, 10 m. from the Railway station.

Aomori. (Inn—⊕ Kagiya with Europ. beds), the terminus of the Nippon Railway with 34,857 inhab., has



Asamushi Beach, Aomori.

daily steamer communication with Hakodate and Muroran in Yezo Island (p. 50—55). The Government Ōu railway starting from here to the south-west, reaches **Fukushima**, where the Government line connects with the Nippon Railway. Travellers, therefore, who intend to go and return between Aomori and Fukushima are advised to change their routes (p. 39).

Aomori—Fukushima.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Aomori × □ ⊙		From Aomori.	
Shinjō	3.6	yen	yen
Daishaka ×	10.8		
Namioka ×	1.40		
Kawabe	19.4		
Hirosaki × ⊙	23.3	.59	.93
Ōwani ⊙	30.6		
Ikarigaseki	35.7		
Jinba	42.3		
Shirosawa	46.7		
Ōdate △ × ⊙	50.8	1.26	2.10
Hayakuchi	56.6		
Takanosu	62.0		
Futatsui	69.8		
Tomine	74.0		
Noshiro △ ⊙	80.3	1.83	3.05
Moritake △ ⊙	86.7		
Kado	90.8		
Gojōnome ×	97.6		
Ōkubo	102.9		
Oiwake	107.4		
Tsuchizaki ⊙	111.1		
Akita ⊙	115.5	2.45	4.08
Wada	123.8		
Sakai	132.2		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kariwano	139.2		
Jingūji	143.9		
Ōmagari	147.7		
Iezume	152.1		
Yokote	150.2		
Jūnonji	165.8		
Yuzawa	170.4		
Yokobori	177.9		
Innai ⊙	180.3	3.42	5.70
Nozoki	189.9		
Kamabuchi	195.0		
Shinmachi	203.4		
Shinjō	208.8	3.83	6.38
Funakata ×	213.9		
Ōishida	222.2		
Tateoka	230.7		
Shinmachi	235.1		
Tendō	238.7		
Urushiyama	242.2		
Yamagata △ × ⊙	247.0	4.29	7.15
Kaminoyama	254.5		
Nakagawa	261.1		
Akayu	266.2		
Nukanome	270.1		
Yonezawa △ ⊙	276.2	4.64	7.73
Sekine	279.5		
Tōge	286.3		
Itaya	288.8		
Niwasaka ×	293.2		
Fukushima □ △ ⊙	302.3	4.95	8.25

Hirosaki (Inn—Saikichi) is a garrison town with 36,443 inhab. A public garden has been built on the ground of the old castle.

Ōdate (Inn—Hanaoka) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo.

Noshiro (Inn—Murai) is 3 m. to the port of the same name on the coast of Japan Sea.

Akita (Inn—⊕Kobayashi) is the capital of the prefecture of the same name with 34,850 inhab. and there is a fine public garden called Senshū-en.

Innai (Inn—Saitō) is famed for its silver mines.

Shinjō (Inn—Yaginuma). Travellers who go to Sakata and Tsurugaoka may alight here and buy through *rikisha* tickets.

Yamagata (Inn—Gōtōya) is the Capital of Yamagata Prefecture with 40,248 inhab. and has a garrison.

Akayu (Inn—Tansan Hotel) is noted for its hot springs.

Yonezawa (Inn—Akaneya), formerly the castle town of a Daimyō, produces a silk fabric called "Yonezawa-ori."

Niwasaka (Inn—Uchikawaya). From this station Azumayama, a volcano, may be ascended via Takayu (sulphur spring) in about 4 hrs. on foot.

The next station is Fukushima, which is described on the (page 94).

8. From Tōkyō to Hakodate, Otaru and Sapporo via Aomori. From Sapporo to Muroran.

From Tōkyō to Sapporo via Aomori and Hakodate may be reached in 44 hrs. (fares including railway and steamers: 1st ¥ 19.63; and ¥ 11.98).

From Tōkyō to Aomori is already described (p. 44). Steamers leave Aomori daily, and reach Hakodate in 4 hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 3.00; 2nd ¥ 2.00).

Hakodate—Sapporo.

Imperial Government Hokaidō Railway in 13 hrs.

Stations.	Milage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Hakodate ×			
Kameda .. ... ..	.8		
Kikyō	5.2		
Nanae	8.6		
Hongō	11.3		
Ōnuma ×	16.8	.42	.70
Akaigawa	19.8		
Komagadake	22.7		
Mori △	30.8		
Ishikura ×	38.6		
Noda of △	44.5	1.11	1.85
Yamakoshi	47.3		
Yakumo	50.6		
Yamazaki	55.0		
Kuroiwa	58.8		
Kunnui	64.0		
Monbetsu ×	67.1		
Oshamanbe △	69.9	1.64	2.73
Futamata	75.2		
Warabitai	78.9		
Kuromatsu nai	82.3		
Nuppu ×	87.3		
Mona	97.4		
Rangoshi	102.1		
Konbu	106.6		
Karufuto	112.5		
Hirafu	116.9		
Kuchian △	121.0	2.54	4.23
Kozawa	127.4		
Ginzan	133.5		
Shiribetsu	140.2		
Niki	142.8		

Stations.	Milage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Yoichi △	145.5	2.90	4.83
Rantō	148.8		
Shioya	153.1		
Chūō-Otaru	158.0	3.09	5.15
Otaru △ □	159.0	3.11	5.18
Asari ×	162.2		
Hariusu	164.5		
Zenibako	167.7		
Karugawa	172.5		
Kotoni ×	176.7		
Sapporo △	179.1	3.41	5.68

Hakodate (Inns—⊕Katsuta; Kito. Foreign Restaurant—Gotōken) is an open port with 85,313 inbab. The public garden contains a Museum and a marine productions show. An old fort Goryōkaku is 3 m. distant. Yunokawa Hot Springs (Inn—Senshin-kan), a pleasing resort frequented by foreigners in summer, is 4 m. from the town by *rikisha* or tram.

Ōnuma (Inn—Taiseikan). The Lake Ōnuma consists of two separate lakes called Ōnuma and Konuma; but it is commonly known under the single name of Ōnuma. The whole length of both lakes is 6 m. from east to west and is about 22 m. in circumference. The shores of the lake are covered with an abundant vegetation. Steam-boats may be hired for pleasure trips on the lake. The view of the lake is very picturesque and is the best bit of scenery on the Hokkaidō Railway line. Komagadake (3,220 ft), a volcano known as Oshima Fuji, may be ascended from here.

Mori (Inn—Yamaka) is situated along Volcano Bay. To Port Murooran on the opposite shore is 24 m.

Oshamanbe (Inn—Yamazaki). A hamlet of Ainō is near.



Ainōs in Full-Dress.

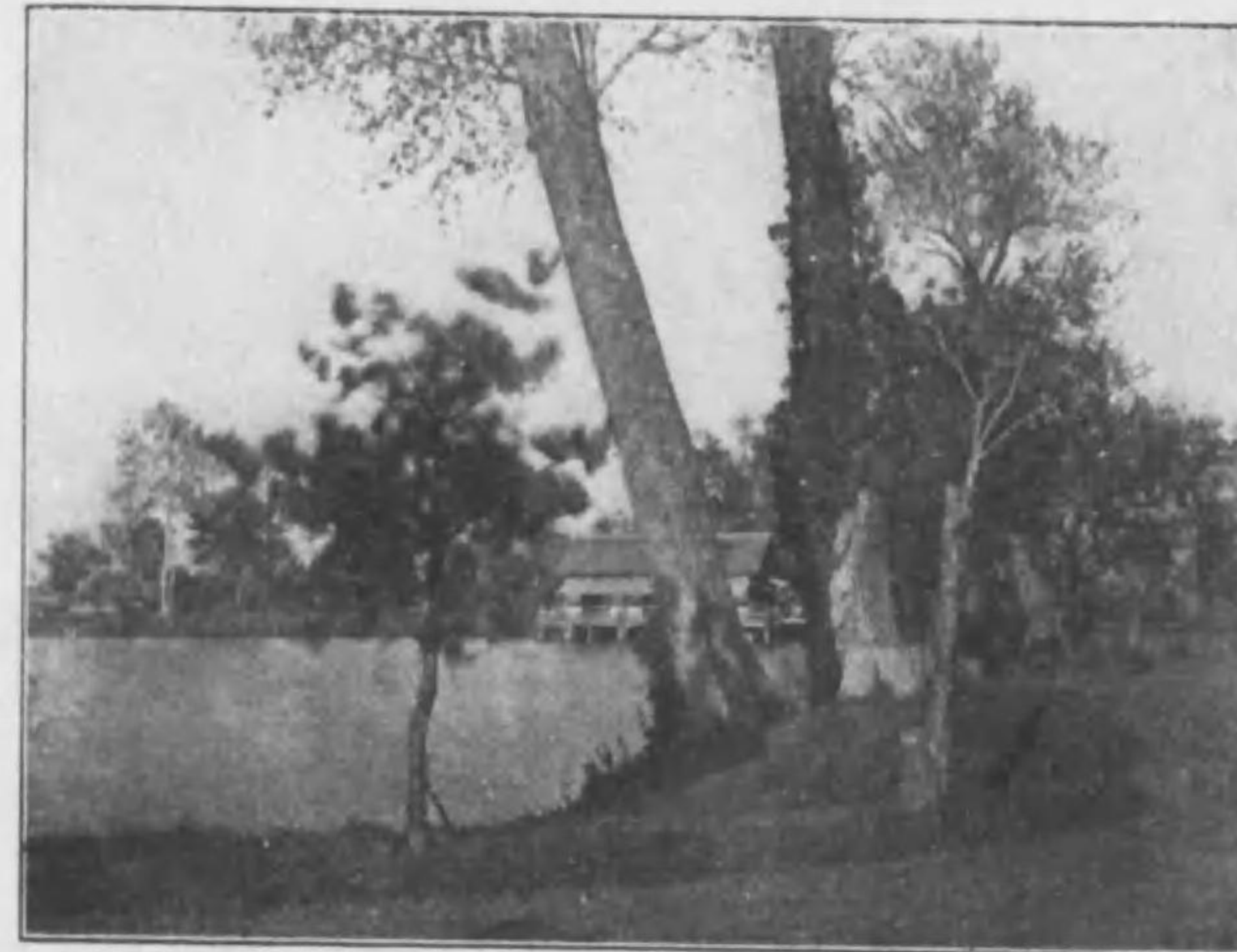
Kuromatsunai (Inn—Oigawa). To Port Sutsu is 10 m. by omnibus.

Kuchian (Inn—Kanda) is quite a prosperous town, and has a hemp factory. Shiribeshiyama (6,400 ft.) is known as Yezo Fuji. From the station to its summit is 8 m. and the ascent may be made in 4½ hrs. At the top not only a panoramic view may be enjoyed, but various interesting flowers may be found. Best time to ascend the mountain is from July 1st to Sept. 30th.

Yoichi (Inn—Hattori). Is a good sea-bathing place, and a fine view may be enjoyed.

Otaru (Inn—⊕ Etchūya with Europe. bed) is a prosperous port situated on the N. W. coast of the Yezo Island with 79,361 inhab. It may be reached also from Hakodate by steamer and the distance is 204 m. **Temiya** is 1½ m. from Otaru and is the N. W. terminus of the Government Tankō Railway which proceeds via Sapporo to Muroran.

Sapporo (Hōhei-kwan Hotel; Inn—⊕ Yamagataya) is the capital of Hokkaidō on Yezo Island with 52,804 inhab. Here was established a Colonization Bureau (Kaitakushi) at the beginning of the Meiji era (1869), and after the bureau was abolished, its functions were entrusted to the present administration called the Hokkaidō-chō. The sights of the town are :—



Nakajima Park.

*The Agricultural College of the Imperial University, the museum containing many specimens of Aino work, the Botanical garden, and Factories for the products of the Island. Nakajima Park is in the suburb and has a beautiful lake. Maruyama Park stands on a hill whence a fine view may be enjoyed.

Temiya—Muroran.

Station.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Temiya ×			
Otaru □△	1.7	.05	.08

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Asari×	4.9		
Karugawa⊙×	15.2		
Sapporo⊙×△	21.8	.55	.90
Atsubetsu	28.1		
Ebetsu⊙	34.9		
Iwamizawa□	47.1	1.17	1.95
Kuriyama⊙×	58.1		
Yuni×	61.3		
Oiwake□⊙×△	71.1	1.65	2.75
Hayaki×⊙	78.8		
Tōasa	82.1		
Tomakomai	93.1		
Shiraoi△×⊙	106.6		
Noboribetsu⊙×	118.3	2.49	4.15
Washibetsu	128.0		
Muroran	133.6	2.70	4.55

On the return from Sapporo travellers may take the Imperial Government Railway to Muroran in 5 hrs.

Ebetsu. Here the Yubarigawa joins the Ishikarigawa, the longest river in Japan, which is 330 m. long and is navigable through 140 m. from its mouth.

Iwamizawa has two branch lines diverging to Sunagawa (21 m.) and Horonai (6 m.). From Sunagawa the Government Railway which passing Asahigawa, a prosperous garrison town, proceeds to Nayoro (86 m.) in the north, and to Kushiro (231 m.) in the South-east. Sunagawa has also a branch line to Utashinai (9 m.) where is Sorachi Colliery. **Horonai** has two sub-branch lines, namely, one is to Horonai coal-mines, and the other is to Ikushunbetsu coal mines.

Oiwake (Inn—Shinbo)—a branch runs to the famous coal-mines of Yubari, (27 m. from Oiwake station).

Shiraoi. Piratori, A village where dwell the Aino, a



Ainōs Travelling on Horse-back.

semi-savage race, may be visited in the vicinity of the station.

Noboribetsu (Inn—Takimoto). The famous hot springs of the same name 5 m. by omnibus.

Muroran (Inn—⊕ Maruhon) is situated at the east entrance of Volcano Bay and is surrounded by mountains, so that a complete privilege from storms may be enjoyed. An Aino village is 4 m. distant. A steamer leaving this port daily reaches Aomori in 12 hrs. (fares, 1st ¥6.60 ; 2nd ¥4.40).

9. Frym Tōkyō to Ikao.

The whole journey requires 7½ hrs. including train, tram-car and rikisha.

Tōkyō—Mayebashi.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Uyeno × ...		From Uyeno.	
Nippori ...	1.4	yen	yen
Tabata □ ...	2.2		
Ōji × ...	3.9	.11	.18
Akabane □ ⊙ △ × ...	6.2	1.7	.28
Warabi ...	10.0		
Urawa ...	12.8		
Ōmiya □ ⊙ × △ ...	16.6	.42	.70
Ageo × ...	21.7		
Okegawa × ...	23.9		
Kōnosu × ...	29.1		
Fukiage × ...	33.6	.84	1.40
Kumagai □ ⊙ △ ...	38.0	.95	1.58
Fukaya ...	45.1		
Honjō ...	51.2		
Jinbobara ...	53.7		
Shinmachi × ...	56.5		
Kuragane × ...	60.2		
Takasaki □ ⊙ △ ...	63.0	1.50	02.5
Mayebashi ⊙ ...	69.2	1.62	2.70

From Tōkyō to Ōmiya is already described (p. 30).

Fukiage. The well-known Artificial caves called "Hyakuana-no-Ato" is 3½ m. distant by *rikisha* (p. 23).

Kumagai (Inn—Shimizuya). A branch railway diverges to Hagure (14 m.) via Yorii which is a good place for *ayu* (trout) fishing.

Takasaki (Inn—⊕ Takasaki-kan) is a garrison town and has a public garden where a fine view may be obtained. From here a tram way runs to Shibukawa (12½ m.) in 2½ hrs. (fares: 30 *sen*; a special car—¥4.00 or ¥3.50.) From Takasaki a branch railway diverges to Tomioka (12 m.) (Inn—Shinshūya) where is * the famous Raw Silk Factory.

Mayebashi (Inn—Shiroiya) is the great market of the silk trade. From here a branch runs to **Kiryū** (13 m.) (Inn—Kanagiya) in one hr. and to **Ashikaga** (27 m.) (Inn—Hatsugai) in 1½ hr. The former is noted for its silk goods and has *the Kiryū Fabric School, and the latter is well-known as the site of the ancient academy called the Ashikaga-Gakkō. It is said that the academy was founded by the celebrated scholar Ono-no-Takamura in the beginning of the Tenchō era (A. D. 824-834). From Ashikaga the railway proceeds to Oyama (28 m.) where it connects with the main line of the Nippon Railway (p. 31).

From Mayebashi a tram way leads to Shibukawa (7½ m.) in 1½ hrs. (fares: 23 *sen*; a Special car ¥4½ or ¥3½).

From Shibukawa to Ikao is 6 m. and may be reached in 2 hrs. by *rikisha* with two men.

Ikao (Ikao Hotel; Inn—⊕ Ishizaka), one of the best summer retreats in Japan, 3,000 ft. above the sea, is celebrated for its mineral hot springs. The water runs through



Lake Haruna

pipes from its source to the bath houses. The noted Mount Haruna (8,500 ft.) is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant on foot and it may be reached via the beautiful Lake of Haruna. The renowned Mount Akagi (6,825 ft.) which has also a beautiful lake called Ōnuma is two days' trip from Ikao. **Kusatsu** hot springs at a distance of about 30 m. (charge of *rikisha* with to men ¥5.50) via Nakanojō (Inn—Nabeya). From Nakanojō to Kusatsu there are two roads:—One via Sawatari and the other passing Kawarayu. The latter road is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer than the former, but *rikisha* are practicable for the whole distance.

10. From Tōkyō to Karuizawa, Naoyetsu, and Niigata via Takasaki.

Railway to Niigata in $15\frac{2}{3}$ hrs.

Station.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
From Tōkyō (Uyeno)			
Takasaki △□	63.0	1.50	2.50
Iidzuka ...	64.4		
Annaka ...	69.5		
Isohe × ...	73.9	1.71	2.85
Matsuida ...	78.0		
Yokogawa △ ×	81.4	1.86	3.10
Kumanohira ...	85.3		
Karuizawa △	88.3	2.00	3.33
Miyoda × ...	96.4		
Komoro × ...	102.2		
Tanaka × ...	108.0		
Ōya × ...	110.0	2.37	3.95
Uyeda × ...	113.4		
Sakaki × ...	119.8		
Yashiro ...	125.8		
Shinonoi △ × □	129.0	2.66	4.43
Wagane △	134.8	2.75	4.53

Station.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Yoshida × ...	137.2		
Toyono × ...	141.5		
Mure × ...	146.4		
Kashiwabara × ...	152.8		
Taguchi × ...	158.0	3.09	5.15
Sekiyama × ...	162.9		
Arai × ...	170.4		
Takada × ...	176.7		
Naoyetsu △ × □	180.8	3.44	5.73
		By Hokuriku Line.	
Kuroi × ...	182.4		
Shikata ...	185.2		
Katomachi × ...	187.8		
Kakizaki ...	191.7		
Hatsusaki × ...	195.4	3.65	6.08
Ōmigawa ...	199.2		
Kujiranani ...	201.1		
Kashiwazaki × ...	203.4	3.77	6.23
Yasuda × ...	207.0		
Kitajō × ...	208.6		
Tsukayama × ...	215.5		
Raikōji × ...	220.2		
Miyauchi × ...	224.3		
Nagaoka × ...	226.2	4.04	6.73
Oshikiri ...	230.5		
Mitsuke ...	233.2		
Obiori ...	235.3		
Sanjō × ...	239.6	4.20	7.00
Ichinokido ...	240.6		
Kamo × ...	245.3	4.26	7.10
Hanyūda × ...	247.9	4.29	7.15
Yashiroda × ...	252.2		
Niitsu × ...	256.0		
Kaneda ...	261.5		
Nuttari × ...	265.4	4.50	7.50
Niigata × ...	266.6	4.52	7.53

From Tōkyō to Takasaki is already described. (p. 56)

Isobe (Inn—Hōrai-kan) has mineral springs.

Matsuida. From the two stations described below, Mount **Myōgi** (Inn—Hishiya) may be ascended (Isobe to Myōgisan is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., Matsuida to Myōgisan $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. and both roads are practicable by *rikisha*). Myōgisan is divided into three peaks called *Hakuun* (White cloud), *Kindō* (Golden cave) and *Kinkei* (Golden pheasant). On one side of Hakuun peak stands the Shintō shrine known as Myōgi-jinsha. The most interesting objects to visitors are the four gigantic natural arches which are accessible by means of iron cables. Round about are various rocks of wonderful shapes.



Mount Myōgi.

Between **Yokokawa** and **Karuizawa** the train runs about seven m. over the pass of Usuitōge where are 26 tunnels and the trains are run on Abt system. The surrounding scenery is picturesque.

Karuizawa (Mikasa Hotel, Karuizawa Hotel, Manpei Hotel) situated at an altitude of 3,280 ft. above sea level, is a good summer resort for Tōkyō and Yokohama residents. The Active Volcano, Asamayama (8,280 ft.), lies within the limit of one day's excursion from this village and horses with foreign saddles may be hired for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on the road. **Kusatsu Hot Springs** (Inns—Shirane Hotel; ⊕ Ichii) 4,500 ft. high about sea, are surrounded by mountains at all sides. The temperature of the hot springs is extremely high, but they are most curative to various diseases, especially for rheumatism. From Karuizawa to Kusatsu via Ōkuwa is 27 m. distant in about 8 hrs. (charge of a horse with foreign saddle ¥3.00; *rikisha* with two men ¥4.50) (compare p. 58).

From Tōkyō to Karuizawa is already described.

Komoro (Inn—Tsuruya) is noted for its famous temple Shakusonji. The train takes about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour from Karuizawa, (Fares 1st. 62 *sen*, 2nd. 38 *sen*.) and about one hours walk from the Koromo Station to the temple.

Ōya (Inn—Ōya kan).—Travellers for the Nakasendō may alight here (p. 93).

Uyeda (Inn—Uyemura). Bessho hot springs are 7m. to the west by *rikisha*.

Shinonoi (Inn—Maruya) is situated on the ground called Kawanaka-jima where a great battle was fought between Takeda and Uyesugi, the Lords of Kai and Echigo provinces, in Sept. 9th 1561, and it is the junction to Shiojiri line via Matsumoto (p. 93).

Nagano (Fujiya-semi-Europe. Hotel; ⊕ Gomeikan),

the capital of the Nagano prefecture with 37,202 inhab., is famed for the Zenkōji temple, one of the most celebrated temples in the Empire.

Kashiwabara (Inn.—Nakamura). The beautiful lake of Nojiri, 2 m. long from east to west and 8½ m. in circumference, is 2 m. distant from the station.

Taguchi.—Akakura Hot Spring (Inn.—Kōgakurō) picturesquely situated, is 3½ m. distant to the west of this station.

Takata (Inn.—Kyōsankan) was the castle town of a Daimyō. In winter the town is sometimes blocked by snow-banks over ten feet.

Naoyetsu (Inn.—Matsuba-kan), the terminus of the Government Railway, is the starting point of the Hokuyetsu Railway. A temple called the Gochinyorai commanding a fine view is one mile distant from the town. The sea-side road leads to Toyama in the province of Etchū through Itoigawa and Uozu, the whole distance being about 77 m. Naoyetsu has steamer communication twice a day with the ports of Fushiki and Nanao.

Hatsuzaki. The train passes eight tunnels which are made through Yoneyama. The scenery along the sea-shore is very picturesque.

Kujiranami (Inn.—Sōkai Hotel). Excellent bathing may be had and a fine view may be enjoyed.

Nagaoka (Inn.—Masuya; Rest.—Seiyo-ken) situated on the east bank of the Shinanogawa, is the most important town with 3,500 inhab. between Naoyetsu and Niigata. Many petroleum refineries which stand at Nakajima, the suburb, make the town look prosperous.

Nuttari, a town with 12,000 inhab., is opposite over the Shinogawa to Niigata.

Niigata (Itariya-ken Hotel; Inns—Minato-kan;

Shinoda), through one of the open ports originally chosen for foreign commerce with 59,575 inhab., big ships can not enter there. The public garden commands a fine view of the Shinanogawa and the famous peaks of Yabiko and Kakuda at a distance. Hiyoriyama (60 ft. high), a hill situated on the beach of the port, affords a panoramic view including the Island of Sado.

Port **Yebisu** (Inn.—Yamagata) on Sado Island is separated from the town by a channel 32 m. wide and the passage takes 5 hrs. The island is famous for its silver and gold mines owned by the Mitsubishi & Co. of Tōkyō. Aikawa, the chief town of the Island, is about 16 m. from Port Yebisu and the above mines are near by.



II. CENTRAL JAPAN.

11. From Tōkyō to Kofu via Hachioji and the descent of the Rapids Fujikawa.

Station.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Iidamachi X		yen	yen
Ushigome X ... ..	.5		
Ichigaya	1.2		
Yotsuya X	1.7		
Shinanomachi X	2.5		
Sendagaya	2.9		
Yoyogi	3.6		
Shinjuku X ⊙ △	4.0	.11	.18
Okubo	4.8		
Nakano	6.8		
Ōgikubo	9.2		
Kichijōji	11.6		
Sakai	13.6	.35	.53
Kokubunji ⊙ X □ △	17.1	.44	.73
Tachikawa X □	20.9	.53	.88
Hino	23.0		
Toyoda	24.4		
Hachiōji X □ ⊙	27.0	.68	1.13
Asakawa	30.6		
Yose	36.5		
Uyenobara	41.0		
Torisawa X	48.0		
Enkyō	50.6		
Ōzuki ⊙	52.2	1.20	2.15
Sasago	59.8		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Hajikano	63.5		
Enzan	69.6		
Kusakabe	72.9		
Izawa	76.4		
Kōfu X ⊙	80.3	1.83	3.05

Imperial Government Railway in 4 hrs. After starting from Iidamachi terminus, the train runs along the Imperial castle moat for about ten minutes.

Shinjuku is a junction for the Tōkyō suburban line.

Ōkubo. The famous azalea gardens are near by.

Nakano. Myōhōji, a celebrated Buddhist temple of the Nichiren sect, is at Horinouchi 1 m. south.

Sakai. Koganei noted for its cherry blossoms, is 1 m. from the station. The avenue of the beautiful trees extends nearly 3 miles along the banks of a small river called Tamagawa-jōsui.

Kokubunji. A branch line diverges to Kawagoe (18½ m.), formerly the castle town of a Daimyō. This town is now a good market for cocoons and raw silk.

Tachikawa. (Rest-house—Marushiba). A miniature railway runs to Ōme (11 m.) noted for its cotton.

Hino. (Rest-house—Azumaya.) This station and Tachikawa are close to the Tamagawa, a good place for *ayu* (trout) fishing. The rest-houses in front of the stations may furnish all conveniences for the fishing and also cormorant fishing may be enjoyed.

Hachiōji (Inn-Tsunoki), a great market for silk fabrics, has *a Raw Silk Factory.

Asakawa. Takao zan noted for its maples is near by. From the foot of the mount to its top is 3 m.

Enkyō (Inn—Daikokuya) or **Sarunashi** meaning the "Monkey's Bridge."—has a bridge of the same name. A charming view of the gorge and bridge is obtained from the train as it crosses the river. The bridge is 112 ft. long by 18 ft. broad, and spans 150 ft. above the level of the river. It is constructed of wooden timbers without any supporting pillars.



Sarunashi, or "Monkey's Bridge."

Ōzuki (Inn—Fujimi-kan). From here a tramway runs to **Yoshida** (12½ m.) (p. 78) in 3¼ hrs. at the north foot

of Fuji-yama via Yamura (Inns—⊕ Naitō; ⊕ Suzuki-tei) which has a market for a silk fabric called "Kaiki."

Sasago (Inns—Miyoshiya) situated at 2,500 ft. above sea, has a tunnel of 3 m. in length, the longest of its kind in Japan at present. Between Hachiōji and Kōfu there are 42 tunnels and 34 railway bridges.

Kōfu (Inns—⊕ Sadokō; ⊕ Yonekura; ⊕ Bōsenkaku), the capital of the Yamanashi Prefecture with 44,188 inhab., produces grapes, crystals and silk fabrics. It was the castle town of a Daimyō and is noted for its historical connection with the famous warrior Takeda Shingen, lord of the province of Kai who had a stronghold here in the 16th century.

Mitakesan (Inn—Matsudaya) noted for its charming scenery is 9 m. distant from the town. For tourists who stay at Kōfu, this beautiful valley scene is well worth a visit.

The Descent of Fujigawa Rapids.—This nice trip can be made by driving 12 m. to **Kajikazawa** (Inn—Yorozuya) on the south in 2½ hrs. (fare 27 *sen*). At Kajikazawa a private boat with four men can be obtained. The passage of the navigation of the river was first made through the reefs and precipices in 1906; but as the altitude of its bed in Kajikazawa is 768 ft. above sea level, the boat courses swiftly down. Kajikazawa to **Iwabuchi**, a town on the Tōkaidō Railway, is 45 m. distant and the descent will take 7 hrs. (fare 3 6½ for a private boat with four men). Travellers may leave the boat at **Hakii** about half way down to visit the well-known temple of **Minobusan** (2 m.) and may rejoin it the next day at **Hakii** or **Ōno**. **Minobu** (Inn—Masuya) is noted for **Kuonji**, the Buddhist head-temple of the Nichiren sect. The temple was founded in 1281 by Saint Nichiren, a portion of whose body is here buried. From Minobu to the summit of Shichimenzan

(5,157 ft.) is about 8 m. From Iwabuchi (Inn—Taniya) to Tōkyō (Shimbashi) 4 hrs. is required by rail; but to Shizuoka is only 19 m. and may be reached in one hour (p.).



Kajikazawa Village.

12. From Tōkyō to Miyanoshita in Hakone.

The total journey 5 hrs.:—Government Railway from Tōkyō (Shimbashi) to Kōzu in 1½–3 hrs. : Tramway from Kōzu to Yumoto in 1 hr. ; thence by *rikisha* with two men in 1½ hr.

Tokyō—Kōzu.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Shimbashi.		<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Shinagawa□	3.1	.09	.15
Omōri×	6.0	.15	.25

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kamata	7.8	.20	.33
Kawasaki×	10.1	.26	.43
Tsurumi×	12.3	.32	.53
Kanagawa□	16.3	.41	.68
Hiranuma⊙×	17.1	.44	.73
Yokohama⊙	18.0	.45	.75
Hodogaya□×	18.5	.47	.78
Totsuka×	24.1	.60	1.00
Ofuna□△⊙△	27.6	.69	1.15
Ofuna			
Kamakura	30.6	.77	1.28
Zushi	33.0	.83	1.38
Taura	36.4	.90	1.50
Yokosuka	37.6	.93	1.55
Fujisawa⊙×	30.4	.77	1.28
Chigasaki×	35.1	.87	1.45
Hiratsuka×	38.4	.96	1.60
Ōiso⊙×	40.8	1.02	1.70
Ninomiya	44.1	1.10	1.83
Kōzu⊙×△	47.0	1.17	1.95

From Tōkyō to Kanagawa is already described (p. 8).

Hiranuma. The through trains of the Government Tōkaidō Railway do not pass Yokohama. Travellers at Yokohama who intend to take a through train have to go to this station.

Ōfuna (Inn—Mishimaya). The caves of Taya known as "Taya-no-Ana" are about 1 m. from the station. The caves are within the grounds of the Jōsenji temple and the marvellous figures carved on the walls and ceilings of them may be observed. From Ofuna, a branch line diverges to Yokohama via **Kamakura** (p. 4) and Zushi **Zushi** (Inn—Yōshintei) is the well-known sea-side resort whence to **Hayama** (Hirayama Hotel; Chōjaen) is about

3 m. **Yokosuka** (Inn—Mitomiya) the terminus of the branch line, is a most important naval station. To inspect the Government Dockyard, a permission from the authorities is required. On a hill *Jūsantōge*, also called *Anjinyama*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk from the railway terminus, stand the graves of Will Adams and his Japanese wife. Adams was an English chief pilot, who arrived with the "Charity," a Dutch ship, to Japan on the 19th of April, 1600 and was detained by order of the Tokugawa Shōgun to teach the natives mathematics, and ship building. He received the fief of Hemimura in Miura District, Sagami Province, worth 250 *koku* of rice and changed his name to Miura Anjin. It is said that through the efforts of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador in Tōkyō, and other prominent English and Japanese personages, a scheme has been set on foot to restore the monument of Will Adams at Hemimura and to convert this site into a public garden. **Uraga** (Inn—Tokudaya) is 4 m. by *rikisha* from Yokosuka and has dock-yards belonging to private companies. **Kurihama** close to Uraga, is the place where Commodore Perry made a treaty with the Tokugawa Shōgun on July 14th 1853 and a monument was erected in 1889.

Fujisawa (Inn—Inageya) is noted for a Buddhist temple *Yugyōji*, the head-temple of the Zen sect. Travelers who go the Enoshima may take electric tram from here, (p. 8). **Kugenuma** (Inn—Hotel Taikō-kan) is noted for its sea-bathing and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the S.W. of the station.

Chigasaki (Inn—Nakamurarō) is a good sea-side resort.

Hiratsuka (Inn—Okinaya). Excellent bathing may be had. The celebrated mountain *Ōyama* (3,860 ft.), where

stands a popular Shintō temple called *Afuri-jinsha*, is 9 m. from the station and may be reached by *rikisha* in 2 hrs. From *Ōyama-chō*, (Inn—*Suirōkaku*), at the foot of the mountain to its summit is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Several beautiful cascades are found in the mountain.

Ōiso (Inns—*Tōryōkan*; *Shōsenkaku*), is famous for its excellent sea-bathing. The place, enjoys fine views of Mount Fuji and Enoshima island. There stand many summer villas on the fine hill-sides.

Kōzu (Inn—⊕ *Kōzukan*). Travellers must alight here to proceed the Journey to *Miyanoshita* and *Atami*. Electric cars run to *Yumoto* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.—fares 1st 80 *sen*; 2nd 60 *sen*) through the town of *Odawara* (Inn—*Koiseya*), from the center of this town light railway connection can be obtained to *Atami* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours.



Mountainous Pass of Hakone.

Hakone is the general name give to this region which contains a considerable area of beautiful mountain, valley and lake scenery, with numerous hot springs. Yumoto lies at the foot of Hakoneyama and Ashinoyu stands near the summit of the mountain.

Miyanoshita (Fujiya Hotel with natural hot springs; Inn—Naraya) 1,120 ft. above sea-level, one of the most famous resorts in the Hakone region, has many natural hot springs and is conveniently situated for visiting the neighbouring places. "Chairs," *Kagos* and horses can be hired here.

The principal short walks from Miyanoshita are:—to Sokokura hot springs (Inn—Tsutaya), are close to Miyanoshita; to Kiga ($\frac{2}{3}$ m), a pretty garden; to Dōgashima ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.), a beautiful cascade; to Kowakidani or Kojigoku ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m.) "Small Hell" hot springs (Semi-Europ.—Mikawayaya Hotel; Kaikatei-Hotel). The roads to the above pces are very picturesque.

The longer excursions which take about half a day are:—to Ōwakidani (5 m.) or Ōjigoku "Big Hell"; to Myōjōga-dake ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.), is a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the top; to Tōnosawa hot springs (4 m.) Suzuki Hotel; to Yumoto hot springs ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) (Inn—⊕ Fukuzumi), where is a beautiful cascade called Tamadare-no-taki; to Ashinoyu Sulphur Springs (4 m.) (Matsuzakaya Hotel), specially good for skin diseases and rheumatism; to Gōra (3 m.) natural hot baths. Gōra may be reached by *rikisha*.

Hakone Village (Inn—⊕ Matsuzakaya) is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Miyanoshita and beyond Ashinoyu the path descends towards the village. On the way there are three small monuments, the Soga brothers, Tora Gozen, and Buddhist



Miyanoshita.

images carved in relief. The village being one thousand feet higher than Miyanoshita, is cooler and affords more privacy. It has a picturesque lake called the **Ashi-no-ko**, in which Mount Fuji casts its reflection. Boating on the lake and walks round its shores are enjoyable pastimes. The Gongen Shrine and an Imperial Summer Palace stand at the north end of the village. Hakone village is also reached directly from yumoto—distance about 6 m. Travellers may proceed down the lake village to **Mishima** distant about 9 m. or to **Atami** about 10 m. distant over Jikkoku-tōge, the well-known pass from which can be seen a grand view of the Ten-Province pass (p. 75).

Travellers may go to **Gotemba** station on the Tōkaidō Railway direct from Hakone. Otome-tōge or the "Maiden's pass" is 7 m. from Miyanoshita via Kiga and Miyagino, From the pass, Gotemba is 6 m. distant p. 76).

13. From Tōkyō to Atami (The Riviera of Japan).

The whole journey in 5 hrs:—Railway to Kōzu in 1½-3 hrs. (p. 68); tram-way from Kōzu to Odawara in ½ hrs. (fares 1st 45 *sen*; 2nd 30 *sen*); and thence to Atami (15, m.) by Light Railway in 3 hrs.

Odawara—Atami.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Odawara		<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Isbibashi	1.8	.05	.09
Komekami	2.4	.10	.18
Nebukawa	3.8	.20	.36
Enoura	5.4	.25	.45
Yuwamura	8.3	.35	.63
Manazuru	9.0	.40	.72
Yoshihama	10.1	.45	.81
Yugawara	10.8	.50	.90
Izusan	14.4	.65	1.17
Atami	15.9	.70	1.26

From Tōkyō to Odawara is already described.

The road from Odawara to Atami lies along a magnificently picturesque coast. Vries island or Ōshima with its smoking volcano is seen off the coast. From **Yugawara** to the hot springs of the same name (Inn—Itō) is 2 m. by *rikisha* road.

Izusan hot springs (Inn—Ejimaya) are near to Atami.



V Ataw of Atami.

Atami (Atami Hotel; Inn—Fujiya), a favourite resort in winter, is noted for its veritable geyser which bursts forth six times every day, and every night when the vicinity is wrapped in steam. The chief product is paper "Ganpishi" from which cloth is made.

Oshima Island (Inn—Chiyoya at Nijimamura) is 14 m. distant from Atami and may be reached by steam-ship every four days—the passage takes 2½ hrs. (fare 60 *sen*). The best time to visit the volcano is in the summer. Atami also may be reached from Miyanoshita via Hakone village and the Ten-Province pass (p. 73).

Itō hot springs (Inn—Serizawa) are 12½ m. south from Atami, via Ajiro and may be reached by steam-boat.

14. Ascent of Fujiyama from Tōkyō and a trip to Lake Shoji.

69 m. on the Tōkaidō Railway from Tōkyō (Shimbashi) to Gotemba in 4-4½ hrs. (fares : 1st ¥2.70 ; 2nd ¥1.62).

From Tōkyō to Gotemba see (p. 79)

Gotemba (Inns—⊕Furōkan ; ⊕Gotemba-kan) is situated at the S. E. foot of Fuji, the beautiful snow-capped peak of Japan and has the easiest and shortest road to make the ascent of the mount, 12,370 ft. above the sea level. This road is called the Higashi Omoteguchi or "East front entrance." The best time to climb is from the end of July up to the end of August. At the inns in Gotemba, coolie-guides called *Gōriki*, horses and other things necessary in the huts on the mountain may be prepared. Charge of *Gōriki* ¥ 1½-¥ 3 per diem ; straw sandals 5-8 *sen* per pair ; charge at the huts ¥ 1.00 ; ¥ 1.20 ; Climbers must bring their own food and have to prepare warm clothes as the thermometer falls below Zero at night even the hottest time of summer.

From Gotemba horses or *kago* may be hired to **Uma-gaeshi** (7m.) (fare ¥ 1.20-¥ 1.50) ; or to **Tarōbō** (Sm.) (fare ¥ 1.50-¥ 2.10) in 2½ hrs. ; or to "the 2nd Station" (11 m.) or *Nigōme* (fare ¥ 2.00-¥ 2.50). From Gotemba to its *Ginmeisui* or "Clear Silvery Water" at the top is 5 *ri* 6 *chō* 26 *ken* (about 13 m.). The ascent from Gotemba to the summit will take from 8 to ten hours and the descent will be done in 4½ or 5 hrs. Climbers generally pass a night at the 7th or 8th station so as to see the wonderful transit of sunset and sunrise. If the climber is fortunate enough to obtain a perfectly clear view from the summit,

he will behold before him a marvelously extensive panorama, including mountains, hills, rivers, and lakes, which lie in the surrounding thirteen provinces.

Kengamine is the highest peak on the summit of the mountain which consists of eight peaks environing the crater, the diameter of which is 2,630 ft. and depth 450 ft. At Kengamine stands a meteorological observatory which



The World-Famous Mount Fuji.

was established by Mr. Nonaka Itaru in 1895. On the base of the same peak is a Shintō temple called "Sengen-jinsha Oku-no-Miya" dedicated to the Goddess Konohana Sakuyahime and it is regarded with much veneration by the pilgrims who visit here in large number during the summer season.

There are three other routes to make the ascent of Fuji, namely, by **Ōmiya route** (west), by **Yoshida route** (north), and by **Subashiri route** (east). Travellers coming from

the western provinces will take the Ōmiya route (p. 83) while those from Kai province ascend from the Yoshida road (p. 66). The most of these roads are similar to the Gotemba route above mentioned.

Lake Shōji (Shōji Hotel), a good summer retreat, is situated on the north base of Fuji. It is 3,250 ft. above sea-level and is within 4 m. walk of the famous Ice Cave. Boating, swimming and fishing may be enjoyed here. Shōji may be reached from Gotemba. From **Gotemba** a tram-way runs to **Yoshida** (16m.) via Subashiri (Inn—Yoneyama) and Kagosaka pass, in about 6 hrs. (charge 68 *sen*; a special car ¥ 8.50) Travellers must change cars at Kagosaka.

From **Yosshida** (Inns—⊕Fuyōkaku, ⊕Osakabe) to Shōji is a pleasant tripe by boat and at intervals on foot, passing **Funatsu** (Inns—Ōya, ⊕Nakaya Hotel) and the two beautiful lakes called **Kawaguchi** (Daikokuya) and Nishino-umi. The appearance of the lake is very pleasing and picturesque. From **Shōji** travellers may proceed to **Suzukawa** Station (29 m.) on the Tōkaidō Railway through the following villages.—Mototsu (3 m.), Hitoana (8 m. from Mototsu), Kamiide (3 m. from Hitoana), and Ōmiya (5 m. from Kamiide). Motosu has the most beautiful lake of eight lakes, and the famous "Whitethreads" cascade called Shiraito-no-taki may be visited near Kamiide. Between **Shōji** and **Ōmiya** (Inn—Ōmiya-tei) travellers may go on foot or horseback. *The Fuji Paper Mill is situated at Ōmiya. From Ōmiya to Suzukawa is 7 m. distant through which the tram-way runs. (p. 83).

Travellers who intend to go down the **Rapids** of the **Fujigawa** from Shōji may hire boats at Tambara, and within half an hour the boat will reach to Yōkaichiba (Inn—Wakaoya) on the right side bank of the river. The distance from Shōji to Tambara is about 15 m.—the travellers have

to proceed via the north shore of Lake Motosu above mentioned, and a hamlet called Furuseki.

15, From Tōkyō to Shizuoka, Nagoya, Kyōto, Ōsaka and Kōbe,

Government Tōkaidō Railway from Tōkyō (shimbashi) to Shizuoka in 4½-6½ hrs.; to Nagoya in 8½-12½ hrs.; to Kyōto in 11½-17 hrs.; to Ōsaka in 12½-18 hrs.; to Kōbe in 13½-19 hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Shimbashi		From Shimbashi.	
Shinagawa □	3.1	.09	.15
Ōmori×	6.0		
Kamata	7.8		
Kawasaki×	10.1		
Tsurumi×	12.3		
Kanagawa	16.3		
Hiranuma ⊙×	17.1	.44	.73
Yokohama ⊙... ..	18.0	.45	.75
Hodogaya×	18.5		
Totsuka×	21.1		
Ōfuna ⊙□×△	27.6	.69	1.15
{ Ofuna			
{ Yokosuka	37.6	.93	1.55
Fujisawa□×	30.4		
Chigasaki×	35.1		
Hiratsuka×	38.4		
Ōiso ⊙×	40.8		
Ninomiya	44.1		
Kōzu ⊙×△	47.9	1.17	1.95
Matsuda×	53.3		
Yamakita×△... ..	56.9		
Oyama×	62.4		
Gotemba ⊙×... ..	69.1	1.62	2.70

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Sano ×	78.5	1.80	3.00
Mishima ⊙□	81.5	1.86	3.10
Numadzu ⊙×△	84.4	1.92	3.20
Hara ×	88.5		
Suzukawa ×△	93.8		
Iwabuchi ×	99.0		
Kanbara ×	102.3		
Okitsu ⊙×	103.1	2.34	3.90
Ejiri	111.3		
Shizuoka ⊙△	118.0	2.40	4.15
Yaizu ×	126.3		
Fujieda ×	130.4		
Shimada ×	135.1		
Kanaya ×	138.3		
Horinouchi ×△	144.1		
Kakegawa	148.5		
Fukuroi ×	154.0		
Nakaizumi ×	153.8		
Tenringawa ×	163.0	3.17	5.28
Hamamatsu ⊙△	165.7	3.21	5.35
Mayesaka ×	172.2		
Washizu ×	177.9		
Futakawa ×	184.1		
Toyohashi □⊙△	188.5	3.54	5.90
Goyu	193.7		
Kamakōri ×	199.1		
Okazaki ×△	208.4		
Anjio ×	213.3		
Kariya ×	218.3		
Ōbu ⊙□×△	221.3	3.98	6.63
Ōbu			
Okawa	223.2		
Kamesaki	227.7		
Handa	230.4		
Taketoyo	233.3	4.13	6.88
Ōtaka ×	225.7		
Atsuta ⊙	230.2		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Nagoya □⊙×△	233.4	4.13	6.88
Biwashima	235.9		
Inasawa	240.3		
Ichinomiya ⊙	243.9		
Kisogawa ×	247.5		
Gifu ⊙	252.2	4.35	7.25
Hozumi	256.1		
Ōgaki ⊙△	260.9	4.46	7.43
Tarui ×	266.0		
Sekigahara ×	269.5		
Kashiwabara	273.9		
Nagaoka ×	276.6		
Samegai	279.4		
Maibara □⊙×△	283.2	4.71	7.85
Hikone ⊙□	286.9	4.76	7.93
Kawase	290.9		
Notogawa	295.5		
Hachiman	300.9		
Yasu ×	306.8		
Kusatsu □⊙△	311.5	5.04	8.40
Ishiyama	316.2		
Baba □⊙×△	318.0	5.12	8.53
Ōtani ⊙	319.9		
Yamashina	323.3		
Inari ×	326.3		
Kyōto ⊙×□△	328.1	5.22	8.70
Mukaimachi ×	332.2		
Yamazaki ×	336.9		
Takatsuki	341.6		
Ibaraki ×	345.7		
Suida	350.1		
Ōsaka ⊙×□△	354.9	5.40	9.15
Kanzaki □⊙×	359.5	5.55	9.25
Nishinomiya	364.1		
Sumiyoshi	369.4		
Sannomiya ⊙	374.2		
Kōbe ⊙△□	375.2	5.72	9.53

From Tōkyō to Kōzu is already described (p.68).

Yamakita (Inn—Asahiya). From here to Gotemba the scenery is very pleasing and there are many tunnels and bridges which span the picturesque streams. The magnificent buildings of the Fuji Cotton Spinning Mill can be seen on the right at Oyama station.

Gotemba, 1,489 ft. above sea level. is the highest station on the Tokaido line. Climbers to Mount Fuji must alight here (p.76).

Sano is noted for its six fine water-falls called Sano Bakuen (Sano Hotel) which are 12 chō from the station. Keigashima and Byōbuiwa are one mile distant from the falls, and both are remarkable for their charming spots and wonderful rocks. An Agricultural Experimental Farm is also in the neighbourhood. This locality is a good place for game shooting in winter.

Mishima. A branch line diverges to **Ōhito** (10 m.), the present terminus of the Zusō Railway, in the south, and thence to **Shuzenji Hot Springs** (Shuzenji Hotel; Araiya) is 2 m. by a good road. The bath-houses at Shuzenji are built on both sides of the Katsura-gawa. **Yugashima Hot Springs** (Inn—Ochiairō) 8 m. distant from Shuzenji, are situated at the base of the Amagisan pass. **Shimoda** (Inn—Matsumoto) is about 23 m. south from Yugashima via Nashimoto. It is the first port which was visited by Commodore Perry, U. S. N. in 1854.

Numazu (Inn—Sugimotoya) formerly was the castle town of a Daimyō. During the journey from Gotemba to this station, Mount Fuji may be seen continually, which affords sublime features. In the south vicinity of the town are excellent sea-bathing places called **Ushibuse** (Inn—Mishimakan), **Ganyūdō** (Inn—Shōfūkan) and **Shizuura** (Inn—⊕ Hoyōkan). These places are situated within 2 m.

distance from the station and the scenery is very picturesque. Especially Shizuura along the fine bay of Enoura is the best point to view Mount Fuji. A villa of H. I. H. the Crown Prince is situated on the way to Shizuura from Numazu and in its neighbourhood are famous peach gardens.



Mount Fuji from Shizuura.

Heda (Inn—Hoyōkan on the N. E. coast of the Izu province, also affords good sea-bathing and is reached by steamer in one hour from Numazu—about 10 m. on the passage.

Suzukawa (Inn—Kōshūya). Tagonoura, sea-shore well-known for its scenery, is close to the south. Travellers who go to Lake Shōji or climb to Fuji-yama from Ōmiya must alight here. (p. 78). Between Suzukawa and **Iwabuchi** (Inn—Taniya) the nearest and most complete view of the "peerless mountain" is obtained on the right of the train. Iwabuchi is the station to take the Tōkaidō train for travellers who descend the rapids of Fujigawa. From

this station to Okitsu the train passes along a beautiful stretch of shore.

Okitsu (Tōkai Hotel, sem-Europ) has excellent sea-bathing. The Seikenji temple commands a charming view.



Fuji from Suzukawa.

Mio-no-Matsubara, the promontory of sandy land clad with pine-trees, is celebrated for its beautiful scenery. The place is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant on the sea from Okitsu (a boat fare 60 *sen*).

Ejiri (Inn—Fukuzumiya). Port Shimizu is located one mile to the south, and from this port most of the Shizuoka teas are exported chiefly to united states. The famous sight of **Kunōzan** is 5 m. distant by *rikisha*. Kunōzan, a hill stretching out to the Suruga Bay, was the first burial place of the Shōgun Ieyasu his body was removed to Nikkō. The old shrine is said to be the original form of that at Nikkō. From Kunōzan to Shizuoka, 7 m. distant, may be reached in one hour by *rikisha*.

Shizuoka (Daitōkan Hotel; Inn—Kiyōkan) was the castle town of the Tokugawa Shōguns and is now a prosperous town on the Tōkaidō line with 48,744 inbab Rinzaiji, a buddhist temple belonging to the Zen Sect contains the relics of Tokugawa Iyeyasu and various ancient objects. A public garden is in the grounds of the Sengen shrine on the south slope of Shizubatayama. The chief products are cheap lacquer wares and delicate bamboo baskets. This locality is also famous for its tea plantations.

Shimada is on the east bank of the Ōigawa which is crossed by a long iron bridge consisting of 16 spans of 200 ft. girders.

Takegawa (Inn—Fujiya). Travellers who visit the famons Shintō temple of Akiha should alight here. The distance is about 21 m. via Morimachi ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.), Mikura (5 m. from Morimachi) and Inui. From the station to Mikura *rikisha* is practicable. From the foot of Akihasan to its top is 3 m. from the summit an extensive panoramic view may be obtained. On the return, travellers may go down the Tenryugawa

Tenryūgawa. Passing this station we soon approach the famous river of the same name, upon which spans the longest iron birdge on the Tōkaidō Government Railway—about 4,000 ft. long which consists of 19 spans of 200 ft. girders.

The Tenryūgawa about 150 m. long is noted for its rapids, and flows into the Pacific after crossing this place (p. 92).

Hamamatsu (Inn—Ōgomeya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō and is an important town between Shizuoka and Nagoya.

Maizaka (Inn—Myōgaya). The Lagoon Hamama is 5 m. from east to west, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from south to north and its view is picturesque.

Washizu (Inn—Koganeya) is on the bank of Lagoon Hamana and excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed.

Futakawa. A bronze Buddha image, known as "Iwaya Kwannon" is 1 m. west from the station and is situated on the top of a rock, 100 ft. high, and may be seen from the windows of the train.

Toyohashi (Inn—Senzai-rō) is a garrison town of some importance. A branch railway diverges to Nagashino (17 m.) via Toyokawa (3 m.) and Tojō (10 m.). **Toyokawa** (Inn—Wakabaya) is noted for its Inari temple. Near Tojō station is a celebrated water-fall 60 ft. high called Ushi-no taki. **Nagashino.** Here a great battle was fought in the 16th century, and the old tombs of warriors still stand as relics of that time. The old temple of **Hōraiji** is 4 m. from Nagashino, and *rikisha* is practicable to the village of Monya (Inn—Kashiwaya) at the foot of Hōraijisan. Its scenery is very charming.

Kamagōri (Inn—Kenpekikan). Excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed. A fine view of Atsumi Bay may be obtained.

Okazaki (Inn—Kagiya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō and is noted as the place where Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Dynasty, rose up suddenly from a common *samurai* to a great general at the end of the 16th century.

Ōbu (Inn—Nakagiku). A branch line diverges to Port Taketoyo via Handa. **Handa** (Inn—Mimasuya) is a prosperous port and has steamer communication with Yokohama. **Ōno** (Inn—Kaihin-kan), a good sea-bathing place, is 7½ m. by *rikisha* from the Handa station. **Taketoyo** (Inn—Emparō) is the terminus of the branch line and is a good port. A hill called Hōshōzan is noted as the place where H. M. the Emperor stopped in 1890 when the Naval and

Military Manœuver was held in these regions. A fine view from the hill may be enjoyed.

Atsuta (Inn—Iseya). Here stands the famous Shintō temple called Atsuta Daijingu. The town has daily steamer communication with Yokkaichi in the province of Ise—the distance is 16½ m.



The Famous Nagoya Castle.

Nagoya (Nagaya Hotel; Inn—Shinachū) is the fourth City of Japan with 288, 639 inhab. and its chief products are cloisonné, porcelain ware and fans. The construction of the Port of Nagoya was completed with the total expenditure of ¥ 2,800,000, and the port was actually opened on the 1st Oct. 1907. The Nagoya Castle was built in the 15th year of Keichō (A. D. 1610) by several feudal lords to serve as the residence of Tokugawa Yoshinao, second son of Iyeyasu, the first Shōgun of the Tokugawa dynasty. A pair of dolphine covered with pure golden scales known as "Kin-no-Shachihoko" glitter and twinkle in the sun from

the top of the five storied donjon and are seen from all over the city. The dolphins measure $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and are $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference. One of the fish was exhibited at the International Exposition of Austria in 1873. It is said that the fish-scales were made from 17,975 pieces of old Japanese gold coins called "Keichō-Koban" valued at ¥3,500,000. The castle has been converted into an Imperial Detached Palace. For a visit to the castle, special permission from the Imperial Household is required. There are also the temples of Higashi Honganji and Gobyaku Rakan; the former noted for its architecture, and the latter for its 500 images of Buddhas. The Nagoya Raw Silk Factory is in the suburbs. The famous seat of the porcelain industry in Seto is 13 m. distant by a good *rikisha* road. It is said that Kato Shirozaemon made his kiln here in the 13th century and set up the origin of Japanese pottery art.

From Nagoya a branch line of the Government Railway runs to Nakatsu (49 m.) in the province of Mino (p. 95). Travellers who go from Nagoya to Yamada, Nara and Osaka by the Kwansai Railway must change cars to that line.

The **Principal Shops at Nagoya** are:—

Cloisonné—Andō, Kawaguchi, Kumeno, Hattori. Porcelain—Tashiroya.

Ichinomiya (Inn—Higuchi). A branch line diverges to Yatomi (15 m.) on the Kwansai Railway via Tsushima (10 m.) (p. 97).

Gifu (Inns—Tsunokuniya, Tamaiya) formerly the castle town of a Daimyō, is the capital of the Gifu prefecture with 40,168 inhab. The chief products are paper-lanterns, fans, parasols, and crapes. Inabayama where stand the remains of castle built by Oda Nobunaga, a famous warrior in the 16th century. In the summer time it is worth much to see the cormorant fishing known as "Ukai" on the river

Nagara near the town. The fishing takes place from May 11th to Oct. 15th every year from 6 to 12 o'clock every night excepting the full moon nights and when the amount of the river water has been increased. One boat has four fisher-men and one master called "Ushō." The master handles twelve trained birds with great cleverness. When any one of his flock is gorged with seven or eight trout or *Ayu*, he lifts the bird aboard and forcing its bill open presses out the fish. One bird generally catches from 120 to 300 trout per hour.



Cormorant Fishing on the River Nagara.

Ōgaki (Inn—Tamaya). The castle of the former Daimyō is seen from the train. The celebrated waterfall called **Yōrō** (Inn—Kikusuirō) is 7 m. to the south-west via Takata and it may be reached by *rikisha*. The fall is 90 ft. high and 9 ft. wide. The place is very cool in summer. Cherry blossoms and maple trees also attract many visitors in either season.

Sekigahara is a notable place in Japanese history as the site of a decisive battle fought about 300 years ago between Tokugawa Iyeyasu and Ishida Mitsunari, the latter belonged to the party of Toyotomi Hideyori, the heir of the Great Taikō, while the former gained a great reputation from the battle.

Maibara (Inn—Izutsuya) is the junctions to Port Tsuruga, Kanagawa and Toyama in the provinces along the coast of Japan Sea.

Hikone (Inn—⊕ Rakuraku-tei) was formerly the castle town of the celebrated Daimyō called Ii Kamon-no-Kami who was assassinated at the Sakurada gate of Tōkyō in 1860 because of his supposed desire to open the country to foreign intercourse, he being then the chief adviser called "Tairō" to the Tokugawa Shōgun. The renowned castle is now partly turned into a public garden from which a fine view of Lake Biwa may be enjoyed. A branch line runs to Kifugawa (26 m.) where it connects with the Kwansai Railway via Takamiya (2 m.), Yōkaichi (12 m.) and Hino (19 m.).

Kusatsu (Inn—Uosei) is the junction for the Kwasai Railway. Travellers who go to Yokkaichi and Yamada in the province of Ise should change cars to the Kwansai line.

Baba (Inn—Minarai-tei).—Between Kusatsu and Baba a most lovely view is obtained on crossing the long bridge that spans the river Seta which is the outlet of the Lake. A branch diverges to Ōtsu see (p.115).

From Baba the train passes through a tunnel under a hill Ōsakayama.

Inari. The famous shrine of the same name stands near by.

Kyōto (Shichijō Station) is the ancient capital of Japan (p.103).

Yamazaki (Inn—Sanshōtei). A high mountain range on the west called Tennōzan is a notable place in history as a battle field where many decisive combats were fought.

Ōsaka (Umeda Station) is the third City of the Empire.

Kanzaki is the junction for the Hankaku Railway. Travellers who go to the Hot Springs of Arima, Port Maizuru and Ama-no-Hashidate, must change cars, Between Kanzaki and Nishinomiya on both sides of the railway stand many godowns which are used of *sake* breweries.

Nishinomiya (Inn—Yoshikuma) is a prosperous town with 13,00 inhab. and is the centre of *sake* brewing in the province of Settsu.

Sannomiya is the nearest station to the principal part of Kōbe.

Kōbe, the terminus of the Government Tōkaidō Railway. Travellers booked for western routes may join the Government Sanyō Railway.

16. Tōkyō to Kyōto via Nakasendō.

In this route there are three ways from Tōkyō to the central part of Shinano Province:—first, by the Kōshū Kaidō through Kōfu, secondly, from Ōya station on the Government Shinyetsu Railway (Takasaki-Naoyetsu line), and thirdly from Shinonoi junction on the same line. The former two roads are connected at Shimo-suwa and they meet the Shinonoi line at Shiojiri.

(1) **By the Kōshū Kaidō**:—From Tōkyō (Iidamachi) to Shiojiri (143 m.) at the province of Shinano in 10½

hrs. via Hachiōji and Kōfu by railway (fares: 1st ¥ 4.80, 2nd ¥ 2.88).

From Tōkyō to Kōfu is already described (p. 67).

Nirazaki (Inn—Ebisuya) is 8 m. from Kōfu and is an important town in this locality. From Nirazaki the road ascends along the north bank of the Kamanashigawa.

Fujimi is 21 m. from Nirazaki. On the hill stands a tea-house called "Hara-no-chaya." This place is almost exactly on the water-shed between the two rivers Fujigawa and Tenryūgawa, the former joins the Kamanashigawa flowing eastward, while the latter joins Suwa, from the south end of which issue the well-known Rapids of the Tenryūgawa.

Kamisuwa (Inn—Botanya) 12 m. distant from Fujimi Station, was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō. The town is noted for its silk industries and sulphur hot springs.

Shimosuwa (Inn—Kikyōya) has hot springs and is close to the village of Hisano-mura, the centre of the best silk manufacture in Japan. The above two towns are situated on the border of Lake Suwa which measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. long from E. to W., and 2 m. wide. The height is about 2,600 ft. above the sea level. The lake freezes during the winter to the thickness of about two feet and heavily laden pack-horses can pass over it with safety and excellent skating is enjoyed in January and February. Travellers who plan to descend the **Tenryūgawa Rapids** which have the grandest scenery in the country, may proceed from this town to Tokimata ($52\frac{1}{2}$ m.) (Inn—Umenoya) at the south of the Shinano province through Ina (Inn...Tomiya) (21 m.), Akao (29 m.) and Iida (Inn...Shōgodō) by *rikisha* road.

Iida was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō and is now an important centre of local trade. From Iida to Tokimata is 5 M. The total distance down the Rapids is

estimated at nearly 90 m. The passage from Tokimata to the Tōkaidō Railway takes about 10 to 21 hours. Travellers may alight at the following places on the bank of the Tenryūgawa:—Majima (Inn—Tamura) (20 m.), Nakabe (Inn—Ryūtō) (45 m.), and Nishinoto (Inn—Kōjiya) (50 m.)—The above miles denote the distance from Tokimata.

Okaya (Inn—Sakeya) is the next station to Shimosuwa and is about 16 m. to Shiojiri.

(2) **By Ōya Route**:—From Tōkyō (Ueno) to Ōya (110 m.) (p. 58) by railway; thence to Shimosuwa (32 m.) via Wada by *rikisha*.

Nagakubo Shimmachi (Inn—Yamazakiya) is 17 m. distant from Ōya station on the Government Shinyetsu Railway, and is a place to stop between Ōya and Wada.

Wada (Inn—Midoriya) nearly 14 m. from Nagakubo Shimmachi, is situated at the N. E. foot of the Wada-tōge. The pass is the longest and highest on the Nakasendō, being 5,300 ft. above sea-level; but *rikisha* with two men are practicable. Snow at the pass usually melts about the middle of April.

(3) **By Shinonoi Route**:—Railway from Tōkyō (Ueno) to Shinonoi (129 m.) (p. 58) via Ōya; from Shinonoi to Shiojiri (42 m.) in 3 hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 1.75, 2nd ¥ 1.05).

The principal stations are:—Obasuteyama, Ōmi, Nishijō, and matsumoto.

Obasute (Inn—Wadaya) (7. m. from Shinonoi junction). Obasuteyama is quite close to the station, and is the famous place where can be seen, on fine autumn nights, a view of the full-moon shining on the hill beyond the river and the reflection on the paddy fields known as "Tagoto-no-tsuki." Between Obasute and the next station Ōmi, is a long tunnel of one mile and 50 chains.

Matsumoto (Inn—Marumo) (25 m. distant from

Obasute station), formerly the castle town of a Daimyō, is a prosperous town with 33,000 inhab. The chief product is raw silk. Asama hot springs are about 2 m. distant.

Shiojiri (Inn—Masuya) 8 m. from Matsumoto; 19 m. from Shimosuwa. Here is a connection with the Government Kōbu line.

Now travellers proceed from **Shiojiri** (Inn—Kawakami) to the Kisokaidō which is the name given to one part of the Nakasendō or "Central Mountain Road"—the total distance is 65 m. from Shiojiri to Nakatsugawa through **Seba**, **Narai**, **Yabuhara** (Inn—Kawakamiya), **Fukushima** (Inn—Tawara-ya), **Agematsu** (Inn—Hakuchi), **Suwara** (Inn—Sakauraya) and **Tsumagō** by *rikisha* road. In the Kisokaidō, Fukushima is the most important town. The pass called Torii-tōge, the highest point in the Kiso Kaidō, lies between Narai and Yabukawa. **Fukushima**, nearly 30 m. distant from Shiojiri, is situated along both banks of the Kisogawa and is the most important town with 5,000 inhab. in the Kiso region. **Ontake** is the celebrated mountain (10,500 ft. next to Fuji in height) and may be ascended from Fukushima via Ōtaki (7½ m.) From Ōtaki to Kengamine, the highest point of the peak is 12½ m. The best time to ascend is from July to September and during this season rest-huts for pilgrims are prepared on the mountain like those on Fuji. The famous bridge of "Kiso-no-Soribashi" is 2½ m. west from Fukushima. Its length is 336 ft., breadth 22 ft. and underneath the bridge is a depth of 1,000 ft. of precipitous steep. The scenery is very charming. Agematsu is an excellent place for the lover of mountain scenery. Nezame-no-toko or the "Bed of Awakening" is the best sight along the Kiso river. Various rocks of wonderful shapes are scattered along the beautiful valley and an old Buddhist temple called Rinzenji

is situated on its precipice which commands a picturesque view.

Nakatsu or Nakatsugawa (Inn—Hashiriki) situated at the South side of the Kisogawa, is the present terminus of the Government Chuō Railway which is starting from Nagoya. From Nakatsu to Nagoya (49 m.) (p. 87) may be taken by the train in 3 hrs. through Kamado (13 m.) and Tajimi (27 m.).

Tajimi (Inn—Matsuya) produces a pottery called *Setoyaki*. Kokeizan is the general name given to both banks in the upper portion of the Tokigawa, one mile distant from Tajimi, and is noted for its beautiful scenery. On the hill of the same name stands Eihōji, a celebrated Buddhist temple founded in 1313. From the temple grounds, a fine view over the valley may be enjoyed.

From Kamado travellers may reach **Gifu** (p. 88) via Mitake (Inn—Masuya) and Unuma (Inn—Ōshimaya) by *rikisha* road, the distance is 37 m. From Nagoya or Gifu to Kyōto is already described (p. 103).

17. From Nagoya to Ōsaka via Yamada.

Imperial Government Kwansai and Sangū Railways to Yamada in 4-5½ hrs. Kwansai Railway to Nara in 4-4¾ hrs.; to Ōsaka in 5-6¼ hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares	
		2nd.	1st.
Nagoya □ ⊙ × △		From Nagoya.	
Aichi ⊙ .. .. .	.4	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Kaniye ×	5.9		
Yatomi □ ⊙ ×	10.3	.26	.43
Nagashima	12.3		
Kuwana ⊙ × △	14.9		
Tomida ×	19.8		
Yokkachi ⊙ ×	23.2	.59	.93

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kawarada	37.5		
Kasato	31.7		
Kameyama □ ⊙ × △	37.4	.93	1.55
Kameyama			
Isshinden ⊙	44.8		
Tsu × ⊙ × △	46.9	1.17	1.95
Akogi	49.3		
Matsuzaka	58.8		
Tamaru ×	68.0		
Yamada × △	73.0	1.70	2.83
Seki ×	40.8		
Kabuto	44.2		
Tsuge □ ⊙ × △	49.7	1.23	2.05
Uyeno ⊙	58.8		
Shimagara	63.3		
Kasagi	71.1		
Kamo × ⊙ × △	75.2		
Kidzu □	78.9	1.80	3.00
Hafuzono	82.1		
Tsuda ×	92.5		
Shijonawate ⊙	98.8	2.19	3.65
Suminodō	101.0		
Tokuan	103.7		
Hanaten □	104.8		
Amijima ×	107.2	1.55	2.33
Sakuranomiya	107.2	2.34	3.90
Nara □ ⊙ △	83.3	1.80	3.15
Kōriyama	86.2		
Hōriūji ⊙	90.6		
Ōji □ ⊙ ×	92.8	2.09	3.48
Kashiwara □ ⊙	93.7		
Yao	101.4		
Hirano	104.1		
Tennōji □ ×	106.5		
Imamiya ⊙ ×	107.9		
Minatomachi ×	108.8	2.36	3.93

Aichi is a suburb of Nagoya City and give its name to this prefecture.

Yatomi (In Iseya). A branch line diverges to Shin-Ichinomiya (15 m.) via Tsushima (5 m.). Tsushima is a flourishing commercial town and has a celebrated Shintō temple of the same name founded by order of the Emperor Saga in 818. The Wistaria garden of Mukōjima is one mile distant. The famous rivers Kisogawa and Ibigawa flow between Yatomi and Kuwana. Two long iron bridges span the rivers (2,848 ft. for the former, and 3,262 ft. for the latter) and afford grand views.

Kuwana (Inn—Funatsuya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimiyō and is an important town for local commerce.

Yokkaichi (Inn—Matsumorō) is a special open port. It has regular steamer communication with Yokohama. Komono hot-springs (Inn—Kotobuki-tei) are 11 m. from the station by *rikisha* or *kago*. There is a beautiful cascade.

Kameyama (Inn—Kashiwaya).—Travellers who go to Yamada must change cars for the branch line.

Isshinden (Inn—Furuteya). Senshūji, the head-temple of the Takata branch of the Buddhist Monto sect, is known as Takata-no-Gobō. The temple was founded by Saint Shinran Shōnin in the 13th century.

Tsu (Inn—Chōchōkan) formerly the castle town of the Daimyō Tōdō, is the capital of the Miye prefecture with 36,408 inhab. The public gardens are well laid out on a hill which commands a fine view of Ise Bay. An excellent seabathing resort called Nakagawa (Inn—Asabikan) is one mile to the East. Tsu is the starting point of the Sangū Railway; but in through trains proceeding to Yamada direct, passengers need not change cars.

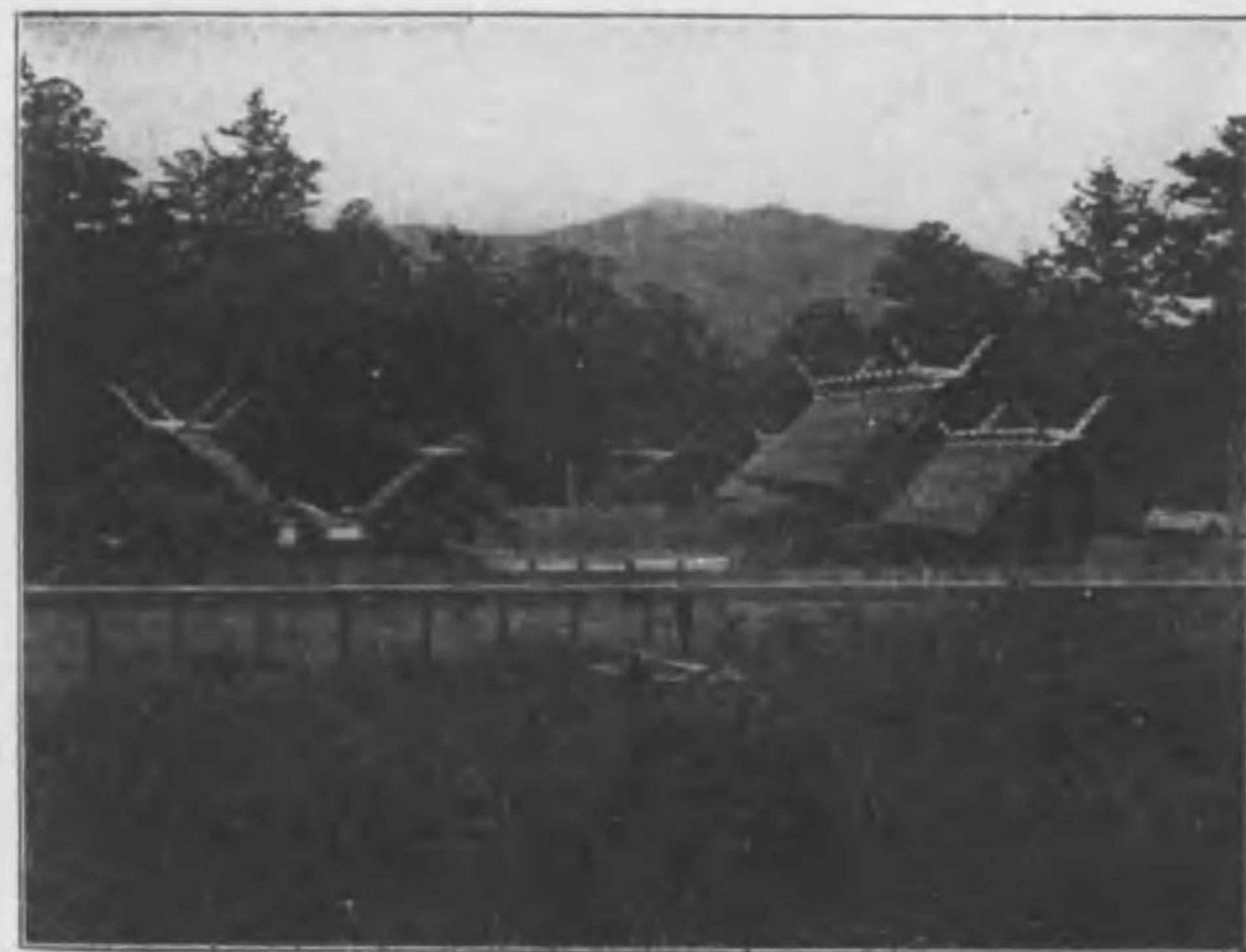
Takajaya.—Karasu (Inn—Hinōdekan) has good sea-bathing and is 2 m. from the station.

Matsuzaka (Inn—Kaishunrō).—A public garden is on a fine hill where stand the remains of the old castle.

Yamada (Inns—⊕Gonikai Hotel with European beds; Yamada Hotel; Aburaya) also called Uji—Yamada, is the terminus of the Government Sangū Railway. It is prosperous town with 29,000 inhab. and is supported chiefly by the pilgrims who come from every direction of the Empire to visit the Sacred Shrines. A famous dance called "Ise Ondo" is performed here.

The Gekū or "Outer Shrine" is situated at the south end of the town and is consecrated to Toyouke Daijin, the Goddess of Food and three other subordinate deities. This shrine was first founded in the province of Tamba and was removed here in the reign of the Emperor Yūryaku in the 6th century. The shrine grounds cover 96 acres, and within them are many old cedar trees. The Kaguraden or "Holy-dance hall" is within the second torii gate. The principal shrine is environed by wooden walls and possesses four entrances called "*Itagakitorii*." The fourth gate stands at the inside of the *Itagaki* gate and common visitors are not allowed to enter at this gate. *Mizugaki-gomon* is the inner most gate and the principal shrine is situated within its interior. The *Shin-en* or holy garden is reached by crossing a bridge. The Agricultural Hall is in the vicinity of the Gekū and contains several agricultural products as well as instruments of farming and fishing, etc., which are shown to the public for a small fee. From Yamada to Naigū is 3½ m. by electric tram which may be reached in 20 min. (fare 8 sen).

The Naigū or "Inner Shrine" stands by the pure stream of the Isuzugawa, 2 m. distant from the Gekū, and is dedicated to Tenshōkō Daijin known as the Goddess Amaterasu, ancestress of the Imperial family of Japan. In the reign of the Emperor Sujin (B. C. 97—30) the holy mirror called "Yata-no-kagami," one of the three Imperial sacred treasures, which is a relic of the Goddess, was removed from the Imperial palace to the Kasanui village in the province of Yamato. In the 25th year of the Emperor Suinin (B. C. 5) the mirror was brought to this spot by Princess Yamato-hime by the command of the Emperor. In A. D. 674, the Emperor Temmu inaugurated the rite of the removal of the shrine to a neighbouring place every 21 years. The shrine precinct contains over 164 acres and its architecture represents the purest Shintō style. By Japanese people this is regarded as the most sacred in the Empire. In A. D. 1281 Kublai Khan or Koppitsuretsu, the



The Naigū Shrine.

brave and ambitious Chinese hero, sent his fleet to the island of Kyūshū to conquer Japan, and his fleet was annihilated off the Hakata Bay, then the Emperor Kameyama proceeded here and worshipped at the shrine of the Goddess. On the 17th November 1905, H. I. M. the Emperor conducted the ceremony of worship at the Great Shrines regarding the time as an honorable termination of the Russo-Japanese War. From Naigū to Futamiga-ura (5 ½ m.) may be reached by electric tram in ½ hr. (fare 14 *sen*).

Asama-yama is 1,700 ft. high above sea level and lies on the boundary of the provinces of Ise and Shima. The pass behind the Holy-garden of the Naigū leads to Asama-yama and the distance to its summit is nearly 5 m. On the summit is a Japanese inn and also stands Kongōshō-ji, a Buddhist temple and from the ground a fine panoramic view may be enjoyed. This mountain may be also ascended from Furuichi near the Gekū, the distance is 3 m. From Asama village *rikisha* may be taken to the Futami shore.

Futami-ga-ura (Inn—Taiyōkan) is an excellent sea-bathing resort, and is 5 m. from the town of Yamada by electric tram. This place is noted for two sacred rocks called the "*Myōto-iva*" The large one is 30 ft. and the smaller 12 ft. in height. The distance between the two rocks is about 18 ft. and they are tied together by a straw-rope called *Shimenawa*; The view of the sun rising between the rocks is very grand and is often painted by Japanese artists. The Hinjitsukan, a fine public hall, was established in 1886 by the Shin-en-kai or "Holy-gardens Association" and has various old fine art specimens. From Futami to Yamada is 4½ m. distant by electric tram.

Toba (Inns—Kinbokan; Ōsakaya) is a port 5m. distant from Futami. A small hill called Hiyoriyama affords a fine

view. The women of Toba are noted as skilled divers. They fish up shell-fish and sea-weed.

Travellers now must return by the same route to Kameyama junction and thence proceed to Nara.

Seki (Inn—Aizuya). The famous mountain called Fude-suteyama or "Brush-throwing mount" is 2 m. distant.

Kano Hōgen, a noted painter, is said to have thrown away his brush when sketching this beautiful scenery, unable to draw the beauties of nature which he saw before him.

Kabuto.—The tunnel of the same name which passes the range of Suzuka-tōge 3,051 ft. long.

Tsuge (Inn—Tsuruya). A branch line diverges to Kusatsu station (23 m.) on the Tōkaidō line. The village is known as the birth place of Bashō, a celebrated poet.

Uyeno (Inn—Sogachū) was the castle town of a Daimyō and the capital of the Iga province. Tsukigase, the most celebrated place for plum flowers in the Empire, is 10 m. by *rikisha*. Tsukigase is the general name given to several villages 5 m. in length, situated along the river Nabari-gawa.

Shimagahara.—To Tsukigase is about 4 m. by *rikisha*.

Ōgawara. The Ariichi Mineral Spring (Inn—Sessei-tei) is 1 m. distant. The water contains carbolic acid. The place is a good summer retreat.

Kasagi(Inn—Kasagikan with mineral spring). Mount Kasagi was the site of a temporary palace of the Emperor Godaigo who was obliged to retreat here during a civil war in 14th century. This mountain has turned into a nice summer resort, and a pure stream called Kizugawa

flows around wonderful rocks. The scenery is very picturesque.

Kidzu is the junction for the Kyōto line. A branch line diverges to Sakuranomiya (29 m. in 2 hrs.) in Ōsaka, and the following are the principal stations:—**Shijōnawate** (Inn—Nawate Hotel). The famous Shintō temple of the same name is near. It was erected in honour of Kusunoki Masatsura, a young loyalist in the 14th century. **Sakuranomiya**, the junction to the Ōsaka suburban line, is a notable place for its cherry avenue and the source of Ōsaka aqueduct.

Nara was the ancient capital of Japan and is now the seat of the Nara prefecture (p. 126).

Kōriyama (Inn—Kikuya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyō. In the vicinity of the station are many ancient temples and shrines of note.

Hōryūji (Inn—Daikokuya). The Buddhist temple of the same name is near the station. It is the oldest existing monastery in Japan. The temple was founded by Prince Shōtoku Taishi and completed in A. D. 607. The famous five-storied pagoda and various other buildings which are about 1,300 years old, are still well preserved. These establishments are excellent specimen of Japanese ancient architecture and decoration. Most of the relics in these buildings, including valuable manuscripts and paintings are shown on payment of a certain fee.

Ōji. A branch line diverges to Sakurai (13 m.). Travellers who go to Yoshi-no-yama and Kōya monastery should change cars to the branch line.

Kashiwabara is the junction for Nagano (10 m.) via Dōmyōji and Tondabayashi. **Dōmyōji** has the Shintō temple of the same name which is dedicated to Sugawara-no-

Michizane. It is said that Michizane called on his aunt here on his way to Kyūshū Island, when he was banished from the capital in A. D. 901. The temple contains his relics and there are thousands of plum trees in the grounds. **Tondabayashi** (Inn—Chōshunrō) is 6 m. from Kashiwabara. The famous temple of Mizuwake-no-Miya preserves a statue of Kusunoki Masashige who was celebrated for his courage and for his loyalty to the Emperor Godaigo in the 14th century. This statue was carved by the Emperor himself.

Tennōji (junction) is at the south suburb of Ōsaka. Travellers may change cars for the northern parts of Ōsaka.

Minatomachi. The south terminus of the Kwansai Railway in Ōsaka, is the busy portion of the City.

18. Kyōto.

Railway from Kōbe 47 m. in 1½ hr. (fares: 1st ¥1.95; 2nd ¥1.17); from Ōsaka 27 m. in 50 min. (fares: 1st ¥1.13; 2nd 68 sen); from Yokohama (Hiranuma Station) 311 m. in 21-16 hrs. (fares: 1st ¥8.40; 2nd ¥5.04).

Hotels.—Miyako Hotel; Kyōto Hotel; Yaami Hotel.

Inns—⊕ Nakamurarō; Tawaraya; Hiiragiya.

Kyōto was founded in A. D. 794 by the Emperor Kwammu. It was the metropolis of the Empire and the residence of all the Emperors until 1869 when Imperial court was removed to the present capital Tōkyō. Kyōto is finely situated on a flat plain 5 miles from east to west, 3½ miles from south to north and its three sides are surrounded by well-wooded hills. The City abounds in many beautiful views and the Kamogawa flows through its eastern portion, and merges into the Yodogawa at the south suburb. The principal bridges which span the river are called numerically

Nijō Sanjō, Shijō and Gojō, the Sanjō bridge being the most famous. The City is divided into two districts of Kami-kyō-ku (Upper district) and Shimokyōku (Lower district). All the streets are clean and laid out orderly and almost at right angles. Kyōto is noted for its fine porcelains, embroideries, silks and velvets, bronzes, and cloisonné wares, besides many other ancient and modern works of Art. It has population of 380,568. Within the City limits there are 878 Buddhist temples and 82 Shintō shrines and the buildings of these temples and shrines represent the architecture of every age.

The chief sights of Kyōto are:—

The Imperial Buildings.

The Imperial Palace or Kyōto-Gosho, the former residence of the Mikado, is enclosed by a wall covered with a tiled roof. The outer circles of the Palace are used as the Imperial Park which is one mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. The Palace grounds cover 28 acres and there are four gates. The main gate is on the south side and is called Kenreimon. The northern gate named Sakuhei-mon which is the entrance of the Empress Palace. Shishin-den is the principal building 54 ft. square and lies close to the Main gate. In 1868 the ceremony of the coronation of H. M. the Emperor was held in this building. Seiryō-den was formerly the Emperor's private hall. Tsune-Goten or "Usual Palace" was once the Mikado's residence. Kogosho consists of various smaller buildings. A Palace called Sentō-Gosho is situated in the eastern part of the Park and has beautiful gardens.

The Nijō Palace was built in 1603 by the Shōgun Iyeyasu. The castle is surrounded by a stone wall and the moat.

Shūgakuin-rikyū, an Imperial Summer House, is at the foot of Mt. Hiyei,

Katsura-no-rikyū, an Imperial Summer Palace, is near the river Katsura.

Travellers who desire to visit the above Imperial Buildings should obtain special permission from the Imperial Household through their Embassies or Legations in Tōkyō.

Higashiyama and its Neighbourhood.

Higashiyama is the general name given to the range of beautiful hills stretching up to the east side of the City and on the slope of these hills many pleasing sights are situated.

Chion-in, one of the largest temples in the country, is the centre of the Jōdo sect founded in 12th century by the Abbot Hōnen Shōnin known as Enkōdaishi. The gigantic bell measures 10.8 ft. in height, 9 ft. in diameter and $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness and weighs over 100,000 pounds. The bell is believed to be one of the largest in the Empire. The famous umbrella "Chion-in-no-karakasa" is under the eaves of the temple gallery. Many valuable paintings by the artists of the Kano school can be inspected here.

Maruyama Park affords a fine view and has a number of restaurants and tea-houses. The park is celebrat-

ed for its cherry blossoms.

Yasaka-jinsha or Gion temple is the most popular Shintō shrine in the City. The temple is close to Gion-machi, a merry-making street where the famous Miyako Odori or "Cherry Dance" is held in April.



The Miyako-odori or "Cherry Dance."

Shōgunzuka or the Generalissimo's Mound, commands an extensive prospect.

Higashi-Ōtani is the burial place of Saint Shinran Shōnin, the founder of the Shin (or Monto) sect and also of Kenryo, the founder of the East Honganji.

Kōdaiji temple close to Higashi Ōtani was erected in the 16th century by the Taikō Hideyoshi's widow, Kitano Mandokoro, and contains the various relics of the Toyotomi family.

Yasaka-no-tō, the five storied pagoda, is 21 ft. square

and 16 ft. high. It commands an excellent view.

Kiyomizudera picturesquely situated, is the largest temple dedicated to the Kwannon or Goddess of Mercy (Avalokite'svara) and was first established in the 8th century. The water-fall Otowa-no-taki is here. The potteries known as Kiyomizuyaki are sold in the neighbourhood.



The Kiyomizu-Dera.

Nishi-Ōtani contains the tomb of Shinran Shōnin already described. The followers of the West Honganji temple deposited the bones of their deceased kinsfolks here. The stone bridge commonly called *Megane-bashi* or "Spectacles Bridge," spans the lotus pond at the entrance.

Toyokuni-jinsha also called Hōkoku-jinsha, is a shrine dedicated to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, commonly known as the Taikō who rose from the son of a peasant in the province of Owari and ruled Japan in the 16th century. He

was buried on a hill, behind the shrine called Amidagamine.

Mimizuka or "Ear Mound" is the large stone sepulcher beneath which were buried the ears and noses of Koreans slain in the Taikō's Expedition.

Daibutsu-den also called Hōkōji was founded by the Taikō. The image of the Great Buddha was rebuilt in 1801—the height is 42 ft., the width of face 24 ft., the length of face 30 ft. and the circumference of neck 36 ft. The temple is noted for its large bell which is 14 ft. high, 9 ft. in diameter and 9 inches in thickness.

Sanjūsangendō, or "Hall of Thirty-three Ken," one of the oldest Buddhist temples in the City, dates from the year 1132 and contains 33,333 images of Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy (Avalokite'svara).

The Imperial Museum was established in 1895 by the Imperial Household and contains an enormous collection of interesting objects.

Senyūji has the tombs of the Imperial Family. Since the Emperor Shijō was interred in A. D. 1243, the sepulchres have received the corpses of the deceased Mikado, and the ex-Emperor Kōmei is also buried here. The grounds are quietly located.

Tōfukuji temple is particularly noted for its maple-trees amid which stands a bridge generally called Tsūtenkyō.

Nanzenji, the headquarters of the Rinzaï Branch of the Zen sect, has a main gate, one of the largest in the City.

Heianjingu, or Daikyoku-den, a Shintō Shrine dedicated to the Emperor Kwammu was erected in 1895 on the Eleven-hundredth Anniversary of the Emperor.

The Fine Art Museum—numerous works of art are exhibited.

* The Imperial University, * the Third Higher School and other schools are situated at Yoshida.

Kurodani or "Dark Valley" is a monastery situated on a wooded hill. It was founded in the 12th century by Saint Hōnen Shonin. It is asserted that Kumagai Naozane, a famous warrior, who after the combat of Ichinotani in A. D. 1184 where he beheaded a fair noble youth of the same age of his son, came here and exchanged his armour for a monk's costume. In the grounds of the temple stands a pine-tree called "Yoroikake-no-Matsu" on which Naozane hung up his useless armour.

Eikandō contains the famous image called Mikaeri-no-Amida or "Amida Looking Back."

Shinnyo-dō is a large temple of the Tendai Sect and has valuable pictures.

Ginkakuji or Silver Pavilion was a summer house built in 1479 by the Ex-Shōgun Ashikaga Yoshimasa in imitation of Kinkakuji or "Gold Pavilion" made by his grand-father Yoshimitsu. There he built a tea ceremonial room which was the first of its kind in Japan.

Shimogamo or Lower-kamo is a famous shrine founded in A. D. 677 in honour of the goddess Tatasu-Tamayori-Hime and the God Ōyamakui-no-Kami. It is maintained by the Imperial Household. The Shrine is

also called Kamo-mioya-jinsha or the Parent Shrine of Kamo, because the deities worshiped are the parents of the God dedicated to Kami-gamo Shrine. The Aoi Festival held on the 15th of May every year is one of the grandest fêtes at Kyōto.



Kamo Festival car on Aoi-bridge.

Kamigamo or Upper-kamo is one mile north from Shimo-gamo. The festival is held on May:15th. Another festival takes place on May 5th (old calender) when horse racing is held on the grounds.

North-West.

Nishijin is the place where a silk fabric known as "Nishijinori" is manufactured.

Kitano-no-Tenjin is a great popular shrine dedicated

to Sugawara-no-Michizane, the celebrated loyalist of the 10th century. The place has many plum trees and attracts visitors in the early spring.

Hirano-jinsha is a very old Shinto-temple. The irises in the pond may be seen in the early summer.

Myōshinji, one of the largest Buddhist temples in the City, was the place of retreat of the Emperor Hanazono in the 14th century. It is close to the Hanazono station on the Kyōto Railway.

Tōji-in temple is noted for the statues of the Ashikaga Shōguns.

Kinkakuji is widely known for its golden pavilion and is situated at the base of the picturesque hill called Kinugasayama. It was built in 1397 by Ashikaga Yoshimitsu after his resignation of the post of Shōgun to enjoy an



The Kinkakuji.

undisturbed life. This three storied pavilion is 38 ft. in length, 28 ft. broad and 42 ft. high and is elegantly decorated in gold. A bronze phoenix stands on the roof. The attached beautiful landscape gardens surrounding a large central lake gives a very charming views.

Ninnaji called Omuro Goshō was founded by the Emperor Kōkō in 886. The chief priests of the temple during the succeeding years up to 1868 were all Princes of the Blood.

Takaozan, Toganoo and Makinoo are well-known mountains famous for maple trees and are about 6 m. from the centre of the City.

Jingoji in Takao is the temple founded by Wakeno-Kiyomaro, the well-known royalist, who saved the Throne from falling into the hands of Yuge Dōkyō, an infidel monk in the 8th century.

Kōryūji, one of the oldest temples in the Empire, is in Uzumasa village on the S. W. of the Hanazono Station. It was established in A. D. 604 by order of Prince Shōtoku Taishi.

Lake Hirosawa is the place for viewing the moonbeams in autumn nights.

South and along Kamogawa.

Tōji or East temple, Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect, was founded by Saint Kōbōdaishi a few years after the Imperial court was removed to Kyōto. It is celebrated



The Irts at Toji.

for its five storied pagoda, 216 ft. in height. This temple is the only one now standing in Kyōto that was built at the time of the founding of the City.

Nishi Honganji, West or Original Honganji, is the head-quarters of the Buddhist Monto Sect also called Shinshū founded by Shinran Shōnin in the 13th century. This temple is one of the grandest structures of its kind in Japan.

Higashi Honganji or East Honganji is the head-quarters of the Otani Branch of the Monto Sect founded in the 16th century. The now edifice was completed in 1895 and is a magnificent building.

Sanjō Bridge, one of the largest bridges over the Kamogawa, was constructed by a vassal of the Great Taikō in 1590. It is asserted that the bridge was the first one in

the Empire to be sustained on stone pillars. It is the official centre of the City and distances are reckoned from here.

Shijō Bridge presents a lively scene in summer evenings known as Shijō-Suzumi or "Cooling at Shijō."

Rokkakudō or "Hexagon Temple" possesses a golden image of Kwannon. In the temple ground stands a building called Ike-no-bō in which the art of arranging flowers was first investigated in the 10th century.

Kyōgoku is a most lively street extending from Shijō to Sanjō. Both sides of the street are lined with theatres and other numerous houses for entertainment and amusement.

Pontō-chō street is near Sanjō bridge on the west side of Kamogawa and the Kamogawa Dance is held here in May.

Short Trips from Kyōto.

The Rapids of the Hōzugawa.—To descend the rapids is an amusing excursion which can easily be made by taking a train at Nijō Station to Kameoka (11 m.) in 50 min. (fares: 1st 48 *sen*; 2nd 29 *sen*). From Kameoka is ten minutes walk to the village of Hōzu where boats may be hired for the descent (charge for a large boat ¥ 6½, the crew generally numbering four men). The distance to the foot of Arashiyama celebrated for its cherry blossoms (the whole length of the Rapids) is about 13 m. which may be reached in 1½ hrs. This trip is very exciting one without any danger and the surrounding scenery is very charming through the year; but the best time is the late spring when the



Floating down the Hozugawa Rapids.

precipitous banks of the Rapids are covered with the wild azaleas.

An Excursion to Lake Biwa. Railway from Shichijō is taken to Ōtsu (11 m.) via Baba junction in 1 hr. (fares: 1st 48 *sen*; 2nd 29 *sen*).

Ōtsu (Inn—Hakkeikan, semi-Europ.) situated on the shore of the Lake, is the capital of Shiga prefecture with 39,595 inhab. The Lake is the largest body of water in Japan with a circumference of 38 miles, 13 miles in breadth in the widest part, 300 ft. deep in some places and 350 ft. above the sea level. The water of the Lake furnishes the needs of mills and factories in Kyōto. From Ōtsu little steamers ply daily to Hachiman, Notogawa, Hikone and Nagahama on the east shore and also to the principal places on the west shore (Fares from Ōtsu: to Hikone 1st 60 *sen*, 2nd 42 *sen*; to Katata 1st 24 *sen*, 2nd 17 *sen*; to Imazu 1st 27

sen, 2nd 50 sen). There are eight traditional sights known as "Ōmi Hakkei" on and around the Lake:—



A view of Lake Biwa.

Miidera, a notable Kwannon temple erected by the Emperor Tenchi in the 7th century, is romantically situated upon the heights. **Ishiyamadera** founded by the Abbot Rōben Sōjo, stands on a rocky slope above the Setagawa. The old pine tree at **Karasaki** is over 1,000 years old, which is considered to be one of the most curious pine trees in the World. In the building, a little room called *Genjino-ma*, is said to have been occupied by the famous authoress Murasaki Shikibu who lived about 900 years ago. **Hieizan**, headquarter of the Tendai Sect, may be reached very easily from Ōtsu via Sakamoto (6½ m. by *rikisha*). From Sakamoto is a good road to the top of the mountain.

Biwa Canal.—Returning from Ōtsu to Kyōto travelers are advised to take boats on the Lake Biwa Canal.

The Canal was opened to traffic in August 1894 and the cost of its construction was about 1,400,000 *yen*. The length of the canal is 11,103 meters or 7½ m. and has three tunnels—the longest 2,436 meters, the second 124 meters and the other 849 meters. The banks of the canal are covered with cherry and maple trees, and in June the fire-flies are innumerable. The scenery is charming in the whole length of the canal. From Ōtsu to Keage in Kyōto where passengers disembark (near the Miyako Hotel), one hour is spent in the descent (The fare for a private boat is 3½ *yen*), but from Kyōto to ascend, 1½ hrs. will be taken.

Monthly Attractions in Kyoto.

Jan.—New Year's Festival (From 1st to 7th).

Feb.—Hatsuuma (the first day which comes under the zodiacal sign of horse according to the old lunar calendar):—Inari temple in Fushimi.

Feb. and March.—Plum blossoms (from the middle part to the first half):—Momoyama in Fushimi, Nagaoka, Kitano, Imperial Park. Peach (from the latter part of March till the middle of April):—Maruyama Park, Momoyama.

March.—"Hinamatsuri" (the 3rd), Festival of dolls for girls.

April.—Cherry flowers:—Maruyama Park, Arashiyama, Imperial Park, Hirano-jinsha, Kiyomizu, Omuro, Chionin.
Miyako Odori or "Cherry Dance" (four weeks from