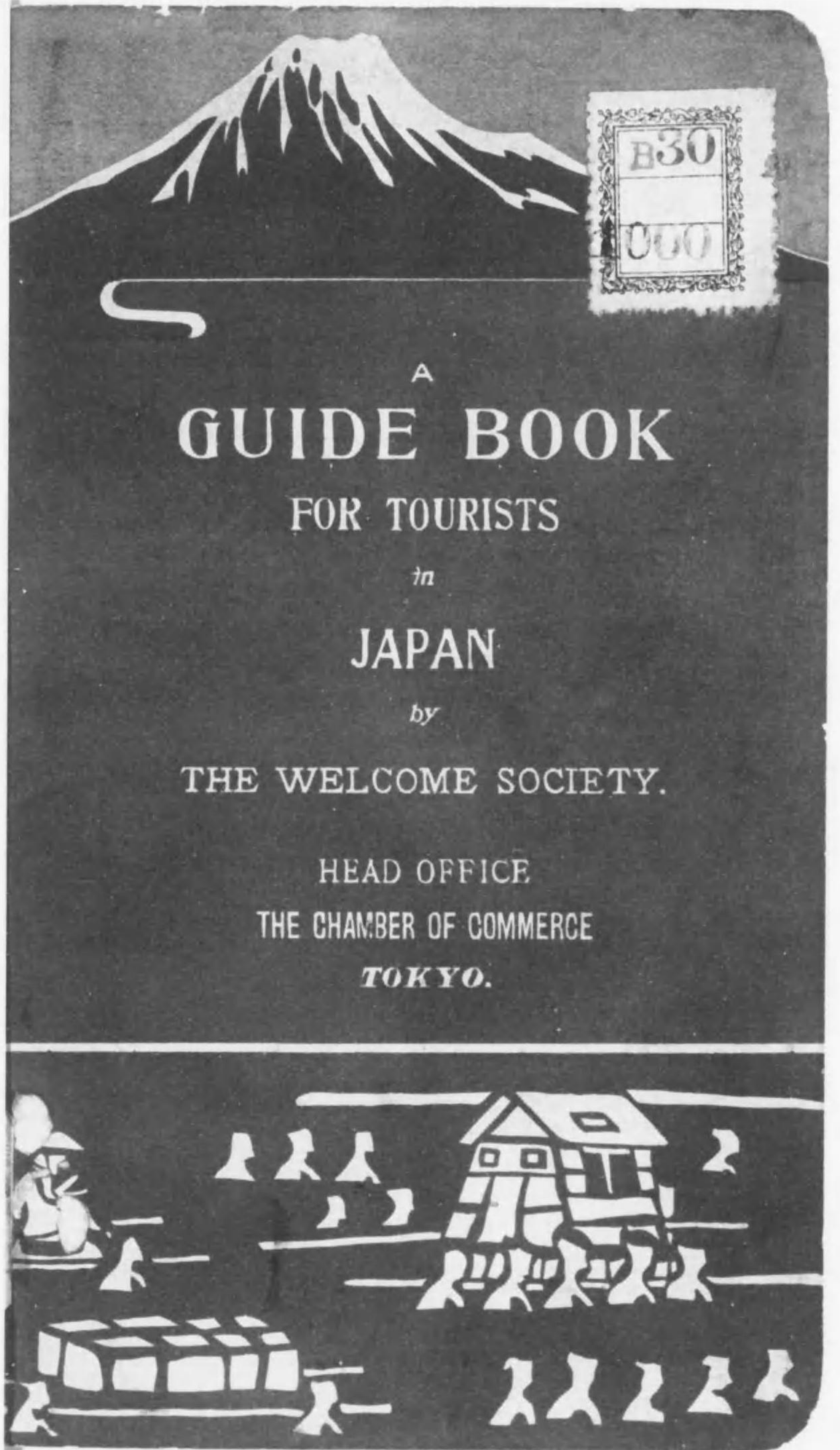


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特53
41



CONTRACT WITH THE IMPERIAL GOV
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

els.



Tonnage
345,100 Tons.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

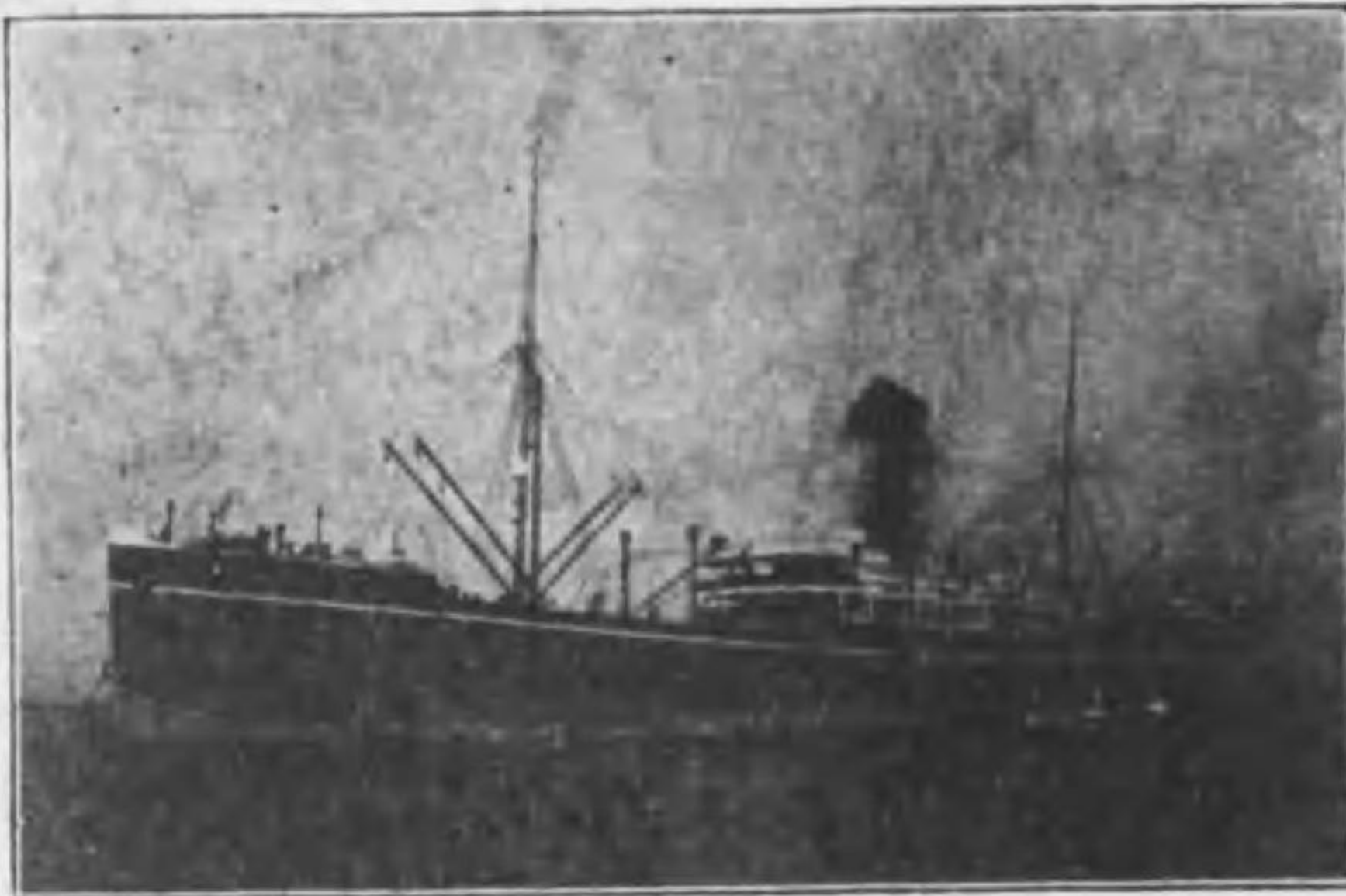
(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Telegraphic
Address,
"Morioka, Tokyo."

Head Office, Tokyo, Japan.

All and
A. B. C. Codes
used.

Branch Offices or Agencies in Principal Ports of the World.



Foreign Services.

European Line	... ..	Fortnightly.
American Line	... ..	Fortnightly.
Australian Line	... ..	Four Weekly.
Bombay Line...	... ..	Fortnightly.
Yokohama-Shanghai Line	... ..	Semi-weekly.
Yokohama-Hankow Line	... ..	Fortnightly.
Kobe-Vladivostock Line	... ..	Fortnightly.
Kobe-Korea-North China Line	... ..	Four Weekly.
Kobe-North China Line	... ..	Weekly.
Yokohama-North China Line	... ..	Twice a month.
Kobe-Dairen Line	... ..	Four times a month.
Osaka-Antōken Line	... ..	Weekly.
Hongkong-Bangkok Line	... ..	Weekly.

Besides these there are Frequent Services between the
Coast ports of Japan.



JAPAN SILKS,
KIMONOS,
HAND EMBROIDERIES.

S. IIDA

"TAKASHIMAYA"



特53
41



**JAPAN SILKS,
KIMONOS,
HAND EMBROIDERIES.**

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Karasumaru
Takatsuji.

Tokyo.
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Kyobashiku.

Yokohama.
No. 81 Yamashitacho.



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Tonnage
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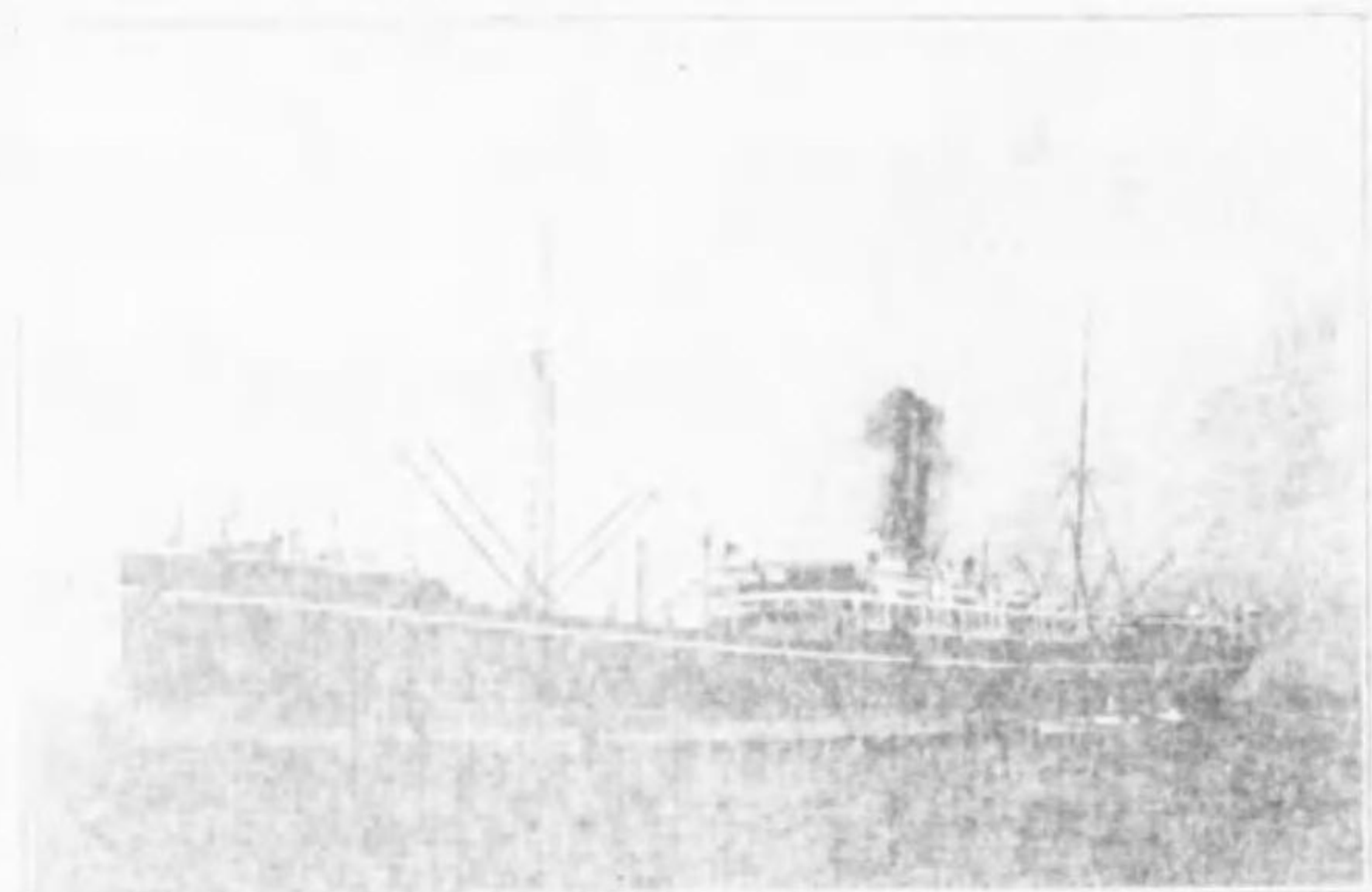
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(NIPPON MAILING CO.)

Telegraphic
Address,
"Morioka, Tokyo."

Head Office, Tokyo, Japan.

A I and
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Branch Offices, Agencies or Principals at Ports of the World.



Foreign Services.

European Line	Twice weekly.
American Line	Twice weekly.
Australian Line	Four Weekly.
Bombay Line	Fortnightly.
Yokohama-Shanghai Line	Semi-weekly.
Yokohama-Hankow Line	Fortnightly.
Kobe-Manila Line	Fortnightly.
Kobe-Korea-North China Line	Four Weekly.
Kobe-North China Line	Weekly.
Yokohama-North China Line	Twice a month.
Kobe-Oman Line	Four times a month.
Okaichi-Australia Line	Weekly.
Hongkong-Australia Line	Weekly.

Branches also maintain mail and Express Services between the
Ports of Japan.

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of
Great
Purity

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Natural beverage; pure, fresh and sparkl-
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own *natural gas only*, under the strictest supervision.

"BANZAI WATER."

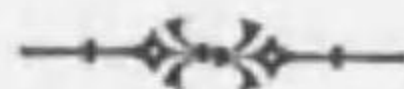
is unequalled in its perfect blending properties.

"BANZAI WATER."

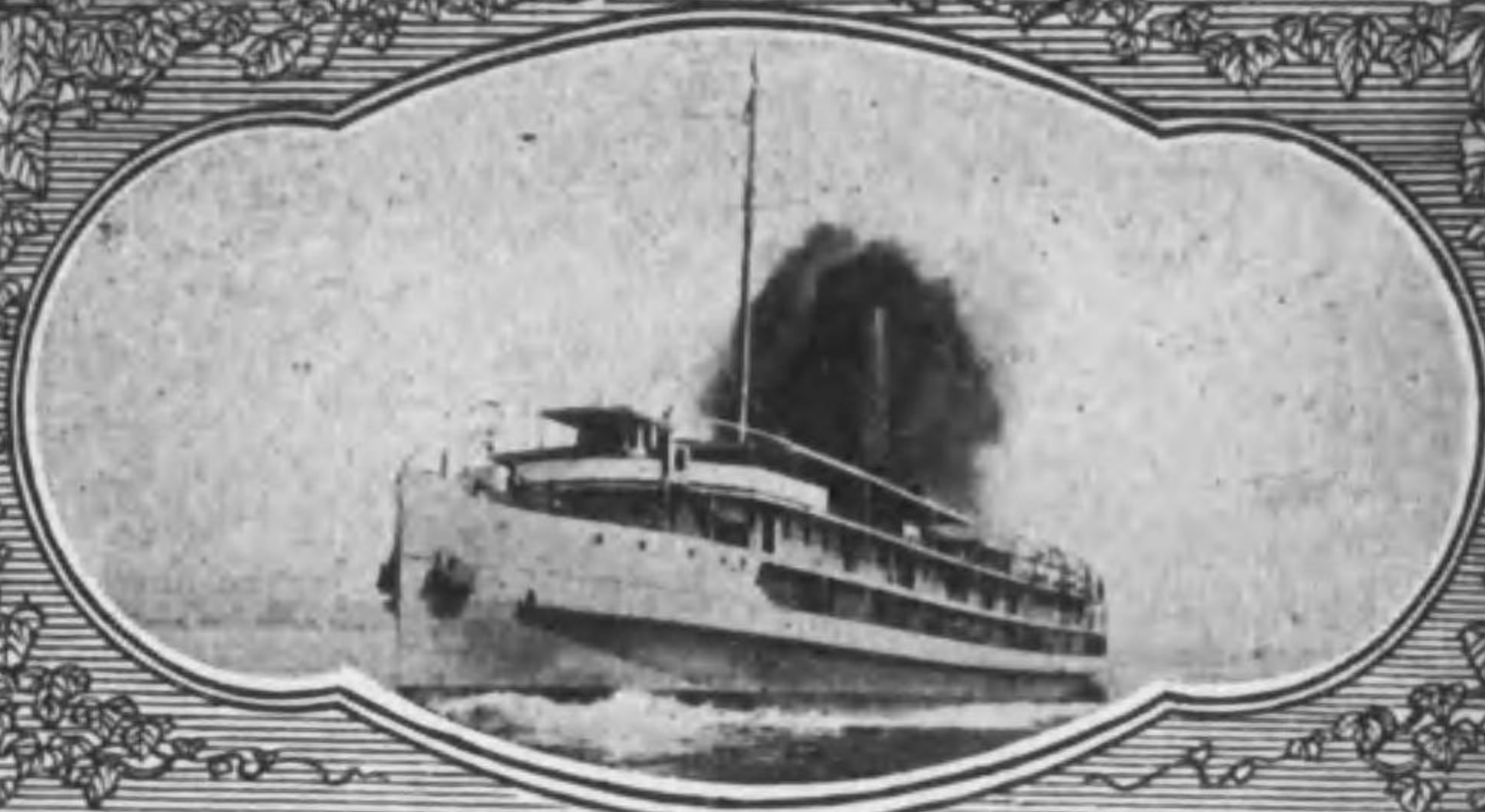
has within a short time taken the lead over all other mineral
waters over the Orient.

"BANZAI WATER."

has been classed *first of all mineral waters* containing carbonic
acid by the pharmaceutical laboratory of the Medical Depart-
ment of the Imperial University, Tokyo.



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Kyobashiku, Tokyo.



Code Used:—
A.B.C. (4th. 5th),
A.I., Engineering.
Lieber's, and Western Union.



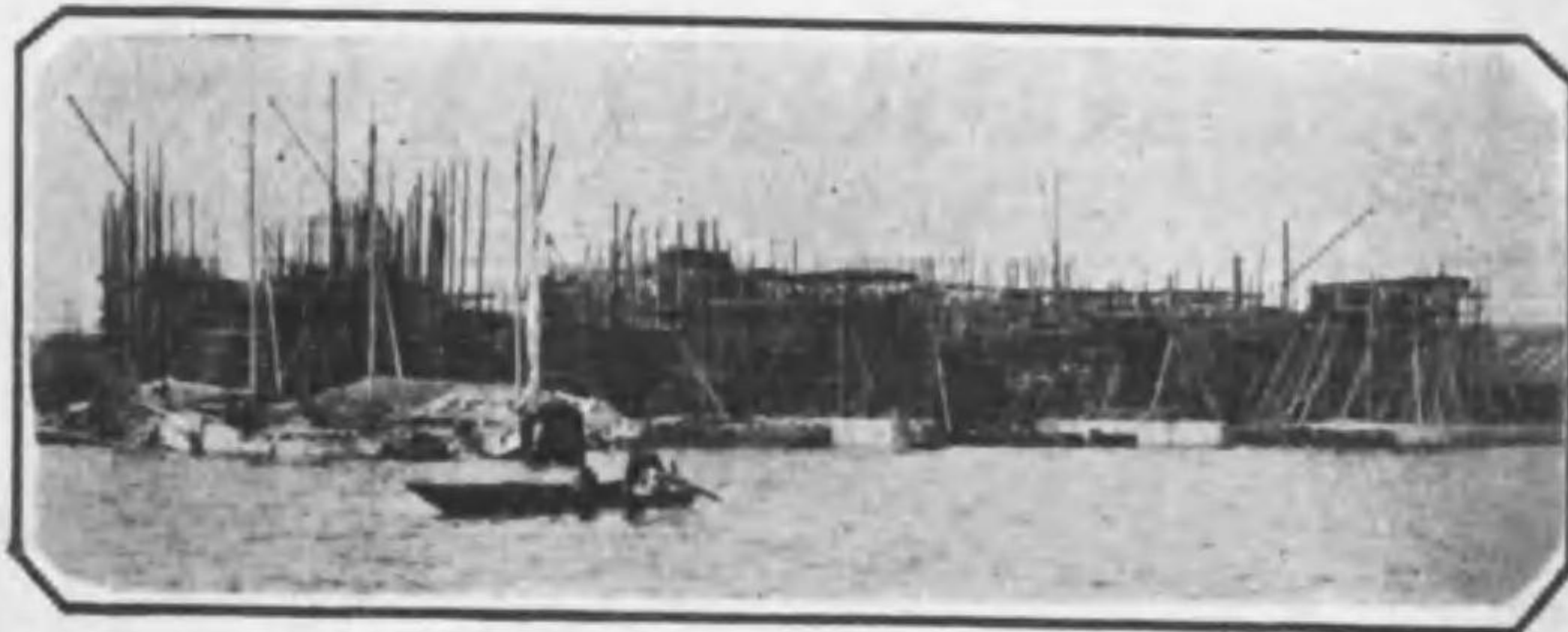
Cable Address.
"Dockyard"
Kobe.

KAWASAKI DOCKYARD CO., LTD.,
Kobe, Japan.

CONTRACTORS TO THE
IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY
AND
ARMY AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.
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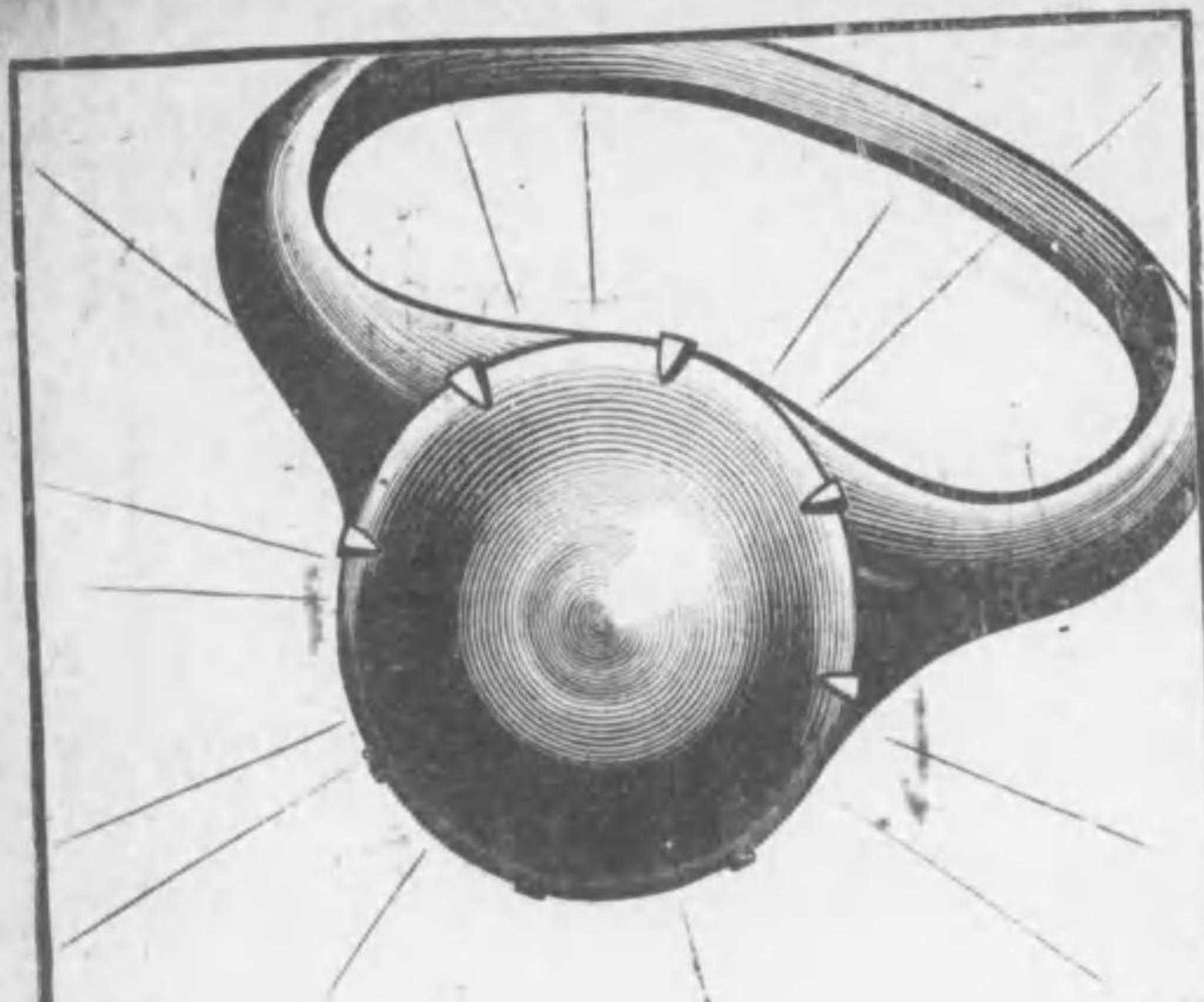
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Ancient & Modern.



Tel. No. 113, L.D.

39 Furumonzen, Kyoto, Japan.



PEARLS AND JEWELS

K. MIKIMOTO

No. 3, GINZA SHICHOME,
TOKYO.

A Guide-Book

FOR TOURISTS

IN
JAPAN,

BY

THE WELCOME SOCIETY.

(KIHIN KAI)

Third Edition, Revised.

HEAD OFFICE.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES

KOBE AND OSAKA.

AGENTS

YOKOHAMA.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

YOKOHAMA.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

YOKOHAMA.—Thomas Cook & Son.

KYOTO.—The Kyoto Chamber of Commerce.

NAGASAKI.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

HONGKONG.—Thomas Cook & Son.

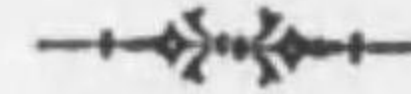
UNITED STATES & CANADA.—Mr. W. A. Ross.

喜
賓
會



1907

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FOREIGN VISITORS.



AT a recent meeting of the Board of Officers of the Welcome Society held January 1907, it was decided to recall the Society's certificates and badges which had hitherto been conferred on certain licensed guides. In future, therefore, there will be no guides possessing the Society's certificate or badge; but if a tourist applies to the Welcome Society it will gladly secure for him the services of a trustworthy guide or interpreter.

The authorities of the local Government, who control guides, would like to know of any fraudulent doings by them and all the authorities concerned have earnestly requested the Society to report to them known facts of their swindling. The Welcome Society, therefore, will be very glad to inform the authorities of any reasonable complaint which may be furnished by foreign travellers against, not only its recommended guides, but against any other guides in Japan.

The Welcome Society.

Tokyo, March 5th, 1907.

PREFACE.

THIS Guide-book, supplement to the Latest Map of Japan published by the Welcome Society, is intended to help the tourist in planning his journeys and spending his time to the best advantage, and thus to enable him more easily to see the objects of interest and to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the country. A great improvement has been made in this third edition, to which a description of a portion of Korea has been added. The guide-book may be obtained on paying 50 *sen* per copy, and will be presented to members of the Society

The compiler, however, recommends to every earnest tourist to provide himself with "Murray's Hand-book for Japan," an excellent work, compiled by Prof. B. H. Chamberlain and Mr. W. B. Mason; which contains minute and accurate information on travelling and sight-seeing in Japan

The number of miles stated within brackets generally denotes the distance from the starting point.

The information already supplied from the principal Railway and Steam-ship companies and other correspondents, which the compiler gratefully acknowledges, has, in many cases, proved most serviceable. Further corrections, or suggestions will be highly appreciated

Tokyo, May, 1907

The Welcome Society.

THE WELCOME SOCIETY.

Established 1893.

THE object of the Society is to welcome foreign visitors to Japan and to render them every assistance during their stay. The Imperial Household patronizing the object of the Society, has honored it with a substantial contribution.

Nearly all the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in Japan and many distinguished Japanese are honorary members. The subscription for membership, in the case of foreign visitors, is only three *yen*, which payment entitles them and their families to receive all the services of the Society without further charge.

The Society aims uniquely at bringing within the reach of tourists the means of accurately observing the features of the country, and the characteristics of the people; aiding them to visit places specially interesting or famous for scenic beauties; enabling them to view objects of art and enter into social or commercial relations with the people; in short, affording them all facilities and conveniences toward the accomplishment of their several aims, thus indirectly promoting, in however small a degree, the cause of international intercourse and trade.

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 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 to break down the barriers between East and West.

The board of officers meets regularly and plans are constantly canvassed to promote the object of the Society. Since the establishment of the Society, the Annual Reports of its business and accounts have been published and they have been distributed to the members. These Reports being kept in the Japanese language have not been distributed to the foreign tourist members of the Society. The Welcome Society, however, has no desire to keep its Reports secret, and therefore its accounts are not only open to foreign tourist members, but are open for perusal by any one.



Marquis Hachisuka, President.



Baron E. Shibusawa, Vice-President.

THE WELCOME SOCIETY.

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Marquis Hachisuka.

VICE-PRESIDENT :

Baron E. Shibusawa.

HON. SECRETARY : M. Kushida, Esq.

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K. HIROOKA, Secretary.

Members of the Welcome Society.

According to Article 4 of the Statutes of the Welcome Society, there are four kinds of members. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the most distinguished foreign visitors, and some Japanese of high reputation, are elected to honorary membership at the meetings of the board of officers. Those who pay fifty *yen* or upward at one 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 have supplemented this contribution, but since the establishment of the Society not one *sen* has ever accrued to those members.

Foreign travellers are entitled to become members on payment of three *yen* only. When they join the Society they are presented with the Map and the Guide-book of Japan published by the Society. During their sojourn in Japan they and their families are entitled to be introduced to all the places with which the Society has special agreement, and to receive all the information in regard to 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 Welcome Society. In case of a second visit of foreign tourists to Japan, if they call on the Society and show their certificates of membership, 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, recogniz-

ing the valuable assistance given to the Society by the Commanders of steamers of the principal Japanese and foreign steam-ship companies, or wishing to be assisted in future by the above Commanders, has elected them as special members and has presented to them badges belonging to the Welcome Society.

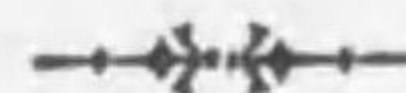
Publications of the Welcome Society.

Latest Map of Japan for Travellers	50 sen per copy.
A Guide-book for Tourists in Japan	50 " " "
Nouvelle Carte du Japon à l'usage des Voyageurs.....	50 " " "

The above publications can be obtained from the following book-stores and hotels, etc :—

Tōkyō.....	Z. P. Maruya & Co. Ltd., Tōri Sanchōme, Nihonbashi-ku.
	Sansai-sha, No. 10, Nishiki-chō Itchōme, Kanda-ku.
	Kyōbun-kan, Ginza Shichōme, Kyōbashi-ku.
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	Hotel Metropole, No. 1, Akashichō, Kyō- bashi-ku.
	Tōkyō Hotel, Atagoyama, Shiba-ku.
	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., No. 60, Yamashita-chō.
	Max Nössler & Co., No. 77, Yamashita-chō.
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	Jūjiya, No. 5, Yatozaka.
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	Tōyō Kisen Kaisha.
	Thomas Cook & Son.

	Grand Hotel, Ltd., No. 20, Yamashita-chō.
	Oriental Palace Hotel, Ltd., No. 11, Yama- shita-chō.
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Miyanoshita.....	Fujiya Hotel, Ltd.
Nagoya.....	Z. P. Maruya & Co. Ltd., Honchō Sanchōme.
Kyōto.....	Daitokuya, Kawaramachi-dōri.
	Miyako Hotel, Sanjō.
Kōbe.....	Z. P. Maruya & Co. Ltd., Motomachi Itchōme.
Moji.....	Moji Hotel under T. Ōtaky & Co..
Kumamoto.....	J. Nagasaki, Kamidōri Shichōme.
	Nagasaki Press, No. 20, Ōura.
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Hongkong.....	Thomas Cook & Son.
Manila.....	American Book & News Co.
London.....	Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübener & Co. Ltd., 43, Gerrard Street.
Bremen.....	Max Nössler & Co.
Berlin.....	Monatsschrift "Ost-Asien," Kleinbeerenstr.
Seattle.....	Mr. W. A. Ross, General Passenger Agent of Great Northern S. S. Co.



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Tōkyō Imperial University. (Tuesdays).
 Kyōto Imperial University.
 Tōkyō Imperial University Hospital.
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 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 Ōkuma's Garden. (West Suburb).
 Arsenal Garden. (Tuesdays).
 Baron Shibusawa's Mansion and Garden. (North Suburb).
 Mr. Masuda's Ōkyo House and Garden. (South Suburb).
 Mr. Kajima's Garden.

THE FOLLOWING PLACES CAN BE SHOWN TO MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES BY LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

Non-Members, however, possessing either the Map or the Guide-book are entitled to visit any of the under-mentioned five places by the Society's Introduction.

THE CITY OF TŌKYŌ.

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.
 Keio-Gijuku University.
 Waseda University.
 Girls University.
 Industrial School for Girls.
 Girls Fine Art School.
Ikebana. (The Art of Arranging Flowers).
 Tea Ceremony.
 Prof. Kano's *Jūjutsu* School. (3 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.
 *Girls Fencing Hall.
 House of Peers.
 House of Representatives.
 Court of Cassation.
 Court of Appeal.
 District Court.
 *Central Meteorological Observatory.
 Observatory.
 Military Hospitals.
 Charity Hospital.
 Asylum for Paupers.
 Rice Exchange.
 Stock Exchange.
 *Government Printing Bureau.
 Embossed Wall-Paper Factories.
 Shibaura Works.
 Ishikawajima Dock-Yard.

Satake Yashiki Garden. (Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co.).

THE ENVIRONS OF TŌKYŌ.

Japan Athletic Society's Fencing Hall. (South Suburb).

*Dai Nippon Beer Brewery. (do.).

Agricultural College of the Imperial University. (do.).

Japan Red-Cross Hospital. (South-West Suburb).

Yodobashi Water Works. (West Suburb).

Agricultural Experimental Station. (North Suburb).

*Government Paper Mill. (do.).

Ōji Paper Factory. (do.).

PROVINCES.

Agricultural College. (Sapporo, Yezo Island).

Higher 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).

Kiriū Fabric School. (Kiriū, 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.).

*Fūji Paper Mill, (Ōmiya, Suruga Prov.).

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.).

Higher 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.).

*Imperial Iron Foundry. (Yedamitsu, Chikuzen Prov.).

Medical College of the Imperial University. (Fukuoka).

*Miike Coal Mine. (Miike, Chikugo Prov.).

Mitsubishi Dock-Yard. (Nagasaki).

*N.B. In the case of places marked * previous notice is requested. In the case of Prisons and Penitentiaries, the following persons can be introduced:—Noble men, Civil, Naval and Military Officers, Professors of Universities, Members of Parliament, Doctors, Graduates of Universities, Editors and Advocates.*

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KANA CHARACTERS AND LANGUAGE.

Abbreviations.

y = 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.

I. Plan of Tour.

Tourists arriving by the steamers of the Pacific Mail, the Occidental and Oriental S.S. companies and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, from San Francisco; and of the Great Northern S.S. Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Seattle; and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver; and of the Northern Pacific Steamship Co. from Tacoma, touch first at Yokohama. From Yokohama the steamers proceed to Kobe via the Gulf of Osaka.

The steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company, from Hongkong or Shanghai, and of the Messageries Maritimes, the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Shanghai, land their passengers first, at Nagasaki. From Nagasaki the steamers proceed to Kobe via the Inland Sea.

Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, therefore are the starting points whence the tourist commences his tour to the interior of the country according to his plan. Travellers from Vladivostock, however, who take the steamers of the Russian East-Asiatic Steamship Co. arrive at **Tsuruga**, an important port along the Japan Sea.

How long he can stay in Japan is the first question a tourist must ask himself before laying his plans of travel in this country. If he has only one week at his disposal, perhaps the best plan is to land in Yokohama and visit Tokyo, Nikko, and Kyoto departing finally from Kobe. If he lands at Kobe he may travel *vice versa*. Of course this is a very hasty trip and minute observation can not be expected in such a short space of time. If he is able to spend two weeks in Japan he may visit Tokyo, Nikko, Kamakura, Miyanoshita, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara and Osaka, and depart

from Kobe as before, or *vice versa*. If his time is 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.

If he has still more leisure he can greatly supplement the list of places mentioned above. It would then be a good plan for him to visit some of the famous hot springs; i.e. Shiobara, Ikao, Kusatsu, Atami, Takarazuka, Arima, Dogo, Beppu, Takeo and Unzen, etc., or choose some of the following trips:—from Tokyo to Kofu and the Rapids of Fujigawa; from Kofu or Karuizawa along the Nakasendo; from Osaka to Koyasan Monastery; from Okayama to the Great Shrine of Izumo; from Kokura to Valley Yabakei; from Yatsushiro to Kagoshima and the Rapids of Kumagawa.

If it is the month of July or August, an ascent of the world famous Fuji-yama is much to be recommended. Lake Shoji at the N. foot of Fuji is also a good summer retreat. Fishing may be engaged in with success in many places throughout the summer. Especially worth seeing is the fishing in Gifu where cormorants are used instead of lines or nets. Trout can be also caught in rivers in the neighbourhood of Tokyo and in many other places.

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

A Majority of the cities and towns mentioned above are connected by railways (the total miles of railways throughout the country are 5,023 miles 18 chains on May 1907) and some by hand-cars or tram-ways. *Jiwikisha* are obtainable almost anywhere in the country, and places not

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

1. A Fortnight's Tour from Yokohama.

Date.	
1st	Yokohama (chief open port).
2nd	An excursion to Kamakura (noted for the Great Buddha) and Enoshima, a Picturesque Island.
3rd	Yokohama to Tokyo (27 min. by rail).
4th	Tokyo (Capital of Japan).
5th	Tokyo to Nikko (5 hrs. by rail).
6th	Nikko (the most famous temples in Japan) to Tokyo.
7th	Tokyo to Miyanoshita (hot springs and fine scenery) in Hakone (5½ hrs. by rail, tram and <i>rikisha</i>).
8th	Miyanoshita.
9th	Miyanoshita to Nagoya (noted for its golden dolphins castle) 11½ hrs. by <i>rikisha</i> , tram and rail.
10th	Nagoya to Kyoto (former capital of Japan) 5½ hrs. by rail.
11th to 13th	Kyoto. An excursion to Nara (Ancient capital of Japan).
14th	Kyoto to Kobe (Important open port) 1½ hr. by rail.

2. Four Weeks' Tour from Yokohama.

1st	Yokohama.
2nd	An excursion to Kamakura and Enoshima Island.

Date	
3rd	Yokohama to Tokyo.
4th to 5th	Tokyo.
6th	Tokyo to Nikko.
7th to 8th	Nikko and Chuzenji, good summer retreat with a beautiful Lake.
9th	Nikko to Sendai (Capital of Rikuzen Prov.) in 8½ hrs. by rail.
10th to 11th	Sendai to Matsushima (one of the Three Great Sights of Japan).
12th	Sendai to Tokyo via Mito, capital of Hitachi Prov. (coast line) in 9½ hrs. by rail.
13th	Tokyo to Kofu (capital of Kai Prov.) in 6½ hrs. by rail.
14th	Kofu. An excursion to Mount Mitake.
15th	Kofu to Miyanoshita in Hakone via the Rapids of Fujigawa—2½ hrs. by tram; 7 hrs. by boat; 3¼ hrs. by rail; 2 hrs. by tram and <i>rikisha</i> .
16th to 17th	Miyanoshita. An excursion to Lake Hakone.
18th	Miyanoshita to Nagoya.
19th	Nagoya to Nara via Kameyama in Ise prov. in 4 hrs. by rail.
20th	Nara. An excursion to Tonomine Shinto temple.
21st	Nara to Kyoto via Uji (noted for tea plantations) in 2 hrs. by rail.
22nd to 24th	Kyoto. An excursion to the Rapids Hozugawa or Lake Biwa.
25th	Kyoto to Osaka in 50 min. by rail.
26th	Osaka to Takarazuka (famous mineral springs) via Kanzaki junction in 1 hr.

Date	
27th	.....Takarazuka to Kobe in 1½ hr. by rail.
28th	.....Kobe.

3. Five Weeks' Tour from Kobe.

	Days
Kobe	2
Arima Hot Springs (good summer resort)	2
Maizuru (Naval port on the Japan Sea) and Ama-no-Hashidate (one of the Three Great Sights of Japan)... ..	2
Maizuru to Osaka	1
Osaka and Nara... ..	3
Kyoto	6
Kyoto to Gifu (noted for Cormorant fishing) or Nagoya..	1
Nagoya. Shizuoka (capital of Suruga Prov.) and the fine Shinto temple of Kunozan	2
Miyanoshita and the beautiful Lake Hakone. Atami Hot Springs (noted for its geysers)	5
Kamakura and Enoshima Island	1
Kamakura to Nikko	1
Nikko, Lake Chuzenji and an excursion to Ashio (the largest copper mines in Japan)	3
Tokyo... ..	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 Shinto temple of Dazaifu	2

	Days
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 Inland Sea)	1
Shimonoseki to Miyajima Island (one of the Three Great Sights of Japan)	1
Miyajima. Hiroshima (capital of Aki Prov.). Okayama (noted for its landscape gardens) or the silver mines of Ikuno	2
Okayama to Osaka via Akashi and Maiko (celebrated for the charming scenery along the eastern entrance of the Inland Sea	1
Osaka. Nara, Tonomine Shinto temple and Yoshinoyama (the best place for cherry flowers in Japan)	3
Nara to Yamada (famed for the Great Shrines of Ise). Futami-no-ura (beautiful sea shore) and port Toba	2
Yamada to Nagoya	1
Nagoya to Nagano (famous Zenkoji temple) via Shiojiri in Shinano Prov. in Nakasendo proceeding the beautiful Valley of Kiso	4
Karuizawa (good summer resort) and ascent of Ite Volcano Asama. Kusatsu Hot Springs and Ikao Hot Springs (good summer retreats)	5
Ikao to Nikko via Kiryu (noted for silk fabrics) and Lake Chuzenji... ..	3
Nikko to Sendai. Sendai to Matsushima via port Shiogama	2
Sendai to Tokyo via Mito... ..	1
Tokyo... ..	4
Yokohama, Kamakura and Enoshima Island	2
Miyanoshita	3

	Days
Miyanoshita to Kyoto by Tokaido railway	1
Kyoto	4
Kobe	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 29 degrees of latitude, and more than 37 of longitude. The lands, however, which the tourist mostly frequents, are Honshu, (Mainland); Kyushu, (the South-Western shore); and Shikoku, (the Southern shore).

The climate of the above three islands is generally mild and healthy through the year; but the best time to visit is April and May in the Spring, or 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 last part of January to the beginning of March is cold and disagreeable with the exclusion of the Hot Springs of Atami, Dogo, and some other winter resorts. From the end of July to the beginning of September is hot and often wet, though there are many exceptional regions cool, such as Nikko, 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 (*Baiu*). September is wet, and December comparatively dry.

The following tables denote the temperature (Fahrenheit) of the different regions in 1903:—

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	47.48
Nikko	86.00	— 21.24	56.48	49.46
Tokyo	94.46	— 10.44	57.92	51.26
Kyoto	98.42	— 13.68	55.40	50.96
Shimonoseki	91.94	— 1.98	57.20	55.94
Matsuyama	94.10	— 6.12	56.12	54.68
Kochi	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; Guides.

Most of the principal cities (Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka), the open ports (Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki) and other famous places (Miyanoshita, Kamakura, Nikko, Ikao, Sendai, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Takarazuka and Shimonoseki, etc.) have hotels conducted in foreign style. The charges at these hotels are from ¥4.00 to ¥10.00 or more a day, (every thing included except wines); but tolerably good accommodation may be had for ¥7 to ¥8 a day. In less important places frequented by foreign visitors, there are semi-foreign hotels and high class Japanese style inns, well conducted and neatly kept, and in some of these inns, foreign dishes may be served. Travellers, however, intending to stop at these places will do well to carry sheets, blankets, and pillows with them. As there are some parts of this country where foreign meals can not be obtained, travellers to those

places are advised to take a store of canned provisions with them.

The charges at Japanese inns including lodging and meals are ¥ 1.00 to ¥ 3.00 per day. By "meals" is meant breakfast and supper. If luncheon is required, an extra charge of 30 *sen* to one *yen* is made. It is the custom in this country that travellers should give some extra money called *chadai* (tea-money), the amount of which is optional. But as this has caused much trouble to foreign travellers, a league has been organized by a number of Inn-keepers with the intention of abolishing *chadai*. There are now inns where no such present is expected.

Rest Houses.—Along nearly all the routes in the country stand small huts in shady places or where a fine view may be commanded. The traveller who rests and refreshes himself in those huts should not omit to give a small amount of money. At other rest houses where travellers may rest for a little while, also some tea money should be paid and in case some services for cooking, etc., are required, or rooms occupied for tiffin, they must pay a suitable charge.

Guides.—In the principal cities, such as Yokohama, Kobe, Tokyo, Osaka and Nagasaki, there are many guides or interpreters who speak English, French and German, etc. licensed by the local government. Guides can be engaged at the principal hotels of those cities, or by sending a direct order to those Guide Associations. The wage of a guide sanctioned by the separate local Governments is not equal through the whole country; but the maximum wage is ¥ 4 per day, and for a party of over two tourist 50 *sen* is added for each tourist. The travelling expenses of guides such as railway or *jūrikisha* fares, must be paid by their

employers. If a tourist applies to the Welcome Society it will gladly secure for him the services of a trustworthy guide or interpreter. Visitors finding any reason for complaint in regard to the conduct of the Society-recommended guides, are cordially requested to inform the Society of the particulars, as such information will assist the Society to make greater improvements in the conduct of the guides.

The authorities of the local government who control guides would like to know of any fraudulent doings, and all the authorities concerned have earnestly requested the Society to report to them known facts of their swindling. The Welcome Society, therefore, will be very glad to inform the authorities of any reasonable complaint which may be furnished by foreign travellers against, not only its recommended guides, but against any other guides in Japan. Such information will give much assistance to the authorities because they can suspend or annul their licenses, whenever objectionable acts on the part of guides are positively assured.

Recently there is a desire to act as guides among students, who are well educated, or even by graduates of the higher schools or colleges. Some of them speak foreign languages fluently and have obtained licenses from the local government to act as guides or interpreters. The above students or graduates are actuated chiefly by a desire to practice and improve their foreign languages. They are generally honest and do not expect to get a wage equal to that of professional guides, but at the same time it must be remembered that some of them lack the experience in travelling and in the treatment of foreign guests. There are also attendants called *Kyokō-boy* (travelling-boy) whose wages are less than ¥ 2 per day.

Lady travellers can also engage a Japanese maid known as *Amah* by the foreign residents. Some of them speak English, but if the ladies would like to engage a woman who has a more competent knowledge of speaking English than *Amah*, they may also engage girls who have graduated from a Higher Girls' School. These girls do not like to be treated as maid-servants, and lady employers therefore must be careful to avoid using such words as "*amah*" or "maid" when requiring their assistance.

IV. 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 and land passengers from the steamers is generally 25 *sen* per head. Steam launches from the Hotels are in attendance at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki.

The charge for *jinrikisha* with a single man is from 12 to 25 *sen* per *ri* or 2½ miles, from 15 to 25 *sen* per hour 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:—

Victoria with single horse ¥ 3.00 to 3.50 half day ;
¥ 5.00 to 6.00 whole day

Victoria with two horses ¥ 4.50 to 5.00 half day ;
¥ 7.00 to 8.00 whole day
Coupé with single horse ¥ 4.00 half day ;
¥ 7.00 whole day
Coupé with two horses ¥ 5.00 half day ;
¥ 8.00 whole day
Landau with two horses ¥ 5.50 to 6.00 half day ;
¥ 9.00 to 10.00 whole day

The above carriages are obtainable at Tokyo and Kyoto.

In the above two cities and some other cities and places, electric tram-cars serve for conveyance. The charge on the tram is 3 *sen* and upward.

The charge for a "chair" or *kago* which is used in the mountain districts such as Nikko 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.

V. 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 is also), to write out his name, nationality, age, and profession in the register according to the police regulations.

Custom-House.—Unless injurious to the object of the Customs revenue, the customs 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 trouble in the examination of their

luggage. Passengers, therefore, must open up every thing freely and give convenience for the above examination.

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

- | | | |
|-------|-----|---|
| Jan. | 1 | } New Year Holidays (<i>Shin-nen Shuku-jitsu</i>). |
| " | 3 | |
| " | 5 | |
| " | 30. | Anniversary of the death of the late Emperor (<i>Komei Tenno-sai</i>) |
| Feb. | 11. | Accession of Jimmu Tenno (the First Emperor) in 660 B. C. and Promulgation of the Constitution in 1889 (<i>Kigensetsu</i>). |
| Mar. | 21. | Spring Equinox (<i>Shunki Korci-sai</i>). |
| April | 3. | Death of Jimmu Tenno (<i>Jimmu Tenno-sai</i>). |
| Sept. | 23. | Autumn Equinox (<i>Shuki Korci-sai</i>). |
| Oct. | 17. | Harvest Thanksgiving (<i>Kanname-sai</i>). |
| Nov. | 3. | The Emperor's Birthday (<i>Tencho-setsu</i>). |
| " | 23. | Harvest Festival (<i>Niiname-sai</i>). |

VI. Sports ; Photographs and Sketches.

Game in this country includes 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 $\text{¥} 3$ to $\text{¥} 30$ 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 $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles outside of the location of fortifications, should obtain permission from the authorities.

On the Map of Japan published by the Welcome Society, the above regions are marked by red-dotted-line circles. 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 Wakano-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.

VII. Posts ; Telegraphs ; Money ; Banks ; Weights ; Measures.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or fraction thereof,
3 <i>sen</i> . |
| 2nd class. | Postal cards : single $1\frac{1}{2}$ <i>sen</i> , with reply 3 <i>sen</i> ,
sealed 3 <i>sen</i> . |
| 3rd class. | Periodicals published more than once a
month : Single number per $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction
thereof $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>sen</i> ; a packet containing 2 numbers
or more per $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction 1 <i>sen</i> . |

4th class. Books, printed matter, business papers, photographs, Hand-writings, pictures, drawings, samples of merchandise, patterns and specimens relating to natural history, per 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

5th class. Seeds, per 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or fraction thereof 1 *sen*.

The dimension of general mail matter must not exceed 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in case of samples of merchandise and patterns.

Registration of mail matter is 7 *sen* extra.

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

The rate of postage on domestic parcels are as follows:—

	With the delivery radius of the same administration district.	Without the delivery radius of the same administration district.	Between Interior and Formosa.
200 <i>monme</i> (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.)	5 <i>sen</i>	10 <i>sen</i>	30 <i>sen</i>
400 .. (3 $\frac{1}{2}$..)	5 ..	15 ..	35 ..
600 .. (5 ..)	5 ..	20 ..	40 ..
800 .. (7 $\frac{1}{2}$..)	5 ..	30 ..	50 ..
1,200 .. (10 ..)	5 ..	40 ..	60 ..
1,500 .. (12 $\frac{1}{2}$..)	5 ..	50 ..	70 ..

The dimensions of a postal parcel must not exceed 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length, breadth, and depth respectively; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length in case the parcel does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in both breadth and depth. The weight is limited to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and the registered value must not surpass ¥ 150.

Money Order. The limitation for one Domestic Order either postal or telegraphic is 50 *yen*. Fees for postal money order are as follows:—up to 10 *yen*, 6 *sen*; above 10 *yen* up to 20 *yen*, 10 *sen*; above 20 *yen* up to 30 *yen*, 15

sen; above 30 *yen* up to 40 *yen*, 18 *sen*; above 40 *yen* up to 50 *yen*, 22 *sen*. The fee for each postal order not exceeding 5 *yen* called *Kogawase* or "small postal order" is 3 *sen*.

Fees for telegraphic money orders are as follows:—up to 10 *yen*, 30 *sen*; above 10 *yen* up to 20 *yen*, 35 *sen*; above 20 *yen* up to 30 *yen*, 40 *sen*; up to 40 *yen* 45 *sen*; up to 50 *yen*, 50 *sen*. For all places in China where Japanese post offices are established the fee is 10 *sen* for every 10 *yen*, up to 100 *yen*.

Foreign Mail. 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 Newchang, 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 15 grammes, 10 *sen*; Postal cards, single 4 *sen*, with reply paid 8 *sen*.

Printed matter per 50 grammes, 2 *sen* (one packet may not exceed 2kilos. 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*.

Foreign Parcel Post is as follows:—

Description.	Maximum Dimensions.	Maximum Weight.	Route.	Postage.
Hongkong Parcel.	2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft.	5 lbs.	Direct exchange	(20 <i>sen</i> per 1 lb. or fraction thereof.)
Canadian Parcel.	do.	7 lbs.	do.	40 <i>sen</i> (do.).
English Parcel.	{ 2 ft. in any direction; 6 ft. in length and girth combined.	11 lbs.	do.	{ up to 3 lbs. .88 " 7 " 1.58 " 11 " 2.48 <i>yen</i>
American Parcel.	{ 3½ ft. in any direc- tion; 6 ft. in length and girth combined.	4 lbs. 6 oz.	do.	{ 24 <i>sen</i> per 1 lb. or fraction thereof.
Union Parcel.	{ 60 centimetres in any direction.	5 kilos.		

Telegrams in Japanese of 15 *Kana* characters cost 20 *sen*; and each additional 5 characters or any fraction thereof cost 5 *sen*, the sender's address only being charged for. For City telegrams, the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively. For Formosa, the rate is increased to 40 *sen* and 10 *sen* respectively. Telegrams in any of the principal European languages cost 5 *sen* per word, with a minimum charge of 25 *sen*, the sender's and receiver's addresses being charged for. For City telegrams, the rate is reduced to 3 *sen* and 15 *sen* respectively. For Formosa, the rate is increased to 10 *sen* and 50 *sen*. Telephone exchanges are organized in nearly all the large towns.

Money.—In 1897 a gold standard system was adopted. The system is decimal. The *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, Kobe 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 Mitsui, the Mitsubishi, the First and the

Fifteenth at Tokyo; and the Sumitomo and the Konoike at Osaka, are prominent banks in Japan.

Measures.—Distances are calculated by *ri* and *cho*. One *ri* is equivalent to 2.44 English miles, and 36 *cho* = 1 *ri*. One *cho* = 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 *jo*.

Cloth measure is called *kujira*. 10 *sun* = 1 *shaku*; 10 *shaku* = 1 *jo*; 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; 1,210 *tsubo* is nearly equivalent to an acre; 1 *cho* = nearly 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Measure of Capacity is *masu*. 10 *go* = 1 *sho*, which contains a little more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ English quart; 10 *sho* = 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* = 1,000 *momme* (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *kin* or a little over 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.).

VIII. Hints for Travel by Railway.

Travellers are advised to be at the station at least five minutes before starting time, and also to have their money for tickets ready so as not to lose time in changing. Tickets are not sold later than two minutes before the time of the train's departure.

Period for which tickets are available:—

A ticket for more than 50 miles and under 100 miles	2 days
" " " " 100 " " " 200 " "	3 "
" " " " 200 " " " 300 " "	4 "
" " " " 300 " " " 400 " "	5 "

A day is added for every 100 miles or a fraction of 100 miles. Travellers holding tickets for distances up to 50 miles, are not permitted to break the journey; but holders of tickets for distances over 50 miles may do so at certain intermediate stations. Travellers are required to show their tickets to the conductor whenever they are asked to do so.

Children between the ages of four and twelve are charged half price; those under four travel free.

Luggage under 100 *kin* for each first class passenger; under 60 *kin* for each second class passenger; and under 30 *kin* for each third class passenger, is carried free of charge.

Travellers are advised to deposit their luggage and when depositing they must show their tickets at the luggage office. If a traveller who has a ticket for more than 50 miles wishes to stop at any intermediate point and at the same time to have his luggage delivered at that place, he must give previous notice at the station where he has purchased his tickets or the luggage will be carried to the extreme point indicated on the ticket. If the same traveller wishes to deposit again the luggage which he once received at the intermediation station, he must obtain at the first station a note permitting such delivery and deposit, or he will be charged for it again at the intermediate station.

If the traveller wishes to deposit packages or luggage, in the cloak-room, he will be charged as follows:—

Under 30 <i>kin</i>	2 <i>sen</i> per day
More than 30 <i>kin</i> and under 100 <i>kin</i> ...	4 " " "
Perambulators or bicycles	each 5 " " "

The time of depositing travellers' packages or luggage at a cloak-room is limited to one month from the date of deposit and the amount of compensation for breakage or loss is limited to 50 *yen*.

The transit charge for bicycles or perambulators is 2 *sen* each per mile and the minimum charge 40 *sen*.

About every station there are a number of porters who wear red caps. Travellers if they need some one to help them, may intrust their hand-luggage to one of these porters and it is a common custom to give them a small fee.

IX. Express Trains. Dining Cars and Sleeping Cars.

The Imperial Government Tokaido Railway. On the Tokaido line, through trains with dining cars attached, leave Tokyo (Shimbashi) and Kobe seven times a day. Five of these trains are express services and two are through trains proceeding directly (without changing cars) to Shimonoseki. There is an express train consisting of third-class cars. An express train between Tokyo and Kobe at the highest speed reaches in 13½ hrs. to its destination. Passengers on these trains must buy "special express train tickets" in addition to ordinary tickets. Prices of special tickets are as follows:—

First class ¥ 1.00 (under 150 m.), ¥ 1.50 (150 m. and above).

Second class ¥ 0.60 (" "), ¥ 1.00 (" " ").

Third class ¥ 0.30 (" "), ¥ 0.50 (" " ").

These express trains call on the following stations only:—Hiranuma, Kozu, Yamakita, Numazu, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Toyohashi, Nagoya, Ogaki, Maibara, Baba, Kyoto, Osaka and Sannomiya. Those who alight at any intermediate stations must give up the tickets; but in the case of these express trains being converted into ordinary trains by any accident, the express train tickets will be repurchased by the railway. The afternoon two trains

have sleeping cars attached. Travellers who wish to use sleeping cars have to pay four yen besides their first class ticket fare. Children under six years of age who do not require separate beds go free of charge.

Travellers who wish to use sleeping cars had better secure their berths two or three hours in advance (this may be done by telephoning to the Railway Station from any Hotel).

The Imperial Government Sanyo Railway.—On the Sanyo Railway between Kobe and Shimonoseki, the through train starts from each terminus four times a day. These trains have sleeping and dining cars attached.

The charges for sleeping cars are as follows:—

¥ 1.50 half night for the 1st class

¥ 2.50 whole night " " " "

sen 20 upper berth of the 2nd class

sen 40 lower berth " " " "

The Imperial Government Nippon Railway.—The through trains leave Ueno and Aomori separately three times a day. The morning train (coast line) must change cars at Sendai; and the afternoon trains (inland line) have both dining and sleeping cars attached. Travellers who use sleeping cars must pay ¥ 2.50 besides their first class ticket fare and the beds are arranged at 8 p.m. and removed at 8 a.m. The other railways are not yet provided with these conveniences. *Bento* (Japanese luncheon boxes), beer, *sake*, cakes, fruits, &c., are sold at the principal stations, and at some of these stations sandwiches and other foreign food may be obtained.

X. Passenger Tax.

The following rates are taxed on the passengers at railways, electric tram-cars and steam-ships since January 1st 1905 :—

1st class	50 <i>sen</i>	} 200 miles and upward.
2nd class	25 <i>sen</i>	
3rd class	4 <i>sen</i>	
1st class	40 <i>sen</i>	} under 200 miles.
2nd class	20 <i>sen</i>	
3rd class	3 <i>sen</i>	
1st class	20 <i>sen</i>	} under 100 miles.
2nd class	10 <i>sen</i>	
3rd class	2 <i>sen</i>	
1st class	5 <i>sen</i>	} under 50 miles.
2nd class	3 <i>sen</i>	
3rd class	1 <i>sen</i>	

XI. Books of Reference.

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

Murray's Handbook for Japan, by B. H. Chamberlain and W. B. Mason ; 7th ed., 1903.

Things Japanese, by B. H. Chamberlain 4th ed, 1902.

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 ; 2nd ed., 1905.

The Mikado's Empire, by W. E. Griffis, revised 2, ed., vols. 1903.

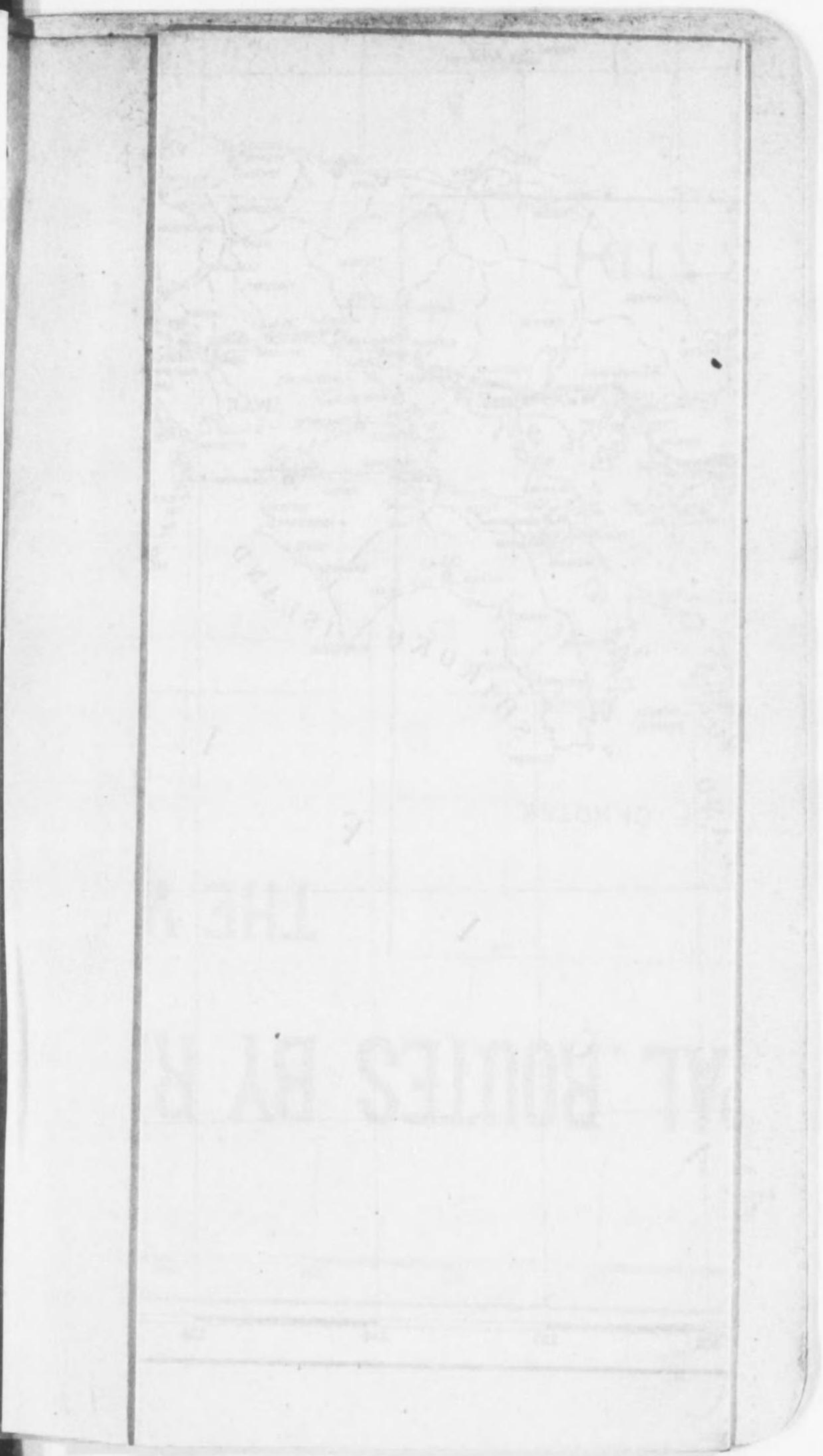
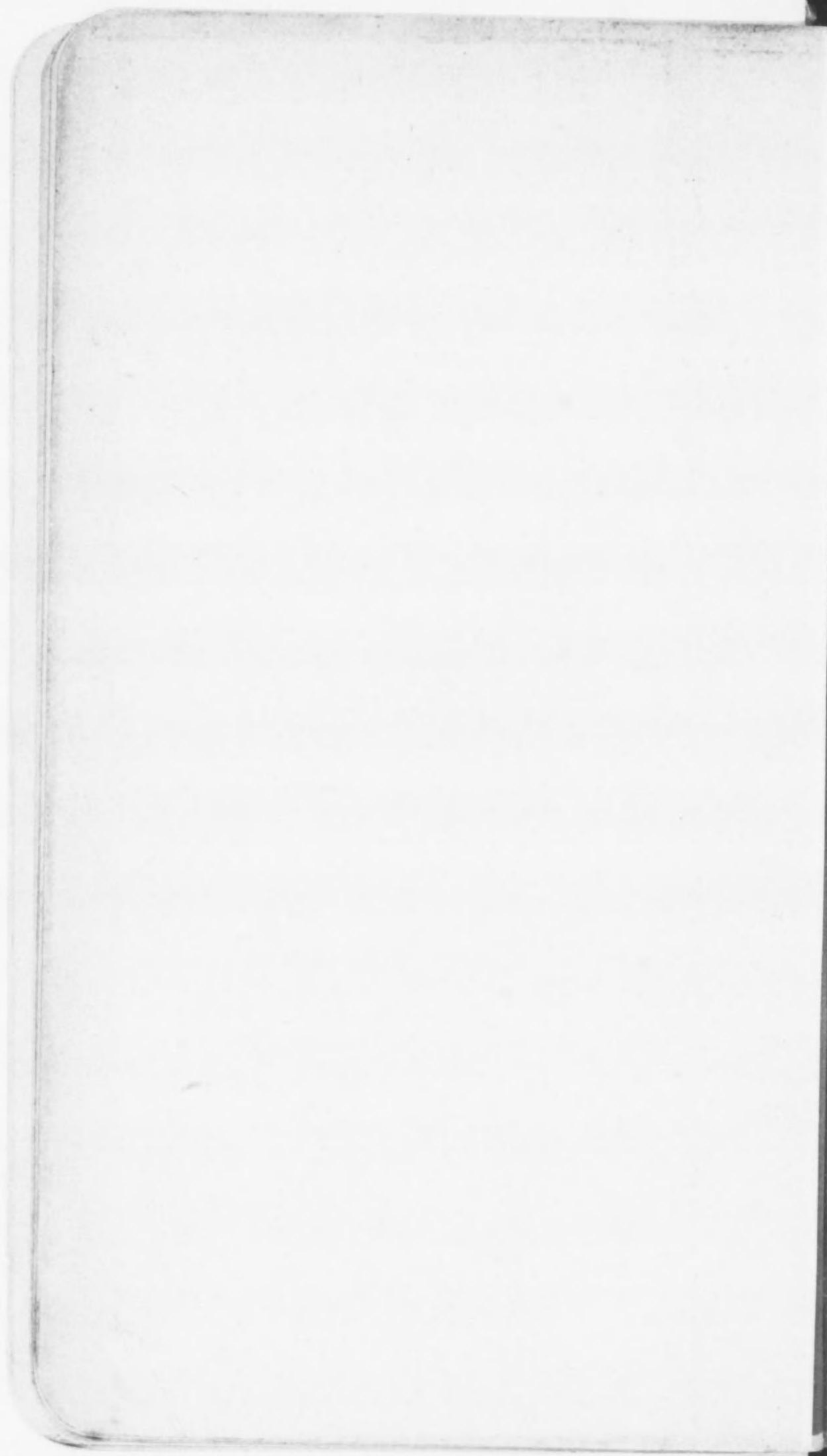
Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan, by L. Hearn ; 2 vols.

Japanese Homes, by Morse ; 1904.

Japanese Girls and Women, by Miss Bacon.

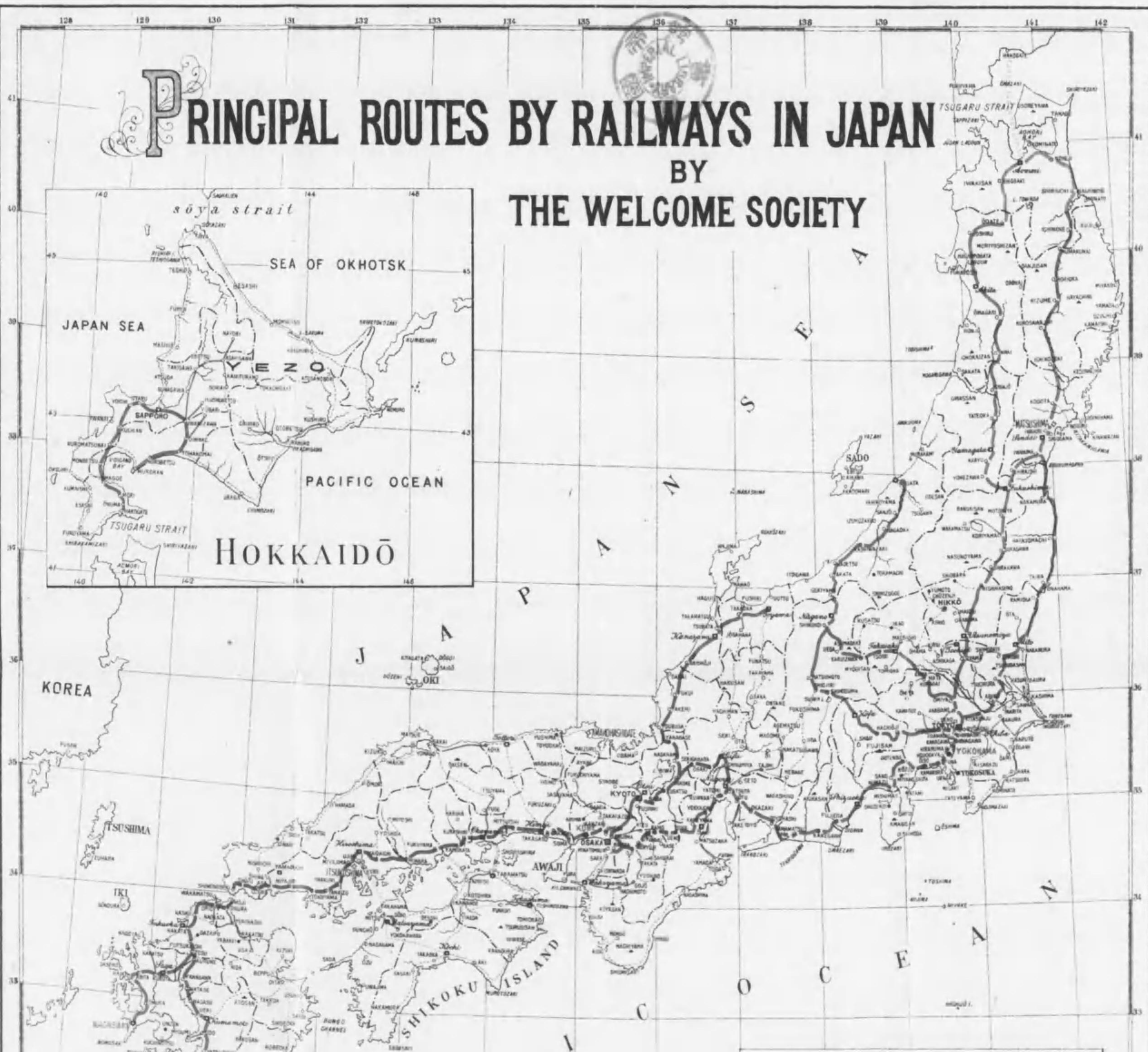
The Kokka—An illustrated monthly journal of the fine and applied Arts of Japan, by the Kokka Co.















PRINCIPAL ROUTES BY RAILWAYS IN JAPAN

BY
THE WELCOME SOCIETY



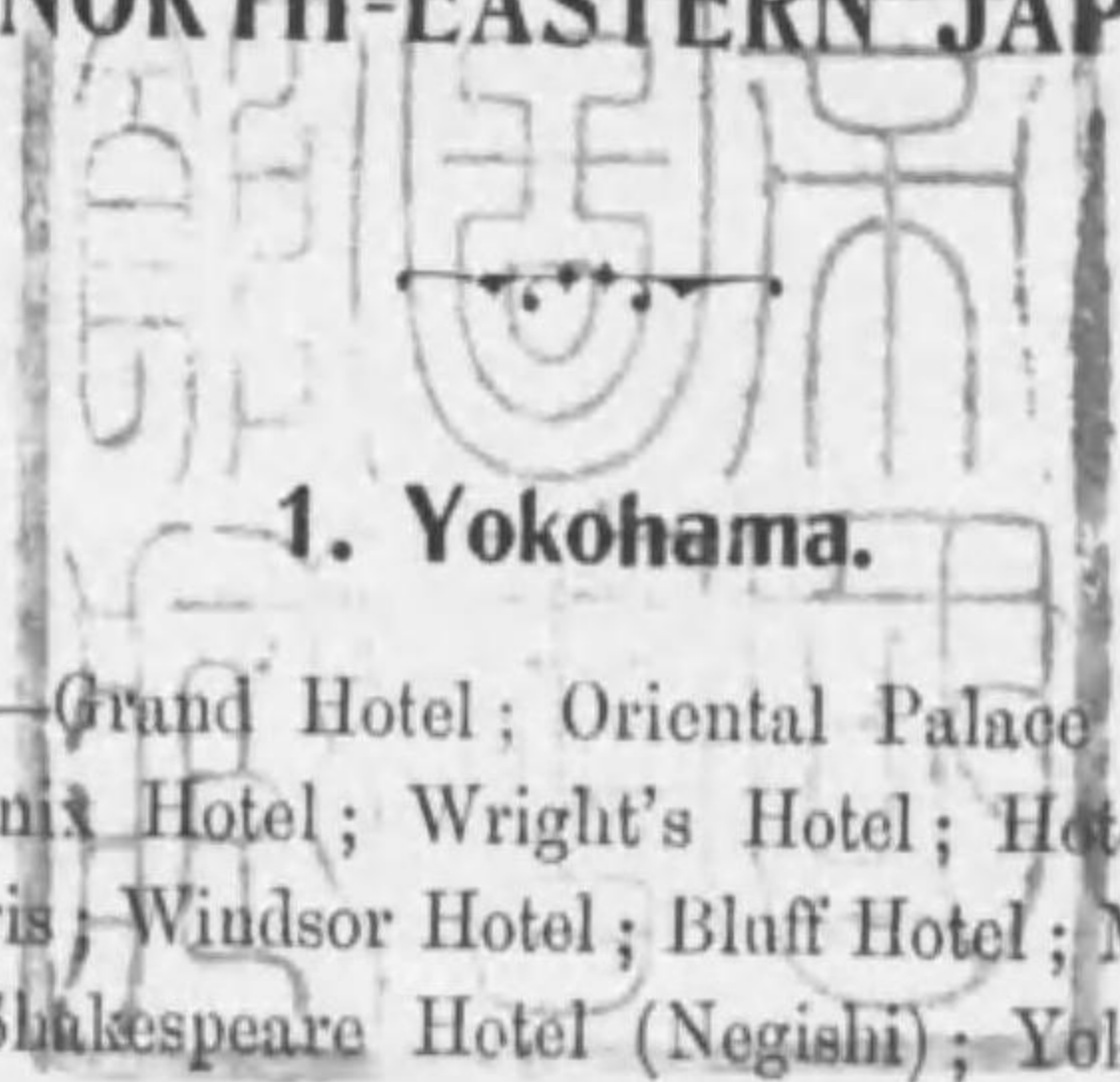


EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.

-  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; Oriental Palace Hotel; Club Hotel; Phoenix Hotel; Wright's Hotel; Hotel de Genève, Hotel de Paris; Windsor Hotel; Bluff Hotel; Makado Hotel (Negishi); Shakespeare Hotel (Negishi); Yokohama Hotel (Kanagawa).

Inns.—Fukui Chubei; Kono Keiji.

Yokohama, the gateway to Tokyo, was only an insignificant fishing village when it was opened to foreign commerce in 1858. It is now the chief treaty port of Japan with 326,035 inhabitants, and is the site of the Kanagawa Prefectural office. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1906 was ¥ 349,917,752.

All the consulates of our treaty powers, custom houses, shipping offices, churches, 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. Junitenjin 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** (7½ m.) has good sea-bathing and is recommended as a summer resort. Sugita and Tomioka may be reached from Negishi by boat. **Nokendo-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 11½ 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, (p. 61), 6 m. by *rikisha*.

The Principal Shops are:—

Books.—Kelly and Walsh (No. 60); Max Nössler & Co. (No. 77); Maruya & Co. (Benten-dori).

Photographs.—K. Kimbei (Honcho); Tamamura (Bentendori); Farsari & Co. (near Yatozaka).

Silk Stuffs and Embroideries.—Iwata (Honcho); Shobei (do.); Nozawayama (Benten-dori); Shieno (do.); Sugawa & Co. (Kaigandori Shichome).

Porcelain.—Matsuishiya (Honcho-dori); Tashiroya (Benten-dori); Echigoya (Honcho-dori).

Lacquer.—Kato (Benten-dori); Fukuiya (Honcho-dori); Kobayashi's Factory (Hanazakicho Kuchome).

Cloisonné.—Musashiya (Honcho-dori); Goto's Factory (Uchida-machi).

Curios and Fine Arts Goods.—Arthur and Bond Art Gallery (No. 38); Kuhn and Komor (No. 37); Samurai Shokai (Honcho Itchome); Musashiya (Honcho); Takahashi (Motomachi); Goto (Uchida-cho); Ikeda (Sumiyoshi-cho and Benten-dori); Konoike (Honcho); Bisansha (do.); Miyakawa's Makuzu-Ware Factory known as Makuzu Kozan (Ota-mura).

Bronze.—Kato (Benten-dori); Hashimoto (Otamachi).

Furniture and Bamboo Ware.—Endo (Uchida-cho); Tanabe (Motomachi); Nakamura (Motomachi).

Chemists.—North and Rae (No. 79).

Paper Wares.—Hasegawa (Horai-cho); Ishii (Otamachi.)

Horticulturists.—Boehmer & Co. (28 Bluff); Nursery Company (Nakamura Bluff); Yoshino (Yatozaka).

2. From Yokohama to Kamakura.

13 m. Government Railway in 50 min. (fares: 1st 69 *sen*; 2nd 41 *sen*). The intermediate stations are Hodogaya, Totsuka and Ofuna.

Kamakura (Kaihin-in Hotel; Inn—Mitsubishi), the site of the ancient Shoguns of Minamoto and the Hojo Regents (from the 12th to the 14th century), is now a merc sea-side village where still remain some old relics. **The Hachiman Shrine** is dedicated to the Emperor Ojin, who

was worshipped after his death as the God of War. His mother was the Empress Jingo, 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 Oshu.

Kamakura-no-Miya.—This Shinto 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 Oto-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 Hojo 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). **Kenchoji** is near to the Hachiman Shrine and is a Buddhist temple of the Zen Sect founded by Hojo Tokiyori in 1251. Its first abbot was a Chinese priest.

The Great Buddha or "Daibutsu" is situated in the village of Hase, a few minutes walk from the Hachimangu Shrine. The bronze image was cast in the 4th year of Kencho (A. D. 1252) by a celebrated artificer named Ono 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 which time it has not been

rebuilt, and the Daibutsu now sits out in the open air. Its measurements are :—



Daibutsu

	Feet.	Inches.
Height	49	7.00
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

	Feet.	Inches.
Length of mouth	3	2.08
Height of bump of wisdom ...		9.52
Diameter of bump of wisdom 2		4.56
Curls (of which there are 830):		
Height		9.52
Curls (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 Gensho 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 (12 m.) may be reached in 40 min. by the Government Railway (fares: 1st 69 *sen*; 2nd 41 *sen*).

3. From Yokohama to Tokyo.

18. m. Government Railway in 27 min. (fares: 1st 90 *sen*; 2nd 53 *sen*). The intermediate stations are: Kanagawa, Tsurumi, Kawasaki, Kamata, Omori and Shinagawa. From Yokohama to Tokyo may also be reached by electric tram.

Tokyo.

Hotels.—Imperial Hotels (Imperial Hotel and villa, and Metropole Hotel); Tokyo Hotel; Seiyoken Hotel.

Inns.—Taikaku-kan; Taisan-kan; Kosei-kan.

Tokyo, the Capital of the Empire, is the place of Imperial Residence and the seat of Government. It has a population of 1,818,655. 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. Tokyo was formerly called Yedo, and was merely a collection of several poor villages. In the era of Choroku in the 15th century, Ota Dokwan, a retainer of Lord Uesugi, built a small fortress in the hamlets 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 Restoration 1868 when the Shogunate system was abolished, the Imperial court was removed to Yedo, the name of which at the same time was changed to Tokyo 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:—Kojimachi, Kanda, Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, Shiba, Azabu, Akasaka, Yotsuya, Ushigome, Koishikawa, Hongo, Shitaya, Asakusa, Honjo and Fukagawa.

Kojimaehi-ku is the centre of those districts, and Honjo and Fukagawa are situated beyond the Sumidagawa. It has four railway Termini, viz:—Shimbashi, (southern terminus); Ueno, (northern terminus); Ryogokubashi, (eastern terminus); and Idamachi, (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 Edo-jo. The castle is environed by a moat, its circle being



Niju-bashi.

1 *ri* 20 *cho* 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 Niju-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 Parliament (The constitutional law was issued in 1889 and in the next year the first session was opened.), and *the Government Printing Bureau.

Hibiya Park (foreign restaurants.—Matsumoto; Sankyotei) 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 flower-beds and an artistic band-stand.

The Hibiya Daijingu 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 Jingu Hosaikai, 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 Shinto 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 Omura Masujiro stands in the middle of the main road in front of the shrine.

The Yushukan (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 Tokyo, is 10 min. ride by *rikisha* from Shimbashi Terminus. Here is the famous Buddhist temple called Zojoji, the chief-temple of the Jodo sect, and the Mausoleums of the Tokugawa Shoguns. The temple was built here in the end of the 16th century under the direct patronage of Tokugawa Ieyasu. The remains of the six Tokugawa Shoguns 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 "Kwankoba," the largest of its kind, where visitors can purchase all kinds of articles, marked at fixed prices.

The Koyokan or "**Maple Club**" is situated on a hill in the park. The Koyo-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. Okura's Art Museum is in the vicinity of Atago-yama.

Sengaku-ji.—This temple better known as "the tomb of the Forty-seven Ronins" 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 Ronins 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 Ronins are exhibited. Near here is the well, where it is said that the head of Kira Yoshihide, the assassinated nobleman, was washed before being laid by the avengers upon the tomb of their master Asano.

The Hama Rikyu, 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 (foreign restaurant—Seiyoken) has a celebrated avenue of cherry trees among which stand lofty ever-greens. It has also good walks and drives. It is 20 min. ride by electric-tram from the Shimbashi terminus.

Uyeno Park originally belonged to Todo, the Daimyo 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 best of its kind in Japan), the Zoological Garden, *the Fine-Art School, *the Academy of Music, a Public Library, and a Daibutsu (Great Buddha). Here is also situated the Toshogu Shrine, dedicated to the manes of Ieyasu, and the tombs

of the six Tokugawa Shoguns. 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 Hongo district and is near to Ueno 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.

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 Ueno Park.

Asakusa Park is 10 min. ride by *rikisha* from Ueno 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 (Avalokitesvara) 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 Shokai in the 7th century, and the present building was rebuilt in the 17th century by command of the Shogun Ietsuna. The Park contains a high tower (*Jumikai*), 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 Daimyo's garden and is now occupied by the Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co. It is close to the east side of the Azuma Bridge.

Mukojima is the general name given to a long embankment on the east side of the Sumida river. It is celebrated



Cherry trees at Mukojima.

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

Ekoin Temple where the famous wrestling matches take place is one mile south from Mukojima. It is close to

the Ryogoku bridge spanning the Sumida river. A peony garden called Honjo Botan-en is in the vicinity of the temple.

THE NORTH-WEST AND WEST DISTRICTS.

***The Arsenal Garden** or "Koraku-en" is within the precincts of the Tokyo Military Arsenal and formerly belonged to the Prince Mito. It is half an hour's ride by



Koraku-en.

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-hu) in China. A house called "Enyotei" 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 Daimyos. 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 Kodokan or Prof. Kono's *Jujutsu* 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 Aoyama Palace is the residence of T. I. H. the Crown Prince and Princess. In the same enclosure with the Aoyama Palace, stands Akasaka Palace where is held an Imperial Garden Party in the season of the chrysanthemum flowers. A Parade Ground known as "Aoyama Renpei-jo" and a Cemetery are near to the above Detached Palaces.

CHURCHES.

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

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Imperial Museum at Uyeno Park. Open to the public daily from 5th 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 p.m.	Nov. } „ 3.30 p.m.

Zoological Garden at Uyeno Park. Open from 1st Jan. to 28th 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.	to 4.30 p.m.
Dec. } 8.30 a.m.	May } 7.30 a.m.
Feb. } „ 3.30 p.m.	June } „ 5 p.m.
Oct. } 8 a.m.	July } „ 7 a.m.
Mar. } „ 4 p.m.	„ 5 p.m.
Sept. } „ 7 a.m.	Aug. } „ 7 a.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 2 *sen* on week days and 3 *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 p.m.
Dec. }	Nov. }	June Sept. }

The Commercial Museum of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-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 Uyeno 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. } 3 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 (Open from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Charge per head from 1½ *¥* to 3 *¥*) at Kobiki-cho; Meiji-za (do.) Hisamatsu-cho; Tokyo-za (do.) at Misaki-cho; Hongo-za (Open from about 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., actors of the newly revised party.) at Haruki-cho.

The Environs of Tokyo.

Kameido (E.) is noted for its Shinto temple and wistaria garden and also for its plum gardens called "Gwaryo-bai." It is two miles distant from the Ryogoku Bridge on the river Sumida. This temple is dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane, a famous court minister who died 903 A.D. The Taikobashi 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.

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

Artificial Caves (N.) or "Hyakuana-no-Ato" are at the hamlet of Nagayatsu in Yoshimimura, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant by *rikisha* from Fukiage Station and may be reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by rail from Uyeno 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 will be 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 $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Uyeno terminus. At Kumagai junction on the way, travellers must change cars to a branch railway.

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

* **The Yodobashi-Suido-kojo** 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Tokyo.

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

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

Ikegami (S.) is one mile distant by *rikisha* from Omori Station. Here is a Buddhist temple which commands a wide view of Tokyo 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant by electric tram from Kawasaki Station which is situated on a 14 min. ride by train from Omori 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 Shinto temple called Anamori which is frequented by the Tokyo people.

Foreign Embassies and Legations in Tokyo.

- Argentine. Legation, 51, C, Tsukiji Akashi-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
 Austria-Hungary. Embassy, 7, Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
 Belgium. Legation, 3, Sannen-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
 Brazil. Legation, 3, Aoi-cho, Akasaka-ku.
 China. Legation, 2, Nagata-cho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku.
 Denmark. Legation, 1, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku.
 France. Embassy, 1, Iidamachi Itchome, Kojimachi-ku.
 Germany. Embassy, 14, Nagata-cho Itchome, Kojimachi-ku.
 Great Britain. Embassy, 1, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
 Italy. Legation, 4, Sannen-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
 Mexico. Legation, 21, Nagata-cho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku.
 Netherlands. Legation, 1, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku.
 Portugal. Legation, 4, Sannen-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
 Russia. Legation, 1, Urakasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku.
 Siam. Legation, 76, Shirokane Shidamachi, Shiba-ku.
 Spain. Legation, 24, Tsukiji Akashi-cho, Kyobashi-ku.
 Sweden. Legation, Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi-ku.
 Switzerland. Legation, 55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku.
 United States of America. Embassy, 1, Enokizakamachi, Akasaka-ku.

Monthly Attractions in Tokyo.

- 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 Ekoin Temple.

Feb.—Hatsu-uma (the first day which comes under the zodiacal sign of horse according to the old lunar calendar.) :—Kameido Shrine.

Feb. and March.—Plum blossoms (from the middle part to the first half) :—Kameido ; Kinogawa (near Mukojima) ; and Kamata near Omori 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 Ryogokubashi.

„ Cherry flowers (the first half) :—Uyeno park ; Shiba park and Mukojima. (a little later) Asukayama, Koganei and Arakawa-zutsumi.

„ 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-koji, Kanda.

May.—“ Tango-sekku ” (5th), Festival of armours and flags for boys. Peonies (the beginning) :—Botan-en at Honjo and Somei ; Senka-en at Azabu.

„ The Wistarias (the first half) :—Kameido ; and Ushijima near Kasukabe station in a two hours' railway trip from Ryogokubashi.

„ Azaleas (the first half) :—Okubo.

„ Yasukuni Shrine Festival (5th to 7th) :—Kudan.

„ Great Wrestling Matches (for ten days) :—Ekoin Temple.

June.—Iris (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 calendar. Now it may come either in September or October. The "Nanakusa" or Autumn Grass Flowers:—Sokaen at Koume and Hyakkaen at Mukojima.

Nov.—Chrysanthemums (first half):—Dangozaka and Asakusa.

„ Yasukuni Shrine Festival (5th to 7th) at Kudan.

„ Maples:—The Kaijiji temple at Shinagawa; Takanogawa at Oji.

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 Myojin (20th-21st) and Atago (23rd-24th).

The Principal Shops are as follows:—

Silk Stuffs and Embroideries.—Mitsukoshi (Surugacho); Takashimaya (Nishi-Konya-cho); Daimaru (Hatago-cho); Shirokiya (Tori Itchome); Mizushima (Honcho Itchome); Domei (old silks and embroideries: Higashi-Nakadori).

Porcelain.—Mikawaya (Owari-cho).

Lacquer.—Kuroeya (Tori Itchome); Hayashi (Muromachi).

Bronze.—Mikawaya (Owari-cho); Mikawaya & Co. (Soto-Kanda Hatago-cho); C. Suzuki (Akashicho).

Cloisonné.—Ando (Motosukiya-cho); Namikawa (Shin-emon-cho); T. Hattori (Kuremasa-cho).

Ivory.—Maruki (Sukiya-cho); Toyama (Ginza Nichome); K. Murata (Yokoyama-cho); S. Nakamura (Tachibana-cho Shichome).

Silver Ware.—Miyamoto (Yazaemon-cho).

Jeweler.—Gyokuhodo (Ikenohata); Tenshodo (Owari-cho).

Book-sellers.—Maruya & Co. (Tori Sancho); Kyobunkan (Ginza Shichome).

Paper and Fans.—Haibara (Tori Itchome).

Sakai Rugs.—Oda (Ginza Shichome).

Photographs.—Ogawa (Hiyoshi-cho); Okamoto (Ginza Sancho); Maruki (Shinsakurada-cho); Asanuma & Co. (Honcho Nichome).

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

Curios.—Tamonten (Shin-emon-cho); Seishu-kan (Ginza Sancho); Ikeda & Co. (Owari-cho); Daizen (Hakuya-cho); Koko-Do (Nakabashi Izumicho); Joko (Sanjikkabori).

Foreign Provisions.—Kameya (Takekawa-cho); Meijiya (Ginza Nichome).

Chemists and Druggists.—Shiseido (Izumo-cho).

Wood Engravings.—Shimbi Shoin (Shinsakana-cho); Daikokuya (Yoshikawa-cho, Ryogoku).

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

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 (Zojoji Temple, Tombs and Bazaar); Forty Seven Ronin's Tombs.

2nd Day.—Arsenal Garden ; Uyeno Park (Imperial Museum, Zoological Garden and Toshogu 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 Tokyo to Nikko.

The Imperial Government Nippon Railway in 5 hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Uyeno ×		From Uyeno.	
Nippori...	1.3	yen	yen
Tabata□	2.1		
Oji...	3.7	.11	.16
Akabane □◎×△	6.1	.15	.23
Warabi	10.0		
Urawa	12.6		
Omiya □◎×△	16.5	.41	.61
Hasuda	22.1		
Kuki□	28.1	.69	1.04
Kurihashi×	33.3		
Koga×	37.7		
Mamada	43.2		
Oyama □◎×△	47.7	1.16	1.74
Koganei	52.4		
Ishibashi×	57.0		
Sudzumenomiya...	61.0		
Utsunomiya □◎×△	65.6	1.55	2.32
Tsuruta	68.5		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kanuma ...	74.5	yen	yen
Fubasami ...	79.5		
Imaichi...	86.8		
Nikko ×	90.6	2.07	3.11

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—Banshoro).—Junction for the North-western line—Takasaki, Naoetsu 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. 36 ; 50). 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 Daimyo 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 Oshima Raw Silk Factory is 5 m. distant. Utsunomiya is the junction to the Nikko 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, Nikko 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 Nikko temples.

Nikko (Hotels—Kanaya Hotel, Nikko Hotel; Palace Hotel. Inns—⊕ Konishiya; Kamiyama). The world famous temples of Nikko are the burial places of the First and Third Shoguns 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 “*Nikko wo minakere ba kekko to iuna*” or “Don't use the word *kekko* (splendid) without seeing Nikko,” really signifies Nikko's grandeur and beauty. (admission fee 80 *sen*; free for children under 12 years of age.)

The principal objects of interest are as follows:—



Yomei-mon.

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

Mangwanji—the principal temple.

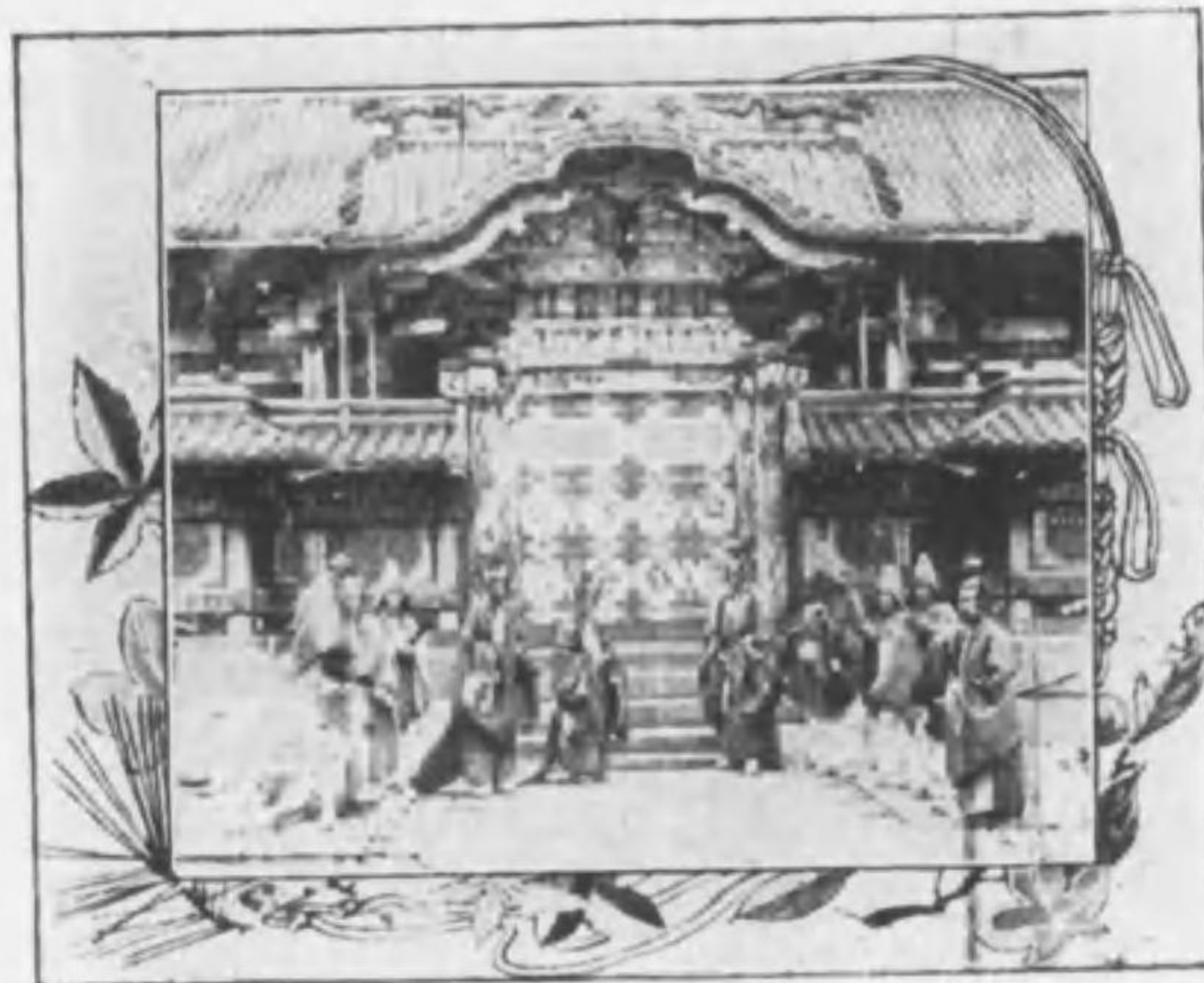
Choyokwan—the former reception hall of the Shoguns, but now the summer residence of the Imperial Princes.

Sanbutsudo—a hall of the Three Buddhas images.

Sorinto—a copper column, 42 feet high, erected in 1643.

The public park—a garden in landscape style.

Mausoleum of Ieyasu.—The Yomei-mon is a wonder of fine workmanship and it is also called Higurashi-mon, or “The Gate passing a day,” because visitors never tire of looking at it, and inspecting its marvellous workmanship



Karaki-mon.

even for a whole day. “The gate of Chinese wood” stands near to the Yomei-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 Shoguns and presents received from the Daimyos and Sovereigns of foreign countries are preserved here.

Futa-ara Jinsha—the oldest shrine dedicated to the Onamuchi-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-do “Two red-lacquered halls” of curious structure.

The chief festival of the Toshogu 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 :—

Hongu Shinto Temple (10 min. walk) was built by Saint Shodo Shonin, “the pioneer of the mountain” in the beginning of the 9th century.

Takinoo Temple and Somengataki or “Vermicelli cascade” (30 min. walk). Kaisan-do temple built in honour of Shodo Shonin 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).

Jakko Nana-taki or “Seven cascade” (¾ hr walk).

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

Kirifuri-no-taki or “Mist falling cascade” (1¾ 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

Kinugawa and may be reached in 2½ hrs. by *rikisha*.

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

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



Kegon-no-taki.

Chuzenji (Lake Side Hotel; ⊕ Inn—Komeya) lies nearly 4,400 feet above the sea level and is a good summer retreat. The road from Nikko by *rikisha* with two men is 8 m. The famous Lake of Chuzenji 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 Chuzenji forms the cataract of Kegon-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 called Nakano-chaya, a path leads down to a spot for viewing the fall.

The famous **Copper Mines of Ashio** (Inn—⊕ Chowakan), the largest mines in the Far East owned by the Furukawa & Co. of Tokyo, are 17½ m from Nikko 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 Chuzenji. From the town of Ashio (Inn—Izumiya) to Omama railway station for Mayebashi (p. 50) 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 Chuzenji and may be reached from Nikko in 5 hrs. by *rikisha*. Here is a beautiful lake called Yuno-umi. The Ryu-zu-no-taki or "Dragon head cascade" and the Yuno-taki or "Hot-Water fall" lie on the way from Chuzenji. Shirane-san (8,800 ft.), an extinct volcano, may be ascended from Yumoto in about 4 hours. From Yumoto through Konsei-toge pass, Higashi-ogawa (Inn—Kurata) and Numata (Inn—Otakeya), the hot spring of Ikao (p. 50) may be reached. The total distance is about 60 m. and one third of the road is practicable by *rikisha*.

5. From Tokyo to Choshi.

Sobu Railway leaving Tokyo (Ryogoku-bashi terminus).
4½ hrs.

Principal Stations.	Mileage	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Ryogokubashi ×			
Ichikawa ×	7.4		
Funabashi	12.2		
Chiba □ ×	22.5	.62	.93
Yotsukaido	27.0		
Sakura □ ×	32.2	.84	1.26
Naruto ×	45.5		
Yokaichiba	56.0		
Choshi ×	72.5	1.68	2.52

On this line **Chiba** (Inn—Umematsuya) is the most important town whence a branch runs to Ohara (35 m.) (Inn—Katsuo-kan) on the coast of the Pacific. From **Sakura** (Inn—Komeya), the formerly castle town of a Daimyo, a branch diverges to **Narita** (7 m.) (Inn—Wakamatsuya). Here is the well-known temple called Shinshoji dedicated to the God Fudo (Achara). The Shinto shrine of Sakura Sogoro is 2½ 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 Abiko, a station on the East coast line of the Nippon Railway, and is about 20 m. (p. 36).

Choshi (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 Shoyu" is here and well-worth a visit. Cape Inuboe (Inn—Gyokeikan), "Barking Dog Cape", is a famous sea-side resort 2½ m. distant from the port. Here are fine light-

houses. From Choshi 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 Tokyo by railway (p. 36).

6. From Tokyo to Sendai and Matsushima.

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

- (1) The Inland route via Utsunomiya in 9½–11½ hrs.
- (2) The Coast route via Mito in 9½–13½ hrs.

Inland Route.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Utsunomiya □ ⊙ × △		From Uyeno.	
Okamoto	69.5	yen.	yen.
Hoshakuji	73.0		
Ujiye	76.5		
Kataoka	81.7		
Yaita ×	85.6		
Nozaki	89.0		
Nishinasuno ⊙ ×	92.0	2.09	3.13
Higashinasuno	95.6		
Kuroiso ⊙ × △	99.1	2.24	3.36
Kurotawara ⊙	104.4		
Toyohara	105.4		
Shirakawa ⊙ × □	115.5	2.54	3.81
Idzumisaki	121.2		
Yabuki ×	125.0		
Sukagawa	132.1		
Koriyama □ ⊙ × △	139.2	2.97	4.46
Hiwada	142.7		
Motomiya	148.0		
Nihonmatsu	154.0		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Matsukawa	159.5	yen.	yen.
Fukushima □ ⊙ △	168.0	3.43	5.22
Nagaoka ⊙ ×	173.5		
Kori	176.2		
Fujita	178.2		
Kosugo	184.1		
Shiroishi ⊙ × △	189.1		
Ogawara ×	197.3		
Tsukinoki ×	202.1		
Iwanuma □ ⊙ × △	206.2	4.16	6.24
Masuda ×	210.5		
Nagamachi ×	214.3		
Sendai ⊙ × △	217.1	4.32	6.48
Iwakiri □	222.1		
Shiogama	226.3	4.46	6.69

From Tokyo to Utsunomiya is already described (p. 24).

Nishinasuno (Inn—Yamatoya) is the station to alight for the famous hot spring of Shiobara (Inn—Masuya). It is a good summer retreat and is 13½ m. from the station by *rikisha*.

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

Koriyama (Inn—Kimuraya).—From here a branch line diverges to Wakamatsu (39 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 Nakahama on the opposite shore. Inawashiro is situated on the border of the Lake and from here the ascent of Bandaisan, which was in eruption 19 years ago, may easily be made. **Wakamatsu**

(Inn—Shimizuya) was the well-known castle town of a Daimyo 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-ro) are 2 m. by *rikisha* from Wakamatsu.

Fukushima (Inn—Matsuba-kan) is the starting point of the Ou 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. 41).

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

Kori. 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. yen.	1st. yen.
Uyeno ×		From Uyeno.	
Nippori...	1.3		
Mikawashima ...	2.1		
Minamisenju ...	3.4		
Kitasenju □ × △ ...	4.5	.12	.18
Kameari × ...	7.5		
Kanamachi ...	8.5		
Matsudo ...	10.1		
Mabashi ...	13.1		
Kashiwa ...	18.1		
Abiko □ ⊙ × △ ...	20.7	.51	.77
Toride ...	24.5		
Fujishiro ...	28.3		
Sanuki □ ...	29.4		
Ushiku ...	32.5		
Arakawaoki ...	36.7		
Tsuchiura ⊙ △ ...	41.0	.99	1.49
Kandatsu ...	44.6		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen.	1st. yen.
Takahama ×	48.7		
Ishioka ...	51.1		
Hadori ...	55.1		
Iwama ...	58.4		
Tomobe □ ⊙ × △ ...	62.6	1.47	2.21
Uchihara ...	65.6		
Akatsuka ...	69.2		
Mito □ ⊙ × △ ...	73.0	1.70	2.55
Sawa ...	79.2		
Ishigami ...	82.1		
Omika ...	86.6		
Shimomago ×	89.5		
Sukegawa ⊙ ×	92.5	2.10	3.15
Kawajiri ×	98.5		
Takahagi △	102.3		
Isohara ×	108.0		
Sekimoto ⊙	112.3		
Nakoso ⊙	115.1		
Uyeda ...	118.0		
Izumi ...	122.4		
Yumoto ⊙	126.4	2.73	4.10
Tsudzura ×	128.6		
Taira ⊙ △	131.4	2.82	4.23
Kusano ...	134.6		
Yotsukura ...	137.4		
Hisanohama ×	140.4		
Hirono ...	145.6		
Kido ...	149.2		
Tomioka △	155.2		
Ono ...	161.5		
Nagatsuka ...	165.2		
Naniye ...	168.2		
Odaka ...	173.6		
Iwakiota ...	176.7		
Haranomachi ⊙ △	179.5	3.69	5.54
Kashima ×	184.2		
Nakamura ⊙	192.1	3.92	5.88

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen.	1st. yen.
Shinchi... ..	197.5		
Sakamoto	201.0		
Yoshida	206.2		
Watari	209.2		
Iwanuma □ ⊙ × △	214.4	4.16	6.24
Masuda ×	219.0		
Nagamachi ×	222.6		
Sendai ⊙ × △	225.4	4.32	6.48

Kitasenju. From here a branch line starts to Kawamata (38 m.) in the north-west. The notable places on the line are:—Koshigaya, (11 m.) is close to the large peach orchard of Obayashi. Kasukabe, (17 m.).—The famous wistarias and sweet-flags gardens of Ushijima are 1 m. distant.

Abiko. Junction to the Narita Railway (p. 31).

Tsuchiura (Inn—Sakurai) has daily steam communication with **Ofunatsu** on the south end of Kitaura Lagoon, from whence the famous Kashima Shinto Shrine is nearly 1 m. distant, and from Ofunatsu Steamers proceed to Port Choshi (p. 31). Tsukubacho (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-cho 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. 25).

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 Oarai (Inn—Kimparo) is 7 m. distant and has a pleasing view. A

branch line starts from Mito to Ota (12 m.) (Inn—Choshiya). This place is noted as the burying-ground of the Daimyo Mito.

Sukegawa (Inn—Shofukan) 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—Harikyu), formerly the castle town of the Daimyo Date, is the most prosperous town, with 100,231 inhab., on the Northern Line of the Nippon Railway. Zuihoji 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** (Inn—⊕ Otaya) is half an hour's distance by a branch line from Sendai.

Matsushima (Inns—Matsushima Hotel; Kangetsuro), 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*) to the hamlet of Matsushima (7 m.) should be done in 2 hrs. with a fine breeze. 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.



A View of Matsushima.

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 steamers of the N.Y.K. (fares 84 *sen*; 42 *sen*).

7. From Tokyo to Aomori via Sendai.

Government Nippon Railway in 20½ hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Uyeno ×		From Uyeno.	
Sendai ⊙ × △	217.1	4.32	6.48
Iwakiri □	222.1		
Rifu	224.6		
Matsushima ⊙ ×	232.0	4.53	6.80
Kashimadai	238.4		
Kogota ⊙ ×	244.2		
Semine	251.6		
Nitta ×	256.7		
Ishibashi	261.2		
Hanaidzumi ×	266.1		
Ichinoseki ⊙ △	273.7	5.16	7.74
Hiraidzumi ⊙	278.2	5.24	7.86
Mayesawa	283.0		
Midzusawa	289.3		
Kanegasaki ×	294.1		
Kurosawajiri △	300.1		
Hanamaki	307.7		
Ishidoriya ×	315.0		
Hidzume ×	318.3		
Yahaba	323.5		
Morioka ⊙ × △	329.7	6.00	9.00
Koma	342.7		
Kawaguchi	346.3		
Numakunai ×	349.4		
Nakayama ×	357.2	6.42	9.63
Kodzuya	366.7		
Ichinobe △	369.5		
Fukuoka	373.5		
Sannohe ×	384.7		
Kenyoshi ×	390.6		
Shiriuchi □ ⊙ × △	397.5	7.02	10.53

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Shimoda ×	404.4		
Komagi ×	410.6	7.22	10.85
Numasaki ×	417.2		
Ottomo	421.4		
Noheji × △	430.3		
Karibasawa	434.2		
Kominato ×	441.0		
Asamushi × ⊙	447.2	7.77	11.96
Nonai	450.4		
Uramachi	455.1		
Aomori □ ⊙ ×	456.7	7.91	11.86

From Tokyo to Sendai is already described above.

Hiraizumi. The Chusonji Temple is noted for its very old buildings called Konjiki-do 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 Tokyo 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).

Komagi. The famous station for war-horse breeding called "Gumba Ikuseijo" at Sanbongihara is 10 m. from the Railway station.

Aomori (Inn ⊕ Kagiya with Europ. beds), the terminus of the Nippon Railway with 34,857 inhab., has daily steam communication with Hakodate and Muroran in Yezo Island (p. 44; 48). The Government Ou 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. 34).

Aomori - Fukushima.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Aomori □ × ⊙		From Aomori.	
Shinjo	3.6	yen	yen
Daishaka ×	10.8		
Namioka ×	14.0		
Kawabe	19.4		
Hirosaki ⊙ △	23.3	.60	
Owani ⊙	30.6		
Ikarigaseki	35.7		
Jinba	42.3		
Shirosawa	46.7		
Odate △ × ⊙	50.8	1.47	
Hayakuchi	56.6		
Takanosu	62.0		
Futatsui	69.8		
Noshiro △ ⊙	80.3	2.19	
Moritake	86.7		
Kado	90.8		
Gojonome ×	97.6		
Okubo	102.9		
Oiwake	107.4		
Tsuchizaki ⊙	111.1		
Akita ⊙	115.5	2.98	
Wada	123.8		
Sakai	132.2		
Kariwano	139.2		
Jinguji	143.9		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Omagari	147.7		
Iezume	152.1		
Yokote	159.2		
Jumonji	165.8		
Yuzawa... ..	170.4		
Yokobori	177.9		
Innai ⊙	180.3	4.22	
Nozoki	189.9		
Kamabuchi	195.6		
Shinmachi	203.4		
Shinsho ⊙	208.8	4.75	
Funakata×	213.9		
Oishida	222.2		
Tateoka	230.7		
Shinmachi	235.1		
Tendo	238.7		
Urushiyama	242.2		
Yamagata △×⊙	247.0	5.34	
Kaminoyama	254.5		
Nakagawa	261.1		
Akayu	266.2		
Nukanome	270.1		
Yonezawa △⊙	276.2	5.80	
Sekine	279.5		
Toge	286.3		
Itaya	288.8		
Niwasaka×	298.0		
Fukushima □△⊙	302.3	6.22	

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

Odate (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 34,350 inhab. and there is a fine public garden called Senshu-en.

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

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

Yamagata (Inn—Gotoya) 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 Daimyo, produces a silk fabric called Yonezawaori.

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

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

From Tokyo to Otaru via Aomori and Hakodate may be reached in 44½ hrs. (fares including railways and steamers 1st ¥ 22.06; 2nd ¥ 14.81). From Otaru to Sapporo is 20 m. in 1½ hr. (fares: 1st 78 *sen*; 2nd 59 *sen*).

From Tokyo to Aomori is already described (p. 39). Steamers leave Aomori daily, and reach Hakodate in 6 hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 2.70; 2nd ¥ 1.80).

Hakodate—Otaru.

Hokkaido Railway in 10½ hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Hakodate			
Kikyo	5.1		
Hongo	11.2	.58	.85
Onuma	16.6		
Mori△	30.6		
Nodaoi△	44.4		
Yakumo	50.4		
Kuroiwa	58.6		
Monbetsu	67.0		
Oshamanbe△	69.7	2.35	3.45
Kuromatsunai	82.2		
Mena	97.3		
Konbu△	106.5		
Kuchian△	121.0	3.97	5.83
Kozawa	127.3		
Niki	142.6		
Yoichi△	145.3	4.71	6.93
Otaru	158.7	5.10	7.50

Hakodate (Hakodate Hotel, Inns—⊕ Katsuya ; Wada. Foreign Restaurant—Gotoken) is an open port with 85,313 inhab. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1906 was ¥ 48,531,193. The public garden contains a Museum and a marine productions show. An old fort Goryokaku 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.

Onuma (Inn—Taiseikan). The Lake Onuma consists of two separate lakes called Onuma and Konuma ; but it is

commonly known under the single name of Onuma. 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 Hokkaido Railway line. Komagadake (3,220 ft.), a volcano known as Oshima Fuji, may be ascended from here.

Mori is situated along Volcano Bay. To Port Muroran on the opposite shore is 24 m.

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

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.

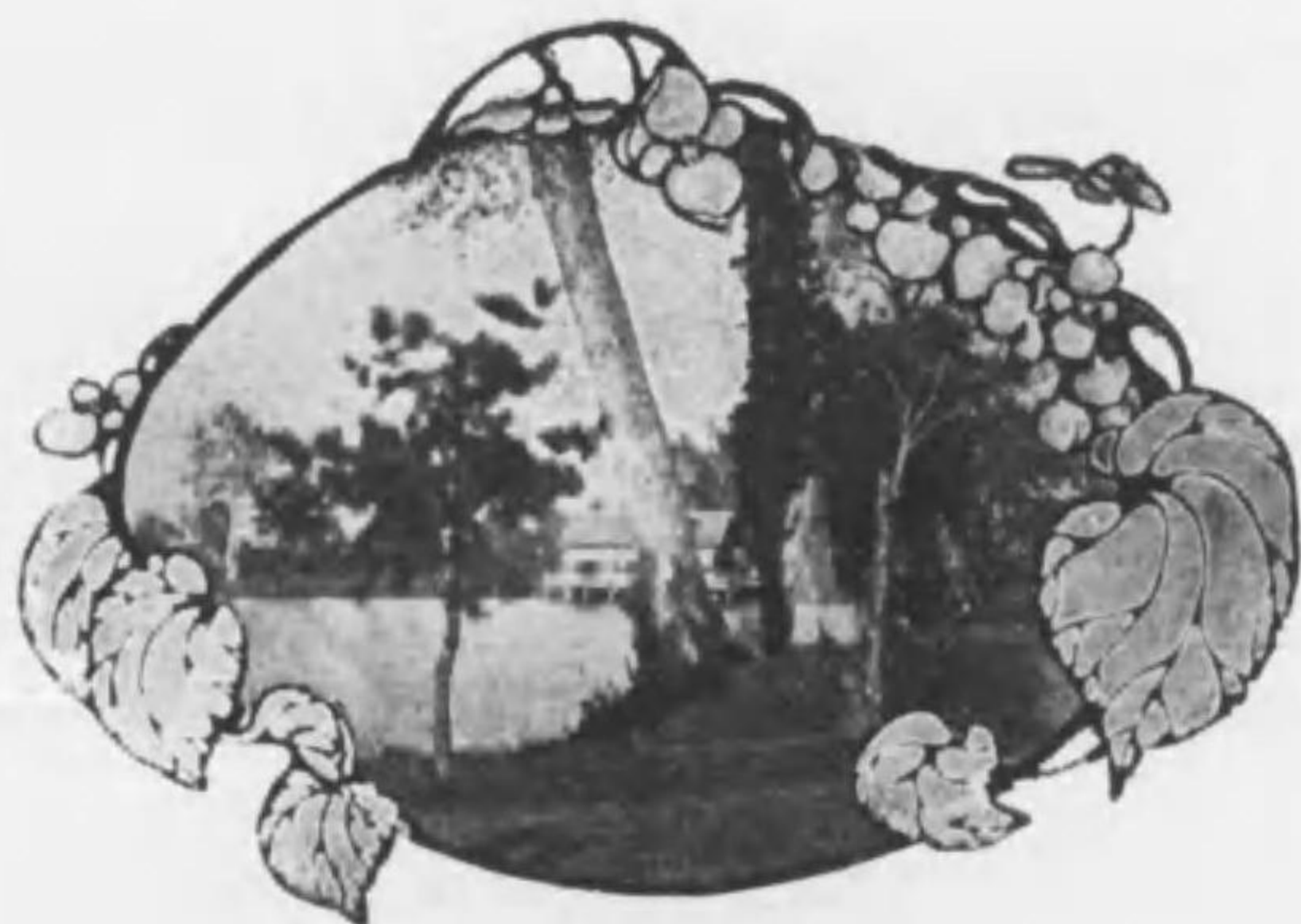
Yoichi (Inn—Hattori). Here is good sea-bathing and a fine view may be enjoyed.

Otaru (Inn—⊕ Etchuya 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 Tanko Railway which proceeds via Sapporo to Muroran. Travellers, therefore, must change cars to the above line for Sapporo.

Sapporo (Hohei-kwan Hotel) is the capital of Hokkaido on Yezo Island with 55,304 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 Hokkaido-cho. The sights of the town are:—

*The Agricultural College, the museum containing many specimens of Aino work, the Botanical garden and factories for the products of the Island. Nakajima Park is in the



Nakajima Park.

suburb and has a beautiful lake. Maruyama Park stands on a hill whence a fine view may be enjoyed.

Temiya -- Muroran.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen.	1st. yen.
Temiya ×			
Otaru ×	1.5	.06	.08
Asari ×	4.7		
Karugawa ⊙ ×	15.1		
Sapporo ⊙ × △	21.6	.63	.84
Atsubetsu	28.1		
Ebetsu ⊙	34.7		
Iwamizawa	47.9	1.35	1.80
Kuriyama ⊙ ×	58.1		
Yuni ×	61.2		
Oiwake □ ⊙ × △	71.0	1.96	2.62
Hayakita × ⊙	78.6		
Toasa	82.1		
Tomakomai	93.1		
Shiraoi △ × ⊙	106.4		
Noboribetsu ⊙ ×	118.2	3.12	4.16
Washibetsu	128.0		
Muroran	133.4	3.47	4.62

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.). **Sunagawa** is the starting point of the Government Railway which passing via Asahigawa, a prosperous garrison town, proceeds to Nayoro (86 m.) in the north and to Ochiai (106 m.) in the south. Sunagawa has also a branch line of the Tanko Railway to Utashinai (9 m.) where is Sorachi Colliery.

Horonaifuto 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).

Tomakomai (Inn—Maruju). Piratori, a village where dwell the Aino, a semi-savage race, may be visited in one day's journey from the station.

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



Aino on Horse, Muroan.

Muroan (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 Hakodate (69 m.) in 7½ hrs. (fares, 1st ¥3.60; 2nd ¥2.40).

9. From Tokyo to Ikaō.

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

Tokyo—Maebashi.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Uyeno ×		From Uyeno.	
Nippori	1.3	yen.	yen.
Tabata □	2.1		
Oji ×	3.7	.11	.16
Akabane □ ⊙ × △	6.1	.15	.23
Warabi	10.0		
Urawa	12.6		
Omiya □ ⊙ × △	16.5	.41	.61
Ageo ×	21.5		
Okegawa ×	23.7		
Konosu ×	29.0		
Fukiage ×	33.4	.81	1.22
Kumagai □ ⊙ △	38.0	.92	1.38
Fukaya	45.0		
Honjo	51.2		
Jinbobara	53.6		
Shinmachi ×	56.4		
Kuragano ×	60.2		
Takasaki □ ⊙ △	63.0	1.40	2.23
Maebashi □ ⊙	69.0	1.61	2.41

From Tokyo to Omiya is already described (p. 24).

Fukiage. The well-known Artificial caves called "Hyakuana-no-Ato" is 3½ m. distant by *rikisha* (p. 18).

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. (fare 23 *sen*). From Takasaki a branch railway diverges to **Tomioaka** (12 m.) (Inn—Shiushuya) where is *the famous Raw Silk Factory.

Mayebashi (Inn—Shiraiya) is the great market of the silk trade. From here a branch runs to **Kiryu** (13 m.) (Inn—Kanagiya) in one hr. and to **Ashikaga** (27 m.) (Inn—Hatsugai) in 1¾ hr. The former is noted for its silk goods and has *the Kiryu Fabric School, and the latter is well-known as the site of the ancient academy called the Ashikaga-Gakko. It is said that the academy was founded by the celebrated scholar Ono-no-Takamura in the beginning of the Tencho era (A.D. 824-834). From Ashikaga the railway proceeds to Oyama (23 m.) where it connects with the main line of the Nippon Railway (p. 25).

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

Ikao (Kindayu Hotel, 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 pipes from its source to the bath houses. The noted Mount Haruna (3,500 ft.) is 5½ m. distant on foot and it may be reached via the beautiful Lake of Haruna. The renowned Mount of Akagi (6,325 ft) which has also a beautiful lake called Onuma is two days' trip from Ikao. **Kusatsu** hot springs at a distance of about 30 m. (charge of *rikisha* with two men ¥5.50) via Nakanojo (Inn—Nabeya). From Nakanojo to Kusatsu there are two roads:—One via Sawatari and the other passing Kawarayu. The latter road is 2½ m. longer than the former, but *rikisha* are practicable for the whole distance.



Lake Haruna.

10. From Tokyo to Naoetsu and Niigata via Takasaki.

Railway to Niigata in 15½ hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen.	1st. yen.
Takasaki △□			
Iidzuka... ..	1.5		
Annaka... ..	6.6		
Isobe×... ..	10.9	.34	
Matsuida	15.0		
Yokogawa △×... ..	18.4	.55	
Karuizawa △	25.4	.74	
Miyoda×	33.5		
Komoro×	39.2		
Tanaka×	45.0		
Oya×	47.1	1.37	
Uyeda×	50.4		
Sakaki×	56.9		
Yashiro... ..	62.8		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Shinonoi △×□	66.1	1.84	
Nagano △	71.8	1.98	
Yoshida×	74.2		
Toyono×	78.5		
Mure×... ..	83.4		
Kashiwabara×	89.8		
Taguchi×	95.0	2.54	
Sekiyama×	99.9		
Arai×	107.5		
Takada×	113.7		
Naoyetsu △×□	117.8	3.01	
Naoyetsu ×... ..		By Hokuetsu Railway.	
Kuroi	1.5		
Saikata	4.3		
Katamachi×	6.7		
Kakizaki	10.7		
Hatsusaki	14.5	.45	.75
Omigawa	18.2		
Kujiranami	20.2		
Kashiwazaki ×	22.4	.69	1.15
Yasuda... ..	26.1		
Kitajo×	27.5		
Tsukayama	34.5		
Raikoji×	39.3		
Miyauchi	43.4		
Nagaoka ×... ..	45.3	1.37	2.28
Oshikiri	49.5		
Mitsuke	52.3		
Obiori	54.7		
Sanjo	58.6	1.77	2.95
Ichinokido	59.6		
Kamo	64.3	1.94	3.23
Yashiroda×	71.2		
Niitsu	75.2		
Kameda	80.5		
Niigata	85.6	2.58	4.30

From Tokyo to Takasaki is already described.

Isobe (Inn-Horai-kan) has mineral springs.

Matsuida. From these two stations Mount **Myogi** (Inn—Hishiya) may be ascended (Isobe to Myogisan is 5½ m., Matsuida to Myogisan 2½ m. and both roads are practicable by *rikisha*). Myogisan is divided into three peaks called *Hakuun* (White cloud), *Kindo* (Golden cave) and *Kinkei* (Golden pheasant). On one side of Hakuun peak stands the Shinto shrine known as Myogi-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.

Between **Yokokawa** and **Karuizawa** the train runs about seven m. over the pass of Usuitoge 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 Tokyo and Yokohama residents. The Active Volcano, Asamayama (8,230 ft.), lies within the limit of one day's excursion from this village and horses with foreign saddles may be hired for 2½ hrs. on the road. **Kusatsu Hot Springs** (Shirane Hotel. Inn—① Ichii) 4,500 ft. high above 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 Okuwa 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. 50).

From Tokyo to Karuizawa is already described.

Oya (Inn—Oya-kan).—Travellers for the Nakasendo may alight here (p. 82).

Uyeda (Inn—Uyemura). Bessho hot springs are 7 m. 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. 83).

Nagano (Fujiya : semi-Europ. Hotel ; ⊕ Gomeikan), the capital of the Nagano prefecture with 37,202 inhab., is famed for the Zenkoji 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 $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, is 2 m. distant from the station.

Taguchi.—Akakura Hot Spring (Inn—Kogakuro) picturesquely situated, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant to the west of this station.

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

Naoetsu (Inn—Matsuba-kan), the terminus of the Government Railway, is the starting point of the Hokuetsu 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 Etchu through Itoigawa and Uozu, the whole distance being about 77 m. Naoetsu has steam 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 picturesque.

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

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

Nuttari, the terminus of the Hokuetsu Railway with 12,000 inhab., is opposite over the Shinanogawa to Niigata.

Niigata (Restaurant International-Hotel ; Inns—Minato-kan ; Shinoda), though one of the open ports originally chosen for foreign commerce with 59,576 inhab., big ships can not enter there. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1906 was ¥ 2,031,220. 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 Tokyo. 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 Tokyo to Kofu via Hachioji and the descent of the Rapids Fujikawa.

Principal Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Iidamachi ×			
Ushigome × ... ..	.5		
Yotsuya ×	1.7		
Shinanomachi ×	2.5		
Shinjiku × ⊙	4.0	.10	
Okubo	4.9		
Nakano	5.8		
Sakai	13.6	.32	
Kokubunji ⊙ × □	17.1	.40	
Tachikawa × □	20.9	.50	
Hachioji × □	27.0	.64	
Hachioji	From Hachioji.		
Asakawa	3.6		
Uyenobara	14.0		
Ozuki	25.2	.74	
Kofu	53.3	1.54	

Railway 80 m. in 6 hrs.—from Tokyo (Iidamachi) to Hachioji in 2 hrs. ; from Hachioji to Kofu in 4 hrs. After starting from Iidamachi terminus, the train runs along the Imperial castle moat for about ten minutes.

Shinjiku is a junction for the Tokyo suburban line.

Okubo. The famous azalea gardens are near by.

Nakano. Myohoji, 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-josui.

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

Tachikawa (Rest-house—Marushiba). A miniature railway runs to Ome (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.

Hachioji (Inn—Kakuki), 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 2 m.



Sarunashi.

Enkyo (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.

Ozuki (Inn—Fujimi-kan). From here a tramway runs to **Yoshida** (12½ m.) (p. 67) in 3¼ hrs. at the north foot of **Fuji-yama** via Yamura (Inns—⊕ Naito; ⊕ Suzuki-tei) which has a market for a silk fabric called "Kaiki."

Sasago (Inn—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 Hachioji and Kofu there are 42 tunnels and 34 railway bridges.

Kofu (Inns—⊕ Sadoko; ⊕ Yonekura; ⊕ Bosenkaku), the capital of the Yamanashi Prefecture with 44,188 inhab., produces grapes, crystals and silk fabrics. It was the castle town of a Daimyo and is notable 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 Kofu, 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 Tokaido Railway, is 45 m. distant and the descent will take 7 hrs. (fare ¥ 5). 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 Ono. **Minobu** (Inn—Masuya) is noted for



Kajikazawa Village.

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 Tokyo (Shimbashi) 4¾ hrs. is required by rail; but to Shizuoka is only 19 m. and may be reached in one hour (p 73).

12. From Tokyo to Miyanoshita in Hakone.

The total journey 5 hrs. :—Government Railway from Tokyo (Shimbashi) to Kozu in 1½-3 hrs.; Tramway

from Kozu to Yumoto in 1 hr.; thence by *rikisha* with two men in 1 hr.

Tokyo—Kozu.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. <i>yen</i>	1st. <i>yen</i>
Shimbashi			
Shinagawa □	3.1	.11	.18
Omeri ×	6.0	.18	.20
Kamata	7.8	.23	.39
Kawasaki ×	10.1	.30	.51
Tsurumi ×	12.3	.37	.63
Kanagawa □	16.3	.48	.81
Hiranuma ⊙ ×	17.1	.53	.90
Yokohama ⊙	18.0	.53	.90
Hodogaya □ ×	18.5	.55	.93
Totsuka ×	24.1	.70	1.20
Ofuna □ ⊙ × △	27.6	.81	1.38
{ Ofuna			
{ Kamakura	30.6	.90	1.53
{ Zushi	33.0	.97	1.65
{ Taura	36.4	1.08	1.83
{ Yokosuka	37.6	1.11	1.89
Fujisawa ⊙ ×	30.4	.90	1.53
Chigasaki ×	35.1	1.02	1.74
Hiratsuka ×	38.4	1.12	1.92
Oiso ⊙ ×	40.8	1.19	2.04
Ninomiya	44.1	1.28	2.19
Kozu ⊙ × △	47.0	1.37	2.34

From Tokyo to Kanagawa is already described (p. 7).

Hiranuma. The through trains of the Government Tokaido Railway do not pass Yokohama. Travellers at Yokohama who intend to take a through train generally come to this station.

Ofuna (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 Josenji temple and the marvellous figures carved on the walls and ceilings of them may be observed. From Ofuna, a branch line diverges to Yokosuka via **Kamakura** (p. 3) and Zushi. **Zushi** (Inn—Yoshintei) is the well-known sea-side resort whence to **Hayama** (Hirayama Hotel; Chojaen) 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 Jusantoge, 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 Shogun 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 Tokyo, 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 Shogun on July 14th 1853 and a monument was erected in 1889.

Fujisawa (Inn—Inageya) is noted for a Buddhist temple Yogyoji, the head-temple of the Zen sect. Travellers who go to Enoshima may take electric tram from here,

(p. 6). **Kugenuma** (Inn—Hotel Taiko-kan) is noted for its sea-bathing and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the S. W. of the station.

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

Hiratsuka (Inn—Okinaya). Excellent bathing may be had. The celebrated mountain Oyama (3,860 ft.), where stands a popular Shinto temp'le called Afuri-jinsha, is 9 m. from the station and may be reached by *rikisha* in 2 hrs. From Oyama-cho, (Inn—Suirokaku), at the foot of the mountain to its summit is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Several beautiful cascades are found in the mountain.

Oiso (Inns—Toryokan; Shosenkaku), 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.

Kozu (Inn—⊕ Kozukan). Travellers must alight here. Electric cars run to Yumoto ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.—fares 1st 90 *sen*; 2nd 60 *sen*) through the town of Odawara (Inn—Koiseya), where still remains a famous historical castle.

Hakone is the general name given 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. Inn—Naraya) 1,120 ft. above sea-level, one of the most famous resorts in the Hakone region, has delicious natural hot baths and is conveniently situated for visiting the neighbouring places. "Chairs," *Kagos* and horses can be obtained here.

The principal short walks from Miyanoshita are:—to Sokokura hot springs (Inn—Tsutaya), which are close to Miyanoshita; to Kiga ($\frac{2}{3}$ m), a pretty garden; to Dogashima ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.), a beautiful cascade; to Kowakidani or Kojigoku



Miyanoshita.

($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) (Small Hell) hot springs (Semi-Europ.—Mikawaya Hotel; Kaikatei-Hotel). The roads to the above places are very picturesque.

The longer excursions which take about half a day are:—to Owakidani (5 m.) or O'igoku (Big Hell); to Myojo-gadake ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.), is a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the top; to Tonosawa 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 Gora (3 m.) natural hot baths. Gora 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 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-toge, the well-known pass from which can be seen a grand view of the ten provinces.

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

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

The whole journey in 6 hrs;—Railway to Kozu in 1½-3 hrs. (p. 60); tram-way from Kozu to Odawara in ½ hrs. (fares 1st 45 *sen*; 2nd 30 *sen*); and thence to Atami (16 m.) by Jinsha Railway or Man Power Tram in 3½ hrs. (fares 1st ¾ 1.32; 2nd 99 *sen*), or by *rikisha*.

From Tokyo to Odawara is already described.

The road from Odawara to Atami lies along a magnificently picturesque coast. Vries island or Oshima with its smoking volcano is seen off the coast. From Odawara is 11

m. distant to **Yugawara** and thence to the hot springs of the same name (Inn—Ito) is 2 m. by *rikisha* road.

Izusan hot springs (Inn—Ejimaya) are about 3 m. from Yugawara on the way to Atami



View 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. 64).

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

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

69 m. on the Tokaido Railway from Tokyo (Shimbashi) to Gotemba in 4-4½ hrs. (fares 1st ¥3.30 ; 2nd ¥1.93).

From Tokyo to Gotemba see p. 68.

Gotemba (Inns—Furokan ; Matsuya) 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 to the end of August. At the inns in Gotemba, coolie-guides called *Goriki*, horses and other things necessary in the huts on the mountain may be prepared. Charge of *Goriki* ¥1½ per diem ; straw sandals 5-8 *sen* per pair ; charge at the huts ¥1.00 ; 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 **Tarobo** (9 m.) (fare ¥1.50) in 2½ hrs. ; or to “the 2nd Station” (11 m.) or *Nigome* (fare ¥2.00). 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 was established by Mr. Nonaka Itaru in 1895. On the base of the same peak is a Shinto 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 numbers during the summer season.

There are three other routes to make the ascent of Fuji, namely, by **Omiya route** (west), by **Yoshida route** (north), and by **Subashiri route** (east). Travellers coming from the western provinces will take the Omiya route (p. 73) while those from Kai province ascend from the Yoshida road (p. 58). The most of these roads are similar to the Gotemba route above mentioned.

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

From **Yoshida** (Inn—Osakabe) to Shoji is an easy half day's distance by *rikisha* and boat and at intervals on foot passing Funatsu and the two lakes called Kawaguchi and Nishino-umi. The appearance of the lakes is very pleasing and picturesque. From **Shoji** travellers may proceed to **Suzukawa** Station (29 m.) on the Tokaido Railway through the following villages :—Motosu (3 m.), Hitoana (8 m. from Motosu), Kamiide (3 m. from Hitoana), and Omiya (5 m. from Kamiide). Motosu has a beautiful lake of the same name, and the famous “White-threads” cascade called Shiraito-no-taki may be visited near Kamiide. Between **Shoji** and **Omiya** (Inn—Omiya-tei) travellers may go on

foot or horseback. *The Fuji Paper Mill is situated at Omiya. From Omiya to Suzukawa is 7 m. distant through which the tram-way runs. (p. 73).

Travellers who intend to go down the **Rapids of the Fujigawa** from Shoji may hire boats at Yokaichiba (Inn--Wakaoya) on the west bank of the river via Tambara, the distance from Shoji is about 15 m.

15. From Tokyo to Shizuoka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

Government Tokaido Railway from Tokyo (Shimbashi) to Shizuoka in 4½-6½ hrs.; to Nagoya in 8½-12½ hrs.; to Kyoto in 11½-17 hrs.; to Osaka in 12½-18 hrs.; to Kobe in 13½-19 hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Shimbashi		From Shimbashi.	
Shinagawa □	3.1	.11	.18
Omori ×	6.0		
Kanata	7.7		
Kawasaki ×	10.1		
Tsurumi ×	12.3		
Kanagawa	16.3		
Hirayama ⊙ ×	17.1	.53	.90
Yokohama ⊙	18.0	.53	.90
Hodogaya ×	18.5		
Totsuka ×	24.1		
Ofuna ⊙ □ × △	27.6	.81	1.38
{ Ofuna			
{ Yokosuka	37.6	1.11	1.89
Fujisawa □ ×	30.4		
Chigasaki ×	35.1		
Hiratsuka ×	38.4		

Stations	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Oiso ⊙ ×	40.8		
Ninomiya	44.1		
Kodzu ⊙ × △	47.0	1.37	2.34
Matsuda ×	53.3		
Yamakita × △	56.9		
Oyama ×	62.4		
Gotemba ⊙ ×	69.1	1.93	3.30
Sano ×	78.5	2.16	3.69
Mishima ⊙ □	81.5	2.23	3.81
Numadzu ⊙ × △	84.4	2.30	3.93
Hara ×	88.5		
Suzukawa × △	93.8		
Iwabuchi ×	99.0		
Kanbara ×	102.3		
Okitsu ⊙ ×	108.1	2.84	4.86
Ejiri	111.3		
Shizuoka ⊙ △	118.0	3.03	5.19
Yaizu ×	126.3		
Fujieda ×	130.4		
Shimada ×	135.1		
Kanaya ×	138.3		
Horinouchi × △	144.1		
Kakegawa	148.5		
Fukuroi ×	154.0		
Nakaizumi ×	158.8		
Tenriugawa ×	163.0	3.89	6.66
Hamamatsu ⊙ △	165.7	3.94	6.75
Mayesaka ×	172.2		
Washizu ×	177.9		
Futakawa ×	184.1		
Toyohashi □ ⊙ △	188.5	4.38	7.50
Goyu	193.7		
Kamakori ×	199.1		
Okazaki × △	208.4		
Anjio ×	213.3		
Kariya ×	218.3		
Obu ⊙ □ × △	221.3		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Obu			
Okawa	223.2		
Kamesaki	227.7		
Handa	230.4		
Taketoyo	233.3	5.29	9.06
Otaka ×	225.7		
Atsuta ⊙	230.2		
Nagoya □ ⊙ × △	233.4	5.13	8.79
Kiyosu ×	237.9		
Inasawa	240.3		
Ichinomiya ⊙	243.9		
Kisogawa ×	247.5		
Gifu ⊙	252.2	5.43	9.30
Ogaki ⊙ △	260.9	5.57	9.54
Tarui ×	266.0		
Sekigahara ×	269.5		
Kashiwabara	273.9		
Nagaoka ×	276.6		
Samegai	279.4		
Maibara □ ⊙ × △	283.2	5.92	10.14
Maibara			
Fukui ⊙	352.0		
Kanazawa ⊙ ×	399.6	7.58	12.99
Tsubata □	406.8		
Takaoka □ ⊙	425.0		
Toyama	436.3	8.09	13.86
Hikone ⊙ □	286.9	5.97	10.23
Kawase	290.9		
Notogawa	295.5		
Hachiman	300.9		
Yasu ×	306.8		
Kusatsu □ ⊙ △	311.5	6.34	10.86
Ishiyama	316.2		
Baba □ ⊙ × △	318.0	6.43	11.01
Otani ⊙	319.9		
Yamashina	323.3		
Inari ×	326.3		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Kyoto ⊙ × □ △	328.1	6.57	11.25
Mukaimachi ×	332.2		
Yamazaki ×	336.9		
Takatsuki ×	341.6		
Ibaraki ×	345.7		
Suida ×	350.1		
Osaka ⊙ × □ △	354.9	6.95	11.91
Kanzaki □ ⊙ ×	359.5	7.02	12.03
Nishinomiya	364.1		
Sumiyoshi	369.4		
Sannomiya ⊙	374.3		
Kobe ⊙ △ □	375.2	7.23	12.39

From Tokyo to Kozu is already described (p. 60).

Yamakita (Inn—Asahiya). From here to Oyama, the next station, the scenery is very pleasing and there are many tunnels and bridges which span the picturesque streams.

Gotemba, 1,489 ft. above sea level, is the highest station on the Tokaido line. Climbers to Mount Fuji must alight here (p. 66).

Sano is noted for its fine water-falls called Sano Baken (Inn—Goryokan) which are 1 m. from the station. The neighbouring locality is well known for game shooting in winter.

Mishima. A branch line diverges to **Ohito** (10 m.), the present terminus of the Zuso 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—Ochiairo) 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 port which was first visited in 1854 by Commodore Perry, U.S.N.

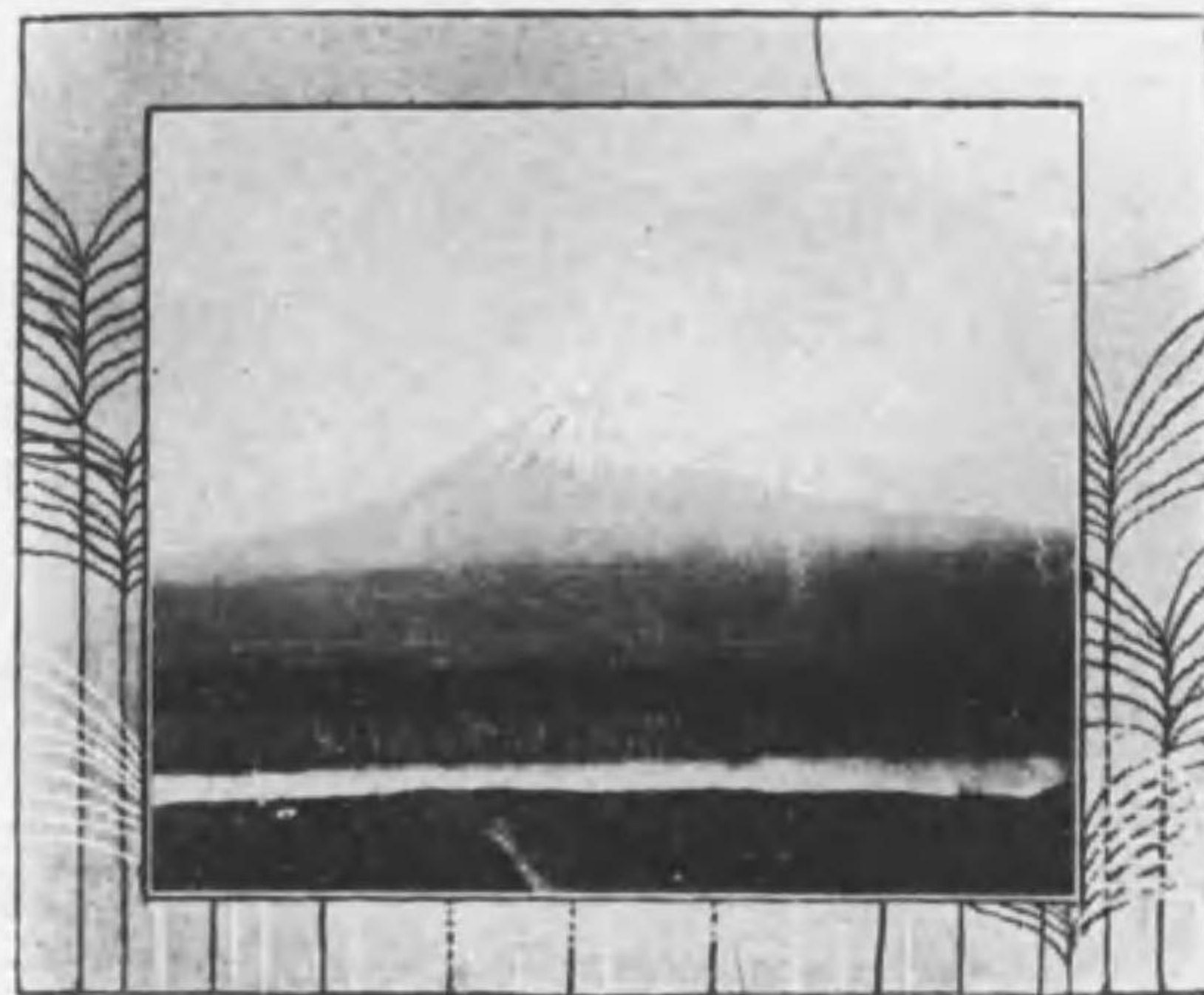
Numazu (Inn—Sugimotoya) formerly was the castle town of a Daimyo. During the journey from Gotemba to this station, Mount Fuji may be seen continually, which affords sublime features. In the south vicinity of the town are excellent sea-bathing places called **Ushibuse** (Inn—Mishimakan), **Ganyudo** (Inn—Shofukan) and **Shizuura**



Mount Fuji from Shizuura.

(Inn—⊕ Hoyokan). 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. **Heda** (Inn—Hoyokan) 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—Koshuya). Tagonoura, a sea-shore well-known for its scenery, is close to the south. Travellers



Fuji from Suzukawa.

who go to Lake Shoji or climb to Fuji-yama from Omiya must alight here. (p. 67). 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 Tokaido train for travellers who descend the rapids of Fujigawa. From this station to Okitsu the train passes along a beautiful stretch of shore.

Okitsu (Tokai Hotel, semi-Europ.) has excellent sea-bathing. The Seikenji temple commands a charming view. Mio-no-Matsubara, the promontory of sandy land clad with pine-trees, is celebrated for its beautiful scenery. The place is 2½ m. distant on the sea from Okitsu (a boat fare 60 *sen*).

Ejiri (Inn—Fukuzumiya). Port Shimizu is one mile to the south. The famous sight of **Kunozan** is 5 m. distant by *rikisha*. Kunozan, a hill stretching out to the

Suruga Bay, was the first burial place of the Shogun Ieyasu before his body was removed to Nikko. The shrine there is said to be the original of that at Nikko. From Kunozan to Shizuoka, 7 m. distant, may be reached in one hour by *rikisha*.

Shizuoka (Daitokan Hotel; Inn—Kiyokan) was the castle town of the Tokugawa Shoguns and is now a prosperous town on the Tokaido line with 48,744 inhab. 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 ware and delicate bamboo baskets. This locality is also famous for its tea plantations.

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

Takegawa (Inn—Fujiya). Travellers who visit the famous Shinto temple of Akiba should alight here. The distance is about 21 m. via Morimachi (7½ 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.

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

The Tenryugawa about 150 m. long is noted for its rapids, and flows into the Pacific after crossing this place (p. 81)

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

Maizaka (Inn—Myogaya).—The Lagoon Hamana is 5 m. from east to west, and 7½ 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.

Futagawa. 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-ro) is a garrison town of some importance. A branch railway diverges to Nagashino (17 m.) via Toyokawa (3 m.) and Tojo (10 m.). **Toyokawa** (Inn—Wakabaya) is noted for its Inari temple. Near **Tojo** 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 **Horaiji** is 4 m. from Nagashino, and *rikisha* is practicable to the village of Monya (Inn—Kashiwaya) at the foot of Horaijisan. Its scenery is very charming.

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

Okazaki (Inn—Kagiya) formerly was the castle town of a Daimyo 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.

Obu (Inn—Nakagiku). A branch line diverges to Port Taketoyo via Handa. **Handa** (Inn—Mimasuya) is a pro-

sperous port and has steam communication with Yokohama. **Ono** (Inn—Kaihin-kan), a good sea-bathing place, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. by *rikisha* from the Handa station. **Taketoyo** (Inn—Emparo) is the terminus of the branch line and is a good port. A hill called Hoshozan 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 Shinto temple called Atsuta Daijingu. The town has daily steam communication with Yokkaichi in the province of Ise—the distance is $16\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Nagoya (Nagoya Hotel ; Inn—Shinachū) is the fourth City of Japan with 288,639 inhab. and its chief products are



Castle of Nagoya.

cloisonné, porcelain wares and fans. The Nagoya Castle was built in the 15th year of Keicho (A. D. 1610) by several feudal lords to serve as the residence of Tokugawa Yoshinao, second

son of Iyeyasu, the first Shogun of the Tokugawa dynasty. A pair of dolphins 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 $8\frac{3}{4}$ 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 "Keicho-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 Gohyaku 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 Japan pottery art.

From Nagoya a branch line of the Government Railway runs to Nakatsu (49 m.) in the province of Mino (p. 84). 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—Kawaguchi, Ando, Kumeno, Hattori. Porcelain—Tashiroya.

Ichinomiya (Inn—Higuchi). A branch line diverges to Yatomi (15 m.) on the Kwansai Railway via Tsushima (10 m.) (p. 86).

Gifu (Inns—Tamiya ; Tsunokuniya), formerly the castle town of a Daimyo, is the capital of the Gifu prefecture with 40,168 inhab. The chief products are paper-lanterns, fans, parasols, and crape. Hard by is Inabayama where

stand the remains of a 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."



Cormorant Fishing on the River Nagara.

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. The charge is from ¥ 1 to 5 per boat.

Ogaki (Inn—Tamaya). The castle of the former Daimyo is seen from the train. The celebrated waterfall called **Yoro** (Inn—Kikusuiro) is 7 m. to the south-west via

Takata and it may be reached by *rikisha*. The fall is 90 ft. high and 9ft. 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 Taiko, while the former gained a great reputation from the battle.

Maibara (Inn—Izutsuya) is the junctions to Port Tsuruga, Kanazawa and Toyama in the provinces along the coast of the Japan Sea (p. 108).

Hikone (Inn—[⊕] Rakuraku-tei) was formerly the castle town of the celebrated Daimyo called Ii Kamon-no-Kami who was assassinated at the Sakurada gate of Tokyo in 1860 because of his supposed desire to open the country to foreign intercourse, he being then the chief adviser called "Tairo" to the Tokugawa Shogun. 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.), Yokaichi (12 m.) and Hino (19 m.).

Kusatsu (Inn—Uosei) is the junction for the Kwansai 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 Otsu (1 m.). For a description of Lake Biwa and Otsu see p. 103.

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

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

Kyoto (Shichijo Station) is the ancient capital of Japan (p. 92).

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

Osaka (Umeda Station) is the third City of the Empire (p. 116).

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 for *sake* breweries.

Nishinomiya (Inn—Yoshikuma) is a prosperous town with 13,000 inhab. and is the centre of *sake* brewing in the province of Settsu.

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

Kobe, the terminus of the Government Tokaido Railway (p. 131). Travellers booked for western routes may join the Government Sanyo Railway.

16. Tokyo to Kyoto via Nakasendo.

In this route there are three ways from Tokyo to the central part of Shinano Province :—first, by the Koshu Kaido through Kofu, secondly, from Oya station on the Government Shinetsu Railway (Takasaki-Naoetsu 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 Koshu Kaido** :—From Tokyo (Iidamachi) to Shiojiri (143 m.) at the province of Shinano in 10½ hrs. via Hachioji and Kofu by railway.

From Tokyo to Kofu is already described (p. 56).

Nirazaki (Inn—Ebisuya) is 8 m. from Kofu 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 Tenryugawa, the former joins the Kamanashigawa flowing eastward, while the latter joins Lake Suwa, from the south end of which issue the well-known Rapids of the Tenryugawa.

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

Shimosuwa (Inn—Kikyoya) 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 3½ m. long from E. to W., and 2 m. wide. The lake freezes during 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 February. Travellers who plan to descend the **Tenryugawa Rapids** which have the grandest scenery in the country, may proceed from this town to Tokimata (52½ m.) (Inn—Umenoya) at the south of the Shinano province through Ina (Inn—Tomiya) (21 m.), Akao (29 m.) and Iida (Inn—Shogodo) by *rikisha* road. Iida was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo and is now an important centre of local trade. From Iida is 5 m. to Tokimata. The total distance down the Rapids is estimated at nearly 90 m. The passage

from Tokimata to the Tokaido Railway occupies about from 10 to 12 hours (charge for a boat ¥ 35-45). Travellers may alight at the following places on the bank of the Tenryugawa :—Majima (Inn—Tamura) (20 m.), Nakabe (Inn—Ryuto) (45 m.), and Nishinoto (Inn—Kojiya) (50 m.)—The above miles denote the distances from Tokimata.

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

(2) **By Oya Route** :—From Tokyo (Ueno) to Oya (110 m.) (p. 51) by railway ; thence to Shimosuwa (32 m.) via Wada by *rikisha*.

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

Wada (Inn—Midoriya) nearly 14 m. from Nagakubo Shimmachi, is situated at the N. E. foot of the Wada-toge. The pass is the longest and highest on the Nakasendo, 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 Tokyo (Ueno) to Shinonoi (129 m.) (p. 51) via Oya ; from Shinonoi to Shiojiri (42 m.) in 3½ hrs.

The principal stations are :—Obasuteyama, Omi, Nishijo 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 Omi, 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 Daimyo, is a prosperous town with 33,000 inhab. The chief product is raw silk. Asama hot Springs are about 2 m. off.

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 Kisokaido which is the name given to one part of the Nakasendo or “Central Mountain Road”—the total distance is 65 m. from Shiojiri to Nakatsugawa through **Seba**, **Narai**, **Yabuhara** (Inn—Kawakamiya), **Fukushima** (Inn—Suimeiro), **Agematsu** (Inn—Hakuchi), **Suwara** (Inn—Sakuraya) and **Tsumago** by *rikisha* road. In the Kisokaido, Fukushima is the most important town. The pass called Torii-toge, the highest point in the Kiso Kaido, 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 Otaki (7½ m.). From Otaki to Kengamine, the highest point of the peak is 12½ m. The best time to ascend it 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-Sorihashi” 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 Chuo Railway which is starting from Nagoya. From Nakatsu to Nagoya (49 m.) (p. 76) 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 Eihoji, 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. 77) via Mitake (Inn—Masuya) and Unuma (Inn—Oshimaya) by *rikisha* road, the distance is 37 m. From Nagoya or Gifu to Kyoto is already described (p. 76-80).

17. From Nagoya to Osaka via Yamada.

Kwansai and Sangu Railways to Yamada in 4-5½ hrs. Kwansai Railway to Nara in 3½-4½ hrs.; to Osaka in 5½-6½ hrs.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Nagoya □ ⊙ × △	...	From Nagoya.	
Aichi ⊙ ..	.2	yen.	yen.
Kaniye ×	5.6		
Yatomi □ ⊙ ×	10.1	.29	.38
Nagashima ...	12.2		
Kuwana ⊙ × △	14.7		
Tomida ×	19.6		
Yokkaichi ⊙ ×	23.1	.63	.84

stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kawarada ...	27.3	yen.	yen.
Kasato ...	31.5		
Kameyama □ ⊙ < △	37.2	1.05	1.36
Kameyama ...	...	
Isshinden ⊙	41.6		
Tsu □ ⊙ × △	46.7	1.28	1.70
Akogi ...	49.2		
Matsuzaka ...	53.6		
Tamaru ...	63.0		
Yamada × △	73.0	1.99	3.11
Seki ×	40.6		
Kabuto ...	44.1		
Tsuge □ ⊙ × △	49.5	1.35	1.80
Uyeno ⊙	58.6		
Shimagahara ...	63.2		
Kasagi ...	71.0		
Kamo □ ⊙ × △	75.1	2.04	2.72
Shinkidzu ⊙	78.7		
Tsuda ×	92.1		
Shijonawate ⊙	98.4	2.52	3.36
Suminodo ...	100.6		
Tokuan ...	103.3		
Hanaten ...	104.4		
Amijima ×	107.0	2.66	3.54
Sakuranomiya	108.0	2.66	3.54
Daibutsu ...	80.4	2.15	2.86
Nara □ ⊙ △	81.2	2.16	2.88
Koriyama ...	84.2		
Horiuji ⊙	88.4		
Oji □ ⊙ ×	90.6	2.37	3.13
Kushiwara □ ⊙	96.5		
Yao ...	99.3		
Hirano ...	102.0		
Tennoji	104.4	2.66	3.54
Imamiya ...	105.7		
Minatomachi ×	106.6	2.66	3.54

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

Yatomi (Inn—Iseya). A branch line diverges to Shin-Ichinomiya (15 m.) via Tsushima (5 m.). Tsushima is a flourishing commercial town and has a celebrated Shinto temple of the same name founded by order of the Emperor Saga in 818. The Wistaria garden of Mukojima 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 Daimyo and is an important town for local commerce.

Yokkaichi (Inn—Matsumoro) is a special open port. It has regular steam communication with Yokohama. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1906 was ¥8,588,616. 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). Senshuji, the head-temple of the Takata branch of the Buddhist Monto sect, is known as Takata-no-Gobo. The temple was founded by Saint Shinran Shonin in the 13th century.

Tsu (Inn—Chochokan) formerly the castle town of the Daimyo Todo, 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 sea-bathing resort called Nakagawa (Inn—Asahikan) is one mile to the East. Tsu is the starting point of the Sangu Railway; but in through trains proceeding to Yamada direct, passengers need not change cars.

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

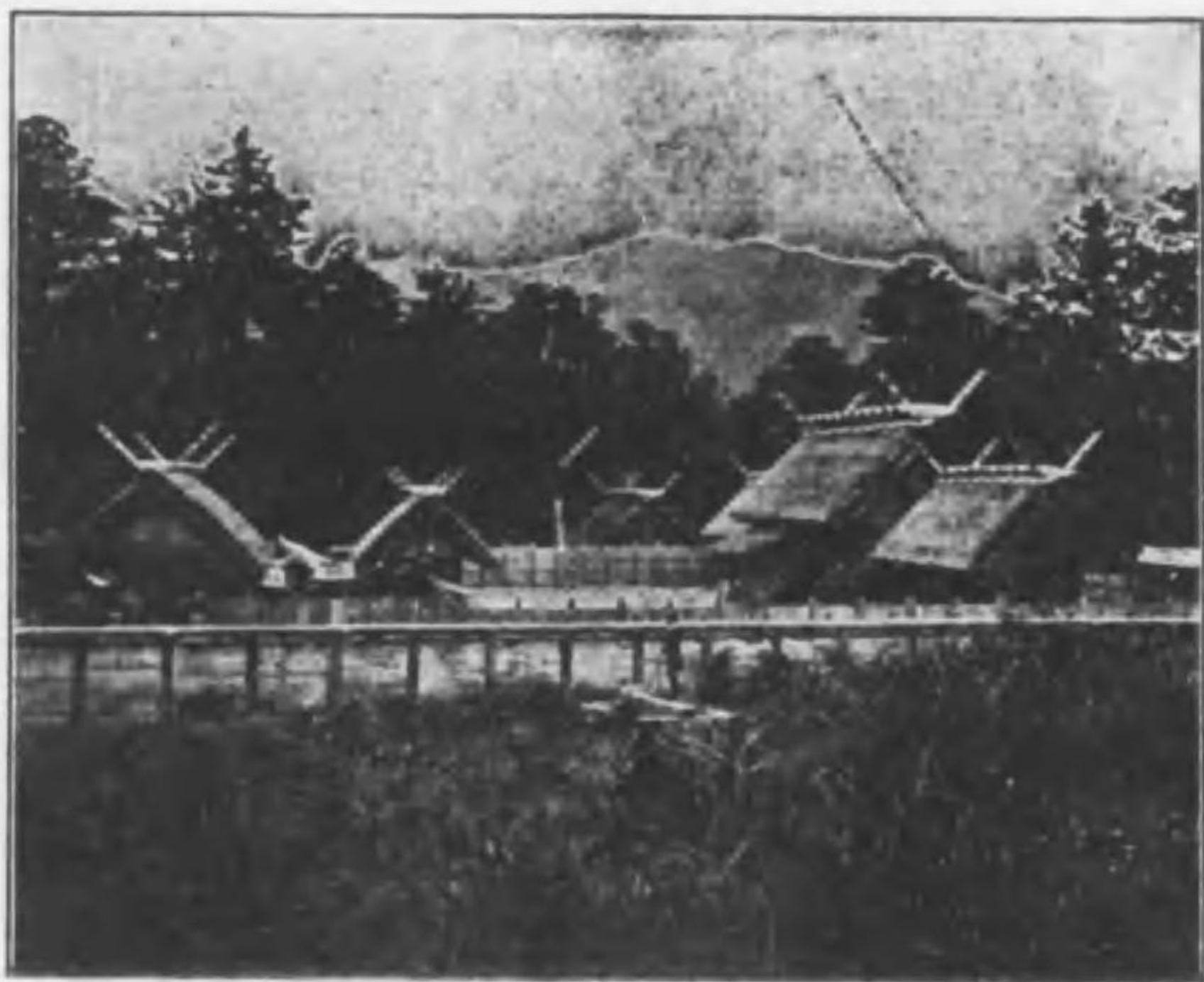
Matsuzaka (Inn—Kaishunro).—A public garden is on a fine hill where stand the remains of the old castle.

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

The Geku or "Outer Shrine" is situated at the south end of the town and is consecrated to Toyonke 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 Yuryaku 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 Geku and contains several agricultural products as well as instruments of farming and fishing, etc., which are shown to the public for a small fee.

The Naigu or "Inner Shrine" stands by the pure stream of the Isuzugawa, 2 m. distant from the Geku, and is dedicated to Tenshoko 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 Kasanni 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



The Naigu.

years. The shrine precinct contains over 164 acres and its architecture represents the purest Shinto style. By Japanese people this is regarded as the most sacred in the Empire. In A. D. 1281 Kublai Khan or Koppitsuretsu, the brave and ambitious Chinese hero, sent his fleet to the island of Kyushu 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.

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 Naigu leads to Asama-yama and the distance to its summit is nearly 5 m. On the summit is a Japanese inn and also stands Kongosho-ji, a Buddhist temple and from the grounds a fine panoramic view may be enjoyed. This mountain may be also ascended from Furuichi near the Geku, the distance is 3 m. From Asama village *rikisha* may be taken to the Futami shore.

Futamiga-ura (Inn—Taiyokan) 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. 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 artist. The Hinjitsu-kan, a fine public hall, was established in 1886 by the Shin-en-kai or "Holy-gardens Association" and has various old fine art specimens.

Toba (Inns—Kinbokan ; Osakaya) is a port 5 m. 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 Hogen, 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-toge is 3,051 ft. long.

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

Uyeno (Inn—Sogachu) was the castle town of a Daimyo 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 the various villages 5 m. in length, which are situated along the Nabarigawa.

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

Ogawara. The Ariichi Mineral Spring (Inn—Sessei-tei) is 1 m. distant and 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 the 14th century. This mountain has now become a nice summer resort, and a pure stream called Kizugawa flows around wonderful rocks. The scenery is very picturesque.

Kamo. A branch line diverges to Sakuranomiya (32 m. in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) in Osaka and the following are the principal stations:—**Shinkizu** (Inn—Kawaguchiya) is the junction for the Kyoto line. **Shijonawate** (Nawate Hotel). The famous Shinto 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 Osaka sub-

urban line, is a notable place for its cherry avenue and the source of the Osaka aqueduct.

Daibutsu. The station is situated at the N. W. side of Nara and is near the Daibutsu or Great Buddha. Travellers who visit Nara had better alight here.

Nara was the ancient capital of Japan and is now the seat of the Nara prefecture (p. 113).

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

Horyuji (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 Shotoku Taisbi 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 suitable fee.

Oji. A branch line diverges to Sakurai (13 m). Travellers who go to Yoshi-no-yama and Koya monastery should change cars to the branch line. (p. 115; 124).

Kashiwabara is the junction for Nagano (10 m.) via Domyoji and Tondabayashi. **Domyoji** has the Shinto 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 Kyushu 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—Choshunro) 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.

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

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

18. Kyoto.

Railway from Kobe 47 m. in $1\frac{2}{3}$ hr. (fares 1st ¥ 2.34; 2nd ¥ 1.37); from Osaka 27 m. in 50 min. (fares 1st ¥ 1.35; 2nd 79 *sen*); from Yokohama (Hiranuma Station) 311 m. in 12-16 hrs. (fares 1st ¥ 10.86; 2nd ¥ 6.34).

Hotels.—Kyoto Hotel; Miyako Hotel; Yaami Hotel.

Inns—⊕ Nakamuraro; Tawaraya; Hiiragiya.

Kyoto 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 the Imperial court was removed to the present capital Tokyo. Kyoto is finely situated on a flat plain 5 miles from east to west, $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Nijo, Sanjo, Shijo and Gojo, the Sanjo bridge being the most famous. The City is divided into the two districts of Kami-kyo-ku (Upper district), and Shimokyoku (Lower district). All the streets are clean and laid out orderly and almost at right angles. Kyoto is noted for its fine porcelains, its embroideries, silks and velvets, its bronzes and its cloisonné wares, besides many other ancient and modern works of Art. It

has a population of 380,568. Within the City limits there are 878 Buddhist temples and 82 Shinto shrines and the buildings of the above temples and shrines represent the architecture of every age.

The chief sights of Kyoto are:—

The Imperial Buildings.

The Imperial Palace or Kyoto-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 is the entrance to 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. Kogoshō consists of various smaller buildings. A Palace called Sento-Gosho is situated in the eastern part of the Park and has beautiful gardens.

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

Shugakuin-rikyū, an Imperial Summer House, is at the foot of Mt. Hiei.

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 Tokyo.

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 Jodo sect founded in the 12th century by the Abbot Honen Shonin known as Enkodaishi. The gigantic bell measures 10.8 ft. in height, 9 ft. in diameter and 9½ ft. in thickness and weighs over 100,000 pounds. The bell is believed to be 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 there.

Maruyama Park affords a fine view and has a number of restaurants and tea-houses. The park is celebrated for its cherry blossoms.

Yasaka-jinsha or Gion temple is the most popular Shinto 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.

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

Higashi-Otani is the burrial place of Saint Shinran Shonin, the founder of the Shin (or Mont) sect and also of Kenryo, the founder of the East Honganji.

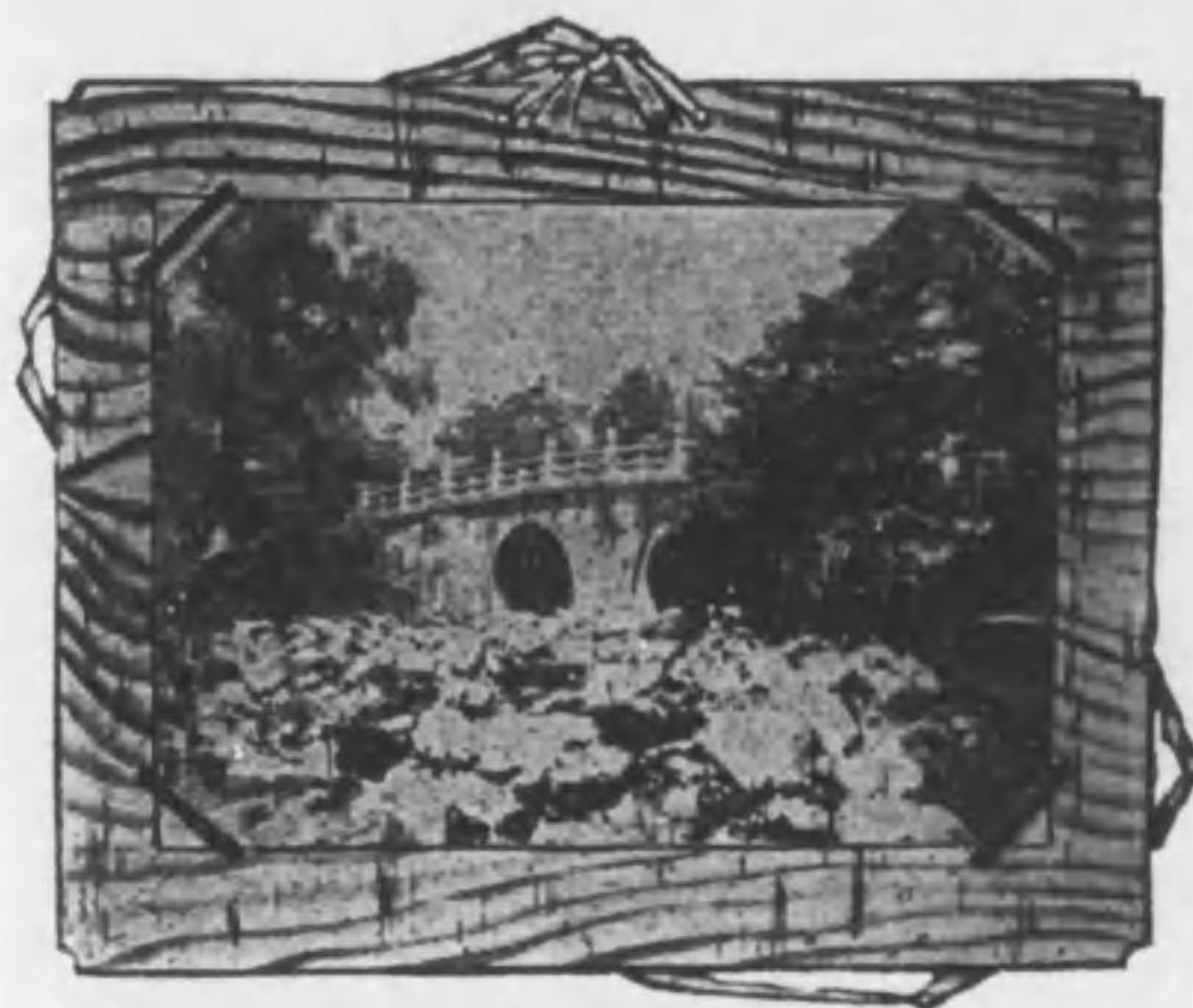
Kodaiji temple close to Higashi Otani was erected

in the 16th century by the Taiko Hideyoshi's widow, Kitano Mandokoro, and contains the various relics of the Toyotomi family.

Yasaka-no-to, 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 (Avalokiteśvara) 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.

Nishi-Otani contains the tomb of Shinran Shonin already described. The followers of the West Honganji temple deposit the bones of their deceased kinsfolks here.



Spectacles Bridge, Nishi-Otani.

The stone bridge commonly called *Megane-bashi* or "Spectacles Bridge," spans the lotus pond at the entrance.

Toyokuni-jinsha also called Hokoku-jinsha, is a shrine dedicated to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, commonly known as the Taiko who rose from the son of a peasant in the pro-

vince 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 Taiko's Expedition.

Daibutsu-den also called Hokoji was founded by the Taiko. 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.

Sanjusangendo, 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 (Avalokitesvara).

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

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

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

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

Heianjingu, or Daikyoku-den, a Shinto 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 Honen 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 pinetree called "Yoroikake-no-Matsu" on which Naozane hung up his useless armour.

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

Shinnyo-do 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-Shogun 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 Oyamakui-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 fetes at Kyoto.

Kami-gamo or Upper-kamo is one mile north from Shimo-gamo. The festival is held on May 15th. Another



Kamo Festival Car on Aoi Bridge.

festival takes place on May 5th (old calendar) when horse racing is held on the grounds.

North-West.

Nishijin is the place where a silk fabric known as Nishijinori is made in abundance.

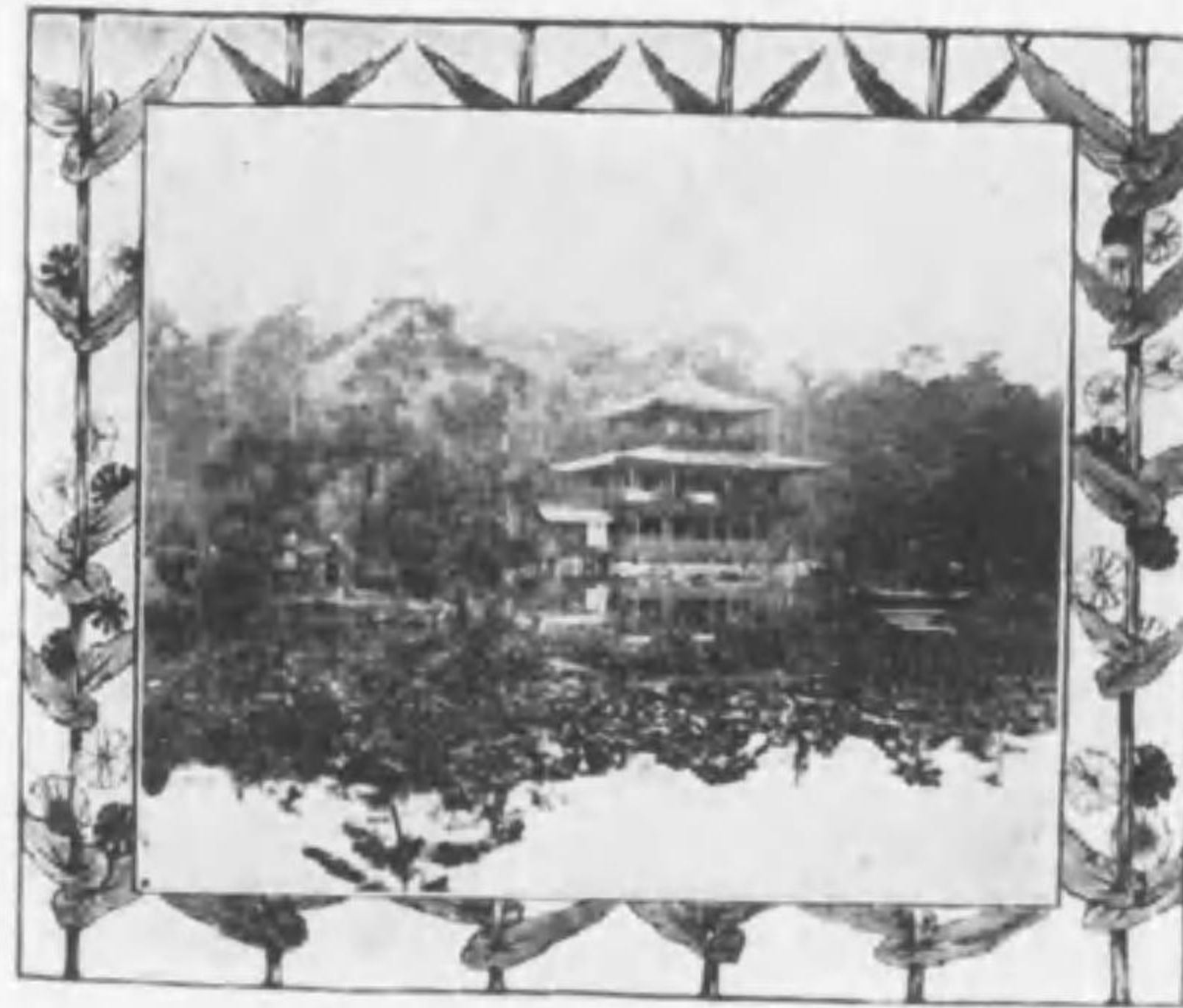
Kitano-no-Tenjin is a great popular shrine dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane, the celebrated loyalist of the 10th century. The place has many plum trees and attracts visitors in the early spring.

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

Myoshinji, 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 Kyoto Railway.

Toji-in temple is noted for the statues of the Ashikaga Shoguns.

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 Shogun to enjoy an 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 produce in several directions very charming views.



Kinkakuji.

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

Takaozan, **Togano** 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 Doko, an infidel monk in the 8th century.

Koryuji, 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 Shotoku Taishi.

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

South and along Kamogawa.



Iris, Toji.

Toji or East temple, a Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect, was founded by Saint Kobodaishi a few years after

the Imperial court was removed to Kyoto. It is celebrated for its five storied pagoda, 216 ft. in height. This temple is the only one now standing in Kyoto 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 Shinshu founded by Shinran Shonin 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 new edifice was completed in 1895 and is a magnificent building.

Sanjo Bridge, one of the largest bridges over the Kamogawa, was constructed by a vassal of the Great Taiko 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.

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

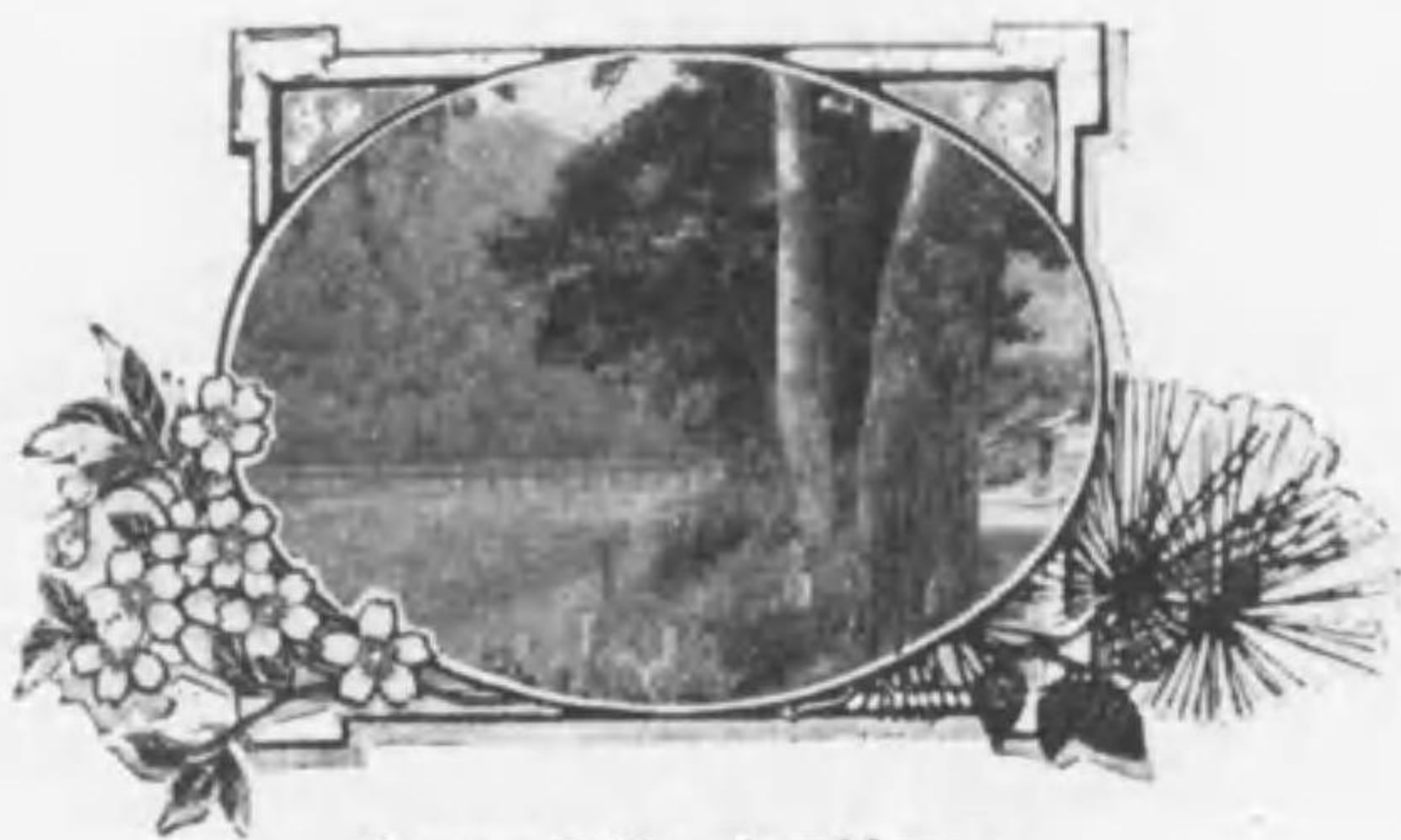
Rokkakudo or "Hexagon Temple" possesses a golden image of Kwannon. In the temple ground, stands a building called Ike-no-bo in which the art of arranging flowers was first taught in the 10th century.

Kyogoku is a most lively street extending from Shijo to Sanjo. Both sides of the street are lined with theatres and other numerous houses for entertainment.

Ponto-cho street is near Sanjo bridge on the west side of Kamogawa and the Kamogawa Dance is held here in May.

Short Trips from Kyoto.

The Rapids of the Hozugawa.—To descend the rapids is an amusing excursion which can easily be made by taking a train at Shichijo Station to Kameoka (13 m.) in 1 hr. (fares: 1st 78 *sen*; 2nd 52 *sen*). From Kameoka is ten minutes walk to the village of Hozu where boats may be hired for the descent (charge for a large boat *y* 6). The



Togetsu Bridge, Arashiyama.

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 without any danger and the surrounding scenery is very charming through the year; but the best time is the late spring when the precipitous banks of the Rapids are covered with the wild azaleas.



Rapids of Hozugawa.

An Excursion to Lake Biwa. Railway from Shichijo is taken to Otsu (11 m.) via Baba junction in 1 hr. (fares: 1st *y* .60; 2nd *y* .36). **Otsu** (Hotel—Minaraitei, 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 Kyoto. From Otsu 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 Otsu: to Hikone 1st 60 *sen*, 2nd 42 *sen*; to Nagahama 1st 72 *sen*, 2nd 50 *sen*; to Katata 1st 24 *sen*, 2nd 17 *sen*; to Imazu 1st 72 *sen*, 2nd 50 *sen*). There are eight traditional sights known as "Omi Hakkei" on and around the Lake:—

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 Roben Sojo, stands on a rocky slope above the Setagawa. The old pine tree at Karasaki is over 1,000 years old and is a wonderful sight being the most curious pine tree in the



Lake Biwa from Milderera.

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**, headquarters of the Tendai Sect, may be reached very easily from Otsu via Sakamoto (6½ m. by *rikisha*). From Sakamoto is a good road to the top of the mountain.

Biwa Canal.—Returning from Otsu to Kyoto, travellers 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 three

tunnels—the longest 2,436 meters or 1½ m., 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 Otsu to Keage in Kyoto (near the Miyako Hotel), one hour is spent in the descent (The fare for a private boat is 3½ *yen*), but from Kyoto to ascend, 1¾ hrs. are 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, Chion-in.

Miyako Odori or “Cherry Dance” (four weeks from the 1st) :—Kaburenjo in Hanamikoji, Gion-machi (charge 50 *sen*).

April and May.—Wistaria (from the latter to the middle part) :—Demachi, Hananoya in Hirano, Daikyokuden, Maruyama Park.

Peonies (the latter part to the beginning) :—Bankaen near Gion-Machi and Takinoya in Hirano.

Azalea (from the latter part to the middle part):—
Nagaoka, Hozu Rapids, Omuro.

The Industrial Exhibition in Okazaki-cho is opened
for two months in the Spring.

A fine Art Exhibition follows the above Exhibition.
Religious services are held for some days every spring
in the Buddhist temples and the treasures are
shown to the public.

May.—"Tango-sekku" (5th), Festival of armours and flags
for boys. Irises:—Umenomiya, Daikyokuden, Toji,
Sanjusangendo. Kamogawa Odori or Dance (the 1st
to the 16th):—Kaburen-jo in Ponto-cho.

Aoi Festival (the 15th):—Kamo Shinto temple.

June—Fire-flies:—Uji, Ishiyama, Lake Biwa canal, Arashiyama.

Horse-racing (5th):—Kamigamo.

July—Gion Festival (17th and 24th):—Gion temple.

July—and **August**—Lotus Flowers:—Toji, Imperial Park,
Nishiotani, Lake Ogura near Fushimi, Nijo Castle.

"Suzumi" or Cooling on the evenings:—Shijo
Bridge, Arashiyama.

August—*Daimonji* or Illuminations on the mountains (16th):
—Nyoiga-dake, Kinugasayama, Matsugasaki, etc.

Sept.—Bushclover or *Hagi*:—Kodaiji, Kinkakuji, Nanzenji.
Full Moon Festival (15th in the 8th month of old
calendar):—Arashiyama, Momoyama, Uji, Ishiyama.

Oct.—Mushroom-hunting or "Kinoko-gari" on the hills
near the City.

Jidaigyoretsu or Historical Procession (22nd):—Heian-
jingu.

Chrysanthemums (this month & Nov.)

Nov.—Maples:—Arashiyama, Nagaoka, Takao, Toganoo,
Makinoo, Kiyomizu, Tsuten-kyo bridge in Tofukuji.

Dec.—December Sales or Toshi-no-ichi (latter part) are held
on all the business streets of the City where the goods
for the New year festival are sold.

The Principal shops are as follows:—

Cloths, Velvets and Embroideries.—S. Nishimura (Sanjo
Karasumaru); S. Iida (Karasumaru Takatsuji); Dai-
maruichi (Otabi-cho); Benten & Co. (Shinmonzen);
R. Tanaka (Karasumaru Shichijo).

Porcelain.—Kinkozan (Awata); Seifu (Gojozaka); Kyoto
Tojiki Goshikaisha (Shirakawabashi-suji).

Cloisonné Enamels.—Y. Namikawa (Sanjo Kitaura);
Kinunken (Sanjo Shirakawa-bashi).

Bronzes and Metal Work.—E. Jomi (Teramachi); O.
Komai (Furumonzen); G. Kanaya (Tomi-no-koji);
N. Nogawa (Otabi-cho).

Lacquer.—H. Nishimura (Teramachi Ayanokoji).

Curios and Fine Art Goods.—S. Ikeda & Co. (Shinmon-
zen); Yamanaka & Co. (Awata); S. Hayashi (Furu-
monzen); Benten & Co. (Shinmonzen).

Fans, Dolls and Toys.—Nishida (Higashino-toin, Shichi-
jo); Ishizumi (Yanagi-no-Banba Ayanokoji); Misaki
(Shijo Tomi-no-koji).

Incense.—Kyukyodo (Teramachi, Ayanokoji).

Tea.—K. Akiyama (Sanjo Muromachi).

Photographs.—Genroku-kwan (Maruyama).

Carpets and Rugs.—K. Kawase (Teramachi Matsu-
bara).

Bamboo Work.—Ishii (Gion-machi).

A Plan to see Kyoto in a Week.

1st Day.—Imperial Palace—a glance on the out-side;

Nijo Palace; Kitano Tenjin Shrine; Hirano-jinsha shrine; Toji-in temple; Kinkakuji temple.

2nd Day.—Chion-in temple; Yasaka-jinsha; Shogun-zuka; Higashi-Otani; Kodaiji temple; Yasaka Pagoda; Kiyomizudera temple; Nishi-Otani.

3rd Day.—Imperial Museum; Daibutsu-den; Toyokuni-jinsha shrine; Sanju-Sangendo temple; Tofukuji temple; Honganji (East and West) temples; Toji temple.

4th Day.—Daikyokuden; Fine Art Museum; Nanzen-ji temple; Kurodani; Eikando temple; Shinnyodo temple; Ginkakuji temple; Shimogamo shrine.

5th Day.—An Excursion to Lake Biwa.

6th Day.—The Rapids of the Hozugawa and Arashiyama.

7th Day.—Shopping and travelling arrangements.

19. From Kyoto to Fukui, Kanazawa and Toyama.

Government Railway to Fukui (113 m.) in 6½-10½ hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 5.04; 2nd ¥ 2.94); to Kanazawa (161 m.) in 9-13 hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 6.60; 2nd ¥ 3.85); to Toyama (198 m.) in 10½-14½ hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 7.83; 2nd ¥ 4.57).

From Kyoto to Maibara is already described (p. 79-80).

Maibara is a junction on the east shore of Lake Biwa on the Tokaido Government Railway and is the starting point for the Toyama line.

Nagahama (Inn—Masuya) is noted for its fine silk crape called *Chirimen*. This town has daily steam-communication on Lake Biwa with Otsu. Chikubu-shima, a densely wooded island situated near the northern portion of

the Lake, is 60 ft. high above sea level. It is reached from here by steam-boat, 7½ m. distant. From the top of the island a fine view over the Lake may be enjoyed.

Yanagase. Yanagase tunnel, 4,436 ft. in length, was cut through the hard rocky surface which bounds the provinces of Omi and Echizen. From here to the next station Hikida the train emerges through narrow gorges, and passes through three more tunnels.

Tsuruga (75 m.) (Inn—Gusokuya) is the most important and prosperous commercial harbour on the Japan Sea. There is good anchorage and deep water. Steamers leave daily to Miyazu in Tango Prov. (p. 129). The Russian East-Asiatic S.S. Co's line runs directly from here to Vladivostok (493 m.) to connect with the Trans-Siberian Railway, arriving there in only two days and night. Kebi-jinsha is the most celebrated and largest Shinto temple in the Hokuriku (north-western districts) line. It has a large *torii* stonegate, 35 ft. in height. Kanagasaki-jinsha stands on the top of a hill, 150 ft. above sea level where in the 14th century a furious battle took place between the Nitta and Ashikaga families. Bentenjima, a picturesque island, lies on the way to the famous shrine called Jogu—2 m. distant.

Fukui (113 m.) (Inn—Nawaya) was the castle town of a powerful Daimyo and is the capital of the same name with 50,155 inhab. It produces a fine thin silk called *Habutae* which is one of the important export articles in Japan. Eihei-ji, the headtemple of the Buddhist Jodo sect, is 10 m. east of the station.

Daishoji (132 m.) (Inn—Yataya). The noted hot springs of **Yamashiro** (Inn—Araya) are 3½ m. distant by a tram way. Here is produced the famous Kutani porcelain. **Yamanaka** (Inn—Yoshinoya) is 3 m. further on from Yamashiro also by a tram. It is noted for its hot springs

and is a good summer resort where are beautiful streams and rock sceneries. The Korogi-bashi or "Cricket Bridge" is 80 ft. high from the water and the place is famous for crickets. The Yamanaka earthen wares are supplied here.

Iburihashi (137 m.) (Inn—Kuriya). The noted Buddhist temple called Natadera is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station. The temple was founded in 724. The charming view in the temple site is said to be the best in the northern provinces. Katayamatsu hot springs (Inn—Morimoto) are $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station.

Kanazawa (161 m.) (Inn—⊕ Ouraya; Asadaya) is the most important town on this line with 99,657 inhab. It has a public garden called Kenroku-en or "Six fold garden," one of the Three Celebrated Gardens in the country. It was the first made by the Daimyo Maeda in the 17th century. There is a grand Monument and an Industrial Museum. *The Kanazawa Medical School and *the Fourth Higher School are in the town. From Kanazawa the famous mount **Hakusan** may be ascended through the villages of Tsuruki and Shirane. The distance from Kanazawa to Shirane is about 33 m. Ichise hot springs lie at the foot of the mountain, nearly one mile further up from Shirane. From Ichise to the rest house called "Murodo" on the mountain is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant and from the Murodo to the summit called Oomai, the highest peak (8,681 ft. high), is half a mile. Up from the Murodo there are no trees or grass only lava on the mountain. Hakusan has numerous fine cataracts, among which the highest one is upwards of 2,000 ft. On returning travellers may proceed to Fukui passing the villages of Tani and Katsuyama. The total distance from Ichise hot springs to Fukui is about 40 m.

Tsubata (168 m.) (Inn—Kitaniya). A branch line

diverges to **Nanao** (33 m.) (Inn—Nozakiya) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fare 2nd y 1.02) through the stations of Shikinami (14 m.), and Kanemaru (23 m.). Nanao is an important port on the Japan Sea and has daily steam communication with port Fushiki. It is 459 m. to Vladivostock. An hour's ride by *rikisha* from Nanao will reach the famous mineral springs of Wagura. Wagura is a very good Summer resort and is opposite to the Notojima island. Various beautiful islands lie within the bay.

Takaoka (Inn—Kizuro) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo and is an important town. The branch runs to **Fushiki** (4 m.) in the north and to Johana (18 m.) in the south. Fushiki (Inn—Inouye) is a port on the Japan Sea. It has steam communication with Nanao (7 m.) and Naoetsu (63 m.) twice a day.

Toyama (198 m.) (Inn—⊕ Toyama Hotel; Takamatsu-ya), the present terminus of the Government line, is the capital of the prefecture of the same name with 56,275 inhab. The town produces a large quantity of medicine.

From **Toyama** to **Naoetsu** (p. 54) is about 75 m. along the Japan Sea coast route via Uozu, Ichiburi and Itoigawa. The road is practicable by *rikisha* with two men and the whole trip is done in nearly 2 days. From **Toyama** to **Takayama** (Inn—Tanigaya), the capital of Hida Province, is about 57 m. through Higashimozumi, Funatsu and Furukawa. The road is picturesque and practicable for *rikisha*. Takayama is a district surrounded by high mountain ranges. From Takayama to Gifu (p. 77) on the Tokaido railway is 86 m. distant via Gero, Kanayama and Seki. The journey may be done by *rikisha* with two men. Toyama is also a good starting point for those who intend to ascend Tateyama, the well-known mountain (9,300 ft. high), via the villages of Kamidaki and Ashiku-

raji. The latter place is situated at the foot of the mountain. From Toyama to Ashikuraji is about 16 m. From Ashikuraji to the Muroda or "rest hut" on the mountain is about 20 m. From the Murodo to the top is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

20. From Kyoto to Nara and Yoshinoyama.

26 m. Railway to Nara in 2 hr. (fares: 1st ¥ 1.04; 2nd ¥ .78).

This line proceeds to the south from Shichijo station.

Momoyama (4 m.) is noted for its plum and peach gardens.

Kobata (6 m.). Manpukuji, the head-temple of the Obaku branch of the Zen sect. This temple was founded by Ingen Zenshi, a Chinese priest who came to Japan in the 14th century. All the buildings are imitations of Chinese designs, and are quite different from those of Japanese constructions.

Uji (9 m.) (Inn—Yorozuya). The Byodo-in temple was founded in the 11th century and is an old Buddhist temple belonging to the Tendai sect. Here is the famous Hooden or "Phoenix Hall" built in 1052. The hall is designed to show a Phoenix descending from the sky. A duplicate of this hall was exhibited at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. The town is surrounded by tea plantations where the most delicate flavoured and highest priced tea is produced. This tea is exported in large amounts to foreign countries. In the early summer thousands of girls assemble here to pick the leaves while singing their merry songs. It is asserted that the tea was originally introduced from China in the beginning of the 9th century by the Abbot Myoe Shonin in the Togano-o



Uji Tea plantation.

temple who planted it in the Seburiyama whence afterwards it was trans-planted to this place. The river Uji is a good place to see the fire-flies in summer.

Nara (26 m.) (Inns—☉ Kikusuiro semi-Europ., Musashino), one of the most picturesque spots in all Japan, was the seat of Imperial Government from A. D. 710 to 794 and is now the capital of the prefecture of the same name.

The chief sights are:—The Shinto temple of **Kasuga-jinsha** was founded in A. D. 768 and is dedicated to Takemikazuchi-no-Mikoto and three others. It is situated at the foot of Mikasayama and is enclosed by lofty cryptomerias. Tame deer come out to be fed by visitors. The temple is approached through lines of about 3,000 lanterns or "toro" of which, a third are of various metals and the remainder of stones. A special holy dance called "Kagura" is performed in the temples by young girls. **Nigatsudo** was

founded in 753 by Abbot Jitchu and is dedicated to the Eleven faced Kwannon. It is approached by a flight of stone steps and its front is ornamented with a profusion of bronze lanterns. **Todaiji** was founded in 728 by Abbot Roben at



Kasuga-jinsha.

the command of the Emperor Shomu. It contains the famous Nara-no-Daibutsu or the colossal image of Buddha and also an ancient bell of large proportion. The temple is 156 ft. in height, 290 ft. from east to west and 170 ft. from south to north. The Daibutsu was completed in 746 and its dimensions are as follows :—

	feet.	inches.
Height.....	53	6
Length of face	16	—
Breadth of face	9	6
Diameter of nose hole	3	—
Length of finger	4	$\frac{3}{4}$
Circumference of lotus	69	—

Kofuku-ji is noted for its fine pagoda, and a beautiful pond called Sarusawa-no-ike lies below the temple. The Imperial Museum preserves the antiquities of the place. The town of Nara has good drives which lead into its environs.

Horyuji, the oldest temple in Japan having been built by the Imperial Devotee Shotoku Taishi (son of the Emperor Yomei) in 607, is situated near Horyuji station on the S. W. suburb of the town. The temple has an enormous collection of ancient relics (p. 91).

Sakurai (Inn—Tabaichi) is reached by railway in 1 hr. from Nara and is 12 m. distant. **Hase-no-Kwannon**, Temple of the Goddess of Mercy (Avalokitesvara) is 4 m. from Sakurai by a good road. The temple was founded by Saint Dotoku in A. D. 724. The One Thousand Mats Hall known as "Senjojiki" was built by the Shogun Iyetsuna in 1667. The place is noted for its cherry blossoms and it has also several hundred kinds of peonies.

Tonomine-jinsha is 4 m. distant on the S. of Sakurai. The Shrine is picturesquely situated on the heights and it is ornamented with gold and green arabesques being one of the most perfect specimens of Shinto architecture. It is dedicated to Fujiwara-no-Kamatari, a celebrated prime minister of the 7th century. It is said that Kamatari secretly conspired here; with Prince Nakano-Oye the assassination of Soga Iruka who cherished the bold ambition to place himself on the Throne. This place is also noted for its cherry blossoms and maple trees. A good walk from here is to Kami-ichi via Shikenjaya—a hamlet, where a fine panoramic view may be enjoyed; and from Kami-ichi one may proceed to Yoshino.

Yoshino (Inn—Kadoya) is noted for its cherry blossoms and is about 9 m. distant from Tonomine. It also may be reached by taking the trains to Yoshinoguchi Station (p. 125).

There is a point named "Hitome Senbon" or "A thousand in a single glance" in Yoshinoyama whence all the cherry blossoms on the mountain can be viewed at once. **Zoodo**, the principal temple in the mountain, has a huge image of the god Zoo Gongen 26 ft. in height. There are many other temples and shrines of note. At the end of the 12th century, Minamoto Yoshitsune, a famous general of the Genji family, was concealed for a time in this mountain region. In Japanese history Yoshino is well known as having been the capital of the South Imperial Court or "Nancho" for 57 years in the 14th century; and the four successive Emperors dwelt in these mountain fastnesses. Kusunoki Masatsura, a famous young royalist who with his father Masashige supported Nancho with a desperate effort, wrote a poem on the wall of the Nyoirin-do temple here in 1347 when he started to Shijonawate where a decisive battle occurred, after which he committed suicide.

21. Osaka.

* Railway 20 m. from Kobe in 45 min. (fares: 1st ¥1.02; 2nd 60 *sen*); 26 m. from Kyoto in 50 min. (fares: 1st ¥1.35; 2nd 79 *sen*).

Hotels.—Osaka Hotel; Nippon Hotel.

Inns.—Hanaya; Shiunro.

Osaka is the most wealthy commercial and manufacturing city with 995,945 inhab. The City is intersected by the Yodogawa and many canals which are crossed by hundreds of bridges. Its area is over 8 square miles and is still stretching out with great steps. The total sum of its exports and import for 1906 was ¥ 84,788,942. In the 4th century the Emperor Nintoku took this City for his residence

and in the 16th century the Great hero Toyotomi Hideyoshi better known as Taiko, established here his government and devoted his attention to the general improvement of the City.

The principal sights of the city are:—

*The **Osaka Castle** is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Umeda station and was built by the Taiko Hideyoshi in 1583 and was the grandest and strongest castle in the Empire. It contains a vast area of land and is occupied by the Fourth Army Division. Its circumference is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. and there are four gates, namely Ote, Kyobashi, Aoya and Tamatsukuri. The huge stones used for the construction of the



Osaka Castle.

castle are said to have been brought here from a very long distance by the feudal lords at the command of the Taiko. The view from the top of the platform upon which once stood the five storied donjon, is very extensive and grand.

The work of constructing a large and complete harbour at the enormous expenditure of some 22,000,000 *yen*, was commenced by the City in October 1897. When finished, Osaka harbour will be one of the most complete constructions of its kind in the World.

***The Imperial Mint** or *Zoheikyoku* was established in 1871 and is the largest of its kind in the Far East. It occupies an area of 121,094 square yards, of which several detached buildings cover some portion. The place is noted for its cherry blossoms, and the mint authorities are accustomed to open the grounds to the public for a few days when the flowers may be seen at their best. Among the Bazaars the **Commercial Museum** or *Shohin-Chinretsu-jo* and the **Museum** or *Hakubutsu-jo* are the best. All the articles are offered for sale at fixed prices.

Temma-no-Tenjin is a very popular Shinto temple and is dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane. It is very crowded on the 25th of every month.

Kozu-no-miya is dedicated to the Emperor Nintoku of the 3rd century. The shrine stands on a hill commanding a fine view of the City. **Ikutama shrine** is a little south of the Kozu shrine and possesses a very beautiful site.

Tennoji Temple was founded in A.D. 600 by the Imperial Devotee Shotoku Taishi and is celebrated for its five storied pagoda. **Imamiya Park** is close to the above temple and occupies an immense space of ground. It is the site where the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition was held in 1903.

Nishi and **Higashi Honganji** temples are as grand as those of other cities.

Amidagaike lies within the precincts of the Wakoji temple at Kita-Horie. It is said that Honda Yoshimitsu,

a native of Shinano province, on passing here noticed a strange light in the pond which came from a small idol of a Buddha which he took home. This image is now kept as a great treasure in the Zenkoji temple (p. 54).

Tempozan is an artificial hill made in the 2nd year of Tempo (1831). It is situated at the entrance of the Ajikawa and commands a fine view over the Osaka Bay. Here are a large wooden light-house, restaurants and sea-water-baths.

The most important business street in the City is **Shinsaibashi-suji**, where almost every kind of merchandise is sold and the principal shops are:—

Curios and Fine Art goods:—Yamanaka (Koraibashi).

Silk Mercers:—Daimaru; Takashimaya (both Shinsaibashi-suji).

Porcelain:—Yabumeizan (Dojima).

Sakai Rugs:—Mitani (Honmachi).

Theatres:—Kado-za, Naniwa-za, Asahi-za, Naka-za, Benten-za (these are all at Dotonbori).

A Plan to see Osaka.

The following places are arranged according to their locations. Travellers who have only one day to spend in Osaka are advised to pick up some of those sights which are most interesting to them.

1. Temma Vegetable Market.
2. Temma-no-Tenjin Shrine.
3. Imperial mint.
4. Sakura-no-miya.
5. Water Works.

6. Castle.
7. Hakubutsujo (Museum).
8. Kozu Shrine.
9. Ikutama Shrine.
10. Tennoji Temple.
11. Imamiya Park.
12. Dotonbori.
13. Shinsaibashi-suji.
14. Koraibashi-dori.
15. Commercial Museum.
16. Kawaguchi Wharf.
17. Tempozan (Harbour Works).
18. Amidagaike.
19. Honganji Temples.

22. From Osaka to Wakayama and Koyasan. From Koyasan to Nara or Back to Osaka via Yoshinoyama.

Railway from Osaka (Namba) to Wakayama in 2½ hrs.; from Wakayama to Koyaguchi in 2 hrs; from Koyaguchi to Nara via Sakurai in 3½ hrs; from Koyaguchi to Osaka (Minatomachi) via Oji in 3½ hrs.

Osaka—Wakayama.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Namba ×			
Tengajaya	1.7		
Sumiyoshi □ ×	3.3	.11	.14
Yamatogawa	4.7		
Sakai ×	6.1	.18	.24
Minato	7.0		
Hamadera	9.2		
Otsu	12.6		
Kishiwada	16.2		
Kaidzuka ×	17.7		
Sano	21.2	.50	.78
Tarui	25.3		
Ozaki ×	26.7		
Hakotsukuri	29.0		
Fuke	33.0		
Kinokawa	38.3		
Wakayamashi ×	40.0	1.08	1.44

This line proceeds southward along the coast of Osaka Bay, where fine views may be enjoyed.

Sumiyoshi is noted for its famous Shinto temple of the same name. It is dedicated to the Sea-gods—Sokozutsu-no-Mikoto and two others, together with the Empress Jingo. In the temple grounds is a pond stocked with a number of turtles, over which spans a semi-circular bridge. On the coast stands an old light-house or “*takaloro*” and excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed here.

Sakai (Inn—⊕ Ichirikiro) is a fine port with 54,040 inhab. facing the Osaka Bay. Its chief product is edged tools. Here is a beautiful park called “Obama Koen.”

Myokokuji, a Buddhist temple of the Nichiren Sect, is renowned for its gigantic *sotetsu* (sagopalm) which spreads over an area of 20 ft. square. It is over four hundred years old.

Hamadera (Hamadera Hotel). The sea-beach is known as "The Hamadera Park" and its grounds cover about 15 acres. The place is sandy and wooded with old pine trees of fantastic shapes.

Kishiwada (Inn—Nabeu) is the site of a castle built by the Warrior Wada in the 14th century. Ushitaki is 5 m. from the station and is noted for its water-falls and maple trees.

Sano (Inn—Miuraya). Inunakiyama, the best scenery in the province of Izumi, 5 m. east from here, is renowned for its cataracts and maples.

Wakayama (Inn—Fujigen) was the castle town of the Lord of Kishu and is the capital of Wakayama Prefecture with 66,527 inhab. The castle was built in 1850 and is well preserved. Its three storied donjon commands a bird's eye view including fine distant scenery. The lotus is planted in the castle moat and its flowers are well seen in the early autumn. **Waka-no-ura** is the name given to the narrow piece of land more than one mile in length. It is a sandy and pine-clad peninsula which gives a fine extensive view. **Kimiidera**, the well-known temple dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, is one mile from Waka-no-ura. This temple is the only point whence a perfect view of Waka-no-ura comes in sight.

If travellers can find time, a journey to the southern districts in the **Ki-i Province** might be interesting. This route is rough but delightfully charming and *rikishus* are practicable. From Wakayama to Tanabe (Inn—Gomeiro) through Yuasa (Inn—Hirokyu) and Gobo (Inn—Kishiri-

ki) along the coast, is 59½ m. and thence to Yunomine by the interior road is 34 m. **Yunomine** (Inn—Iseya) is noted for its hot springs and the famous shrine of **Hongu**, (Inn—Tamaya) which stands at the upper part of the Kumanogawa is only 1¼ m. distant. From Hongu the rapids of the river may be descended by boat to **Shingu** (23 m.) (Inn—Aburaya)—the mouth of the river. **Miyai** is the junction of the Kuma-no-gawa with the Kitakamigawa from whence may be ascended the famous **Doro Hatcho**, a gorge of the latter river, the scenery both up and down is exceedingly charming. The celebrated fall of **Nachi** is 14 m. from Shingu. Travellers may come back to Wakayama along the coastroad from Shingu to **Tanabe** (77 m.) via Katsumura, Kushimoto and Susami, and from Tanabe to Wakayama by the same road above mentioned, or by steamer.

Wakayama—Gojo.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen.	1st. yen.
Wakayamashi □			
Wakayama	1.0		
Tainose	3.6		
Fuseya	5.5		
Funado... ..	8.3		
Iwade	9.1	.29	.38
Uchita	11.7		
Kogawa	14.2		
Nate	16.0		
Kaseda... ..	19.0		
Myoji	21.3		
Koyaguchi	23.6	.72	.96
Hashimoto	27.2		
Suda	29.5		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen.	1st. yen.
Futami... ..	32.2		
Gojo□... ..	33.2	1.01	1.34

Gojo—Takata.

Gojo□... ..			
Kitauchi	2.3		
Yoshinoguchi×.. ..	6.4		
Tsubosaka	9.0		
Gose	11.0		
Shinjo	12.6		
Takata□	14.6	.45	.60

From Wakayama to Koyaguchi station the Railway runs along the Kiigawa.

Iwade. Negoro-ji, 2 m. from the station, is the head-temple of the Shingi branch of the Shingon sect. This temple is very famous for its cherry blossoms.

Kokawa. The large building of the famous Buddhist temple of the same name may be seen through the windows of the train.

Koyaguchi (Inn—Katsuragi-kan). Travellers to Koyasan must alight at this station. From Koyaguchi to the base of Koyasan is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. through Kudoyama, Shiide and **Kamiya** (Inn—Hanamoto) and half of the distance, *rikishas* are practicable. **The Nyonin-do** or “Women’s Hall” is the point on Koyasan whence, before the Meiji Restoration, no woman was allowed to ascend beyond. **The Sankein Torishirabesho** is the office which inquires of the pilgrims as to their native provinces, and indicates to them some suitable lodgings among the temples, as there are no inns here. **Kongobuji**, the celebrated monastery of the Buddhist Shingon sect, was founded by

the famous saint Kobo Daishi in A. D. 816 under the decree of the Emperor Saga. This monastery is commonly called Koyasan, as it stands on Mount Koya (1,040 ft. above sea-level). Its area covers 24 square miles and it contains over 130 smaller temples. The building of the principal temple is imposing and magnificent. **The Oka-no-In** or “Innermost temple” is situated in a densely wooded forest and is approached through rows of thousands of tombs of old Daimyos, and various personages, including distinguished heroes, learned men, poets and some actors, all of which follow each other for more than one mile. **The Gobyō** is the Mausoleum of Kobo Daishi where the Saint was buried. Near by is the Kotsu-do or “Bone-Hall” and his followers to this day bring a portion of the bones of their deceased family here, to have them interred with the Saint, that their spirits may be assured of salvation. In the fire of 1843 many valuables of the monastery were lost, but it still preserves some ancient relics. It is said that the pilgrims who visit here number over 200,000 in all through the year. On the return travellers may change their route at **Kamiya** and proceed to **Hashimoto** station. The distance of the latter road is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer than the former.

Gojo (Inn—Fujii). Here is a public garden built on the site of the old castle. The *ayu* (trout) fishing is held in the Yoshinogawa.

Yoshinoguchi (Inn—⊕ Seikaro has a private mineral spring). **Yoshinoyama** (Inn—Kadoya) is very famous for its beautiful cherry blossoms and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the station (p. 115).

Unebi station is nearly 3 m. from Takata junction. It is near the Mausoleum of the First Emperor Jimmu Tenno whose coronation took place at the Kashiwabara-no-miya on the 11th February, 660 B. C. **The Kashiwa-**

bara-jingu is situated near the Mausoleum. This Shinto Shrine was founded in 1890 and is dedicated to the Emperor Jimmu and Empress Isosuzuhime. The spot of the Sacred Shrine is the very site where the First Emperor established his Imperial Palace after the conquest. From Unebi to Nara via Sakurai is 15 m. distant (p. 115).

Travellers who choose to return to Osaka have to proceed westward via Takata and Oji junctions. From Unebi to Osaka (Minatomachi) is 26 m. distance covered in 2 hrs. (p. 92).

23. From Osaka to Maizuru and Ama-no-hashidate.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Osaka	From Osaka.		
Kanzaki □	4.4	.14	.24
Tsukaguchi	6.0		
Itami	8.1		
Ikeda	11.3	.33	.55
Nakayama ×	13.4		
Takarazuka ×	15.5	.47	.79
Namase	16.6		
Takedao	20.6		
Dojo	24.3		
Sanda	26.5	.80	1.34
Hirono	30.3		
Aino	33.0		
Aimoto	35.5		
Furuichi	38.7		
Sasayama ×	42.0	1.26	2.11
Oyama	43.3		
Shimotaki	48.3		
Tanigawa ×	51.0		

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kaibara	55.3	1.67	2.78
Iso ×	57.3		
Kuroi ×	60.0		
Ichijima ×	64.1		
Takeda	66.6		
Fukuehi ×	71.2		
Fukuehiyama	71.7	2.16	3.61
Iso	75.3		
Ayabe	79.4		
Unesako	84.4		
Maizuru	91.5	2.76	4.60
Shinmaizuru	95.7	2.89	4.81

Railway to Shin-Maizuru or East-Maizuru via Kanzaki in 5½ hrs.

Itami (Inn—Yagifusa) is the third station north of Kanzaki, and is famous for its *sake* distilleries.

Ikeda. The famous peony gardens at Kinobe are less than one m. distant. **Mino-o** where there are thousands of maple-trees and a water-fall of great fame is 2½ m. by *rikisha*. This grand cascade is 110 ft. high and 18 ft. wide.

Nakayama has a famous temple, one of the 33 Holy Places of Kwannon. This town and its neighbourhood cultivate various kinds of trees and shrubs.

Takarazuka (Takarazuka Hotel; Tansan Hotel) is noted for its mineral springs which are efficacious in all kinds of diseases, especially in gout and rheumatism. The world famous "Tansan," a good drinking water is the principal product of this place. The place is situated along the Mukogawa. The celebrated temple called Kiyoshi Kojin stands on a hill 1 m. east of the station.

Namase. The mineral spring of the same name, is

on the bank of a branch stream of the Mukogawa and affords a pretty view.

Takedao. The springs of the town are efficacious in cutaneous affections. The Mizotaki, a grand cascade in the Mukogawa gorge, is within 1 m. and is a cool place in summer.

Sanda.—The renowned hot springs of **Arima** (Arima Club Hotel; Inn—Sugimoto) are 5 m. distant by *rikisha*. Arima (1,200 ft. above sea level) is situated in a valley, north of Mount Rokko, and is a favorite resort especially in summer. This place may also be reached direct from Kobe via Sumiyoshi stations on foot, or by *kaigo*—the distance 14 m. The springs are most efficacious in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. The temperature of the water is 39° cent. In the vicinity of the town are many pretty walks. In autumn the place is also famed for its maple leaves. Arima produces very pretty baskets which are largely exported abroad.

Sasayama (Inn—Kadogen) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo, and there are celebrated temples in its vicinity. A grand cascade called "Benten-no-taki" has a series of 48 falls, the longest of which is 90 ft. while the shortest is over 10 ft. It is 7 m. by *rikisha*.

Fukuchiyama (Inn—⊕Kasugi) was formerly a castle town and now has a garrison. The castle was built by Toyotomi Taiko in the 16th century. The town is the centre of the trade of the neighbouring provinces. From Fukuchiyama to Kameoka, the present terminus of the Kyoto Railway through Ubara, is about 30 m. distant. **Moto-Ise-Daijingu.** It is asserted that this place was the original site of the great shrines of Ise before they were removed to the province of Ise in A. D. 478 by the command of the Emperor Yuryaku. The names of the shrines still existing are exactly the same as those of Ise. **Oyeyama** (3,720 ft.

high) is a mountain famous for its large rock-caves at its summits, where, it is said, many ogres used to live in ancient times. The above two places are distant about 8 m. from Fukuchiyama.

Shin-Maizuru (Inn—Kwagetsu) has a naval station on the Japan Sea. It is also called East Maizuru, as the town is situated 4 m. east of the old town of Maizuru (Inn—Seiwaro).

Miyazu (Inn—⊕Araki's Villa) is one of the best ports along the coast of the Japan Sea. Steamers leave daily from Maizuru for here (fares: 1st 53 *sen*; 3rd 36 *sen*)—passage of 16 m. takes 1½ hrs.

Chionji known as Kiredo-no-Monju, is a Buddhist temple of the Rinzai sect. The temple stands on the sea-side opposite the tip of Ama-no-Hashidate, which stretches forth leaving a 300 ft. break called Kiredo. The view of the peninsula from here is very pleasing.



Ama-no-Hashidate.

Ama-no-Hashidate, one of the Three Celebrated Sights of Japan, is only a little more than one mile from Miyazu. It is beyond the power of words to express the wonderful beauty of the view of this long narrow shoal running into the sea covered with pine trees growing low on the white sands, and on the surrounding mountains. Its length is nearly two miles, and it is 222 ft. in breadth. The best plan is to take a boat (charge, with return, 60 *sen*) from Miyazu to Ichinomiya, from whence climbing up half a mile, one reaches Ipponmatsu on the heights, which is the only point that commands the whole scene of Ama-no-hashidate.

From Miyazu to Maizuru may be reached in 3 hrs. by *rikisha* road—15 m. distant. From Miyazu, steamers daily leave to Obama and Tsuruga (p. 109)—the passage of the former takes 6 hrs. and the latter 12 hrs. (fare from Maizuru to Tsuruga 1st *y* 1.52).

The tourist who intends to make a visit to the **Great Shrine of Izumo** may take a good steamer of the Hankaku Railway from Maizuru. The steamer leaves Maizuru every other day in the spring and summer, and every three days in other seasons. The voyage between **Maizuru** and **Sakai** takes 11 hours, and from Sakai he may proceed by ferry on the lake and by *rikisha* (see p. 149).

Travellers who would like to go from **Maizuru** to **Kyoto** via Lake Biwa may proceed to Imazu, (Inn—Fukudaya) on the west shore of the Lake through Obama, (Inn—Yahara) by *rikisha*—the distance is 50 m. From Imazu to Otsu, the lake steamer takes 3½ hrs. (p. 103).

From Miyazu, **Kinosaki Hot Springs** also called Yushima, may be reached via Hijiyama-toge in a single day by *rikisha* with two men—the distance is about 37 m. (p. 138). From Yushima the Ikuno Silver Mines via Toyooka are about 46 m. distant (p. 138).

III. SOUTH-WESTERN JAPAN.

24. Kobe.

Hotels. —Oriental Hotel, Grand Hotel, Olivier Hotel, Mikado Hotel, California Hotel, Club Hotel, Glenlea Hotel, Hotel de Paris, Hotel Français.

Inns.—Nishimura, Goto, Tokiwaya.

Kobe is an important port open to foreign trade since 1863. Before that period the town of Hyogo was the chief business quarter and Kobe was only a suburban village. The towns are geographically divided by the Minatogawa, but practically joined into one municipality. The ex-Concession situated on the eastern portion of the City is very clean, and is regarded as the model settlement of the Empire. Kobe has banks, churches, steamer agencies, fine shops of home and foreign products, and is just as popular as Yokohama. It has a population of 285,002. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1906 was *y* 302,795,459.

The principal attractions of Kobe are the pretty walks in the neighbourhood and among the hills including the following :—

Nankosha is dedicated to Kusunoki Masashige known as Nanko, the most celebrated patriot of the 14th century. This Shinto shrine was founded in the beginning of the Meiji era (1871), but the Nanko's tomb-stone was built in 1691 by Lord Mito Komon, the famous author of the *Dainihonshi* or "History of Great Japan," who exceedingly admired the loyal acts of the Kusunoki family. Near by stands **Kogenji**,

a Buddhist temple, also called Kusunoki-dera. It is asserted that the members and relations of the Kusunoki family numbering seventy-three, committed suicide in 1335.

The Daibutsu or a colossal bronze Buddha, was established in 1891 within the precincts of the Nofukuji Buddhist temple. It is 48 ft. in height and 85 ft. in circumference.

Shinkoji temple is noted for its image of Amida which is a famous work of art. The **Jusansosekitoba** or "Thirteen storied stone pagoda" is a monument 26 ft. high and was erected to Taira-no-Kiyomori, head of the Great House of Taira in the 12th century who ruled the Imperial Palace with his own kinsmen. The place was then at Fukubara near the city.

Wadano-misaki is a point of land jutting out into the sea. Here is a nice summer resort, called Warakuen where there are tea houses and flower shows.

Ikuta-jinsha is near Sannomiya station. This Shinto temple was founded by the Empress Jingo in the beginning of the 3rd century and is dedicated to the Goddess Wakahime-no-mikoto.

The Nunobiki falls (20 min. walk from the ex-Concession), two in number—the lower is called the Medaki or "Female fall" 43 ft. in height, and 12 ft. wide, and the upper is the Odaki or "Male fall" 82 ft. in height, and 13 ft. wide. Both the cataracts are very beautiful and the neighbouring hill affords a magnificent view of Kobe harbour.

Suwayama has mineral baths and commands a fine panoramic view of the port and bay, as well as the beautiful distant mountains.

Mayasan, back of the Nunobiki falls, is famed for Tanjoji of the Buddhist Shingon sect known as the "Moon Temples" situated at its top. From the village of Uyeno at the foot of the mountain to its summit is over one mile.

This temple is reached by a flight of stone steps numbering 198 in all.

The Principal shops are :—

Curios and Fine Art Goods.—Kuhn & Komor (81, Kyomachi); W. Tallers or "Daibutsu Gallery" (26, Sannomiya-cho); Ikeda & Co. (No. 24); Hamada's Fine Art Department (No. 182); Harishin (No. 57).

Silks and Embroideries.—Nonishi (No. 182); Matsumoto (No. 340).

Bamboo Works.—Iwamoto (near Nanko temple); Tanaka (No. 194).

Photographers.—Ichida (Motomachi); Tamamura (Sannomiya-cho).

25. From Kobe to Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Miyajima and Shimonoseki.

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd.	1st.
Kobe × □	...	From Kobe.	
Hyogo ×	1.1	yen	yen
Takatori	3.1		
Suma ⊙	4.4	.14	.20
Shioya ×	6.3	.20	.28
Tarumi ×	8.1		
Maiko ⊙ ×	9.2	.28	.40
Akashi ...	11.7	.35	.50
Okubo ×	15.7		
Tsuchiyama	20.0		
Kakogawa ⊙	24.2		
Hoden ...	26.2	.84	1.20
Sone ...	28.6		
Gochaku	31.3		
Himeji □ ⊙ ×	34.0	1.00	1.43

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		2nd. yen	1st. yen
Aboshi	40.3		
Tatsuno ×	44.1		
Naba	46.7		
Une	51.5		
Kamigori	55.5		
Mitsuishi	63.5		
Yoshinaga	68.0		
Wake	71.2		
Mantomi	76.5		
Seto ×	79.4		
Nagaoka ×	84.4		
Okayama □ ⊙ ×	89.0	2.22	3.09
Niwase	93.1		
Kurashiki	99.0		
Tamashima ⊙ ×	104.6		
Konjin ⊙ ×	108.5		
Kamokata ×	110.7		
Kasaoka ⊙	116.2		
Daimon ×	120.5		
Fukuyama ⊙	125.3	2.86	3.98
Matsunaga	132.0		
Onomichi ⊙ ×	137.7	3.07	4.28
Itozaki ⊙ ×	143.4	3.16	4.40
Mihara	145.0		
Hongo ×	151.3		
Kochi	158.7		
Shiraichi	164.3		
Saijo	170.0		
Hachihonmatsu	173.5		
Seno	180.2		
Kaidaichi ⊙	185.6		
Hiroshima □ ⊙ ×	189.6	3.93	5.48
Yokogawa ×	191.4		
Koi ⊙ ×	193.1		
Itsukaichi ×	197.2		
Hatsukaichi	199.2		
Miyajima ⊙ ×	203.2	4.15	5.78

Stations.	Mileage.	Fares.	
		1st. yen	1st. yen
Kuba	209.3		
Otake	212.1		
Iwakuni ⊙ ×	215.3	4.29	5.98
Fuju ×	219.7		
Yuu ×	225.0		
Kojiro ⊙	230.5		
Obatake ×	231.3		
Yanaizu ⊙	236.0	4.57	6.38
Tabuse	239.7		
Iwata	243.2		
Shimada ×	246.3		
Kudamatsu	253.2		
Tokuyama ⊙ ×	258.1		
Fukugawa ×	262.4		
Tonomi	270.1		
Mitajiri ⊙ ×	274.5	5.09	7.09
Daido ×	279.4		
Ogori ⊙	285.6		
Kagawa	288.1		
Ajisu	291.0		
Funaki	297.3		
Onoda	303.5		
Asa × ⊙	307.4	5.50	7.66
Habu ×	312.5		
Ozuki	316.4		
Chofu ⊙	320.3		
Ichinomiya	323.6		
Hatabu	326.5		
Shimonoseki ×	329.2	5.75	8.01

Imperial Government Sanyo Railway to Himeji in 1-2 hrs. ; to Okayama in 3-4½ hrs. ; to Hiroshima in 7½-10½ hrs. ; Shimonoseki in 13-17½ hrs.

The Inland Sea is the name given to this picturesque body of water lying between Honshu (the Mainland), Shikoku (the Southern shore) and Kyushu (the South-West shore).

Its length from Akashi strait in the east entrance to Shimonoseki in the western point of exit, is 227 m., and its width alters from 8 to 40 m. Some portions of this sea are dotted so thickly with islets that vessels passing on their route through the entangled channel, nearly touch the shore at various points.

The Sanyo Railway runs along the Northern shore of this beautiful Inland Sea starting from Kobe.

Suma (Inn—Hoyoin) is a very pleasing sea-shore village having a fine view of Awaji island. **Suma-dera** is a Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect and contains various treasures. The **Valley of Ichino-tani** is well known in Japanese history, as the site of the great battle which took place in the 12th century between the Taira and the Minamoto families.

Shioya (Inn—Beach House Hotel). Here excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed. This spot is crowded in summer.



A View of Maiko.

Maiko (Inn—Mankiro) has a number of pine trees of fantastic shaped branches. The place is also a pleasant summer resort.

Akashi (Inn—Yebisuya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo. The castle ground is now altered into a public garden. Hitomaru-jinsha is a Shinto temple built in honour of Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaru, the celebrated poet of the 7th century.

The above four stations may be reached very quickly from Hyogo. Here are good accommodations and fine summer villas, and also excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed. In this region the train runs so close to the sea that passengers feel as if they were on board a steamer. This scenery is especially pleasing at the eastern point of the entrance to the Inland Sea, where lies the big Island of Awaji.

Kakogawa. The famous old pine tree called **Takasago-no-matsu** is within the enclosure of Takasago Shrine. This giant tree is also named **Aioi-no-matsu** or "Pine of mutual growth" because it has the two sexed leaves on a single trunk and it is often mentioned in Japanese poems. **Onoe-no-matsu** is another pine tree which is equally famous to that of Takasago. The above two pines are distant about 2 m. from the Kakogawa station.

Hoden. A stone hall called "Ishi-no-Hoden" is 1½ m. west. It is 23 ft. square and 26 ft. in height. The hall is believed to contain some relics of the earliest ages. The spot affords very charming views.

Himeji (Inn—Akamatsu) is the largest town in the province of Harima with 36,509 inhab. The castle is called Rojo or "Snowy Heron Castle" as it is all white in colour and its five storied donjon is 800 ft. in height. The castle was built by Akamatsu Sadanori in 1339 and is now occupied by an Army Division. **Shosha-zan**, a thickly