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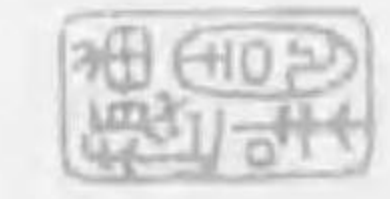
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大正
12.11.30
内交

美意衆生福現
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氏用完李爵侯長議副院樞中鮮朝
Prince Council Vice President of Chosen M. M. K. R. R.



海山

大觀

漢王題



氏耶治健田爵男督總灣臺
Governor-General of Formosa, Mr. B. H. DEN.

大觀
次貝
徑
備

大正十年夏

氏衛光比由將大軍陸(官令司軍備守島青前)
Former Commander of Tsingtao Stationary Army, General, Mr. R. YUI.

辛酉年日錄

和春
氣凡
香

氏耶太鍊野水士博學法(監總務政鮮朝前)臣大務內
Minister for Home Affairs. (Former Political President of Chosen) Mr. L. L. D. MIZUNO.

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氏介之雅山秋士博學法(官長政民島青前)
Former Chief of Tsingtao Civil Administration Office L.L.D. Mr. AMIYAMA.

私致芳

辛酉秋日

泉冰堂

朝鮮總督海軍大將男爵藤實氏
Governor-General of Chosen, Admiral, Mr. B. M. SAITO.

名譽贊助員

大阪府知事 井上孝哉氏
關東廳長官 伊集院彦吉氏
大藏大臣 市來乙彦氏
大阪市長 池上四郎氏
京都府知事 池松時和氏
神戸市長 石橋爲之助氏
貴族院議員 服部一三氏
前內務大臣 床次竹二郎氏
關東廳事務總長 土岐嘉平氏
貴族院議員 大久保利武氏
兵庫縣知事 折原巳一氏
臺灣總督府總務長官 賀來佐賀太郎氏
南滿洲鐵道株式會社總裁 川村竹治氏
愛知縣知事 川口彦治氏
軍事參議官 陸軍大將 田中義一氏
前內閣總理大臣 子爵 高橋是清氏
東京府知事 宇佐見勝夫氏
前逓信大臣 野田卯太郎氏
陸軍大臣 陸軍大將 山梨半造氏
前關東廳長官 公爵 山縣伊三郎氏
前農商務大臣 男爵 山本達雄氏
京都市長 馬淵銳太郎氏
宮內大臣 子爵 後藤野伸氏
前東京市長 子爵 藤新平氏

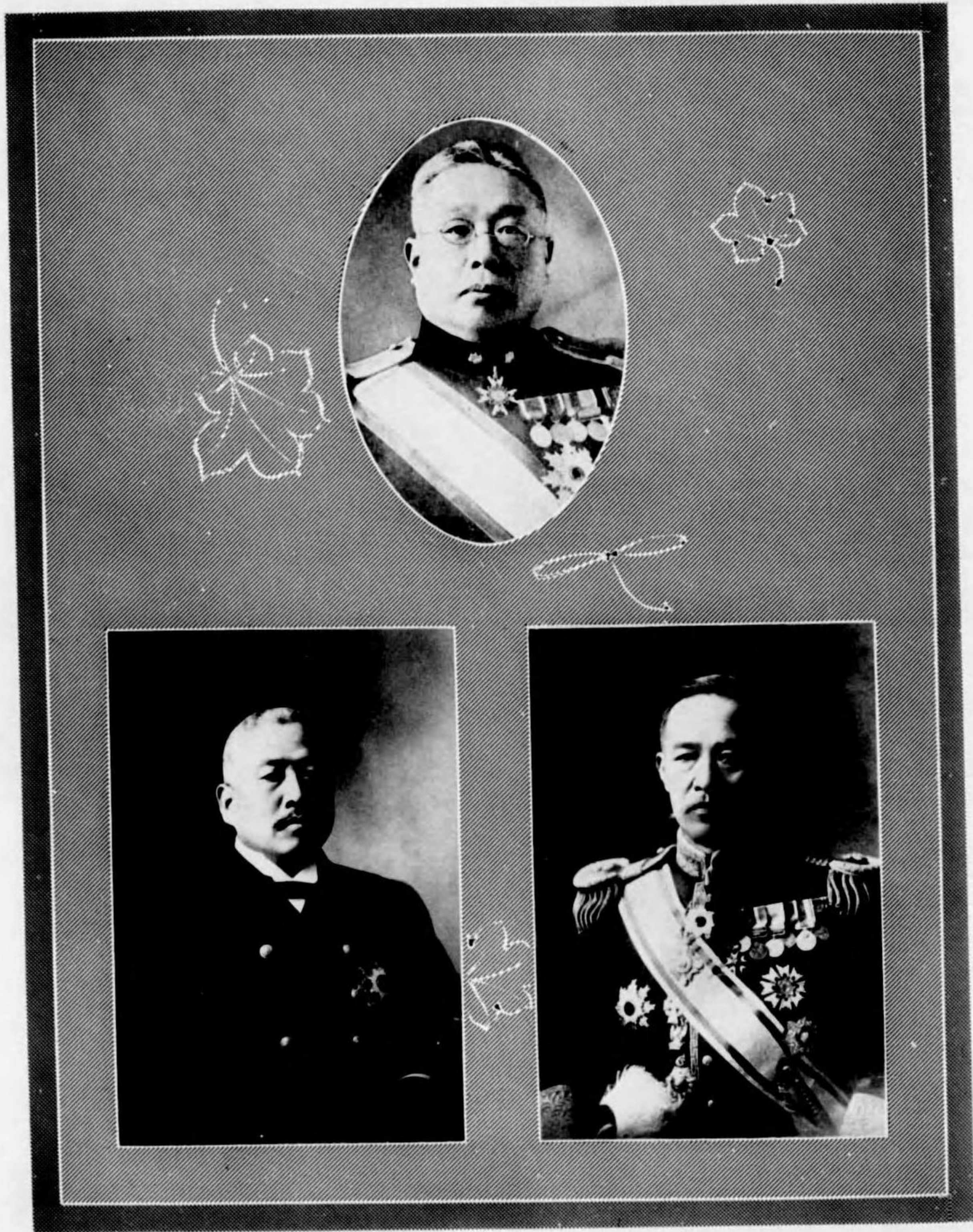
編輯顧問

臺灣總督 男爵 田健治郎氏
朝鮮總督府政務總監 有吉忠一氏
農商務大臣 荒井賢太郎氏
前青島民政長官 法學博士 秋山雅之介氏
朝鮮總督 海軍大將 齋藤實氏
前神戸市長 櫻井鐵太郎氏
內務大臣 法學博士 水野鍊太郎氏
貴族院議員 勝田主計氏

京都帝國大學教授 法學博士 末廣重雄氏

文學士 加藤彰廉氏

大阪大觀社 社長 村田健三郎



氏郎三伊縣山哲公(官長廳東關前) (上)

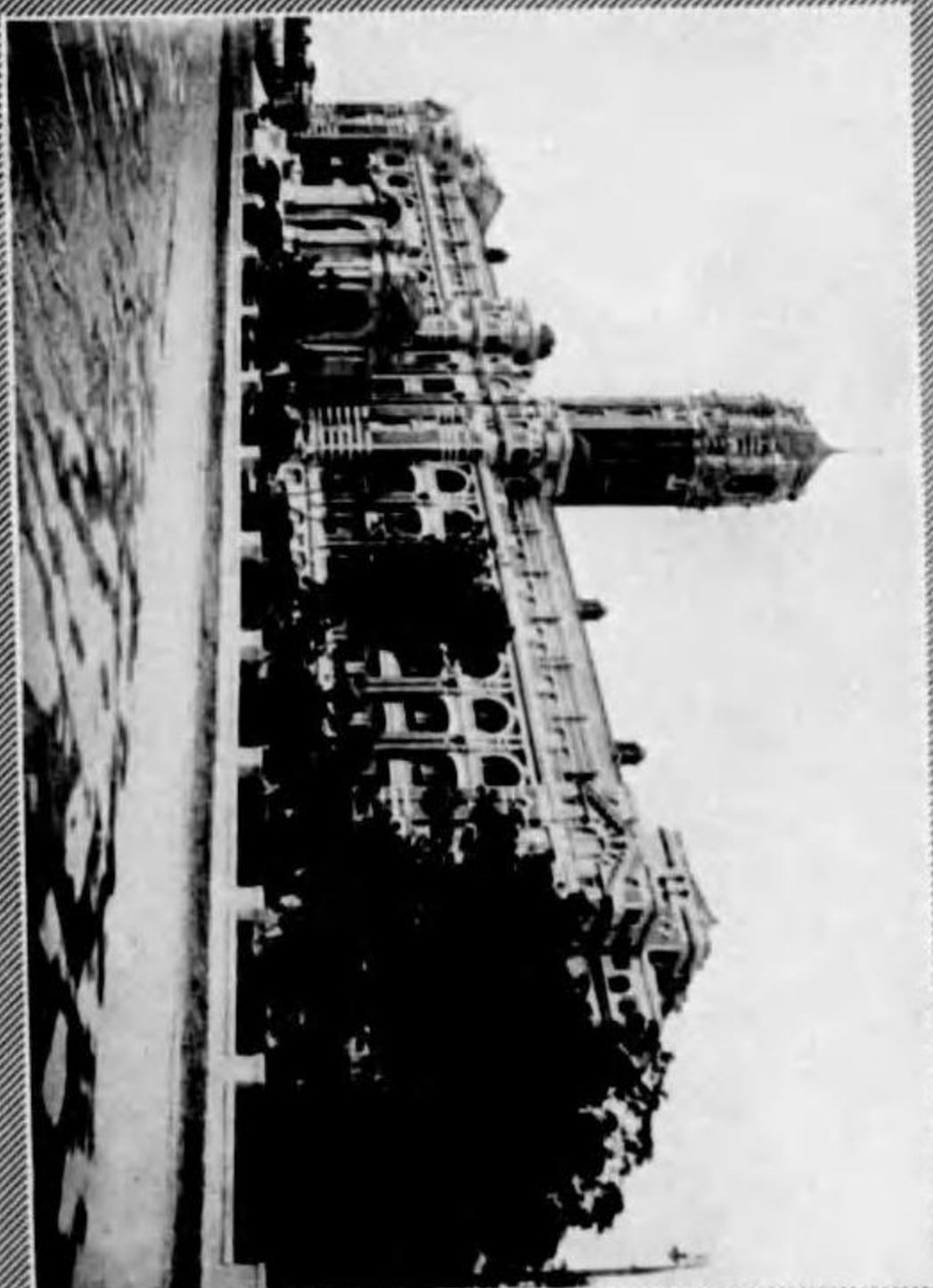
Former, Governor-Ranto Mr. F. I. YAMAGATA.

氏實恭齋將大軍海博男哲總鮮朝 (左)

Governor-General of Chosen, Admiral, Mr. B. M. SAITO.

氏郎治健田哲男哲總灣臺 (右)

Governor-General of Formosa, Mr. B. H. DEN.



台北市
Tainan City.
府 府 府 府
Government of Formosa.

(得 著)
FORMOSA

止 廟 祠
Taiwan Temple.
案 樓 の 屋 の 下
House of Group Tainan.



舞の番ツキイダバ
A Group Perform of Dancings.

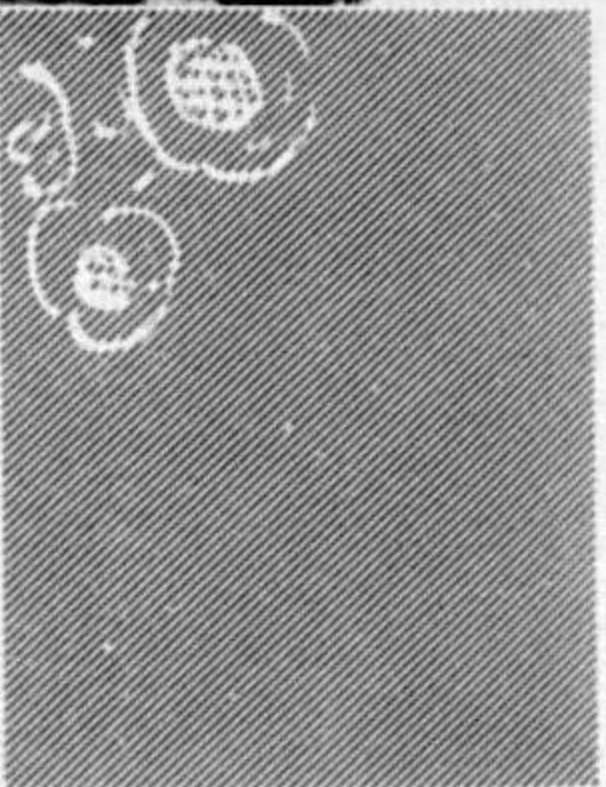
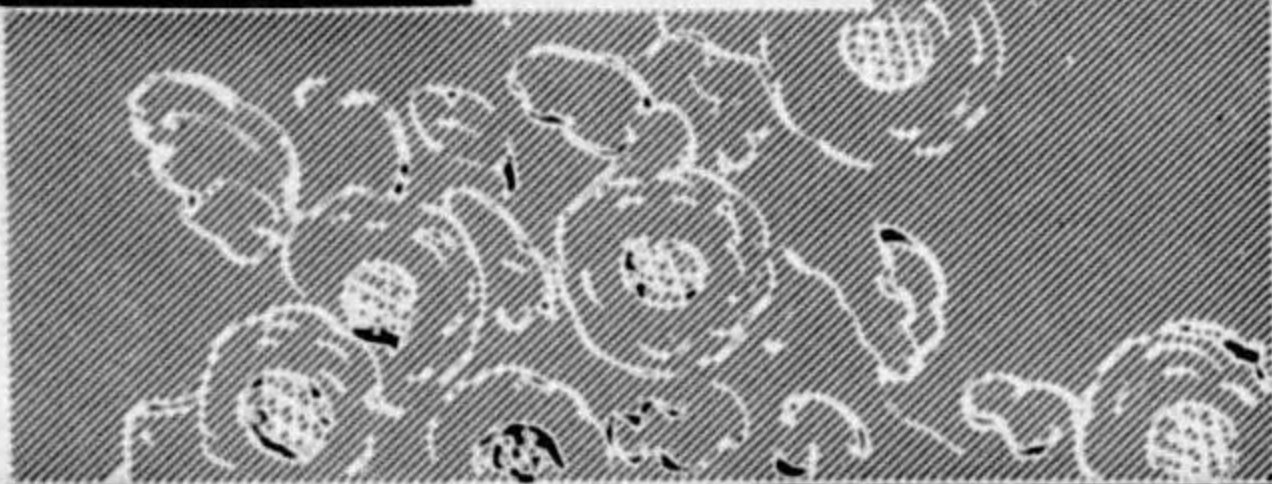
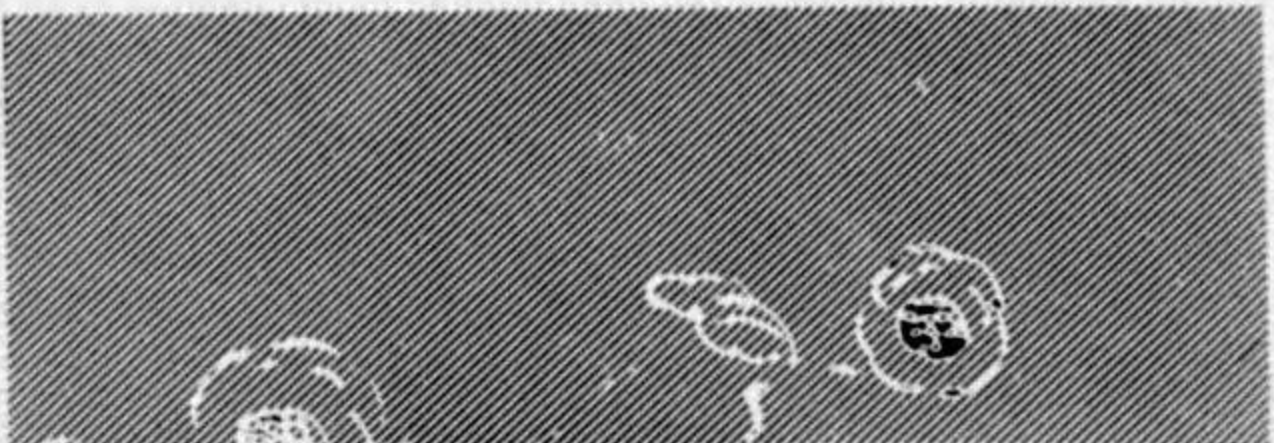
女男番ツキエゾ
A Group Banquet of men and Women.

子男番ツキエ
A Group Torokho of men.

(特 榮)
FORMOSA

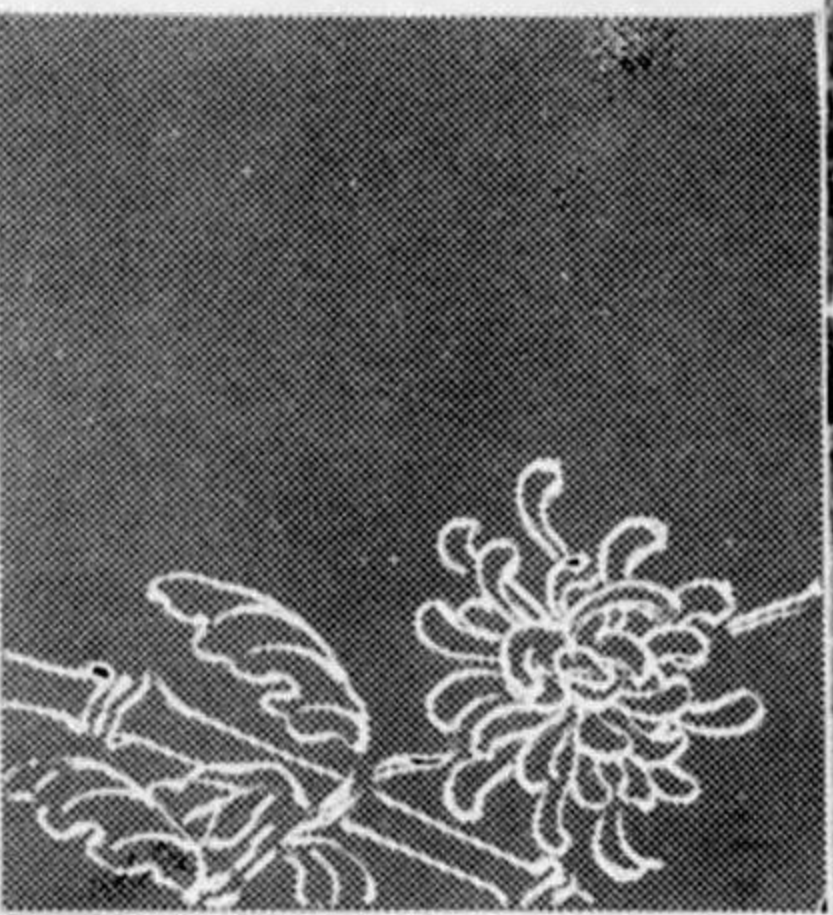


Light House of Caramih, South Cape of Formosa

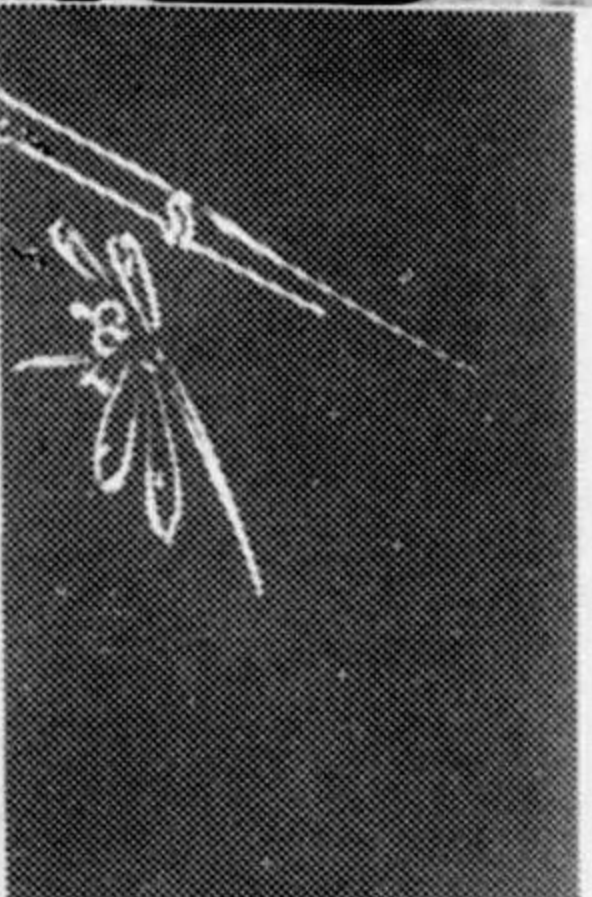


From Wire Bridge of Taroko-District.

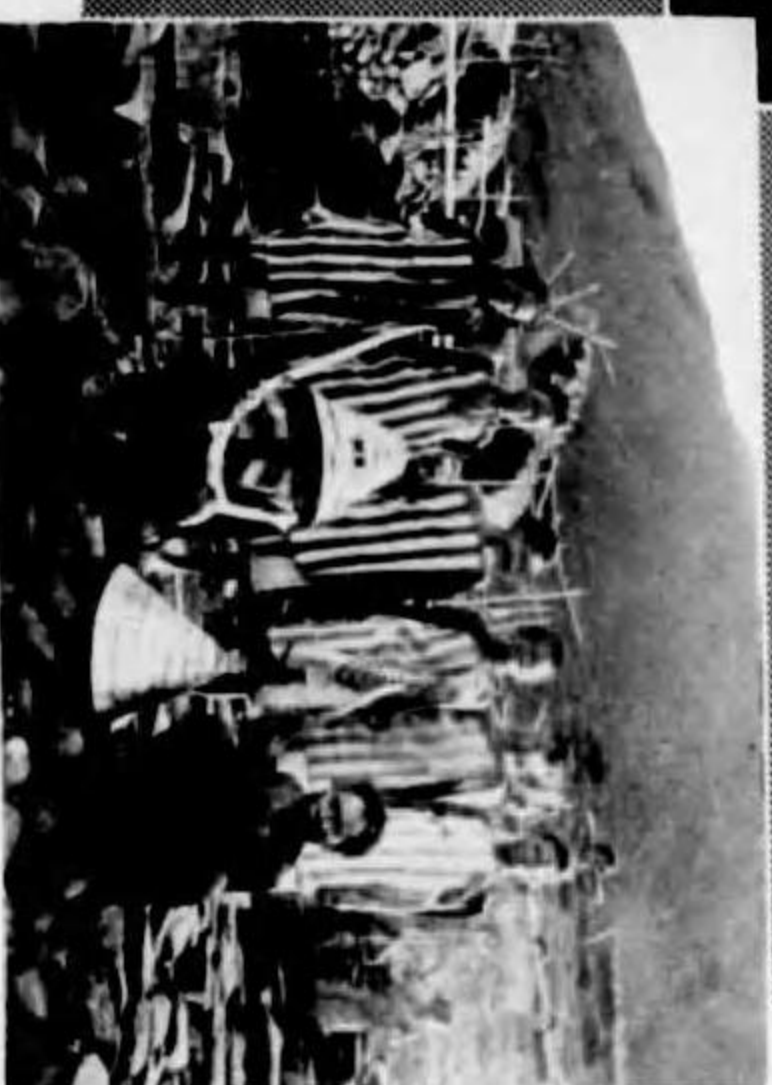
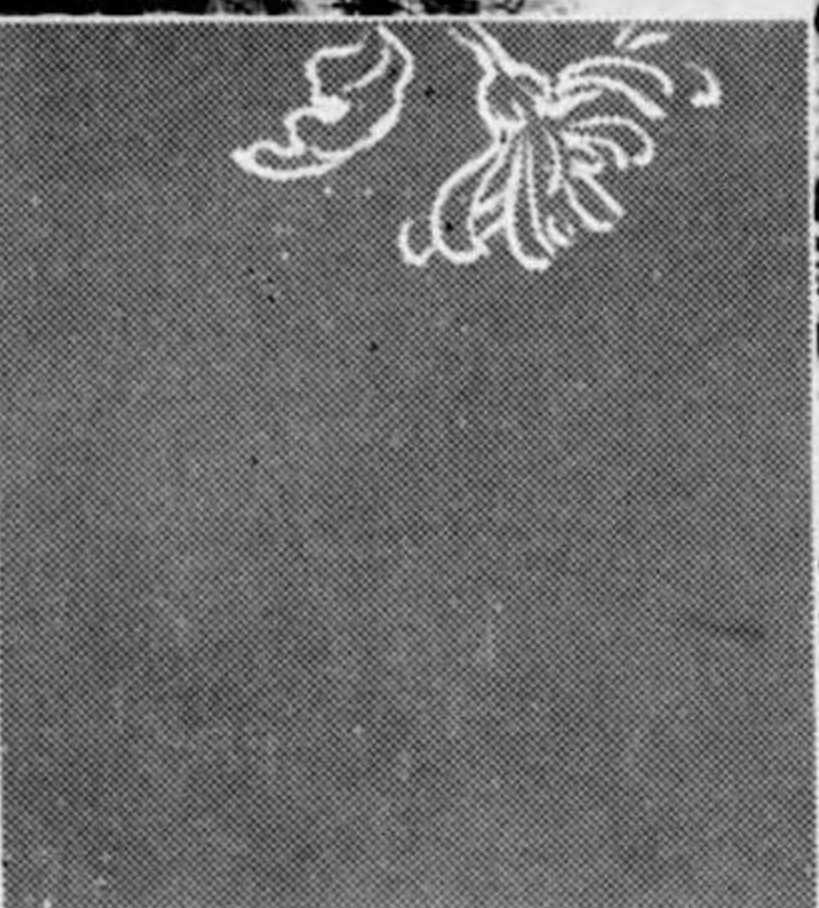
(附) FORMOSA 卷



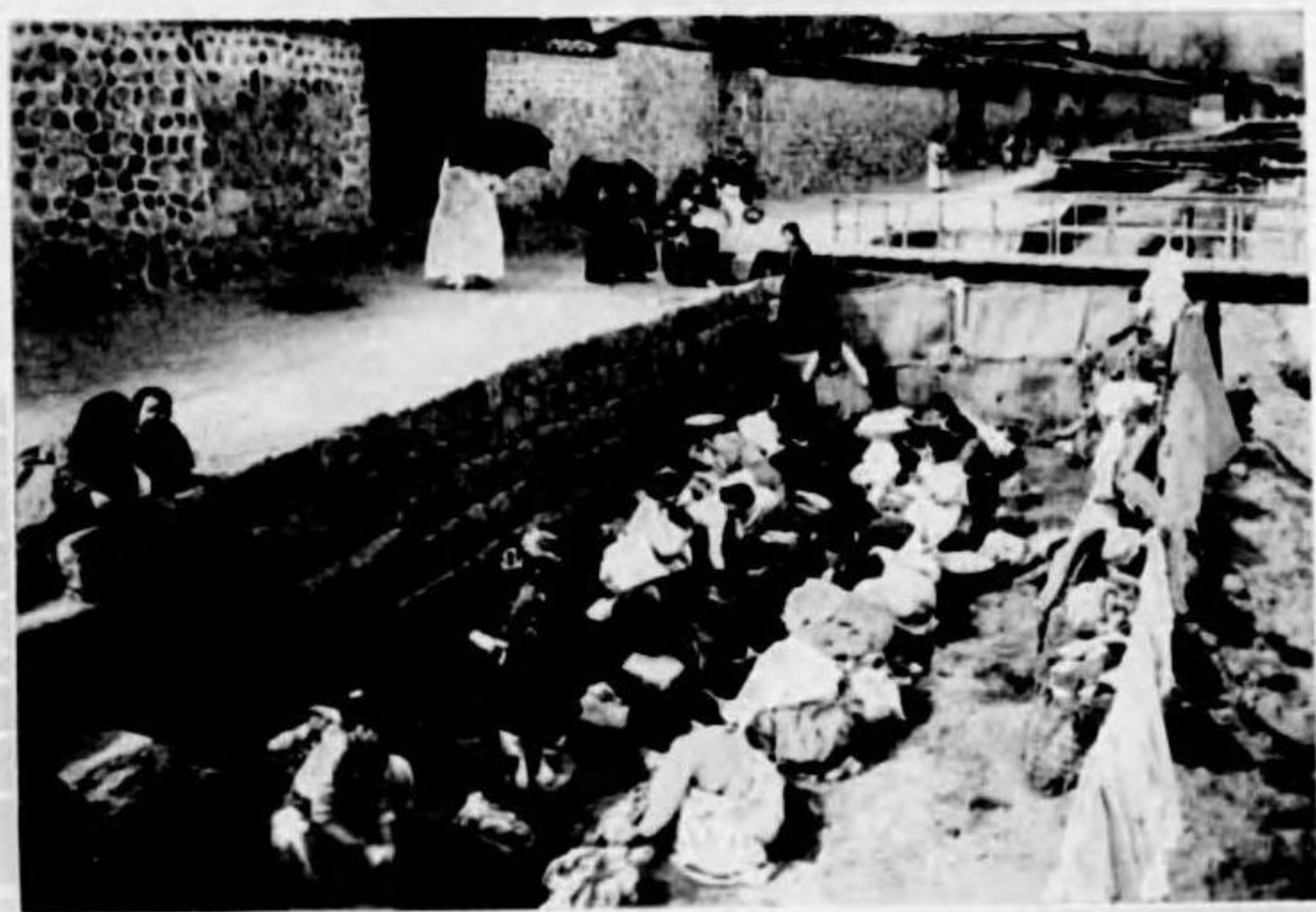
女事 族 女 事 族
A Group Tribal of Men and Women.
男 事 族 女 事 族
Manners of Group Tsuon.



(得) (得)
Sakihon Temple of Taiwan.
臺 南 廟 臺
臺 南 廟 臺



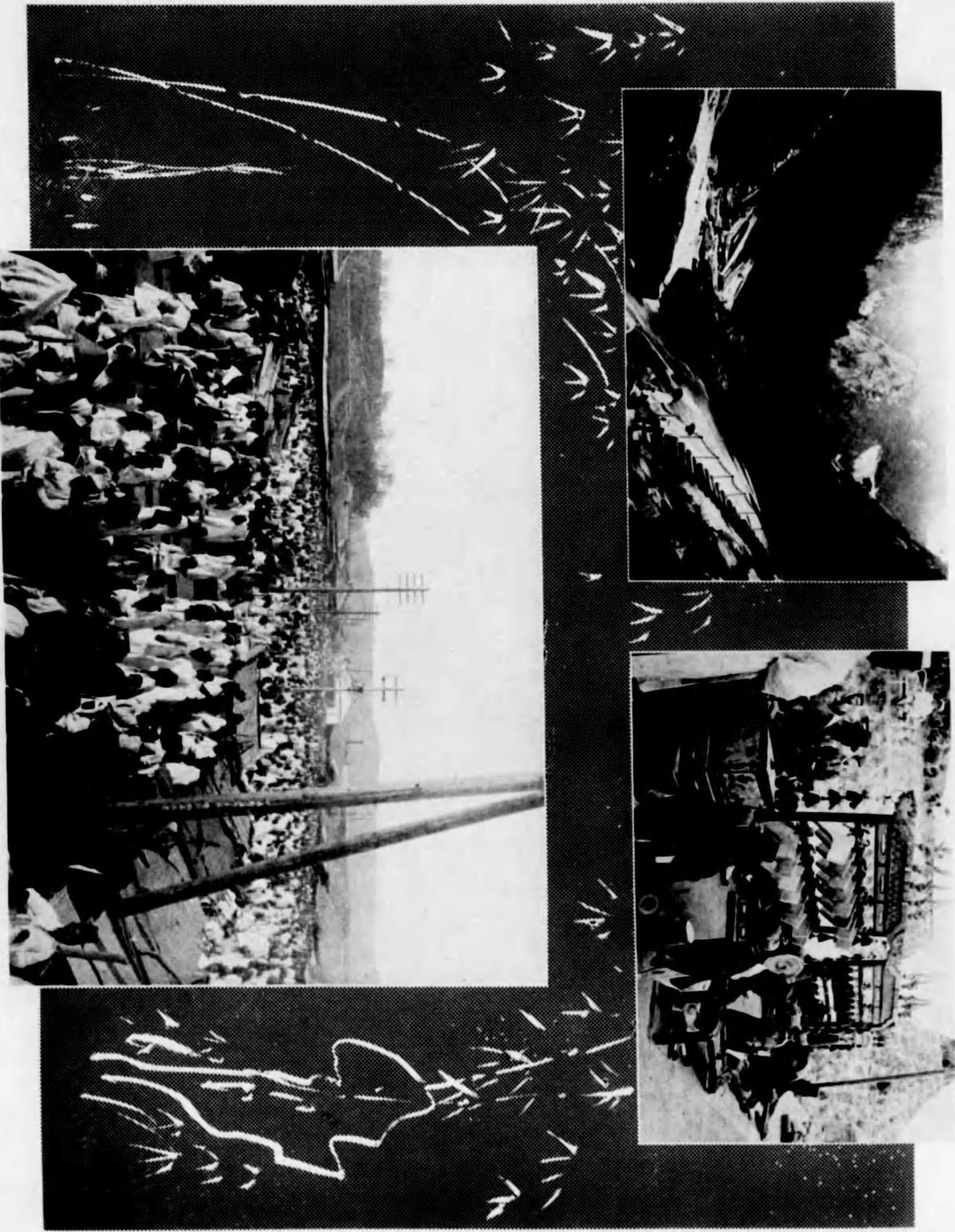
家 事 的 族 事 的
House of Group Tsuon.
主 事 族 事 族
Chief of Group Yami.



(鮮 朝)
KOREA

濯洗の女婦鮮朝
Washing of Chosen Women.

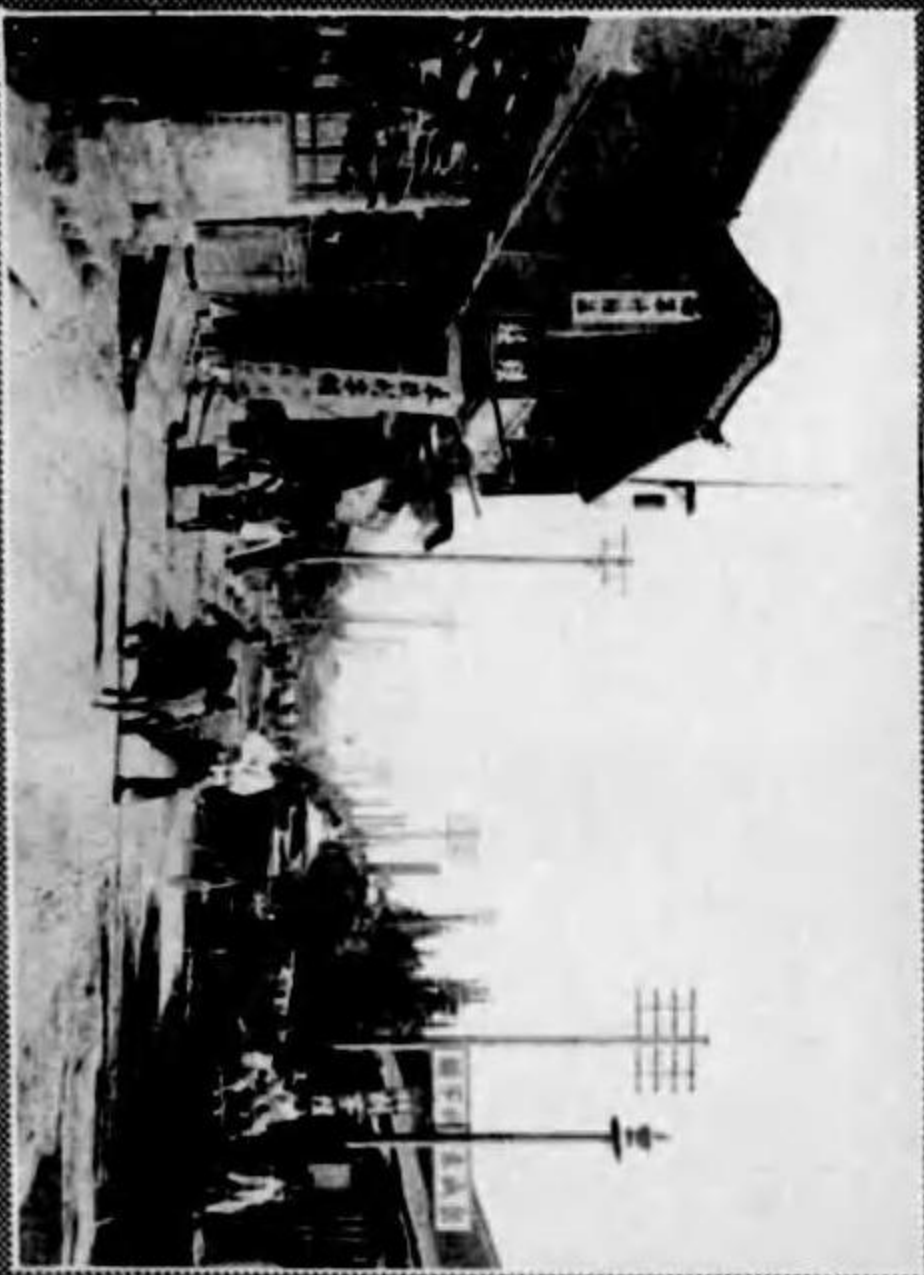
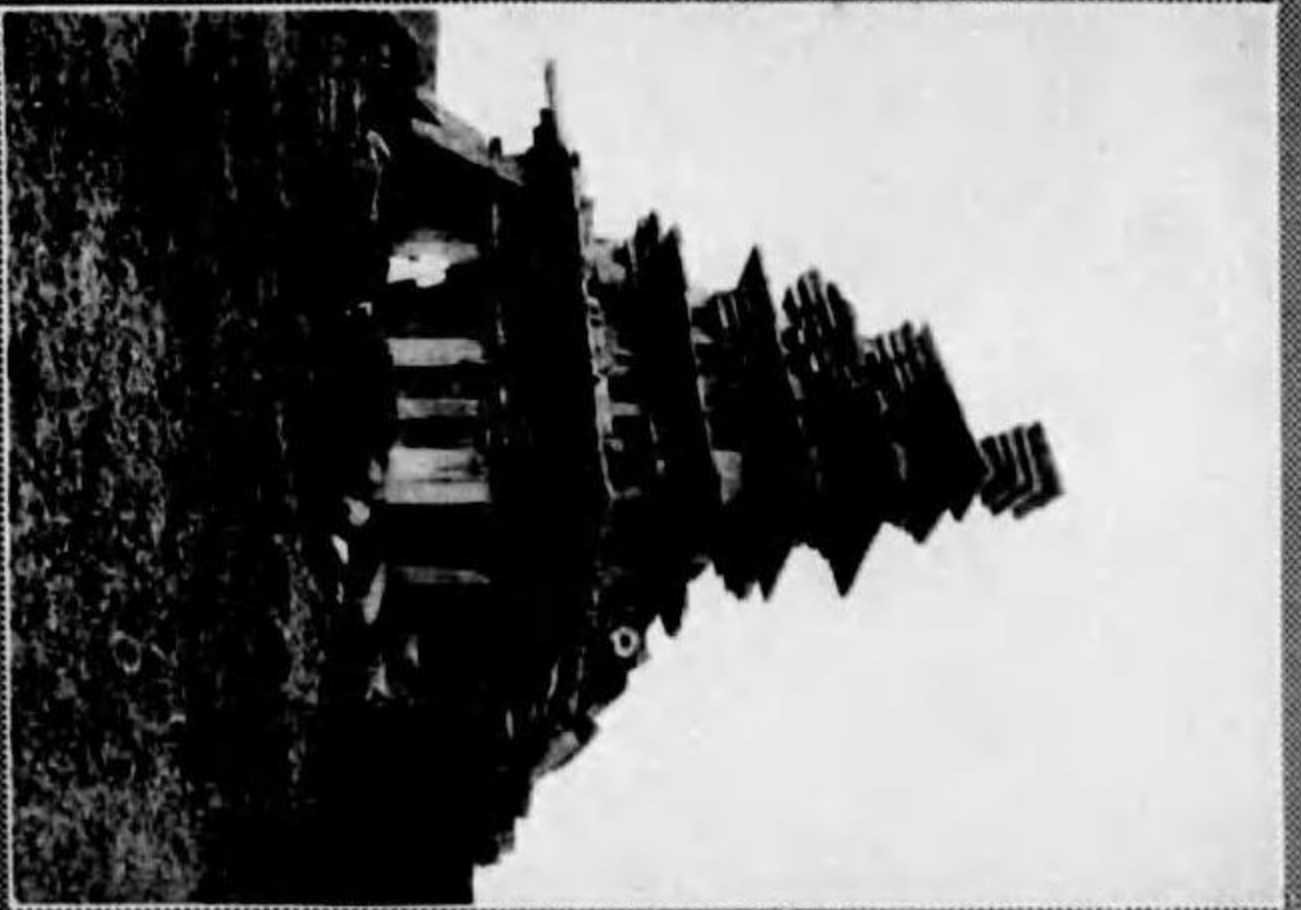
妓官鮮朝
Hangi of Chosen.



深池玉期金外
Valley Goshu-riu of Sou-Koungjo.

(鮮) 朝
CHOSŌN.
大 郡 之 令 非
Market of Taksoo.

草製器樂の巨轉
Sellers of Chosen Musical Instruments.



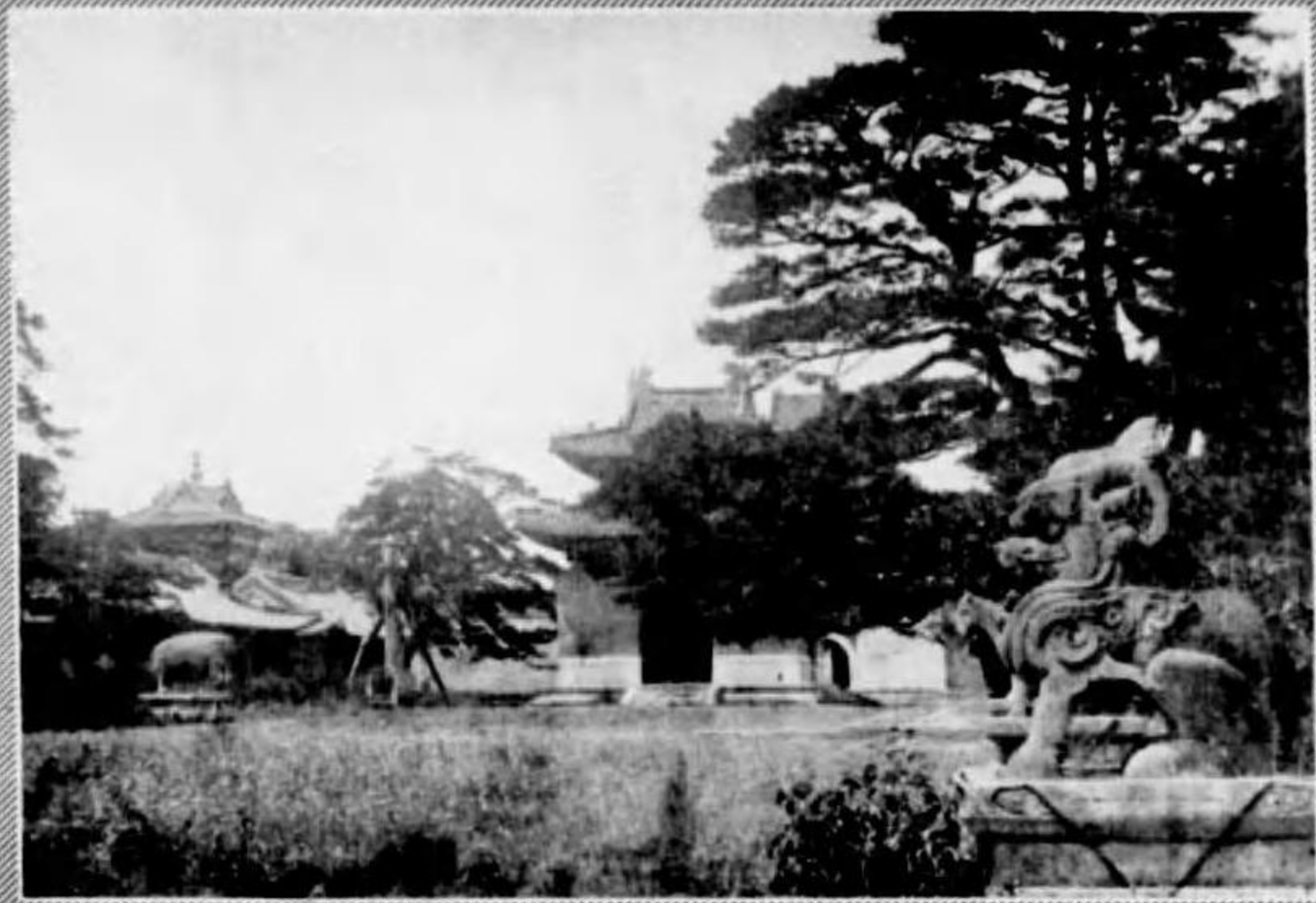
(韓南道) 塔宮主壽白山景
Old Pagoda of Kudara, Imperial Palace, Konnao Line of Chosen
街 市 景 安 安juong City.

(朝鮮) CHOSSEN.

高上階之廟古
High Class Women.
Old Temple of Hanbo, Hanbo-Nando



橋本日連大
Nippon-Bashi of Yokohama.



(滿洲)
MANCHURIA.

陵北天奉
North Mausoleum, Mukden. No. 1.

陵北天奉
North Mausoleum, Mukden. No. 2.

新日本號目次

臺灣

第一章 總說	一
第二章 地理	二
第三章 行政	四
第一節 行政一斑	四
第二節 行政	六
第三章 財政	六
第一節 財政	六
第二節 財政	六
第四章 專賣事業	七
第一節 專賣事業	七
第二節 專賣事業	八
第三章 林業	九
第一節 林業	九
第二節 林業	九
第四章 水產業	九
第一節 水產業	九
第二節 水產業	九
第五章 工業	二
第一節 工業	二
第二節 工業	二
第六章 貿易	二
第一節 貿易	二
第二節 貿易	二
第七章 社會	三
第一節 社會	三
第二節 社會	三
第八章 宗教	三
第一節 宗教	三
第二節 宗教	三
第九章 衛生	三
第一節 衛生	三
第二節 衛生	三
第十章 名勝蹟	三
第一節 名勝蹟	三
第二節 名勝蹟	三
第十一章 臺北州	三
第一節 臺北州	三
第二節 臺北州	三
第十二章 花蓮港廳	三
第一節 花蓮港廳	三
第二節 花蓮港廳	三
第十三章 新竹州	三
第一節 新竹州	三
第二節 新竹州	三
第十四章 臺南州	三
第一節 臺南州	三
第二節 臺南州	三
第十五章 高雄州	三
第一節 高雄州	三
第二節 高雄州	三
第十六章 臺東廳	三
第一節 臺東廳	三
第二節 臺東廳	三
朝鮮	
第一章 總說	一
第二章 地理	二
第三章 行政	四
第一節 行政一斑	四
第二節 行政	六

關東州

第四章 財政	七
第五章 農業	七
第一節 農業	七
第二節 農業	七
第六章 林業	七
第一節 林業	七
第二節 林業	七
第七章 水產業	二
第一節 水產業	二
第二節 水產業	二
第八章 工業	三
第一節 工業	三
第二節 工業	三
第九章 商業	三
第一節 商業	三
第二節 商業	三
第十章 金融機關	三
第一節 金融機關	三
第二節 金融機關	三
第十一章 社會	三
第一節 社會	三
第二節 社會	三
第十二章 宗教	三
第一節 宗教	三
第二節 宗教	三
第十三章 衛生	三
第一節 衛生	三
第二節 衛生	三
第十四章 名勝蹟	三
第一節 名勝蹟	三
第二節 名勝蹟	三
第十五章 慶尚北道	三
第一節 慶尚北道	三
第二節 慶尚北道	三
第十六章 忠清北道	三
第一節 忠清北道	三
第二節 忠清北道	三
第十七章 忠清南道	三
第一節 忠清南道	三
第二節 忠清南道	三
第十八章 京畿道	三
第一節 京畿道	三
第二節 京畿道	三
第十九章 黃海道	三
第一節 黃海道	三
第二節 黃海道	三
第二十章 平安南道	三
第一節 平安南道	三
第二節 平安南道	三
第二十一章 平安北道	三
第一節 平安北道	三
第二節 平安北道	三
第二十二章 全羅北道	三
第一節 全羅北道	三
第二節 全羅北道	三
第二十三章 全羅南道	三
第一節 全羅南道	三
第二節 全羅南道	三
第二十四章 江原道	三
第一節 江原道	三
第二節 江原道	三
第二十五章 咸鏡南道	三
第一節 咸鏡南道	三
第二節 咸鏡南道	三
第二十六章 咸鏡北道	三
第一節 咸鏡北道	三
第二節 咸鏡北道	三
第二十七章 金剛山	三
第一節 金剛山	三
第二節 金剛山	三
關東州	
第一章 總說	一
第二章 地理	二
第三章 行政	四
第一節 行政一斑	四
第二節 行政	六
第四章 財政	六
第一節 財政	六
第二節 財政	六
第五章 農業	六
第一節 農業	六
第二節 農業	六

附錄青島

第三章 水產業	七
第一節 水產業	七
第二節 水產業	七
第四章 工業	七
第一節 工業	七
第二節 工業	七
第五章 商業	七
第一節 商業	七
第二節 商業	七
第六章 金融機關	七
第一節 金融機關	七
第二節 金融機關	七
第七章 社會	七
第一節 社會	七
第二節 社會	七
第八章 宗教	七
第一節 宗教	七
第二節 宗教	七
第九章 衛生	七
第一節 衛生	七
第二節 衛生	七
第十章 名勝蹟	七
第一節 名勝蹟	七
第二節 名勝蹟	七
第十一章 大連附近	七
第一節 大連附近	七
第二節 大連附近	七
第十二章 金州附近	七
第一節 金州附近	七
第二節 金州附近	七
第十三章 旅順附近	七
第一節 旅順附近	七
第二節 旅順附近	七
第十四章 南滿洲鐵道沿線	七
第一節 南滿洲鐵道沿線	七
第二節 南滿洲鐵道沿線	七
附錄青島	
第一章 總說	一
第二章 地理	二
第三章 行政	四
第一節 行政一斑	四
第二節 行政	六
第四章 財政	六
第一節 財政	六
第二節 財政	六
第五章 農業	六
第一節 農業	六
第二節 農業	六
第六章 工業	六
第一節 工業	六
第二節 工業	六
第七章 商業	六
第一節 商業	六
第二節 商業	六
第八章 金融機關	六
第一節 金融機關	六
第二節 金融機關	六
第九章 社會	六
第一節 社會	六
第二節 社會	六
第十章 宗教	六
第一節 宗教	六
第二節 宗教	六
第十一章 衛生	六
第一節 衛生	六
第二節 衛生	六
第十二章 名勝蹟	六
第一節 名勝蹟	六
第二節 名勝蹟	六
第十三章 青島市街	六
第一節 青島市街	六
第二節 青島市街	六
第十四章 山東鐵道沿線	六
第一節 山東鐵道沿線	六
第二節 山東鐵道沿線	六
第十五章 濟南市街	六
第一節 濟南市街	六
第二節 濟南市街	六
第十六章 濟南郊區	六
第一節 濟南郊區	六
第二節 濟南郊區	六
第十七章 泰山	六
第一節 泰山	六
第二節 泰山	六

商工資鑑目次

Table listing various companies and their page numbers, including 稲畑工場, 大和電氣分限株式会社, 岡田工務所, etc.

別府工務所

Table listing companies and their page numbers under the '別府工務所' section, including 東和信託銀行, 東洋電機株式会社, etc.

第一銀行京城支店

Table listing companies and their page numbers under the '第一銀行京城支店' section, including 大日本酒造株式会社, 大連取引所信託株式会社, etc.

福昌公司

Table listing companies and their page numbers under the '福昌公司' section, including 福山物産株式会社, 釜山物産株式会社, etc.

廣告目次

Table listing advertisements and their page numbers, including 伊藤製作所, 岩崎製作所, 今井製作所, etc.

Table listing advertisements and their page numbers, including 大松金之助商店, 大阪全商會, 大阪機械製作所, etc.

Table listing advertisements and their page numbers, including 邑土工務所, 宇田電機株式会社, 矢野製菓商店, etc.

Table listing advertisements and their page numbers, including 了野商店, 赤松工務所, 阿部商店, etc.

Notes and additional information at the bottom of the page, including a note about the publisher's responsibility for the content.

百六十人にして、地
里以南の中央山
脈及其東端に接し
知本山以北に至
る高地帯に占居し
蕃社の位置は海抜
千五百尺乃至六千
四百尺の間に在り
て不整頓の部落を
成し又は散居す、
ツォツ族は二十四
社二百七十四戸二
千三百七十五人にして新高山の西麓に占居し蕃社の位置は平
均海抜二千五百尺の間に在りて集團部落を成す、パイロン族は八百八十二社八千五百九十
九戸四萬三千九百九十一人にして知本山以南より恒春南端に至る一帯の山地及卑南平地
の一部に占居し蕃社の位置は最高は三千五百尺に及ぶるあり、アミ族は七十二社
四千七百七十三戸三萬六千三百三十九人にして花蓮港及臺東兩郡下の平地一帯に集團占居
しアミ族は七十二社三千二百五十八戸八千二百八十二人にして紅頭嶼の山脚海濱に集團棲息せり、
サイセツ族は十社百九十七戸千二百二十二人なり。



蕃社の織機



【族長制度】アミ族は同族中の賢者ある者を族長とし、若し數系の血族集團して一社
を成す場合は武勇絶倫下多きを推して頭目となし外部に對する交渉あるに際し代表
者として、アミ族は土地に關しては蕃社制設者の子孫支配權を有し頭目は同族集團
中の門より出たる者又は土地支配者其の任に就くツォツ族は數性の者集團して一社を
成し歴史的縁故を有する一定の家系の者を頭目とし、軍事に關しては尙他に頭目あり、
パイロン族の頭目は世襲にして歴史的
的門閥ある一階級の出たるを要し土
地を支配す往々數社又は數十社に
亘りて領地を有する者あり、アミ族
は年齢により幼年組、青年組、中年
組、老年組を組織し各組に組頭を置
く老年組の組頭は即ち頭目たるなり
アミ族は最も世故に長じたる老年者
一社を主宰するも殆んど無爲にして
治するの風あり。

【出草】(首狩)
元來狩獵の美なりしが後に至り蕃人
の出で、人首を採取する行為の名稱
となれり、本島蕃人に風俗の風ある
は馬來種族者來の通有性にして彼等
は首を懸せざるのみならず、寧ろ
男子の本領を爲せり、如く殊に
支那人侵略後は自衛上特に此風を増
長せしめたるもの、如く容易に打殺
し難きものあり。

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國政府等皆衛生事業に努むる所ありて其の間多少
の成績を示す者なきに非ざりし、殆んど失敗に歸
せり、帝國の版圖に歸してより専ら恩惠を蒙
りて蕃民を教化し彼等を勤めて華北又は内地都
市の文物を觀せしめ或は彼等の嗜好物品を給
與して未だ蕃民に劣る等種に努めたるも全局に
對して未だ善からず、然るに平地に於ける諸蕃
の地漸く卑地内に於て各種の事業を經營す
る者多きを加ふるに至り利害の衝突又は迷信上
より出草し危害を加ふる者あり、緩急のみを以
て統治の目的を達し能はざるに難し一方に於て
は防衛機關を設けて兇行を抑制し其の甚しき
は討伐懲罰し他方には衛生教育の爲め學校を
建て或は蕃人に農業工藝を授けて開發する等諸導引す現行官制に於ては新たに蕃民本
翼を設け地方廳に蕃務課を創設し蕃政施設機關を爲し大に化進に努め、あり

第四章 財政

本島の財政は特別會計にして明治三十年より開
始せられ本島に於ける收入と一般會計補正とに依
り維持經營し來りたりしが其後一般會計に於ける
歲計の都合と本島特別會計の歲計が漸次調和に向
ひたるに依り同三十八年度より加えて同四十二
年度より獨立するを得るに至り、加えて同四十二
年度より大正三年度迄臺灣總督府の一年を以て母
國の財政を補助し大正二年度に於て移轉費の概
半を同三年度より内地消費に對する移轉費の概
の全部を以て内地消費に對する移轉費の概
半を以て母國の會計に繰入れ蕃政財政は確定の如
く其の成績を擧ぐるに至り同時に一面今後支出

年度	經常部	臨時部	合計
二十九年	1,234,567	345,678	1,580,245
三十年	1,345,678	456,789	1,802,467
三十一年	1,456,789	567,890	2,024,679
三十二年	1,567,890	678,901	2,246,791
三十三年	1,678,901	789,012	2,467,913
三十四年	1,789,012	890,123	2,689,135
三十五年	1,890,123	901,234	2,910,357
三十六年	1,901,234	1,012,345	3,131,579
三十七年	2,012,345	1,123,456	3,352,801
三十八年	2,123,456	1,234,567	3,574,023
三十九年	2,234,567	1,345,678	3,795,245
四十年	2,345,678	1,456,789	4,016,467
四十一年	2,456,789	1,567,890	4,237,689
四十二年	2,567,890	1,678,901	4,458,911
四十三年	2,678,901	1,789,012	4,680,133
四十四年	2,789,012	1,890,123	4,901,355
四十五年	2,890,123	1,901,234	5,122,577
四十六年	2,901,234	2,012,345	5,343,799
四十七年	3,012,345	2,123,456	5,565,021
四十八年	3,123,456	2,234,567	5,786,243
四十九年	3,234,567	2,345,678	6,007,465
五十年	3,345,678	2,456,789	6,228,687

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國政府等皆衛生事業に努むる所ありて其の間多少
の成績を示す者なきに非ざりし、殆んど失敗に歸
せり、帝國の版圖に歸してより専ら恩惠を蒙
りて蕃民を教化し彼等を勤めて華北又は内地都
市の文物を觀せしめ或は彼等の嗜好物品を給
與して未だ蕃民に劣る等種に努めたるも全局に
對して未だ善からず、然るに平地に於ける諸蕃
の地漸く卑地内に於て各種の事業を經營す
る者多きを加ふるに至り利害の衝突又は迷信上
より出草し危害を加ふる者あり、緩急のみを以
て統治の目的を達し能はざるに難し一方に於て
は防衛機關を設けて兇行を抑制し其の甚しき
は討伐懲罰し他方には衛生教育の爲め學校を
建て或は蕃人に農業工藝を授けて開發する等諸導引す現行官制に於ては新たに蕃民本
翼を設け地方廳に蕃務課を創設し蕃政施設機關を爲し大に化進に努め、あり

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翼を設け地方廳に蕃務課を創設し蕃政施設機關を爲し大に化進に努め、あり

第五章 産業

【總叙】噶民地の専賣制度は財政上の目的の爲めに創設せらるる、を普通とす、互に於
ける阿片及び食鹽の専賣、英領印度に於ける阿片専賣、佛領印度に於ける阿片酒糖及び
食鹽専賣制度の如き皆然らざるなし、我が臺灣の専賣制度も亦財政上の目的を有するも
のたるや明かり、然れども制度施行の本旨に至つては他の噶民地に於けるものより其理
由を異にし財政上の目的以外他に重要な目的を有す、即ち阿片に於ては衛生の保持を主
目的とし食鹽、樟腦、糖草に於ては産業の振興を目的とし、茲に於て政府は(一)阿片に關
しては漸進主義の政策を以てし
し者應若し以外一般の阿片吸明を
禁じ(二)食鹽に於ては第一着に
從價課税を復し品質の統一需
給の調和、價格の均一を圖り大
で鹽田の開設の擴張を謀じ
(三)樟腦に於ては内には樟腦の
濫伐を防ぎ濫造の弊を極め樟
腦を計畫し外には當時外人の掌
理に在りし樟腦商權を奪取し政
府自ら市場に立ち本島樟腦の世
界的地位を確立し(四)糖草に於
ては糖草の耕作を奨励し年々
多額の購入を要する支那産糖
草の輸入を漸次本島に消費せら
る、樟草は將來本島に於て之を
自給せんことを圖り各其の事業
の目的に向つて邁進し來れり、
以下各種事業に別して其の梗概
を述べし。

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の成績を示す者なきに非ざりし、殆んど失敗に歸
せり、帝國の版圖に歸してより専ら恩惠を蒙
りて蕃民を教化し彼等を勤めて華北又は内地都
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翼を設け地方廳に蕃務課を創設し蕃政施設機關を爲し大に化進に努め、あり



阿片水料飲て以を器上婦蕃族ア



落部の蕃シカオガ

臺灣總督府財政年度補正表

總督府歲計 (大正九年度)

年度	補正額	實際補正額
明治二十九年	1,234,567	1,234,567
三十年	1,345,678	1,345,678
三十一年	1,456,789	1,456,789
三十二年	1,567,890	1,567,890
三十三年	1,678,901	1,678,901
三十四年	1,789,012	1,789,012
三十五年	1,890,123	1,890,123
三十六年	1,901,234	1,901,234
三十七年	2,012,345	2,012,345
三十八年	2,123,456	2,123,456
三十九年	2,234,567	2,234,567
四十年	2,345,678	2,345,678
四十二年	2,456,789	2,456,789

臺灣地方歲計 (大正九年度)

年度	經常部	臨時部	合計
二十九年	1,234,567	345,678	1,580,245
三十年	1,345,678	456,789	1,802,467
三十一年	1,456,789	567,890	2,024,679
三十二年	1,567,890	678,901	2,246,791
三十三年	1,678,901	789,012	2,467,913
三十四年	1,789,012	890,123	2,689,135
三十五年	1,890,123	901,234	2,910,357
三十六年	1,901,234	1,012,345	3,131,579
三十七年	2,012,345	1,123,456	3,352,801
三十八年	2,123,456	1,234,567	3,574,023
三十九年	2,234,567	1,345,678	3,795,245
四十年	2,345,678	1,456,789	4,016,467
四十一年	2,456,789	1,567,890	4,237,689
四十二年	2,567,890	1,678,901	4,458,911

第一節 專賣事業

年度	經常部	臨時部	合計
二十九年	1,234,567	345,678	1,580,245
三十年	1,345,678	456,789	1,802,467
三十一年	1,456,789	567,890	2,024,679
三十二年	1,567,890	678,901	2,246,791
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四十年	2,345,678	1,456,789	4,016,467
四十一年	2,456,789	1,567,890	4,237,689
四十二年	2,567,890	1,678,901	4,458,911

總督府歲計 (大正九年度)

年度	經常部	臨時部	合計
二十九年	1,234,567	345,678	1,580,245
三十年	1,345,678	456,789	1,802,467
三十一年	1,456,789	567,890	2,024,679
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四十年	2,345,678	1,456,789	4,016,467
四十二年	2,456,789	1,567,890	4,237,689

臺灣地方歲計 (大正九年度)

年度	經常部	臨時部	合計
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四十二年	2,567,890	1,678,901	4,458,911



女男族ア



【茶業】本邦の製茶を論ずるものは多くは静岡縣を主とし、三重縣に京都府を舉ぐ、されど其の用途は多くは内地同胞人朝々の需用を充たすに過ぎず、古來其間用必須の嗜好品として三縣の製茶の聲價を認むるに未だ以て海外諸邦の嗜好を占有するに足らず、爲に世界的に歡迎の聲譽を見ず、殆ど移出品としてのみ取扱はれ、其の貿易品としては南支那獨占の安まりしが、明治二十八年領事以來益に緑茶以外の製品を見て外國貿易市場に日本産の一種を數へ得たるは欣ばるべき所なり、本島は地味氣候の特性上、北は本島の北端より南は臺中、嘉義、斗六に亘り、特に基隆、基隆及大嵙崁の流域に於ける丘陵及び其の高原は清朝未時より既に栽培地として認められ、就中淡水溪の西南又は大嵙崁東北より延いて東南の一帶は内地に於ける三重縣又京都府に比すべく其の他を合はせ茶園面積約四萬甲を有し、之れに關する専門的施設は逐年周到の注意を拂ひ、種種の栽培法改良の改良より製茶法の研究等は當業者苦心の發露を懸けしむるに足るものあり、其種には烏龍茶、包種茶、磚茶、煎茶、紅茶の五種を數へ、就中烏龍茶は赤ら支那又は米國に輸出せられ、包種茶は本島附近及瓜哇等に於ける支那人等に愛用せられ、煎茶、紅茶の三種は領事以後試製せられたるものにして種茶は主として臺灣に、煎茶は福建地方に供給の途を開き前途大有望なり、即



草 桃 月



其の用途は多くは内地同胞人朝々の需用を充たすに過ぎず、古來其間用必須の嗜好品として三縣の製茶の聲價を認むるに未だ以て海外諸邦の嗜好を占有するに足らず、爲に世界的に歡迎の聲譽を見ず、殆ど移出品としてのみ取扱はれ、其の貿易品としては南支那獨占の安まりしが、明治二十八年領事以來益に緑茶以外の製品を見て外國貿易市場に日本産の一種を數へ得たるは欣ばるべき所なり、本島は地味氣候の特性上、北は本島の北端より南は臺中、嘉義、斗六に亘り、特に基隆、基隆及大嵙崁の流域に於ける丘陵及び其の高原は清朝未時より既に栽培地として認められ、就中淡水溪の西南又は大嵙崁東北より延いて東南の一帶は内地に於ける三重縣又京都府に比すべく其の他を合はせ茶園面積約四萬甲を有し、之れに關する専門的施設は逐年周到の注意を拂ひ、種種の栽培法改良の改良より製茶法の研究等は當業者苦心の發露を懸けしむるに足るものあり、其種には烏龍茶、包種茶、磚茶、煎茶、紅茶の五種を數へ、就中烏龍茶は赤ら支那又は米國に輸出せられ、包種茶は本島附近及瓜哇等に於ける支那人等に愛用せられ、煎茶、紅茶の三種は領事以後試製せられたるものにして種茶は主として臺灣に、煎茶は福建地方に供給の途を開き前途大有望なり、即



草 桃 月



油 噴 口 噴 出 噴 油 石

本島の茶樹經營事業は我が明治初年支那本土より移植栽培せられたるに倒より漸く五十有霜星を冠たるに過ぎざる其の發達斯の如く顯著なりしは意外の感ある處にして、特に烏龍茶の精製に至りては支那本土を凌駕して全く本島特有の産物としての聲譽を博し得たり、理想上より之を觀れば更に施設上の進歩改良に需用の開發の機運を察せしむるに、投資に制限あり、横の發展を許すべからざる、實人は現狀の推移に順じて前途の樂観を宣明せざんばならず、請ふ見よ、一茶葉支那民衆の嗜好あり、遠く南洋羣島に於て支那移民の嗜好する有り、之に加ふるに歐米各國人の嗜好有り、斯の如く



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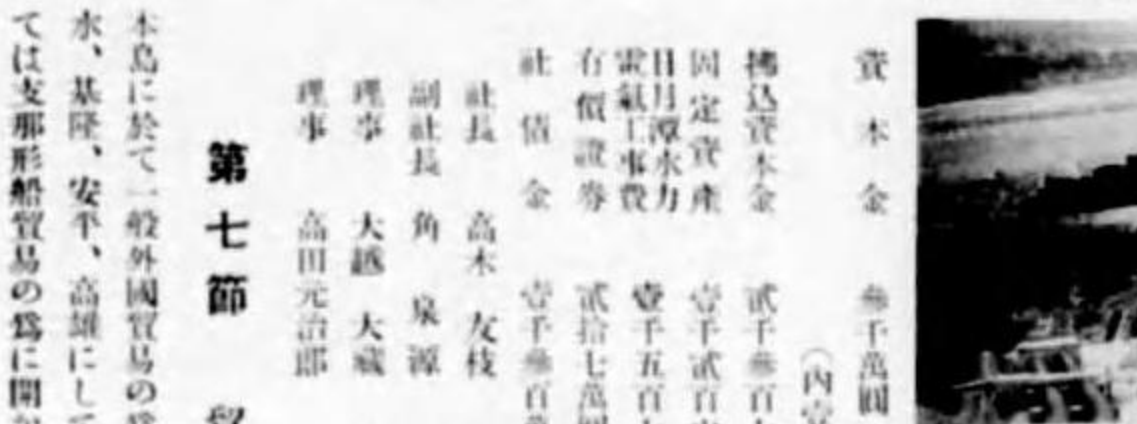
油 噴 口 噴 出 噴 油 石

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種別	製造戸數	生産數量	價額
糖	1,234	5,678	12,345
麵粉	2,345	6,789	13,456
油	3,456	7,890	14,567
鹽	4,567	8,901	15,678
酒	5,678	9,012	16,789
茶	6,789	10,123	17,890
紙	7,890	11,234	18,901
布	8,901	12,345	19,012
鐵	9,012	13,456	20,123
鋼	10,123	14,567	21,234
銅	11,234	15,678	22,345
錫	12,345	16,789	23,456
鉛	13,456	17,890	24,567
鋅	14,567	18,901	25,678
銀	15,678	19,012	26,789
金	16,789	20,123	27,890
煤	17,890	21,234	28,901
石油	18,901	22,345	29,012
天然氣	19,012	23,456	30,123
電力	20,123	24,567	31,234
船舶	21,234	25,678	32,345
航空	22,345	26,789	33,456
鐵路	23,456	27,890	34,567
道路	24,567	28,901	35,678
橋樑	25,678	29,012	36,789
堤防	26,789	30,123	37,890
水門	27,890	31,234	38,901
水車	28,901	32,345	39,012
風車	29,012	33,456	40,123
鋸木	30,123	34,567	41,234
製糖	31,234	35,678	42,345
製麵	32,345	36,789	43,456
製油	33,456	37,890	44,567
製鹽	34,567	38,901	45,678
製酒	35,678	39,012	46,789
製茶	36,789	40,123	47,890
製紙	37,890	41,234	48,901
製布	38,901	42,345	49,012
製鐵	39,012	43,456	50,123
製鋼	40,123	44,567	51,234
製銅	41,234	45,678	52,345
製錫	42,345	46,789	53,456
製鉛	43,456	47,890	54,567
製鋅	44,567	48,901	55,678
製銀	45,678	49,012	56,789
製金	46,789	50,123	57,890
製煤	47,890	51,234	58,901
製石油	48,901	52,345	59,012
製天然氣	49,012	53,456	60,123
製電力	50,123	54,567	61,234
製船舶	51,234	55,678	62,345
製航空	52,345	56,789	63,456
製鐵路	53,456	57,890	64,567
製道路	54,567	58,901	65,678
製橋樑	55,678	59,012	66,789
製堤防	56,789	60,123	67,890
製水門	57,890	61,234	68,901
製水車	58,901	62,345	69,012
製風車	59,012	63,456	70,123
製鋸木	60,123	64,567	71,234
製製糖	61,234	65,678	72,345
製製麵	62,345	66,789	73,456
製製油	63,456	67,890	74,567
製製鹽	64,567	68,901	75,678
製製酒	65,678	69,012	76,789
製製茶	66,789	70,123	77,890
製製紙	67,890	71,234	78,901
製製布	68,901	72,345	79,012
製製鐵	69,012	73,456	80,123
製製鋼	70,123	74,567	81,234
製製銅	71,234	75,678	82,345
製製錫	72,345	76,789	83,456
製製鉛	73,456	77,890	84,567
製製鋅	74,567	78,901	85,678
製製銀	75,678	79,012	86,789
製製金	76,789	80,123	87,890
製製煤	77,890	81,234	88,901
製製石油	78,901	82,345	89,012
製製天然氣	79,012	83,456	90,123
製製電力	80,123	84,567	91,234
製製船舶	81,234	85,678	92,345
製製航空	82,345	86,789	93,456
製製鐵路	83,456	87,890	94,567
製製道路	84,567	88,901	95,678
製製橋樑	85,678	89,012	96,789
製製堤防	86,789	90,123	97,890
製製水門	87,890	91,234	98,901
製製水車	88,901	92,345	99,012
製製風車	89,012	93,456	100,123
製製鋸木	90,123	94,567	101,234
製製製糖	91,234	95,678	102,345
製製製麵	92,345	96,789	103,456
製製製油	93,456	97,890	104,567
製製製鹽	94,567	98,901	105,678
製製製酒	95,678	99,012	106,789
製製製茶	96,789	100,123	107,890
製製製紙	97,890	101,234	108,901
製製製布	98,901	102,345	109,012
製製製鐵	99,012	103,456	110,123
製製製鋼	100,123	104,567	111,234
製製製銅	101,234	105,678	112,345
製製製錫	102,345	106,789	113,456
製製製鉛	103,456	107,890	114,567
製製製鋅	104,567	108,901	115,678
製製製銀	105,678	109,012	116,789
製製製金	106,789	110,123	117,890
製製製煤	107,890	111,234	118,901
製製製石油	108,901	112,345	119,012
製製製天然氣	109,012	113,456	120,123
製製製電力	110,123	114,567	121,234
製製製船舶	111,234	115,678	122,345
製製製航空	112,345	116,789	123,456
製製製鐵路	113,456	117,890	124,567
製製製道路	114,567	118,901	125,678
製製製橋樑	115,678	119,012	126,789
製製製堤防	116,789	120,123	127,890
製製製水門	117,890	121,234	128,901
製製製水車	118,901	122,345	129,012
製製製風車	119,012	123,456	130,123
製製製鋸木	120,123	124,567	131,234
製製製製糖	121,234	125,678	132,345
製製製製麵	122,345	126,789	133,456
製製製製油	123,456	127,890	134,567
製製製製鹽	124,567	128,901	135,678
製製製製酒	125,678	129,012	136,789
製製製製茶	126,789	130,123	137,890
製製製製紙	127,890	131,234	138,901
製製製製布	128,901	132,345	139,012
製製製製鐵	129,012	133,456	140,123
製製製製鋼	130,123	134,567	141,234
製製製製銅	131,234	135,678	142,345
製製製製錫	132,345	136,789	143,456
製製製製鉛	133,456	137,890	144,567
製製製製鋅	134,567	138,901	145,678
製製製製銀	135,678	139,012	146,789
製製製製金	136,789	140,123	147,890
製製製製煤	137,890	141,234	148,901
製製製製石油	138,901	142,345	149,012
製製製製天然氣	139,012	143,456	150,123
製製製製電力	140,123	144,567	151,234
製製製製船舶	141,234	145,678	152,345
製製製製航空	142,345	146,789	153,456
製製製製鐵路	143,456	147,890	154,567
製製製製道路	144,567	148,901	155,678
製製製製橋樑	145,678	149,012	156,789
製製製製堤防	146,789	150,123	157,890
製製製製水門	147,890	151,234	158,901
製製製製水車	148,901	152,345	159,012
製製製製風車	149,012	153,456	160,123
製製製製鋸木	150,123	154,567	161,234
製製製製製糖	151,234	155,678	162,345
製製製製製麵	152,345	156,789	163,456
製製製製製油	153,456	157,890	164,567
製製製製製鹽	154,567	158,901	165,678
製製製製製酒	155,678	159,012	166,789
製製製製製茶	156,789	160,123	167,890
製製製製製紙	157,890	161,234	168,901
製製製製製布	158,901	162,345	169,012
製製製製製鐵	159,012	163,456	170,123
製製製製製鋼	160,123	164,567	171,234
製製製製製銅	161,234	165,678	172,345
製製製製製錫	162,345	166,789	173,456
製製製製製鉛	163,456	167,890	174,567
製製製製製鋅	164,567	168,901	175,678
製製製製製銀	165,678	169,012	176,789
製製製製製金	166,789	170,123	177,890
製製製製製煤	167,890	171,234	178,901
製製製製製石油	168,901	172,345	179,012
製製製製製天然氣	169,012	173,456	180,123
製製製製製電力	170,123	174,567	181,234
製製			



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陸海軍省

大阪西區南堀江日吉橋北詰入

合資會社
矢野テント商會

代表者 矢野榮太郎

電話櫻川
 番四六三 番五六三



【第-1】

地名 時 舊 蹟

【法華寺】同十八町小南門外に在り明末の逸士を養春亂を此地に避け其墓に祀りて夢蝶園といふ専ら遺蹟にして自ら築きたる跡なり。
 【赤坂】同町に在り今より二百六十餘年前相國人の築設に成りし「アロゲインアンチヤ」城の舊地にして建築の雄大奇麗當代に超越す。
 【南公園】南門停車場を北に距る三町、北門にあり完成日向淺き庭池接人工の地を極め竹園佳なり、散策又佳なり目を放ては藤音から庭園を覆ひ池邊繞りて穿たる處幽邃の深谷を極め熱帯植物は香氣郁烈妍な争ひ時に繁雨來れば紫色を加へ人をして恍惚らしむ舊に南郷の樂園たり。



山 屏 牛

第六節 高雄州

【大岡山】岡山停車場より東北二里、山腹に古刹あり、起峰寺と稱す觀音佛陀を祀る乾隆二十八年の創祀なり、門外に清泉あり龍目泉といふ山腹に石洞あり其深さを知らず。



東 海 岸 奇 蹟

【小岡山】大岡上に隣り頂上に巨岩あり冠の如し、上人呼んで妙岩といふ、丘上展望廣闊、處々に巖窟あり、猿猴、山羊出没して遊客爲めに悦む。

【螺底山】同停車場を距る一里十町の海岸に在る小丘にして倒懸の如し中央豁谷より泥泉を湧出す、山麓に螺底潭あり、前は大洋に面し風光絶佳なり。
 【舟城附近】舟城停車場附近に蓮花潭あり之と相隨て、峻崖間立風風の如き半屏山を望み風光佳妙、茲に嵐山縣の舊城址あり、康熙年間劉先温此城を築く周圍八百十丈、高一丈三尺、四門を設け防備頗る嚴なりとのなり、附近探るべき名蹟甚多し。
 【高嶺遺蹟】旗後半島の岬角高く秀づる高嶺山の頂にあり、水面より十六丈白色塔形にして光遠距離十裡、高嶺對頂の偉觀たり。
 【高嶺遺蹟】昔に峯の要港として重要なのみならず風光佳絶の勝地にして一山一水の美を説かんに片紙の盡くす處に非ず、高雄八景の豫あり曰く旗山夕照、埋墳曉鐘、茂樓秋月、江蓬歸帆、波射漁聲、琴洲晴嵐、江村漁歌。



東 海 岸 奇 蹟



墓の長種味成

第七節 臺東廳

【卑南廳】卑南街に在り、清國道光年間阿緬匪徒東下里枋寮の商賈國人移住、中央山脈を横斷して卑南街に出で此地を開き交易を營ふ、爾來移住者増加し、遂に舟路貨物運送移入するに至り、同治の末年には約五十戸の小肆を爲せり、光緒元年卑南廳を此地に置き其後變率あり明治三十五年臺東廳を設かる。
 【臺東郡】南郷馬武窟の河口にあり、卑南より大湖口に達する東海岸一帯は海嶺相迫り、危險極甚突瓦として海流之に激し、龍潭成圓鑿々として遠雷を凌ぐ、佐久間總督の名命なりといふ。
 【親不知子不知の險】同海岸にあり、峻崖峭立して懸崖奔流し、一徑僅に通じて膠底大だん、親子頗るに畏らざるの觀あり。
 【知本温泉】南郷知本社を西に距る一里、知本溪の左岸に在り、卑南街を距る三里、輕便車を過す、湯源たる公共浴場あり、鹽類泉にして證明なり。
 【首塚】南郷卑南社北端にあり舊名アラアラランと稱す、アユマ蕃族の卑南社蕃人が他種族及他社蕃人と争闘して首級を安置せる所なり。



臺灣編終

日本酒
御影
泉

仙介
電話御影一四八九番
八七五番



銀釜泉正宗
IZUMI SENSUKE CO.

MIKAGE, JAPAN.
Tel. Mikage (L.D. No. 49
No. 875

清酒
銀釜泉正宗
醸造發賣元



臺北市
辰馬商會
基隆
辰馬基隆支店
臺南
辰馬臺南支店

TATSUUMA CO., LTD.
TAIHOKU, FORMOSA.



雪白
元造釀
丹伊本日
店本西小

KONISHI HEAD OFFICE.
The Original Brewers of "SHIRAYUKI" Brand.
ITAMI, JAPAN.



KATŌ HONKE CO., LTD.
"INE MASAMUNE" Brand Brewers.
MIKAGE, NADA, JAPAN.

清酒
稻正宗
標造元

日本酒御影
會社河東本家商店



YAMABOSHI

SUZUKI CO.
The Brewers of "YAMABOSHI" Brand.
UOSAKI, NADA, JAPAN.

支店
東京・大阪・新町
大塚・北新町
南新町
群馬・藤岡
香取・忍野行田

山縣日本酒
星造
元
山星鈴木商店

ŌISHI RUBBER CO.



大阪信濃橋西

大石ゴム合資會社

自動車用
自轉車用
人力車用

工業用
板ゴム類、機械用ゴム
ゴムホース、ラムネゴム
ゴム管、ゴム製品一式
ゴムロール、エホナイト

支店 東京・福岡・名古屋
出張所 臺北市西門外街三丁目
電話二五四番

電話土佐堀三三八三番
振替大阪一九〇三六番



筒唧スレブル式木鈴

新特許第 四七九〇 號
一 九 三 五

SUZUKI WORKS.

PATENT SUZUKI GASOLINE PUMP.

NIBANCHO-HONDEN, NISHIKU, OSAKA.

Tel. (Nishi) L.D. No. 3932

(Sakuragawa No. 1445)

Post Transfer Account Osaka No. 9651

Cable Address "SU" or "SUKI"

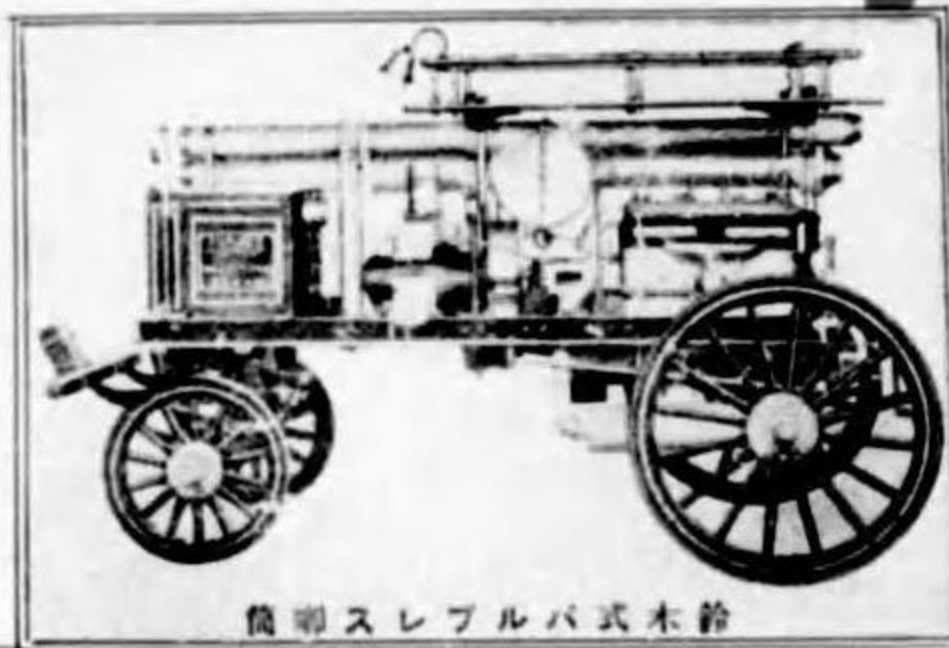
現代消防機界の霸王

徹底せる
製作本位

既納先に於る
幾多の成績
事實は
最大の

一鈴木式ガソリン唧
但し日型 拾四馬力
大坂市東區北久寶寺町四丁目
製造者 鈴木 松次
右公海軍航空隊消防機用として購入し、規定機
油を注入し、燃料を供給し、試運転し、結果、故障
離百七十五回、連続して、成績優良と認められ、
大正十一年一月二十五日
海軍主計中佐 金子孫三郎 印

雄辯



筒明スレブル式木鈴

大坂市西區本田二番
所 作 製 木 鈴

西長三九二番 探替大九六一番
電 話 三 四 四 八 番
電 報 局 番 八 四 四 一 番
(キス)ハ又(ス)電



YASHIMA CO., LTD.

Kitaqohojimachi, 4-chome,
Higashiku, Osaka.

Tel. Senba (No. 2,268)
(No. 2,267)

砂 糖 商



株式會社八島商店

電話船場 二二二六七八番

大坂市東區北久寶寺町四丁目(久寶ビルディング)

KOZU COMMERCIAL
CO., LTD.

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

Shiomachi 2-chome,
Minamiku, Osaka.

(No. 350)
(No. 254)
(No. 2455)
(No. 2447)
Tel. Senba I.D.
Cable Address "Kozu Shoji"

直輸出入商



株式會社高津商事

電話船場 三三三〇番
電信略號 コツシヨジ

大坂市南區鹽町二丁目

Osaka Branch Office
of
Kamitani Commercial
Co., Ltd.

The Suppliers of Sugar.
2-chome, Shio-machi, Minamiku, Osaka.

(L.D. No. 385)
(No. 2,015)
(No. 1,374)
Tel. Senba
Cable Address "Osaka, Kamitani"

砂 糖 商



株式會社神谷商事 大阪支店

電話船場 一八八九番
受電略號(オサカ)カクソ

大坂市南區鹽町二丁目

農業

植付不能に終るを常とし又前年の生育期中に在りて其年の降雨量及分布の如何に依りては著しき旱害を蒙るの種なきるの状況にして朝鮮に於ける水稲生産平均反當り一石に満たざるは種子の不足、施肥の不足及栽培法の粗放等によること勿論なりと雖も...



在来の堤堰に依るもの補助を受け修築せる堤堰に依るもの水利組合に依るもの官の認可を受け個人により經營せられたる事業に依るもの

にして此れ灌漑面積の總面積百五十四萬餘町歩に比較するときは約五分の一に該官し...

Table with columns for '道別' (by province) and '干潟地' (tidal flats). Lists provinces like 京畿道, 忠清道, 全羅道, etc., and their respective tidal flat areas.

Table with columns for '種類' (type) and '主産地' (main production area). Lists various agricultural products like 大豆, 小麦, 粟, etc., and their primary production regions.



Table with columns for '種類' (type) and '主産地' (main production area). Lists various agricultural products like 大麥, 粟, 黍, etc., and their primary production regions.

Table with columns for '支店' (branch) and '支店長' (branch manager). Lists various branches and their managers, including locations like 馬山支店, 大邱支店, etc.



三、三十年以内の年賦償還又は五年以内の定期償還の方法に依る不納金、償還、業債其の他不動産上の権利を擔保する...

漁場面積	九六〇〇〇	五〇〇〇〇
漁船數	三三〇〇〇	一〇〇〇〇
漁業者人口	一〇〇〇〇〇	三〇〇〇〇
漁獲高	一〇〇〇〇〇〇	三〇〇〇〇〇

漁業 漁業面積は内地に在りては百餘萬坪、朝鮮に在りては東海岸は百餘萬坪、西南海岸は百餘萬坪、内水面積は...

表の示す所に依れば朝鮮漁場は内地に比して其の雄大なを呈する。内地に朝鮮漁場の生産力に内地と大差なきものとせば、朝鮮漁場の前途は...

漁獲高は内地に在りては百餘萬坪、朝鮮に在りては東海岸は百餘萬坪、西南海岸は百餘萬坪、内水面積は...

第四節 漁業 朝鮮は諸種の漁業に富み、古来の漁業制度に於ては、漁業の發達を...

水産物	...
魚類	...
貝類	...
藻類	...

全東のるに從て其の原因を加へ、あるは否むべからず、漁業の出産は逐年増加して大正五年乃至大正八年の如き漁獲高の昂貴は、一般經濟の好況に於て一年の出産物...

是に依りて之を製煉する事業は漸次發展に向つて之を昔日に比するときは、運歩の進歩を除き、未だ其の不備なるを以て爲る所の不利尠からず、其の概況を述ぶれば...

品名	内地人	朝鮮人	外国人	計
水産物
魚類
貝類
藻類
その他



【京】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...



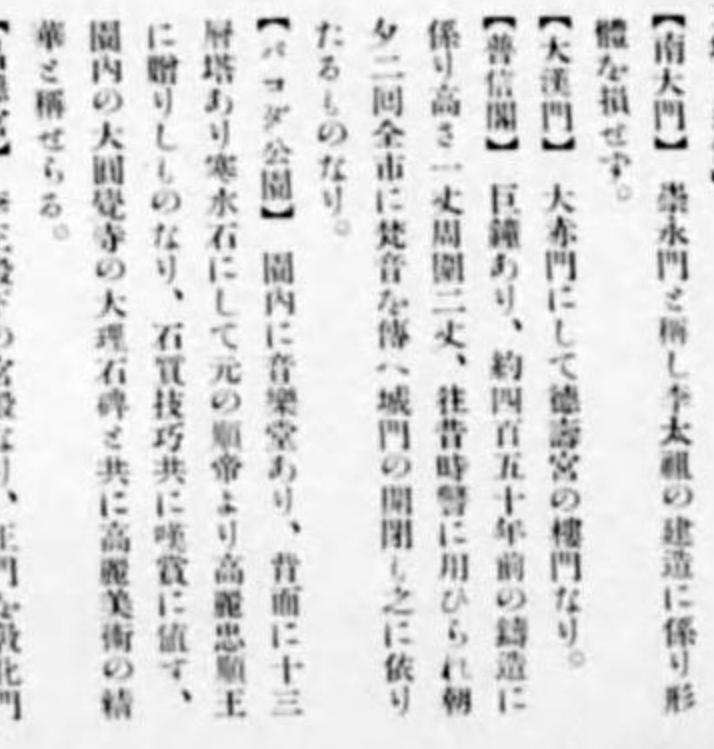
内館物博家王李



【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...



【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...



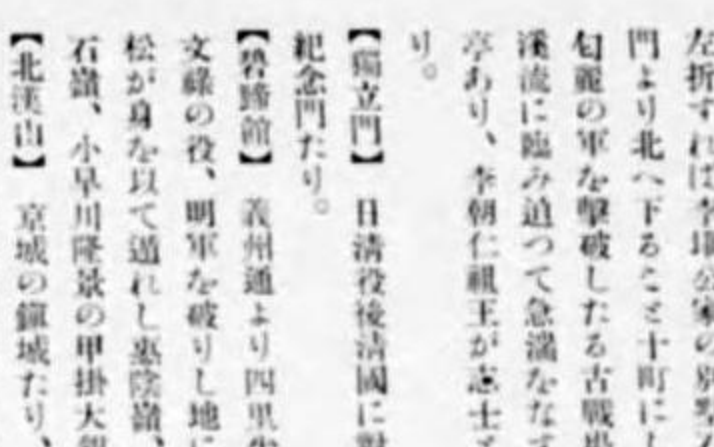
【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...



【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...



【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...



【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...



【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...



【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...

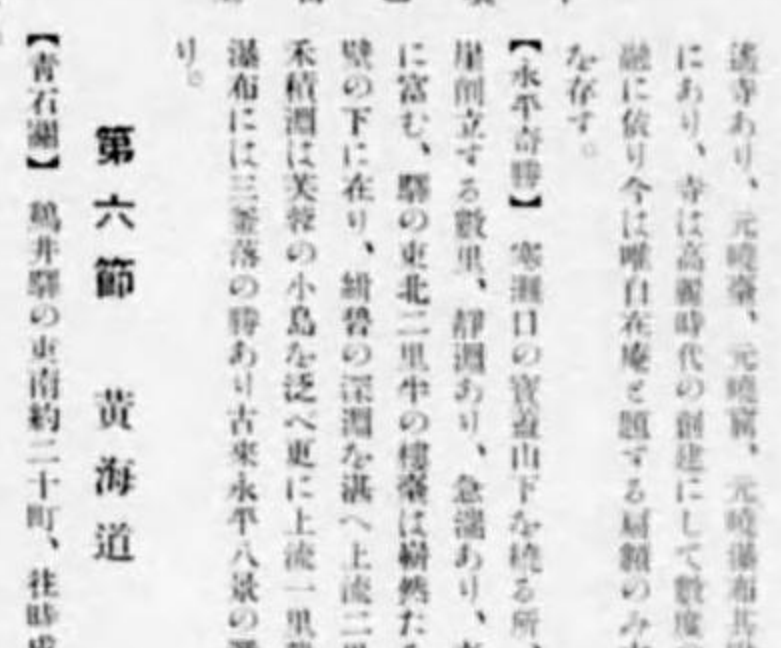
【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...



【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...



【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...



【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...

【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...

【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...

【皇山】 皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり、皇居の北にあり...

YAMAMURA BREWING
CO., LTD.
"SAKURA MASAMUNE"
Brand.
Utsuki, Nada,
JAPAN.



宮内省御用
清酒
櫻酒
正宗
醸造發賣元

時魚本日
社會式株造酒邑山

標商錄登
白鶴
清酒
嘉納合名會社

大 東 天
阪 京 神
店 店 店
青 大 神 大
島 通 神 東 大
天 島 店 店 店
津 島 青 大 神 大
天 島 通 神 東 大
津 島 青 大 神 大

Kano Co., Ltd.
"HAKUZURU"
Brand Brewer.
MIKAGE, JAPAN.



標商錄登
TRADE MARK
世界長
元賣發造釀
小網商店

支店
大 東 天
阪 京 神
店 店 店
青 大 神 大
島 通 神 東 大
天 島 店 店 店
津 島 青 大 神 大
天 島 通 神 東 大

KOAMI, BREWER.
"SEKAIGHO" Brand.
Mikage, Nada, Japan.
Tel. Mikage No. 222
Tel. Sawanaya No. 697
Post Transfer Account Osaka No. 4753



標商錄登
Ishida
Magoshiro
Co.
"Tatsu-Masamune"
Brand.
Mikage, Nada,
JAPAN.

清酒
龍正
宗
醸造發賣元

石田孫四郎
影印標本日



大日本清釀清酒
HAKU-TAKA
白鷹
辰馬悅藏

TATSUUMA YETSUZO CO.
THE ORIGINAL BREWER OF
"HAKU-TAKA"
BRAND.
NISHINOMIYA, JAPAN.



KONO HEIZAEMON GO.
The Original
Brewer of
"FUJI"
Brand.
NISHINOMIYA,
JAPAN.

本日本
酒此
貴富

紅野平左衛門
客西本日



釀造部
支店
大 東 天
阪 京 神
店 店 店
青 大 神 大
島 通 神 東 大
天 島 店 店 店
津 島 青 大 神 大
天 島 通 神 東 大

大塚合名會社
電話
九五四
二八八
番番番

OTSUKA CO.
BREWERS
OF
"KINRO"
BRAND.
TEL. No. 48
No. 58
No. 920



支店
大 東 天
阪 京 神
店 店 店
青 大 神 大
島 通 神 東 大
天 島 店 店 店
津 島 青 大 神 大
天 島 通 神 東 大

本嘉納商店
電話
八五〇
番番

HONKANO CO., LTD.
The Original Brewers of
"KIKU MASAMUNE" Brand.
MIKAGE, JAPAN.
Tel. Mikage { I. D. No. 50
No. 32
Post Transfer Account Osaka No. 112



HANSHIN ELECTRIC
RAILWAY CO., LTD.
OSAKA-KOBE.

KEIHAN ELECTRIC
RAILWAY CO., LTD.
OSAKA-KYOTO.

NANKAI RAILWAY
CO., LTD.
OSAKA-WAKAYAMA.
OSAKA-KOYA.

大阪京都間

大阪神戸間

大阪和歌山間
大阪高野間

京阪電氣鐵道株式會社

阪神電氣鐵道株式會社

南海鐵道株式會社

NOVO INTRA

STEEL

KOBAYASHI SUTEJIRO SHOTEN.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
HIGH GLASS MACHINE TOOLS
HIGH GLASS GRINDING WHEELS
HIGH GLASS LUBRICATING OILS
HIGH GLASS TOOL STEELS AND PIPES

No. 6 Hamamatsucho-Nichome, Shiba, Tokyo.
No. 65 Umemotocho-Honden, Nishiku, Osaka.

Cable Address:
"KOBASUTE"

TELEPHONES
Shiba No. 1,112 449
Shiba No. 3,999 4,446
Shinjochi No. 1,046

礦工機織鐵ドリ
油具械手管ル

町松濱芝京東
番六四四 番二一一 國特 芝話電
番九四四 番九九三
番二五六五 一京東 替振

店商郎次捨林小

町木梅區西阪大
番六四〇一 町話電

NISHIMORI IRON WORKS.

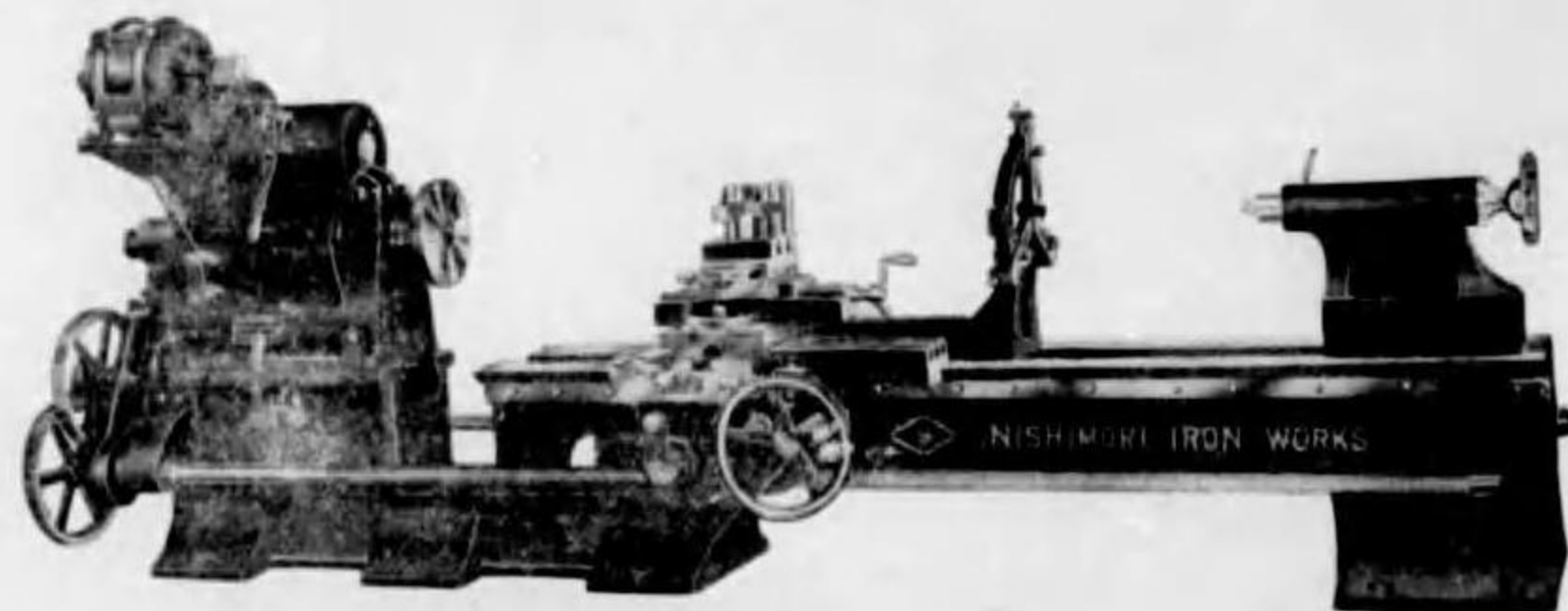
Tsuruhashi-cho, in a Suburb of Osaka.

TEL. MINAMI No. 5,661

High-class Machinery for General Engineering Works.

西森鐵工所

營業所及第二工場 (大阪市外鶴橋町)
電話南五六六一番



(盤旋呎二十式英結直機動電濟作製の近最場工弊)



IWATA BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

ITACHIBORI-KITADORI, NISHI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, SUPPLIES,
GENERAL HARDWARES, ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

會社 岩田兄弟商會

諸工業用機械材料
直輸出入及製作販賣
工匠具電氣器械類

營業部

大阪市西區立賣堀北通六丁目

電話紫町 五三〇番 五三二番
五三一番 五三三番
五三八番 五三九番
振替貯金口座大阪四三六番
電話略號(イ)ワタ

商品陳列場

第壹 大阪市西區立賣堀裏町
第貳 大阪市西區立賣堀北通五丁目
電話紫町一九三〇番

警察所を設け洋風家を建築し大道路に...



警察所、安東市本町、安東市本町、安東市本町...



大連民衆院

第三章 行政
關東州に關東長官を置き州内の行政事務...

關東州長官 伊集院彦吉
警務局長 土岐 嘉平
内務局長 廣田 直樹



大連市建設住宅

其職業別人員を見るに、農業林業従事者...



牛莊本日領事館

第四章 財政

Table with columns for '地方收入表' (Local Income Table) and '租税' (Taxes). It lists various income sources and tax categories with corresponding amounts.

第五章 産業

第一節 農業



【戸口】 専業日本人七十三戸、支那人三萬九千九百九十五戸...

Table showing agricultural production data for various crops like rice, wheat, and beans, categorized by region (e.g., 大連, 普蘭店, 錦州).

Table showing agricultural production data for various crops like cotton, oilseeds, and other products, categorized by region.

鐵道商業銀行	鐵道數島町	1,000	200
鐵道銀行	鐵道山	1,000	200
協成銀行	鐵道山	1,000	200
長春通商銀行	鐵道山	1,000	200
吉林銀行	鐵道山	1,000	200
吉林商會銀行	鐵道山	1,000	200
吉林商會銀行	鐵道山	1,000	200
吉林商會銀行	鐵道山	1,000	200
吉林商會銀行	鐵道山	1,000	200
吉林商會銀行	鐵道山	1,000	200



支店支長行銀金正通鐵

第九節 南滿洲鐵道株式會社

帝國政府明治三十八年九月五日官憲和約第六條に依り南滿洲鐵道株式會社に關する一切の權利特權及一切の義務を譲渡せしむるに關する一切の權利特權及一切の義務を譲渡せしむるに關する一切の權利特權及一切の義務を譲渡せしむるに關する一切の權利特權...

役員は總裁、副總裁各一人、理事四人以上、監事三人乃至五人にして總裁、副總裁は總裁を経て政府の命じ理事は株主中より政府の命じ監事は株主總會に於て選任すること...



社會式株道鐵洲滿南

調査役、技師、書記、技手、雇の職制を設けしむるに關し、大正四年五月職制を定め職員及雇員を置く其の人員は...



場車停春長

調査役、技師、書記、技手、雇の職制を設けしむるに關し、大正四年五月職制を定め職員及雇員を置く其の人員は...



場車停天奉

要する資金は主として支那債權外國債に依りて其の充てられし其の元利を償還し得ては政府の保護を受け前接四國に於て英國債權に於て左の通り募集し...

第一回英債四百萬磅、明治四十年七月十九日發行、發行價格英債百磅二付九拾七磅、利率年五分、償還期限三十五年(償還期)...

て八月十四日朝鮮總督より支那國有鐵道の經營に關する命令書を受けられたる、會社の業務を概括すれば...



平四

車に依る貨物の取扱を開始し、往來の繁盛停車場、客車、貨車、新設停車場の一部として貨物取扱の増進を期す...

大正七年年度の成績を表示すれば左の如し

収入	支出
客貨運賃	客貨運賃
貨物運賃	貨物運賃
...	...

Manchurian and Mongolian Bills
Co., Ltd.

Securities Dealers.

KAMOCHO, MUKDEN, MANCHURIA.

Tel. (L.D. No. 311
No. 809

Cable Address "Hoten-Kabu-Mano"

マ
満蒙證券株式會社

大連支店

取附員 松山 雄
大連市青島街

前記の業務に付最も確實に顧客の利益を計る方針を以て外債證券
の融通に任ず申候間何卒多量に不測御用命の程奉願上候
資本金五百萬圓

目科業營

公債 社債 株式の賣買
公債社債株式の引受及募集
證券金融及不動産金融
證券信託預り及放貸信託
金融 保証 及 仲介
其他 一般 信託 業務

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OF
FURUKAWA CO., LTD.

SUPPLIERS OF HARDWARES,
ELECTRIC WIRES, COAL,
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

2-CHOME DOJIMA-HAMADORI, KITAKU
OSAKA.

雜	石	電	金
貨	炭	線	物

社會式株事商河古

店支阪大

目丁二通濱島堂區北市阪大

液磨属金トイラ



製煉アモア

大阪市東成郡鶴橋町木野
小倉化學工業所

電話南二・二九番
振替大阪五五四・五番

セーフランプ

TŌA ELECTRIC-LIGHT BULB
CO., LTD.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
SAFE-LAMPS.

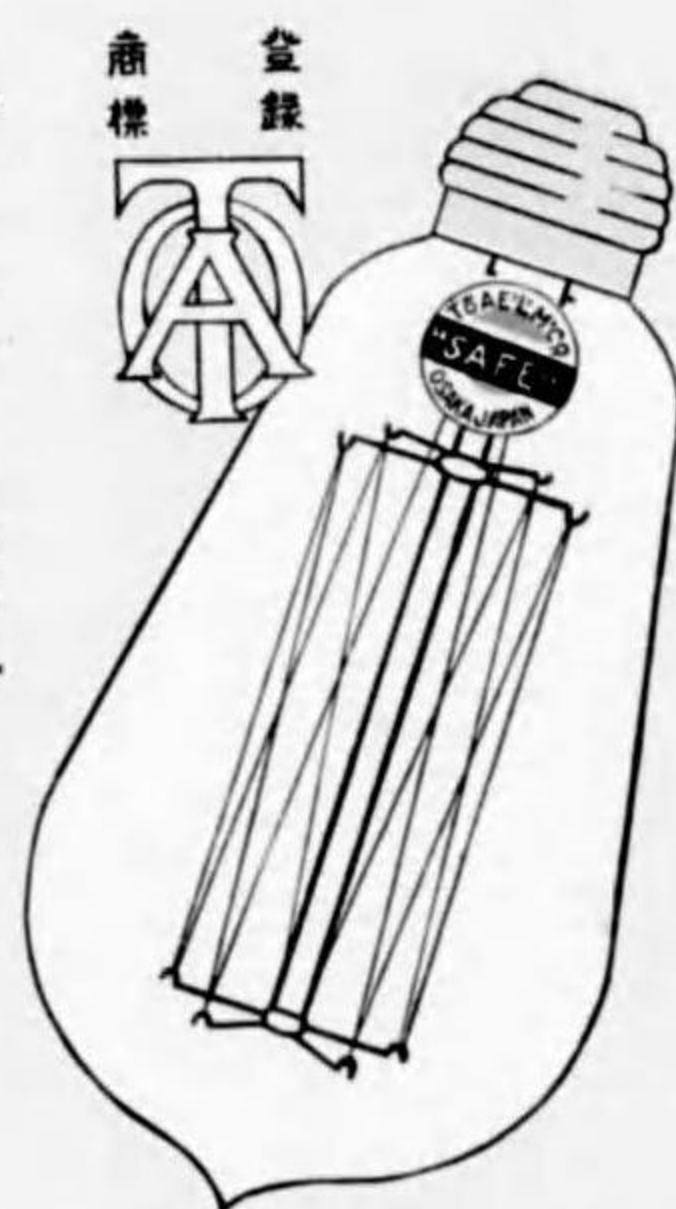
No. 5 2-chome, Temmabashi-Suji, Kitaku,
OSAKA.

TEL. KITA L.D. No. 3,411

製品種類

タングステン電球
スライラ
ライラ
光色
車光
船舶
信坑
炭坑
寫真
其
他
各種
用途

海外輸出向
電燈會社向



能率優秀
耐力卓越
價格低廉

設備・機械ノ精功ト
製品ノ優良ナルハ弊社ノ誇リトスル處ナリ

東亞電氣株式會社

大阪市北區天滿橋筋五丁目番地
電話北長三三一



出張所
東京市京橋區木挽町
一丁目十四番地
電話京橋四〇〇六番



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Iron, and Implements for Railway, Mine,
Spinning, Iron-Works, Water-Works,
Vessels, Electricity, Gas, Paper-Mill,
and Buildings.

No. 1. Kitadori, 5-chome, Itachibori,
OSAKA.

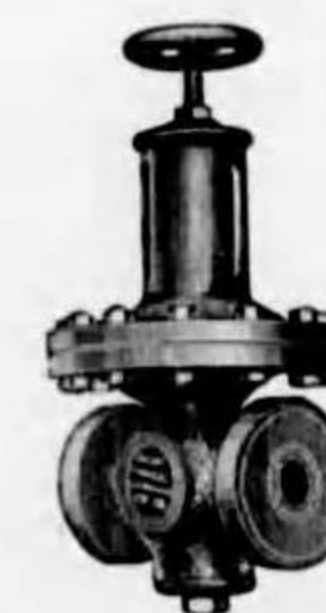
Tel. Shimmachi L.D. No. 876
Post Transfer Account
Osaka No. 26188

鐵道、鑛山、紡績、鐵工、
水道、船舶、電氣、瓦斯、
炭礦、製紙、建築用具
諸機械及附屬品鋼鐵商

大阪市西區北區賣立通五丁目一番地

下井商店

電話野島八番六
振替大阪二六一八八番



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Gas Pipes, Flanges, Steam-
Pipe, Nuts, Rivets, Bolts,
Chain-Blocks, Dealers.

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Tel. Shimmachi (L.D. No. 777
L.D. No. 778
No. 1,291)

加

唐澤光輝商店

大阪市西區薩摩堀南之町二七番地

取扱品目

瓦斯管・六角ナット
フラン管・リベット
ステー管・ホールト
日の出印砲金バルブ



商標登録
VICTOR

ビクター印
チエーンボロツク

電話野島
一七七七番
一七七八番
一七七九番
一七八〇番
一七八一番
一七八二番
一七八三番
一七八四番
一七八五番
一七八六番
一七八七番
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一八九七番
一八九八番
一八九九番
一九〇〇番

振替取=門券ハ品物記上
致誠野山澤ニ特ズラナキ
然自ハ格價ノ店繁付ニ候居
候存ケルナト準標ノ場市

十日、千二百九十九、播田四萬六千四百五十五、武八拾四萬五千六百拾九、外國十...

第五章 交通

【山東鐵道】山東鐵道は青島濟南間の幹線、張店博山間、金嶺鎮淄川間、淄川博山間...



青島 膠州路 車站

【青島支那語學校】大正七年四月十一日開校、同月同日開校して設立す、生徒數二...

Table with columns for '出港船舶' (Shipping) and '入港船舶' (Arrival), listing ship names, companies, and destinations.

Table listing educational institutions: '小學校' (Elementary), '中等學校' (Middle), and '高等學校' (High), with columns for school name, students, and staff.

第六章 教育

青島の教育といふ、勢が占領地内への教育に及ぶ、支那人の教育、歐米人の教育、社會教育に...



青島高等女子學校

【青島幼稚園】私立、大正四年四月開校、本報記者が支那人子弟を指導するを目的とし...

【青島支那語學校】大正七年四月十一日開校、同月同日開校して設立す、生徒數二...

【青島支那語學校】大正七年四月十一日開校、同月同日開校して設立す、生徒數二...

【青島支那語學校】大正七年四月十一日開校、同月同日開校して設立す、生徒數二...



青島高等女子學校

【青島支那語學校】大正七年四月十一日開校、同月同日開校して設立す、生徒數二...

【青島支那語學校】大正七年四月十一日開校、同月同日開校して設立す、生徒數二...

【青島支那語學校】大正七年四月十一日開校、同月同日開校して設立す、生徒數二...

青島高等女子學校

第七章 宗教

外人の宗教傳道は規模にして信仰力忍耐力富むは萬人等しく認むる所我神佛教布教...

【青島支那語學校】大正七年四月十一日開校、同月同日開校して設立す、生徒數二...

【青島支那語學校】大正七年四月十一日開校、同月同日開校して設立す、生徒數二...

青島高等女子學校

第九章 名勝蹟

【八幡山】市街の中央にあり、山頂に八幡宮を祀る、後には、一...

【青島支那語學校】大正七年四月十一日開校、同月同日開校して設立す、生徒數二...

青島高等女子學校



MIYAKE TOSHISUKE STORE.

HEART BRAND VALVE COCK, PIPE-JOINER,
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(L.D. No. 1,368)
Post Transfer Account Osaka No. 34,827
Cable Address, "3"



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大阪市西區新町通五丁目十一番地

ハート印バルブコック
パイプ継手
ウォーシントンポンプ
チェーンブロック



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振替大阪三四八二七番
打電符號(三)

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IRON MATERIAL DEALERS.

Nishinocho, Satsumabori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Tel. Shimmachi (L.D. No. 419, No. 418, No. 417, L.D. No. 256)
Post Transfer Account Osaka No. 11,471

目品業營

類板鋼・ルグンア・ルネンヤチ・トスイヨジ
類管鋼・管ンラフ管斯瓦・料材船造築建
店理代總ブツコス 店約特品製社會管鋼本日

社 會 式 株

會 商 管 鐵 阪 大

地 番 八 町 之 西 堀 摩 薩 區 西 市 阪 大

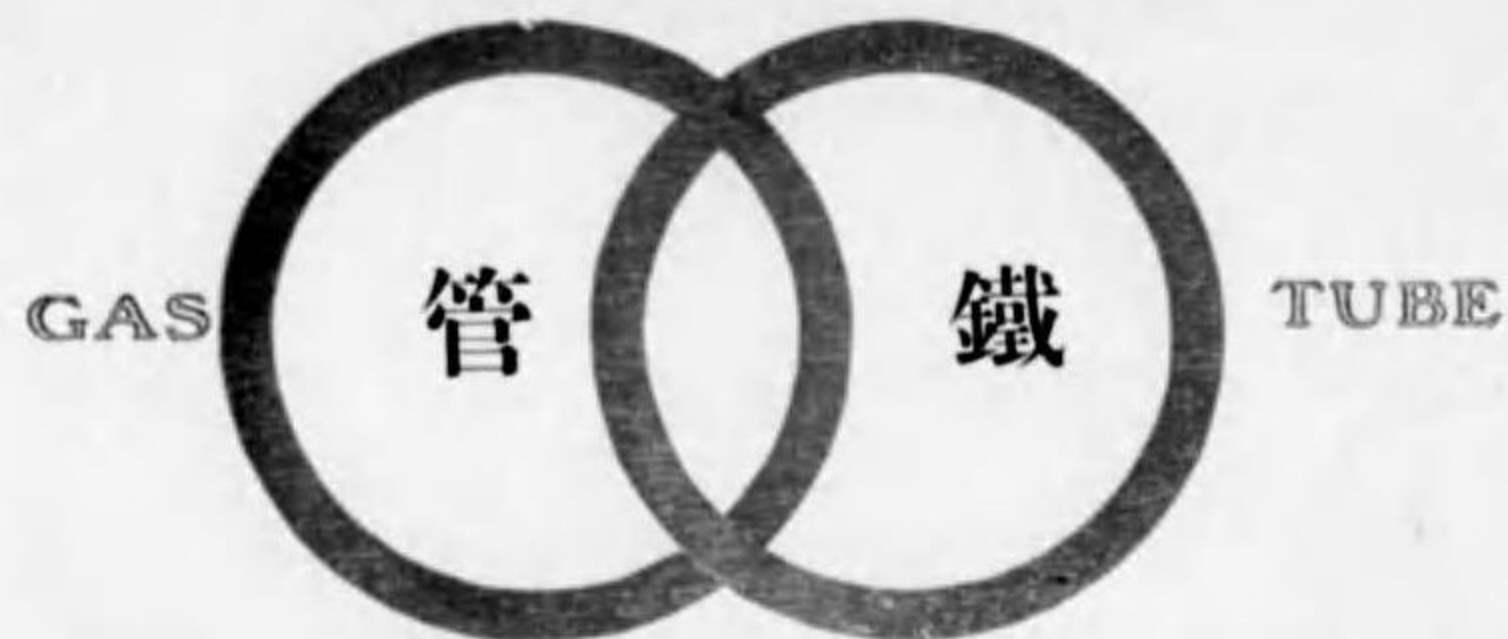
番 八 一 四 番 六 五 二 町 家 話 電
番 九 一 四 番 七 一 四
番 一 七 四 一 一 阪 穴 替 振

TOKIWA & CO.

Iron-Pipe Dealers

Shimmachi, Minami-dori, 4-chome, Nishiku, OSAKA.

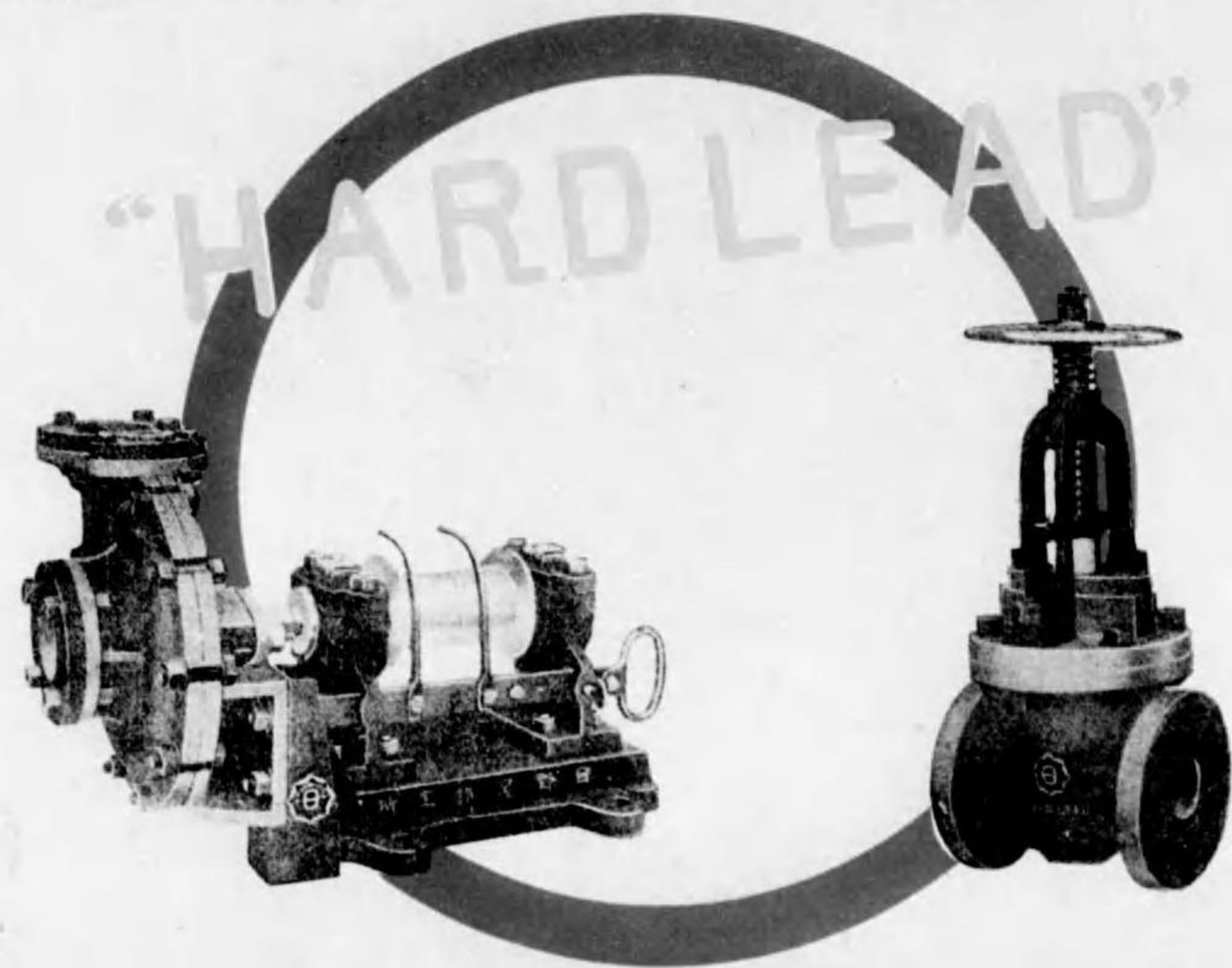
Tel. Shimmachi (L.D. No. 1717, No. 1718)
Post Transfer Account, Osaka No. 34,944
Cable Address "TOKI" or "TOKIWA"



店 商 ワ キ ト

目 丁 四 通 南 町 新 區 西 市 阪 大

(側 西 入 北 橋 座 經)
番 四 四 九 四 三 阪 穴 替 振 番 七 一 七 一 町 家 話 電
(ワキト) は 又 (キト) 號 略 信 電 番 八 一 七 一



Acid Resisting Pumps, Valves, and Etc.



日 野 屋 鐵 工 所

大 阪 市 北 區 信 保 町 二 丁 目
電 話 北 四 一 一 七 番

耐 酸 機 械 專 門 製 作

酸 に 耐 へ る ホ ン プ と ウ ザ ル ウ 各 種

● 日 野 屋 式 獨 特 の 合 金

ハ ー ド レ ッ ド 耐 酸 金 屬 使 用 の 利 益

- 酸 に 對 する 抵 抗 力 大 なる 事
- 鑄 鐵 眞 鍮 に 比 し 利 益 大 なる 事
- 取 扱 最 も 安 全 なる 事
- 修 繕 容 易 に して 安 價 なる 事
- 能 率 優 秀 なる 事
- 價 格 低 廉 なる 事

● 今日では日本でも恐ろしい経済的で優良な品が出来るとい
● 云ふ事を先づ一般化学工業家に知らせたいと思ひます。●
● 需要擴き硫酸などは唯だ静止のみに止まらず移動して経済的に御使
● 用になるは當然でありまして輸送機も耐酸程度に於て絶對腐蝕の虞
● れなきは勿論取扱簡便且破損などの缺陷なきものが必要にして一般
● 化学工業界に希望せらるゝは信じて疑はざるものであります。
● 總べて合金製造は常に其性質を厳密に試験をせざる時は大なる相違
● を生ずる故に當工場に於ても此點に留意し時々試験片を製作し其完
● 全なるを期せり。
● 販賣と同時に各位の非常なる後援を蒙り且つ時代の要求に適應すべ
● の光榮ある賞讃を博しましたのは全く不斷の努力の賜と密に喜び居
● る次第であります。

卷末の辭

一 拮据滿二年、資料山積、而して其全部を臺灣總督府、朝鮮總督府、關東廳、青島守備軍司令部、南滿洲鐵道株式會社より提供を受け、殊に社員出張實地調査に際しては各總督、長官、司令官以下悉く熱誠なる歡迎と同情ある便宜とを與へられたることに對し滿腔の感謝を表す。

二 各總督、長官が本書編輯の意を諒し題字等を寄與し以て本書の錦繡たらしめられたるのみならず、國民をして均しく諸公に對し敬慕の念を一層ならしむるの資料となすを得たるは、衷心より感謝措く能はざる所にして、諸公の偉風は新日本の山河と共に永劫不磨千載に傳へらるべきを信す。

三 阪神地方の知事、郡、市、區長諸氏が與へられたる便宜と好意とに對し深甚なる感謝の意を表す。

四 其他各方面へ紹介を與へられたる各位の好情を感謝す。

五 用紙其他材料の拂底に際し刑珍魯寶を學ぶ能はざるも、努めて前刊に超越せんことを期したるご資料蒐集に日子を費したるご及内外人の閱讀に資せんが爲め日英兩文を以て編輯せる爲め編輯印刷共に多大の日子を要し版行の遅延を來したるは陳謝する所なり。

六 日英兩文の印刷設備と本邦獨特の技術たる石版印刷設備を兼備せるは僅かに岐阜市西濃印刷株式會社あるのみにして之れ吾社が大阪、東京二大都市の著名なる印刷所を離れて同社を指定せる所以にして此の點に於て同社は本邦唯一の完全なる印刷所と稱すべく浩瀚なる各府縣統計書及教科書は殆んど其全部を同社が印刷せるに微し喋々を要せざる所なり。

大阪大觀社 社長 村田健三郎

OKURA TSUNEKICHI CO.

"GEKKEI-KAN" BRAND.
FUSHIMI, KYOTO, JAPAN.



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見伏本日

大倉商店

式一品用造釀
標商録登

守

新案特許
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陶磁器製
(陶製にあらず)



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製造工場 大阪勝山通壺丁目
電話南三二七番



元造釀

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合名河野唧筒製作所

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振替大阪一五〇二四番



目科業營

最新式野河防消式新式
野河防消式野河防消式
野河防消式野河防消式
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野河防消式野河防消式



KONO PUMP MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Manufacturers and Suppliers of
The Newest Extinguishing Steam-Pumps, Kono's Extinguishing Gasoline Pumps, Patent Kono's Hand Pumps, The Pumps for Mining, Ships; Other Pumps.

5-CHOME, NAKANOSHIMA, OSAKA.

商工貨真鑑
土岐嘉平堂

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複製

大正十二年十一月三日印刷
大正十二年十一月十日發行

大阪大觀社 新日本號

實價 金貳拾五圓

編輯人 戶井田 司

印刷人 河田貞次 耶

印刷所 西濃印刷株式會社
岐阜縣岐阜市七軒町十一番地

岐阜支店
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電話三三八〇番
電話三三八七番

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社長 村田健三 耶



會社 稻畑染工場

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電話東一六四三番

代表社員 稻畑勝太郎
理事 松本直三
理事 大木中直

業務

各種毛、綿、絹、染色加工

本工場は明治二十九年十一月稻畑勝太郎氏の創始經營せるものにして本邦機械應用染色業の嚆矢とす、抑稻畑氏は京都市の出身にして現時大阪市南區順慶町に店舗を置き傍ら毛紡織株式會社の社長として執掌せるも其既往は殆んど本邦染色及毛織業の爲めに捧げ來れるものにして文久二年十月三十日呱呱の聲を擧げ、明治五年十一歳にして、明治天皇御前講義の榮を荷ひ明治十年十六歳にして京都府知事より佛蘭西國へ留學を命ぜられ、工藝研究の目的を以て元佛國領事レオン、ジュリー氏に伴はれ佛蘭西國に渡航し同地にありて専ら語學の研鑽を積み、同十三年里昂工藝學校に入り純正及應用化學を専修し佛國工藝學の泰斗として東西に知らるゝマ、ルナス氏の工場に入り染色を實習し職長に進み同十六年和蘭國アムステルダム府に於て萬國博覽會の開催せらるゝや京都府より出品總代補助を命ぜられ其後同國各染織工場及英、佛、獨、白、瑞各國の染色各工場を視察し、同十七年里昂大學に入りプロフェッソル、ローラン氏に就き應用化學を専修し歸朝せり、明治十九年其得たる技能を宣布せんが爲め京都染工講習所を起し自ら學理及實地を教授す、これ即ち今の京都市立染織學校の前身なり、同二十年本邦に於ける模範的大染織工場を急設するの必要を感じ有志と謀り京都織物株式會社を創設



本 社 全 景

し其用務を帯び佛國に渡航せり、同二十二年に至り同社に於て組織交織の南京帽子を試織し里昂染法を應用し爾來各地に其製織を勧説し遂に輸入を防過し且之を支那地方に輸出するに至れり、而して氏は本邦染織工業の發達を期せんには完全純良なる染料の供給を基とすべきを察し同二十三年織物會社技師長の職を後進に譲り氏は稻畑商店を起し染料の供給に従事し全國製産地を巡回して懸篤染色術を指導せり、同二十八年に至り本邦に於てモスリンの製織なきを慨し有志と共に毛紡織株式會社を創設す、當時氏の苦心は言語に絶し設計の調査、機械の購入、技術員の聘用、職工の養成等に波瀾萬里を越へて佛國に渡航し佛國政府の妨害に抗し能く其目的を達し遂に模範的大工場を創設し今日克く年産額四千萬圓の生産を見るに至れり、氏は更に明治二十八年京都綿糸株式會社の創立に際し我國に於て未だ捺染機械の應用せられざる爲め完全なる製品を得る能はざるを遺憾とし責任を以て該機を輸入し遂に今日一般捺染更紗工業の基礎を大成せり、現時支那、印度、南洋方面に輸出せらるゝ本邦更紗は氏に負ふ處甚大なりと云ふべし明治二十九年に至り氏は從來本邦染色工業が手工に專にして技術最幼稚なるを遺憾とし之が改良發達を期せん爲め、佛、獨の諸國より斬新なる染色及仕揚機械を購入して現所に染工場を創設せり、之れ我邦に於ける機械應用染色工業の嚆矢とす、創業以來最困難を感じたるは從來の紺屋的職人を化して規律ある技手職工を養成する事にして其困難は名狀すべからざるものありしが氏は克く之を完成し婦人用袴地、綾モスリンの染色、輸出手袋用スレキ、セル地の仕揚及軍用服地の染色は悉く本工場の獨創にして、就中カーキ色の染法は大に陸軍當局の賞讃を博し軍裝の改良に資する處甚大なるものあり。

歐洲戰亂勃發以來本邦各種工業の勃興と共に本工場も又大擴張を遂げ機械を増設し新に晒白及捺染工場を創設し以て戦後の經營に處するの方案を完成し大阪染工業組合長として名實共に染工界に冠たり。

氏船渠を起し從來博覽會、共進會等に際し審査官として從來せる事甚多く風に上りて其要を得常に政府の諮問に應じ或は商業會議所議員となり、或は學校を興し或は貿易協會を組織する等貢與する事少からず、功に依り總務課長を授けらるゝ今やモスリン及前頭手國産懸篤事を確立せる大正十一年十一月大阪商業會議所會頭に當選し多年實業に貢與せる功勞に依り勳三等瑞寶章を賜ふ、理事松本直三氏は元勳松方正義公の息男にして來りて大阪實業界の懸篤人故松本重太郎氏は實業に本工場に入りて總務を監督す、理事大木中直氏は山田國の出身にして濃厚實業、明治二十七年以來本工場に於て稻畑氏に代り總務を處理し本工場今日の

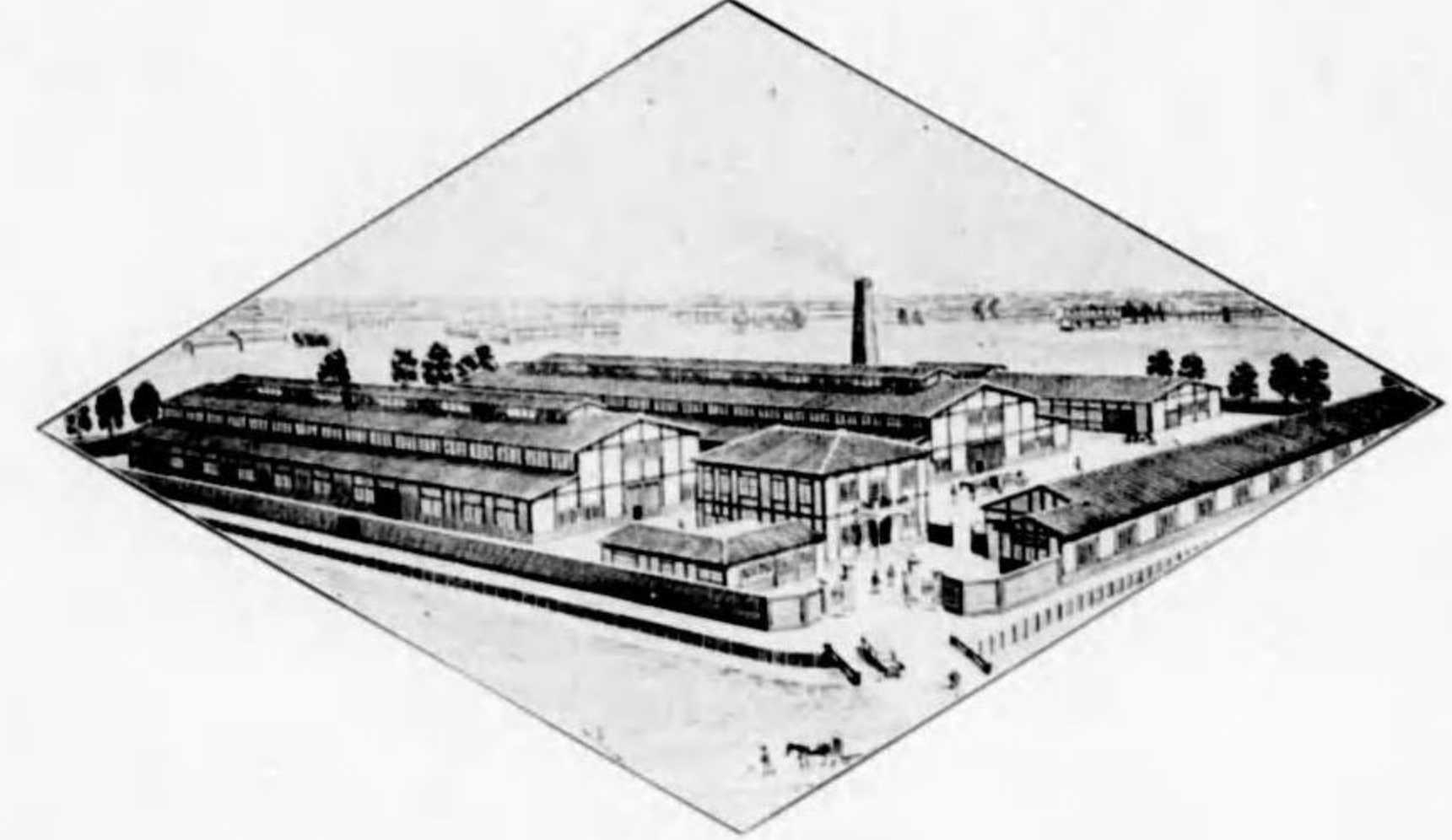


帝國機械製作所

九州出張所

本社 長 鈴木仁十郎
 取締役 市居嘉三郎
 取締役 永田恭介
 監査役 奥田時之助

九州出張所
 電話土佐堀三八八五番
 小倉市大阪町二〇番地
 電話 六三三三番



製作

高級唧筒 壓搾機 水車

紡織機

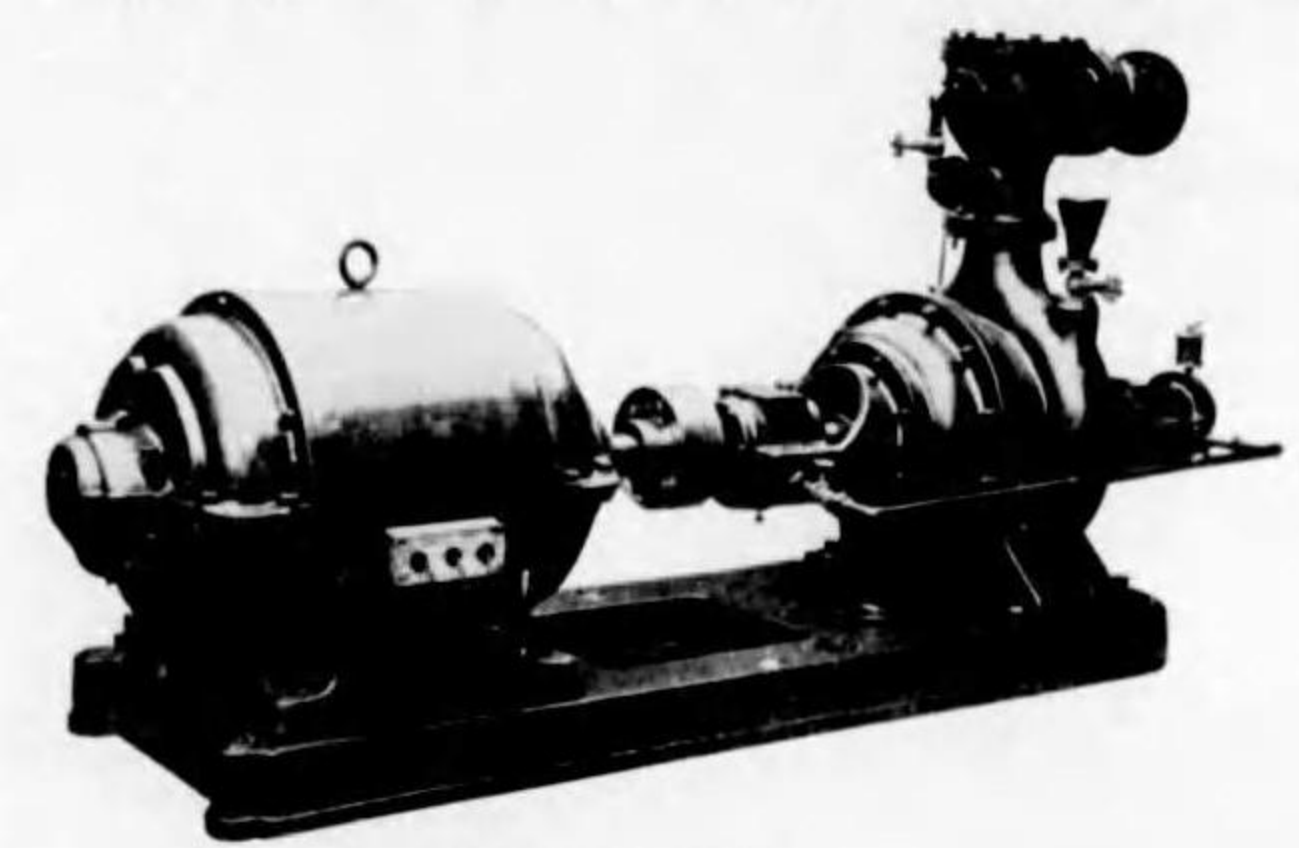
動力 四十馬力

電氣

従業員 二十人

職工 一百五十八

近時我國鑛山事業は頗る進歩の
 蹟を示し従つて開坑上絶対必要
 品たる各種唧筒の需用倍々多
 加ふるに地方に於ける富力の増
 進と共に耕作及工業計畫上灌漑
 排水送水等一般水利事業に機械
 力應用の範圍擴大せられ、殊に
 電力供給の自在なる現代の設備
 は電動機直結タービン唧筒の使
 用彌々多きを加ふるに至れり。



ポンプエンジン

本社は優良唧筒を以て内外に知られたる
 専賣特許松田式タービン唧筒製作權を繼
 承したるものにして明治四十二年二月以
 來大阪市北區本庄横道町に於て松田式唧
 筒合資會社として營業し、其販路は全國
 に涉り唧筒界の覇權を掌握し松田氏が兵
 機製作に轉ずるに至り大正六年五月之を
 株式組織となし松田式唧筒株式會社と稱
 し鈴木仁十郎、上田源三郎、林寅造、天
 野延助、平松義孝諸氏取締役に就任し市
 居嘉三郎、淺香徳代兩氏監査役に任じ鈴
 木平氏支配人として事務を統理せり、
 爾來業績大に擧り從來の工場は狹隘にして且其設備は時代に伴はざるを以て大正八年現
 在の地に大工場を新設し帝國機械製作所と改稱し唧筒以外に空氣壓搾機、水車、紡織機
 等の製作を開始せり、時歐洲戰亂期にして鐵工界は異常の活躍を示し本社も亦從來の地
 盤に加ふるに樺太、朝鮮、支那、臺灣方面に地盤を開拓し社運隆盛を極め其製作品は精
 巧と能率の高度を以て既に定評を有し就中高壓タービン唧筒は揚程五百呎を超へ博覽會
 共進會等に於て受賞に洩れたる事なし。
 社長鈴木仁十郎氏は愛知縣岡崎市出身の富豪にして夙に慶應大學を卒へ温厚の長者なり
 常務取締役鈴木平氏は靜岡縣出身にして之亦温厚篤實而も才氣煥發社長の信認厚く夙
 夜萬務に執掌し實踐躬行の士なり現時社員二十名事務に従事し、職工一百五十名夜々々
 して製作に磨り本邦唧筒界の明星たると共に關西に於ける鐵工界の重鎮たり。



社長 稲畑勝太郎 氏

毛斯綸紡織株式會社

本社 大阪市外、中津町光立寺
 電話共(一)七七〇番(一)七三三番
 (二)七七〇番(二)九九九番
 分工場 大阪市外、千船町佃
 電話上佐堀三三〇番
 分工場 兵庫縣武庫郡今津町
 電話上佐堀三三〇番

取締役社長 稲畑勝太郎
 常務取締役 金原與吉
 取締役 田村駒次郎
 取締役 松岡修造
 取締役 河瀬芳三郎
 取締役 河崎助太郎
 監査役 木村靜幽
 監査役 下郷傳平
 經理 松田長次郎
 技術課長 大神正秋

資産状態
 資本 貳千萬元
 大正十一年下半年純益金 壹百五拾五萬七千四百八拾八圓
 諸積立金 貳百拾萬圓
 後期繰越金 貳拾萬七千貳拾貳圓
 固定資産 六百八拾六萬七千六拾七圓
 火災保險契約高 九百五拾八萬八千圓

製品種類
 毛絲、モスリン、袴地、旗布、綿絲、綿布

設備
 紡織機 千八百五十臺
 織機 六萬七百二十臺
 從事工手 三千九百三十一名

工場廣表
 本社 敷地 六萬五千四百六十四坪
 建物 一萬六千六百六十六坪(工場)
 敷地 五千四百四十坪(附屬)
 同 敷地 一萬四千坪
 建物 三千二百九十九坪(工場)
 同 敷地 二千五百二十九坪(附屬)

製造能力
 梳毛高 六十六萬七千九百九十三疋
 毛絲紡出高 五十七萬八千五百五十一疋
 綿絲紡出高 百七十七萬六千二百四十四度
 製布高 千二百萬九千八百九碼

大正十一年下半年期調



常務取締役 金原與吉 氏



經理 稻畑勝太郎 氏

本邦モスリン紡織界の先驅として東洋に雄視せる本社は本邦染織界の恩人として朝野に
 推重せらるゝ、現社長稲畑勝太郎氏が明治二十八年頃我國に於てモスリン紡織の急要なる
 を唱導し、明治二十九年一月を以て創立せしものなり、當時資本金壹百萬圓にして本邦
 實業界の先覺たる故松本重太郎氏を推して社長となし稲畑氏は取締役に就任せり、
 之より先稲畑氏は少時より佛蘭西に留學し其後も時々往復しモスリン紡織に關する概念
 を得たるを以て京都西陣の自宅に於て試織工場を設け苦心經營漸く成功の端緒を得たる
 を以て之を大阪に移し大工場を經營せんことを
 志し有志を勧誘したるも本邦に於ける創始の事
 業なるを以て其の成功を危ぶむもの多し加之外
 國よりモスリンを輸入せる商店等は流言を放つ
 て其創立を妨害せんことを、從つて今日何千萬圓
 の大會社創立の易々たるに比し誠誠に想像に及ば
 ざるものあり、然れども氏の熱心にして且明確
 なる説明は有志の贊同を得會社の成立を見るに
 至り明治二十九年二月氏は機械購入、技術展入
 等の任を帯び佛國に渡航したるも、日清戰後我國の勃興に對し猜疑心を抱き英佛政府は
 本邦駐在領事より稲畑氏渡航の目的を聞き百方妨害を試み、爲めに工場參觀、機械の
 研究等意の如くならず、困難と侮辱は時に氏の志を挫折せしめんことを陰謀等漸く
 目的を達せり、明治三十三年更に本社内に晒白工場を設け明治三十六年に至り始めて完
 全なるモスリンを市場に供給するに至れり、明治三十九年資本金壹百五十萬圓となし
 新式の機械を増設し大いに活躍を期せしめ日露戰後世界の大不況に際し社運甚振はざる
 に至りたるを以て社規を改革の當事を交送し明治四十五年資本を倍加して參百萬圓とな
 し大に製品改良を圖り其後拾も歐洲戰亂勃發に依り軍用絨の大注文に次ぐに英國政府
 の羊毛輸出禁止により原毛及製品の大暴騰となり、本社の利潤の大なると共に一層當事
 者の手腕を要するに至りたるを以て稲畑氏は創業以來取締役たりしに入りて社長に就任
 し其他洋反物界の巨擘たる山口玄洞氏、田村駒次郎氏、綿布界の新銳松岡修造氏、河崎
 助太郎氏等重役となり、金原與吉氏を聘して常務となし、且創業以來本社にありて職身
 的努力を以て本社に上下内外に通曉せる松田長治郎氏經理課長として一切の經營に當り
 明治三十九年京大工科卒業と同時に入りて本社に技術部に従事せる工學士大神正秋氏技
 術課長として製造を擔任し、爾來社運隆々資本
 金を六百萬圓となし更に大正八年十一月七百五
 拾萬圓を増資せり、此間本社は西成郡千船町佃
 阪神電氣鐵道沿線に分工場を設け綿絲紡織及綿
 布の製織を開始し多大の利純を擧げ大正十年下
 半期に於ける總純益金は財界の不振に拘らず三
 割を示せり、之れ時運の然らしむる所なりとは
 云へ社長以下當事者の機宜を誤らざりし職工
 せすんばあらず、加ふるに會社は創業以來職工
 の恩安表彰に努め年と共に模範職工の多きを致し毎年末に於ける被表彰者三十名を數ふ
 るに至れり、亦以て推獎するに足る、大正九年春資本金を壹千五百萬圓となす、今や兵
 庫縣川邊郡園田村に於ける四萬坪の分工場は將に運轉を開始せんことを、兵庫縣武庫郡今
 津町に於ける資本金壹千萬圓(拂込済)の東洋毛絲紡織株式會社は曩に之を併合し社運隆
 々として前途多望なるものあり。

宗像商會



宗像長 宗像宗 宗像宗之助

本店 大阪市北區北安治川通二丁目十一番地

- 支店 東京支店 大阪市西區南船場 神戶支店 大阪市東區東船場 岡山支店 岡山市上之町 若松支店 若松市本町二丁目

大阪石炭界の巨擘宗像商會の名譽威風は阪神炭業界に一種の地盤を築き、今やその官署大社宗像神社は...

坂田鑄造工場

大阪府南區難波稻荷町一丁目九八六番地 電話二七六番

- 製作品目 高級工作具 鐵道用具 發動機 傳導機 製煉用鑄型 紡織機 鑄山用具

南滿洲の苦難は多く富強の土を北滿洲の奇蹟は歐戰の才を産み、坂田氏は其後者に屬し、明治十二年三月十一日富山縣四國郡石動町に生る...

大阪金剛商會 大阪市南區難波橋元一丁目 電話二七六番

大阪鐵管商會 大阪市西區西船場四丁目 電話二七六番

大阪莫大小紡織株式會社 大阪市外神津町三津屋 電話二七六番

岡野佐之助商店 大阪市西區西船場三丁目四番地 電話二七六番

尾崎甚吾商店 大阪市西區南船場二丁目 電話二七六番

若山鐵工所 大阪市西區南船場二丁目 電話二七六番

河東本家商店 津市 電話二七六番

關西製作所 大阪市西區南船場二丁目 電話二七六番

淀川電機製作所 大阪市西區南船場二丁目 電話二七六番

橫濱銀行奉天支店 瀋陽市 電話二七六番

橫濱銀行長春支店 長春市 電話二七六番

橫濱銀行青島支店 青島市 電話二七六番

橫濱銀行牛莊支店 牛莊市 電話二七六番

第一銀行京城支店 京都市 電話二七六番

大日本麥酒株式會社 大阪市東區高島橋二丁目 電話二七六番

河井富爾商店 大阪市東區東船場五丁目 電話二七六番

川原製作所 大阪市西區西船場七丁目 電話二七六番

桂安太郎商店 大阪市西區西船場五丁目 電話二七六番

金田鐵工所 大阪市西區西船場五丁目 電話二七六番

唐澤光輝商店 大阪市西區西船場五丁目 電話二七六番

嘉納合名會社 津市 電話二七六番

嘉義銀行 津市 電話二七六番

神谷商事株式會社 大阪市西區南船場二丁目 電話二七六番

梶原正吉商店 大阪市西區南船場二丁目 電話二七六番

鹿島爲次郎商店 大阪市西區南船場二丁目 電話二七六番

大連信託株式會社 大連市 電話二七六番

大連信託株式會社 大連市 電話二七六番

大連信託株式會社 大連市 電話二七六番

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大連信託株式會社 大連市 電話二七六番

大連信託株式會社 大連市 電話二七六番



洋織、建築材料商

阿郷商店
大阪市西區九條中通二丁目
電話一三三三番
電話一三三三番
電話一三三三番

淺香本店
電話一五三番
電話一五三番
電話一五三番

秋岡榮商店
大阪市南區谷町六丁目
電話南一五七一四番
電話南一五七一四番

原田電線製作所
電話北二九二九番
電話北二九二九番

荻森製綱所
電話一三三四番
電話一三三四番
電話一三三四番

齋木潤亮商店
電話新町三三〇番
電話新町三三〇番

澤田豐商店
電話西三五九六番
電話西三五九六番

酒井包義本店
電話二二二二番
電話二二二二番

阪田商會
電話一五六二番
電話一五六二番
電話一五六二番

颯波鐵工所
電話北一八五〇番
電話北一八五〇番

醸造用品一式

佐々木芳太郎商店
電話南三六八三番
電話南三六八三番

三光商會
電話土佐部三八三五番
電話土佐部三八三五番

北野商店
電話新町二九七番
電話新町二九七番

北崎喜藏商店
電話船場一八五〇番
電話船場一八五〇番

木村成太郎商店
電話北一八八八番
電話北一八八八番

木村工作所
大阪市北區住吉町

由多加織株式會社
兵庫縣伊丹町

三井物產株式會社青島支店
青島所澤町

三井物產株式會社大連支店
大連市山縣通

三井物產株式會社京城支店
朝鮮京城南大門通二丁目

三宅敬介商店
電話新町二二七番
電話新町二二七番

三島紡績所
電話船場二九七番
電話船場二九七番

三菱商事株式會社大連支店
大連市肥田町

溝口鐵工所
電話土佐部一八五八番
電話土佐部一八五八番

宮川商店
電話新町一八八〇番
電話新町一八八〇番

宮武テント商行
電話西一三九四番
電話西一三九四番

水田製鋸所
電話船場九七五番
電話船場九七五番

水田朝巳商店
電話西一九七二番
電話西一九七二番

水田彰化銀行
會社彰化銀行

下井商店

電話新町一八七六番
電話新町一八七六番

日野屋鐵工所
電話北一四一七番
電話北一四一七番

森製作所
電話西四六六番
電話西四六六番

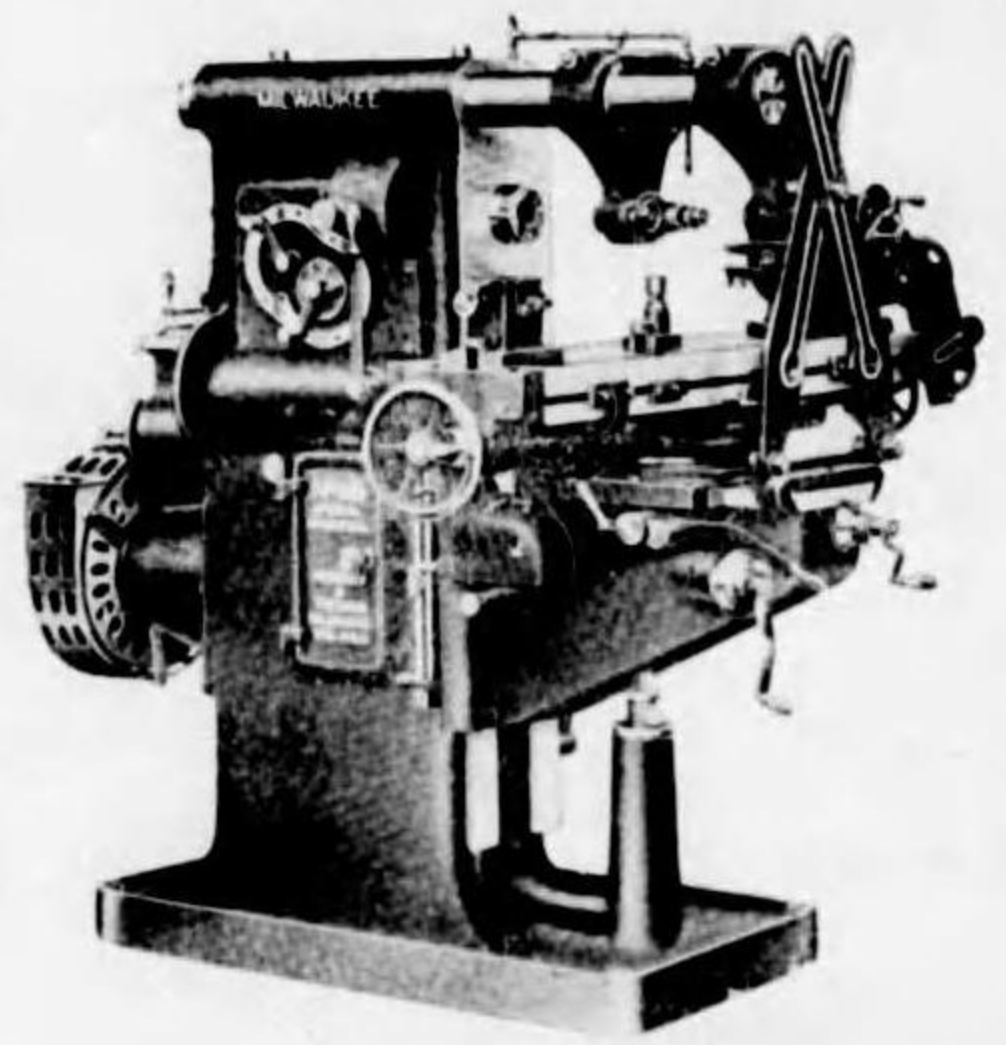
毛利製作所
電話西二七六番
電話西二七六番

千治商會
電話中區三三五番
電話中區三三五番

鈴木商店出張所
會社鈴木商店出張所

鈴木製作所
電話新町一八七六番
電話新町一八七六番

齒車專門



MIZOGUCHI IRON-WORKS.
Special Works of Gear-Wheels, and Sharpeners.
NISHINODA, KITAKU, OSAKA.
Tel. Tosabori No. 4,680

溝口鐵工所

大阪市北區西野田(攝津製油會社表門前)
工作日限の正確
諸機械用
各種齒車
作業の緻密親切
分工場 西野田平松町四番地
電話土佐部四六八〇番
自宅 西野田十六町六五
電話土佐部八五八番

WASHINO & CO.
Uramonzencho, Nakaku, Nagoya, JAPAN.



ワシノ商店

本店營業所 名古屋市中區裏門前町三丁目
電話本局一八二七番
電話本局一四九三番
振替(大阪)二五〇二番
電信略號ナコヤワシノ



WASHINO'S U.S. STEAM TRAP. PATENT
Japan No. 27752
Japan No. 33958
G. B. & I. No. 12618
U. S. A. No. 1338541

工業用 諸機械・材料・輸出入竝ニ
附屬品・度量衡器製作販賣

專賣特許
大日本帝國第二七五二號
大日本帝國第三三九五八號
大英帝國第一二六一八號
北米合衆國第一三三八五四一號

工場 名古屋市中區流町
電話本局四〇一四番

營業科目

毛織物、セル地
毛織物、綿織物
毛織物、絹織物
麻織物、絹織物
防水織物、輸出綿布
毛布、膝掛
洋服裁縫用附屬品



株式會社
睦商會



商入出輸

MUTSUMI CO., LTD.
Importers and Exporters
of
Stuffs, Woolen, Hemp, Silk Cloths,
Water-Proof, Cloths and Such Others.
2-chome, Nantamon-dori, Seoul, Chosen.

Tel. L.D. No. 395
No. 319
Post Transfer Account
Seoul No. 23

大連市大連通二丁目
大連出張所
電話九九八番

哈爾濱出張所
電話六三番

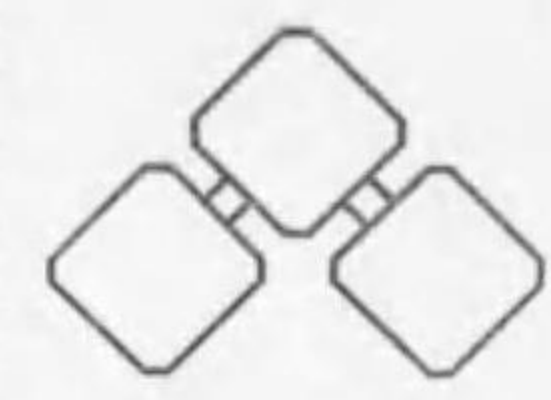
GHJI GO., LTD.
Dealers of Printed Mousseline,
Raw Stuffs, Oshima Pongee,
Etc.

MUROMACHI, SANJYO-DORI,
KYOTO.

Tel. Naka { No. 255
L.D. No. 254
No. 253

東京支店
東京日本橋通油町
電話浪花四三八番

大島細類
無地物



友仙染
白生地

大阪支店
大阪南本町二丁目
電話船場(一) 二九一四番
二九一三番
二九一三番
二九一三番

株式會社
千治商店

東京三都通室町西入
電話(中) 三五三
三五三
三五三
三五三

OSAKA BRANCH OFFICE
OF
THE KOIZUMI CO., LTD.

Importers Manufacturers, Suppliers
of
All Materials for Railway and The Fittings.
6-chome, Kitadori Itachibori, Nishiku,
OSAKA.
Tel. Shimmachi L.D. Nos. 964
965



營業課目

内外製レール各種
チルド、鑄鋼車輪
機關車客貨車
鐵道用諸材料
レール附屬品
輸入製作販賣

工場

本社
東京神田萬世橋際
電話下谷(持) 三〇二九番
三〇二八番
三〇二九番
三〇二九番

東京府下大井町鈴ヶ森海岸
電話大森六番

東京府下日暮里谷中本
電話下谷四二五七番

田中鑛山株式會社
日本鋼管株式會社 製 軌條販賣總代理店

大阪市西區立賣堀北通六丁目

會社名
小泉商店大阪出張所

電話新町區 九六六
九六四
九六五
九六六
九六四
九六五
九六六

MIWA RICEI STORE.

HEAD OFFICE
No. 5, Sennencho, Minamiku,
OSAKA.

Tel. Minami L.D. No. 5.790
Post Transfer Account Osaka, No. 1.770
Cable Address "Osaka Minashaft"

地番五町年千區南市阪大
(入西筋堺町防周)

店商一利輪三

番〇九七五 國南話電
番〇七七一 阪大替振
(トフヤシワミカサオ) 號略信受

(番二一九一川櫻話電) 町出玉外市阪大 場工一第
村岡枚郡内河中府阪大 場工二第

引拔磨シヤフト

(本邦引拔業の元祖)

眞鍮

鐵

引拔磨六角、四角、三角、六角、半圓線、其他異形材料
平線、ナット、ト、磨線、其他異形材料
六角、半圓線、其他異形材料
棒、六角、線、其他異形材料

Kitazaki Kizo Store.

FOREIGN IRON, IRON WIRES, IRON EXPONDING WORKS.

Andoji-bashi-dori 1-chome, Minamiku,
OSAKA.

Tel. Senba No. 2.850
Post Transfer Account Osaka No. 12.662



線 鐵

六 四 三 九 半 平
角 角 角 丸 丸

目丁一通橋寺堂安阪大

店商藏喜崎北

番〇五八二 場船話電
番二六六二一 阪大替振

仲 旭
ハガネ
鐵 販賣店
業

引拔磨シヤフト
磨卷鋼板及鳴金

TAMURA RAIL CO.

RAILS, THE FITTINGS, ENGINES, CHILLED WHEELS.
Minami-dori, 5-chome, Itachibori, Nishiku,
OSAKA.

Tel. Shimmachi No. 2,095.

鐵子
道用
具輪



レール
及
附屬
品

店ルーレ村田

目丁五通南堀賣立區西市阪大
番五九〇二町繁話電

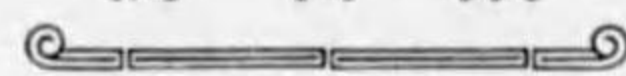
HARADA TOMO STORE.

STEEL-PIPE DEALER.

4-chome Shimmachi-dori Nishiku,
OSAKA.

Tel. Shimmachi L.D. No. 2,644.

商管鋼



店商友田原

目丁四通町新區西市阪大
(請西橋地勝)
番四四六二區町繁話電

**The Osaka Branch
of
Ogura Sutejiros Office.**

SUPPLIERS FOR IRONS, STEELS.
SHIOMACHI 1-CHOME, MINAMIKU,
OSAKA.

Tel. Senba L.D. No. 2,455
No. 2,334



型コLI
種各鐵



板鋼種各
鐵平・角・丸



店商郎次捨倉小

店支阪大

目六目丁一町鹽區南市阪大

番五五四二 場船話電
番四三五三 川櫻話電
番九〇一二 庫倉

出張所

東京市京橋區本八丁堀三丁目五
電話 京橋區三五四七番

本店

神戸市茶町三丁目五
電話 三宮一 二六七三
九三番番

MORI WORKS.

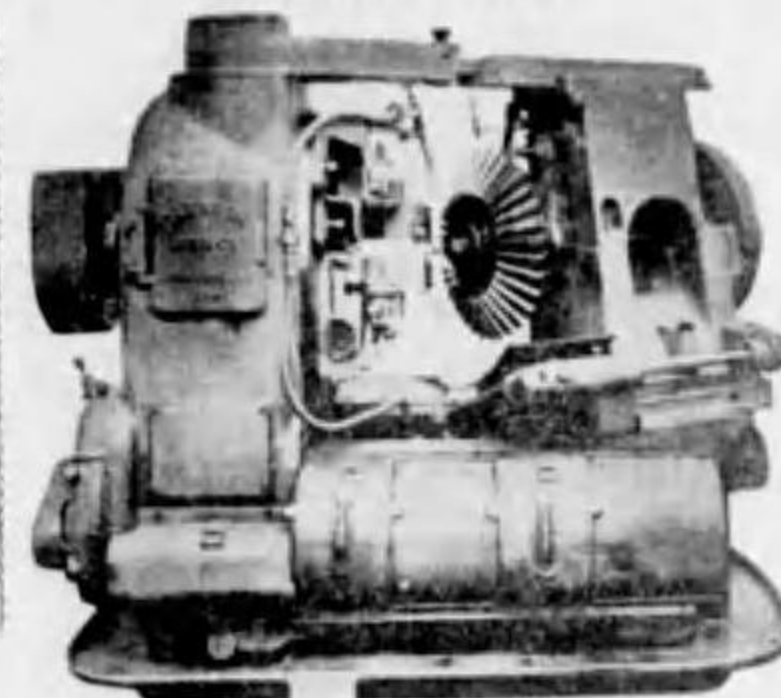
SUPPLIERS

OF
Engines, Wheel-sharpeners, Carriages
for Light Railway, Rails, the Materials.

Kita-Sakaigawacho, Nishiku, OSAKA.

Tel. Nishi No. 2,176

電車用齒車ハ特殊ノ技能ヲ有シ多年各
電機ニ納入シ其好ノ成績ヲ擧ゲ居レリ



機械切齒車専門

製社合ソノリク國米付備近最
一モ一レキセ一ヤキシビ一吋十三

町川境北區西市阪大

所作鐵利毛

(所作製車齒阪大)

番六七一西話電

耶治泰利毛 主所

SAKATA SHOKAI.

SONESAKI, KITAKU,

OSAKA.

CONTRACTORS & ENGINEERS
GENERAL MACHINERY.



鐵道用品

日丁三上崎根會區北市阪大

會商田阪

番三六五一 番二六五一(部) 北話電
番四二三四 番四六五一

番四二六一二阪大替振

機械電機

OSAKA BRANCH OFFICE

OF

TSUKAMOTO CO., LTD.

3-chome Itachibori Kitadori, Nishiku, OSAKA.

Head Office Nishikongacho, Kiyoshiku, TOKYO.

TEL. SHIMAZU 4-11, 4-12, 4-13, 4-14, 4-15, 4-16, 4-17, 4-18, 4-19, 4-20, 4-21, 4-22, 4-23, 4-24, 4-25, 4-26, 4-27, 4-28, 4-29, 4-30, 4-31, 4-32, 4-33, 4-34, 4-35, 4-36, 4-37, 4-38, 4-39, 4-40, 4-41, 4-42, 4-43, 4-44, 4-45, 4-46, 4-47, 4-48, 4-49, 4-50, 4-51, 4-52, 4-53, 4-54, 4-55, 4-56, 4-57, 4-58, 4-59, 4-60, 4-61, 4-62, 4-63, 4-64, 4-65, 4-66, 4-67, 4-68, 4-69, 4-70, 4-71, 4-72, 4-73, 4-74, 4-75, 4-76, 4-77, 4-78, 4-79, 4-80, 4-81, 4-82, 4-83, 4-84, 4-85, 4-86, 4-87, 4-88, 4-89, 4-90, 4-91, 4-92, 4-93, 4-94, 4-95, 4-96, 4-97, 4-98, 4-99, 4-100

高級諸機械
ポンプ各種
工 具
瓦斯管及繼手
輸入・製作

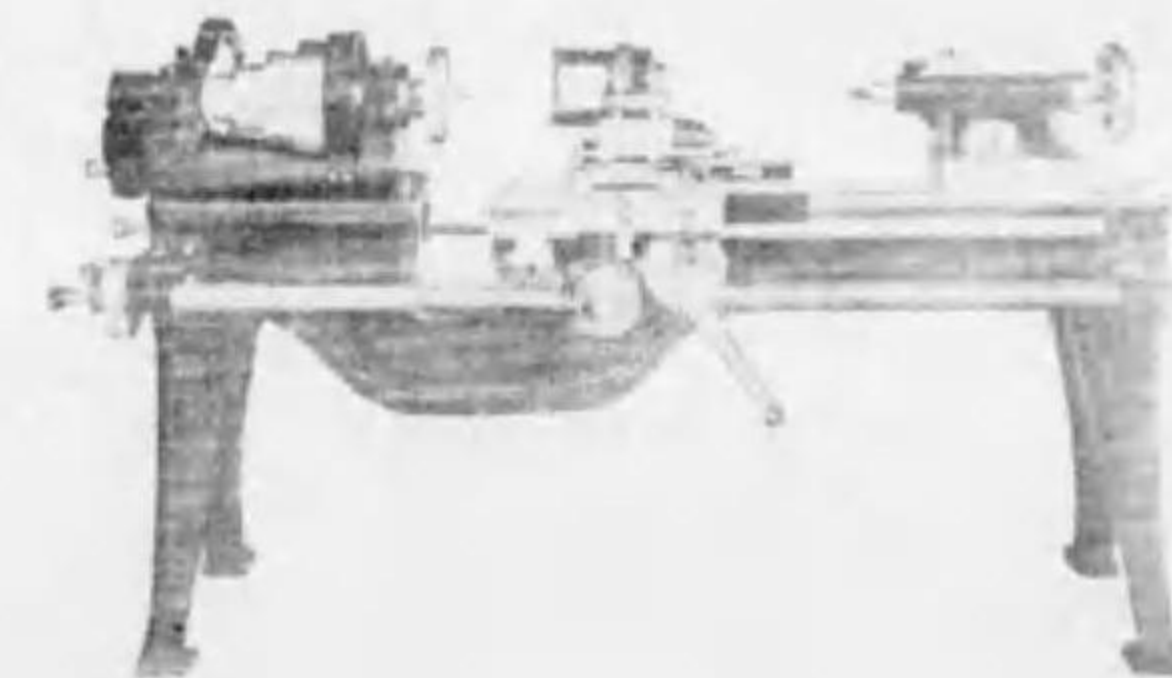
大阪市西區立堀北通三丁目

電話新町區
三一九八番
三一九九番
三二〇〇番

塚本商事株式會社

大阪支店

本社 東京市京橋區西紺屋町
製作部 東京府下大崎町居木橋



NEW JAPAN
and
TSINGTAO.



FORMOSA.

The Imperial Declaration of War Against China, from which the Possession of Taiwan has resulted.

The Successive Governor-Generals for Taiwan.

Chapter I. GEOGRAPHY.

1. Position.
2. Meteorological Description.
3. Mountains.
4. Rivers.
5. Cities and Towns.

Chapter II. ADMINISTRATION.

1. Department Divisions of the Governments of Formosa.
2. Local Administrative Divisions.
3. Population.
4. The Savages and Aborigines.

Chapter III. FINANCE.

1. The Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Formosa and the District Governments.
2. Officials.

Chapter IV. INDUSTRIES.

1. State Monopolies (Opium, Salt, Camphor & Tobacco).
2. Monopoly Products.
3. Agriculture.
4. Forestry.

5. Fisheries.

6. Mining.

7. Industry and Products.

8. Trade & Commerce.

9. Trade Firms.

10. Banking.

Chapter V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Steamship Lines.

2. State Railways.

3. Railway Hotel.

4. Keelung and Takao Ports.

5. Private Railways.

6. Roads & Bridges.

7. Post, Telegraph and Telephone.

Chapter VI. EDUCATION.

1. Various Schools.

Chapter VII. RELIGIONS.

1. The Shinto and Buddhistic Temples, and Christian Churches.

Chapter VIII. SANITATION.

1. General Remarks.

2. Health Institutions and Infectious Diseases.

Chapter IX. CELEBRATED PLACES.

THE SUCCESSIVE GOVERNOR-GENERALS.

- 1st. *Admiral Viscount Kobayama Sukenori.*
- 2nd. *General Viscount Katsura Taro.*
- 3rd. " *Count Nogi Maresuke.*
- 4th. " *Viscount Kodama Gentaro.*
- 5th. " *Count Sakuma Samata.*
- 6th. " " *Ando Teibi.*
- 7th. " " *Akashi Motojiro.*
- Present *Count Den Kenjiro.*

CHAPTER I. GEOGRAPHY.

1. POSITION.

Formosa Proper	
Number of Adjacent Islands.....	14
Extent of Coast of Principal Islands.....	290 <i>ri</i>
" Adjacent " 	26 "
Total.....	316 "
Area of Principal Islands.....	2,319 <i>square ri</i>
" Adjacent " 	6 "
Total.....	2,324 "

Pescadores	
Number of Adjacent Islands.....	63
Extent of Coast of Principal Islands.....	29 <i>ri</i>
" Adjacent " 	54 "
Total.....	83 "
Area of Principal Islands.....	4 <i>square ri.</i>
" Adjacent Islands 	4 "
Total.....	8 "

2. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

	Taihoju	Taichu	Tainan	Taito	Koshun	Hokoto	Keelung	Karenko
Mean Air Temperature	21.6	22.0	23.2	23.6	24.5	22.9	21.6	22.5
Maximum	36.2	36.2	34.9	37.6	33.7	32.5	35.7	35.2
Minimum	1.9	3.0	4.5	9.7	12.6	9.1	6.5	6.6
Mean Humidity %	82	82	79	80	81	82	81	81
Wind Velocity	4.5	2.4	4.5	4.2	6.0	8.8	4.6	3.7
Precipitation	2,032.2	1,178.5	1,752.0	1,467.6	1,526.8	872.5	2,704.8	1,952.0
Rain Wester	198	138	106	140	135	89	226	198
Thunder Storm	34	54	49	27	17	14	11	12
Foggy	16	40	10	—	—	3	17	—
Clear	34	52	66	18	61	57	8	2
Cloudy	180	128	104	172	93	137	221	221
Storm	97	8	61	73	158	222	92	50

Temperature C.
Velocity of Wind, So many metres each second.
Precipitation, So many millimetres.

3. MOUNTAINS.

Names	Sea Levels	Names	Sea Levels
Agyokuzan.....	4,553 ft.	Bonbonzan.....	5,674 ft.

Names	Sea Levels	Names	Sea Levels
Taihasenzan.....	11,499 ft.	Sekkowozan	12,829 ft.
Nankotaizan.....	12,430 "	Chuwosenzan.....	12,174 "
Hitsuokuzan.....	10,863 "	Gokwanzan.....	11,200 "
Juraisuzan.....	2,855 "	Nokozan.....	10,732 "
Antogunzan.....	10,197 "	Tandaizan.....	11,350 "
Shukoranzan.....	12,650 "	Kwanzan.....	12,100 "
Hinanshuzan.....	10,906 "	Chihonshuzan.....	7,317 "
Daibuzan.....	10,312 "	Daijirinzan.....	7,323 "
Robutsuzan.....	2,230 "	Daisensekizan.....	1,120 "
Shosenseki.....	650 "	Hattsukwan.....	9,374 "
Ritozan.....	6,458 "	Daisetsuzan.....	11,900 "
Hakkodaizan.....	9,480 "	Shujyodaizan.....	7,618 "
Shirowozan.....	5,346 "	Suishadaizan.....	7,202 "
Chibuzan.....	9,622 "	Bantaizan.....	11,436 "
Nitakayama.....	13,075 "	Sentoganzan.....	9,362 "
Shinborcizan.....	8,187 "	Nammenzan.....	9,372 "
Naiyeizan.....	1,484 "	Gekkozan.....	2,146 "
Takushataizan.....	11,372 "	Toguntaizan.....	11,335 "
Torantaizan.....	11,436 "	Shishitozan.....	2,866 "
Rokuryoronzan.....	2,038 "	Kimmenzan.....	2,125 "
Hakusekizan.....	2,064 "	Gyakukunanzan.....	1,620 "
Chushinzan.....	4,003 "	Shushutaizan.....	4,709 "
Wushokozan.....	8,056 "	Taikozan.....	8,104 "
Yohofukuzan.....	9,250 "	Sankakunanzan.....	3,904 "
Taitonzan.....	3,567 "	Koshizan.....	3,082 "
Chikushizan.....	3,640 "	Shichiseizan.....	3,659 "
Shabozan.....	2,122 "		

4. RIVERS.

The chief rivers in the island are as under, the figures affixed to them being the total length of running respectively.

Tansuikē (23.7 ri)	Kohokē
Chukokē	Korokē
Taiankē	Taikokē (24.1)
Taitokē	Dakusuikē (39.4)
Hasshokē	Kyubokē
Nisokokē (20.2)	Sobunkē
Shimo Tansuikē (36.0)	Shijukē
Taimarikē	Hinantaikē (23.4)
Shukorankei (18.1)	Karenkokei
Hasakuyekē	Sansankē
Takkirikē	Taiseisuikei
Tainanwokei	Taidakusuikē

(Kei means stream)

5. CITIES AND TOWNS.

Taihouku Shu:—	Taihouku City, Mantwa, Taitotei, Tansuigai, Keelungai, Girangai, Suwoogai.
Shinchiku Shu:—	Shinchikugai, Toyengai, Taikeigai, Byoritsugai.
Taichu Shu:—	Taichu City, Nantogai, Horigai, Shokwagai, Rokkogai.
Tainan Shu:—	Tainan City, Kagigai, Ampeigai, Torokugai, Hokkogai.
Takao Shu:—	Takaogai, Heitogai, Choshugai, Hozangai, Kisangai, Koshun, Makogai.

Taito Cho:—

Taitogai, Seikowoku, Taibuku.

Karenko Cho:—

Karenkogai, Gyokurisho, Korosha.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

1. DEPARTMENT DIVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF FORMOSA.

The Government of Formosa is divided into the departments and bureaux as under, each with its chief officer superintending the business.

Governor-General.....	Baron Den Kenjiro. Esq.
Chief Administrative.....	Kako Sagataro. "
Bureau of Home Affairs.....	Suyematsu Kaichiro. "
Finance.....	Abe Bo. "
Communications.....	Yoshida Heikichi. "
Industries.....	Kita Koji. "
Public Works.....	Aiga Terusato. (Japanese) "
Police.....	Aiga Terusato. "
Chief of Supreme Court.....	Tanino Kaku. "
Chief Prosecutive.....	Sugano Zeusaburo. "
Chief of Taihouku District Court.....	Matsui Yeigyo. "
Chief Prosecutor Taihouku District Court.....	Mochizuki Tsunezo. "
Railway Superintendent.....	Aranoto Shikanosuke. "
Chief of the Monopoly Bureau.....	Ikeda Koji. "
The Custom Director.....	Saito Aiji. "
President Higher Commercial School.....	Katayama Hidetaro. "
President Medical College.....	Horinchi Tsuguo. "
President Taihouku Hospital.....	Shimose Kentaro. "

2. LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

Taihouku Shu.....	District Governor Takata Tomizo Esq.
	The territory includes Shichisei, Tansui, Keelung, Giran, Sowoo, Bunzan, Kaizan, Shinsho & Rato.
Shinchikushu.....	District Governor Tsunoyoshi Tokujin Esq.
	The territory covers Chikuhoku, Chureki, Toyen, Taikē, Chikuto, Chikunan, Byoritsu and Taiko.
Taichu Shu.....	District Governor Tachikawa Ren Esq.
	The territory covers Taiton, Hogen, Tosei, Taiko, Shoka, Yinrin, Hokuto, Nanto, Niitaka, Kumataka & Chikuzan.
Tainan shu.....	District Governor Yoshioka Arazo Esq.
	The territory covers Shinho, Shinkwa, Sobun, Hokumon, Shinyei, Kagi, Toroku, Kobi, Hokko & Toseki.
Takao Shu.....	District Governor Tomishima Motoji Esq.
	The district covers Takao, Okayama, Hozan, Kizan, Byoto, Choshu, Toko, Koshun and Boko.
Taito Cho.....	District Governor Ichiki Hanjiro Esq.
	The district covers Taito, Niitaka, and Taibu Shichos.
Karenko Cho.....	District Governor Yeguchi Ryosaburo Esq.
	The district covers Karenko and Gyokuri Shichos.

3. POPULATION.

Category	Race					Total					
	Japanese	Formosian	Aborigines	Foreigners							
Sex.....	Male.....	83,968	1,776,740	42,427	18,102	1,921,237					
	Female.....	69,362	1,677,427	42,787	4,786	1,793,662					
	Total.....	153,330	3,454,167	84,514	22,888	3,714,899					
State of Population	Taihouku.....	58,024	479,545	551	12,819	550,939					
	Giran.....	5,879	147,959	4,540	279	157,757					
	Toyen.....	3,335	239,716	7,034	356	250,441					
	Shinchiku.....	6,920	340,434	5,038	912	353,304					
	Taichu.....	15,043	616,798	1,092	1,452	634,385					
	Nanto.....	3,917	130,844	14,928	236	149,925					
	Kagi.....	13,729	564,895	1,293	1,224	581,141					
	Tainan.....	24,190	551,945		3,915	580,050					
	Ako.....	6,075	259,599	29,370	960	297,195					
	Taito.....	3,299	35,059	9,516	237	48,111					
	Karenko.....	10,168	33,117	11,152	463	54,900					
	Hoko.....	1,854	54,865		35	56,754					
Density of Population (Per Sq. Mi.)	Whole Island.....	65.7	1,481.0	36.2	9.8	1,592.7					
	Territory under civil administration.....	123.9	2,791.9		18.5	2,934.3					
Movement of Population	Category	Births		Deaths		Migration		Marriage		Divorce	
		Living	Still-born	Immigrants	Emigrants	Pro	Con	Pro	Con	Pro	Con
	Male.....	73,292	3,612	52,809	47,638	45,480					
	Female.....	69,018	2,801	46,182	33,401	31,879	38,341	5,165			
	Total.....	142,310	6,416	98,991	81,039	77,358					
Movement of Population	Taihouku.....	19,246	1,088	14,695	20,277	18,423	4,608	507			
	Giran.....	5,673	276	4,000	2,969	2,841	1,400	157			
	Toyen.....	9,603	499	4,891	5,291	7,723	2,579	528			
	Shinchiku.....	13,728	501	7,268	7,257	8,289	3,839	618			
	Taichu.....	26,953	1,205	15,566	9,931	8,456	7,064	695			
	Nanto.....	5,322	292	3,822	4,852	3,131	1,428	218			
	Kagi.....	23,263	942	16,771	8,599	7,271	6,678	821			
	Tainan.....	21,746	841	17,726	10,301	9,654	6,143	783			
	Ako.....	11,439	614	9,257	4,597	4,539	2,857	311			
	Taito.....	1,459	17	2,241	1,886	1,292	597	265			
	Karenko.....	1,661	64	1,489	3,233	3,518	505	159			
	Hoko.....	2,226	77	1,265	1,846	2,240	553	103			

4. ABORIGINES AND THEIR CONTROL.

The aborigines in the Formosa are said to be of the Malays origin and entirely distinct from those inhabitants who had immigrated into this island from the Continental China. These aborigines can be classified into two divisions, Seiban and Jukuban, the former being those who have not yet come under the control of the Japanese rule, and the latter being those who have already placed themselves under the Japanese control, availing themselves of the civilization and culture. These tribes can be ethnologically assorted as under:—

Taiyal Tribe.
Bunun ..
Tsuou ..
Paiwan ..
Ami ..
Yami ..

The distribution of these tribes may be described as follows. The Taiyal tribe occupies the wild plains at 800 to 5000 feet above the sea-level along the central mountain range north of Horisha, those living in the northern part keep isolation each other, but the others in the central and eastern parts forming themselves in groups so as to protect themselves against possible attack by their enemies.

The Bunun tribe occupies the heights of 2500 to 6400 feet above the sea-level along the central mountain range south of

Horisha and also the plains in its east down to the north of Chihonshuzan, some of them grouping together and the rest in isolation.

The Tsuou occupy along the streams running the west side of Niitakayama, 2500 feet above up in the sea-level, the Tsuou tribe lives forming the groups together.

The Taiwan tribe occupies the mountain side from Chihonshan southward to the southern extreme of Koshun and also a plain in Penang, about 3500 feet above the sea-level.

The Ami tribe occupies the level grounds in Karenko and Taito districts, forming comparatively dense group.

The Yami tribe lives along the feet of mountains and the seaside in the Koto island.

CHIEFS OF TRIBES: The Taiyal tribe has its chief elected from their members, and when several families organise themselves into a village. The strongest of these chiefs controls over the others and serves as their representative in the matters relate with other tribes.

Among the Bunun tribe the founder of each village holds control over the villagers, the privilege being inherited by his successors, and the strongest among these chiefs holds the leadership over the others.

In the Tsuou tribe which constitutes itself by several families, the one with the longest family history leads the other chiefs, while the military matters are controlled by a special leader.

The chief of Paiwan tribe should be of a historical origin of good reputation, holding land under his possession.

The Ami tribe divides itself into the groups of Infant, Youth, Manhood and Old Age, with a chief in each group, while such group chiefs are ruled under the leadership of the old aged Chief of the Group. This tribe appears to be most well governed of all others.

DECAPITATING: The aborigines of Formosa have in common a savage habit of head-hunting, which they inherited from their Malays ancestors, and the habit was much accentuated as a means for protecting themselves from the encroachment by the Chinese immigrants. This savage habit is much respected among the aborigines and it is being still considered as a brave action. It will be very hard work to have this wrong idea rooted out within a short period.

LIFE OF THE ABORIGINES: These aborigines build their huts of oblong shape with the wooden sticks in natural conditions, setting up as pillars on the ground with no stone for the foundation. Their apparels are made of animal skins or a rough cloth woven with the plant fibres, and the women wear such apparels in the same manner as the ladies do with their skirt, while the greater majority of men are naked. Their chief foods are cereals, with some meat of wild beasts and vegetables for relish. They appear to have no fixed form of religion, so to speak, except a strong sentiment of ancestor worship, ascribing all daily incidents to the providence of their ancestors.

CALLING: These tribes are now passing from the stage of hunting life into that of agriculture, many of them clearing the hills for cultivation and undertaking tillage under the circulation method. The Ami tribe has its fixed farm and also paddy field, though there are some who still continue their nomadic life. These aborigines also raise pigs, cattles, and domestic fowls. The Yami tribe in the Koto Island is mainly engaged in fishing.

TAMED ABORIGINES: Prior to the Japanese rule, many efforts had been made by the preceding rulers,—Dutch, Spanish,

and Chinese Governments as well as the native rulers, the Tei family, in taming these aborigines to a civilised life, but none of them has made a success in their attempts. Since the possession of the island by the Japanese Government, the control of the aborigines has been much promoted. By her conciliatory policy the savages were provided with those articles well suited to their taste and requirements, and the city life was shown them by bringing them out to Taihoku city in the island or further into the Japan Proper so as to let themselves enjoy in tour.

The Government of Formosa makes great efforts in promoting school education among the children of such tamed tribes, and also in initiating the grown people into the methods of agriculture and industry. There is a special department in the Government of Formosa attending this line of works, with a Bureau for Aborigines set up in each district office to act under the instructions of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. It is unavoidable that the wild aborigines who are still isolating themselves from the civilization, frequently find themselves in clash of interests with those semi-civilised ones enjoying better life under the Japanese protection, and their barbarous attacks upon the tamed aborigines are repeated, and the Government is engaged in consummate subjugation by means of force of arms, and it will not be very long before the whole island will be brought under the blessed civil government.

Tribes	Villages	Houses	Men	Women	Total Population
Taiyal	265	6,565	15,306	16,093	31,399
Saisett	10	197	568	554	1,122
Bunun	122	1,907	9,083	8,577	17,660
Tsuou	24	274	1,256	1,119	2,375
Taiwan	182	8,599	20,798	20,393	41,391
Ami	72	4,770	18,074	18,265	36,339
Yami	7	332	853	729	1,582
Total	682	22,644	65,938	65,930	131,868

CHAPTER III. FINANCE.

1. The total revenue and expenditure of the 9th Taisho:

Regular Revenue	Y 77,761,217
Special	16,607,092
Total	94,368,309
Regular Expenditure	67,423,230
Special	27,028,033
Total	94,451,263
Those of the district government offices are as under:—	
Regular Revenue	Y 9,287,016
Special	7,461,611
Total	16,748,627
Regular Expenditure	1,530,040
Special	5,219,223
Total	16,748,627

2. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Number of Officials and Annual Salaries.	Central Government		Local Government		Others		Total
	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries	
	3,444	Y 1,576,621	17,558	Y 6,050,431	9,070	Y 4,260,100	29,072
							Y 11,887,152
Officials classified According to Ranks	Officials with Chokumin rank	Officials with Somin rank	Officials with Hannin rank	Employees	Temporary Employees	Total	
	19	442	15,408	479	13,624	29,072	

CHAPTER IV. INDUSTRIES.

1. STATE MONOPOLIES.

General Description: Japan has her state monopolies of industries in Taiwan just as Java with her monopolies in Opium and Salt, and the British India with hers in Opium, and also the Cochinchina with hers in Opium, Alcohol and Salt. However, Japan is undertaking her industrial monopolies in Taiwan in such a manner as to thereby attain nobler aims than securing financial resources, endeavouring to keep the latter in a rank of subordinate consideration, as will be seen from the facts enumerated below:—

First, Japan aims to attain a total prohibition of the opium eating by a slow process, prohibiting it to all inhabitants except those physical wrecks to whom the abstinence means death.

Secondly, Japan aims, by her state monopoly in Salt, to secure the uniformity of standard quality, to regulate the price movements by adjusting regulation of the demand and supply, and further to encourage the production by recovery of neglected salt field.

Thirdly, the monopoly in camphor was imperative to prevent the indiscriminate cutting of the trees and also the deterioration of quality of product, liable under private undertaking. And the state monopoly in this industry recovered the camphor trade to Japan from the foreign managers so as to enable her to secure a firm footing in the world markets.

Fourthly, the state monopoly in Tobacco industry, made Taiwan a self supporting country of the leaves, which prior to the institution of the system had to have supply from China in a great quantity every year.

Opium:—Prior to the occupation of the island by Japan, the annual import of opium amounted such a high sum as Taels 2,410,000 a year to a great detriment of the economical welfare and the health of the natives and inhabitants, to whom the opium smoking was a second nature. To enforce absolute prohibition by any peremptory means was only possible at a risk of provoking the people into an insurrection, and the Government has, therefore, taken the license method which strictly confined the permission for only those to whom a sudden abstinence meant an intolerable misery worse than death.

An edict was promulgated by the Government in January of the 30th year Meiji for this purpose, and the total number of the licensee registered figured, according to a statistic taken in the 33rd year Meiji, 166,064 altogether. But thanks to the plausible administration of this policy, the total number of the licensee has decreased by 6,000 each year, so as to show, in the end of the 3rd year Taisho, a comparatively small balance of 76,995 only, this success makes us hope that in the near future, will see this lamentable habit entirely swept away from the island, so that Japan may make a good example to other Powers in the colonial administration so far as Opium is concerned.

Salt:—For some years after the occupation of the island, Japan tried a policy of freedom in this industry, but the neglect of vast salt field under the private undertaking, and the exorbitant high price necessitated the Government to inaugurate for a remedy the state monopoly in this industry too in the 32nd year Meiji.

The step taken has greatly encouraged the salt industry, to such an extent that the total area of the field and the annual

production were increased from 254 Ko and 19,000,000 kin in the first year of the state monopoly to 1,602 Ko and 170,000,000 kin respectively in the 3rd year Taisho. To adequately meet the multiplying demand for salt due to the industrial development and the increase of population in the island, the Government laid a scheme to attain, before the end of the 4th year Taisho, a total acreage of 1838 ko and an annual production of 200,000,000 kin. been effected, for we observe from the official statistic of the 9th year Taisho the acreage of 2,293 ko with the total annual production of so much as 260,000,000 kin.

Thus the surplus of the product is now being exported to Saghalien, the Maritime State of Siberia, Hongkong, Korea and Japan Proper, the latter showing very bright prospects as its market.

Camphor:—For several years after her occupation of the island, Japan was pursuing the policy which China adopted in regulating the camphor industry in the island, confining the permission only to those who had the right under the Chinese Government. But the state monopoly was inaugurated in August of the 32nd year Meiji, and the system was subsequently adjusted in the 36th year Meiji so as to cover that of Japan Proper by the same law. This has greatly developed the industry, and Taiwan is at present the greatest source of supply in camphor, more than half of the world's consumption being met by the island. Most of camphor is used for the celluloid industry, the rest for the various purposes such as moth preventives, disinfection and medicine etc. During the recent boom of the celluloid industry China challenged a very keen competition against the island, but the latter has come out a final victor. Then the island has had to stand against the world's panic which occurred soon after the conclusion of peace, but has been successfully to regain its former prosperity by its strenuous efforts through the most discouraging situation.

In the first stage of the state monopoly, the Government engaged itself in all processes of production of camphor and camphor oil, which was then in its second stage altered into a license system, the product of which is entirely purchased by the Government. These licensee which counted altogether 23 parties were consolidated into a firm, the Taiwan Camphor Manufacturing Company, Ltd., in April of the 8th year Taisho, so as to thereby secure the uniformity of the product and also save the Government much of its trouble in superintendence and regulation. The Government also undertakes since the 35th year Meiji an afforestation of camphor trees with the aim of securing adequate reservation of the material, and the total acreage under its control is estimated to reach in the 13th year Taisho 20,000 cho.

Tobacco:—In the 38th year Meiji the Tobacco industry of the island was placed under the state monopoly with example taken from that of Japan Proper. The result was a gradual exclusion of China leaves which were prior to the inauguration the main source of import supply. It was soon found out that the island has its soil and climate ideally adoptable for the Tobacco cultivation, and the people were taught the way to improve and increase their product so that the island would soon become a self-supporting country in the matter of Tobacco leaves. In the 3rd year Taisho the whole production of the leaves was reported as 860,000 kin, about one-fifth of its total consumption. With the leaves grown in this island many brands of cigarettes, such as "Jasmin," "Niitaka," "Tokonatsu," etc. and cigars "Silvia" etc.

are being made, each of which commands good demand.

Conclusion:—The history of the state monopoly in this island as the above enumerated is each of over 20 years' life, and the fact that the island already attained a stage of self-financing colony, independent of any assistance from Japan Proper, in the 38th Meiji, can be concluded as a good justification for the state monopoly. Excepting the Opium industry, which income is to be anticipated and aimed for the gradual decrease by obvious reason, the state monopolies in Salt, Camphor and Tobacco are considered, in the light of the success so far obtained, as worth of being maintained and further promoted for the sake of general welfare of the island and its people.

2. MONOPOLY PRODUCTS.

Description	Manufactured Quantity	Sold	
		Quantity	Value
Opium	.....	19,812,821	Y 7,619,411
Camphor	2,394,374	3,913,840	7,456,603
Camphor Oil	4,237,563	1,261,383	360,017
Salt	138,412,160	122,688,874	979,085
Tobacco, leaf	3,340,847	.....	.....
" " "	329,194,860	370,904,070	4,510,892
Cigarette	207,746,250	207,567,710	1,341,197
Cigar	352,095	234,080	13,418

3. AGRICULTURE.

Chief Occupation	Subsidiary Occupation		Total			
	Persons having occupations	Dependants				
Agriculturist (All the end of December date)	846,382	791,049	344,755			
Area under Cultivation	355,804	405,006	760,808			
Category	Area under cultivation	Amount of Crops	Category	Area under cultivation	Amount of Crops	Total
Rice	512,641	4,923,241	Sugar	125,794	5,631,339	672
Barley	2,267	10,178	China-ars	1,908	1,228,909	
Wheat	7,664	29,239	Jute	2,089	4,739,926	
Beans, peas and pulses	35,265	128,456	Pine-apple fibres	368	36,347	
Steads	9,849	27,992	Rushes	311	1,439,329	
Ground Nuts	25,481	35,379	Tobacco	508	1,130,241	
Sweet Potatoes	123,603	1,664,503				
Irrigation Reservoirs and Canals	Governmental Reservoirs and Canals	Public Reservoirs and Canals	Private Reservoirs and Canals	Total		
	11,629	187,030	112,105	310,764		

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Number of Domestic Animals	Buffaloes	Cattle	Hogs	Goats	Horses
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Number of Domestic Animals	291,172	111,031	1,313,067	99,259	137
Number of Slaughtered Animals	9,468	5,002	801,346	49,257	2

4. FORESTRY.

The forest trees are localised in the island as under:—

- Tropical Zone Forest, less 1,000 ft. sea-level,
 - Inuhiwa.
 - Tree-ferns.
 - Konron.
 - Rinto.
- Semi-tropical Zone Forest, which is situated less 3,000 ft. above sea-level, has trees such as
 - Oak.
 - Kada.

- (c) Chisu.
 (d) Nagi.
 (e) Shonan.
 (f) Toga, Sahara.
 (g) Pines.
3. Temperate Zone Forest, which is situated over 5,000 ft. above sea-level, consists of trees such as
 (a) All kinds of lanceolate blade.
 4. Polar Region Forest, which is found over 10,000 above sea-level, consists of trees such as
 (a) Niitaka Togoko.
 (b) Niitaka Byakon.
 (c) Niitaka Rhododendron.

The Forest and Plains in the island are as under:—

Kinds	Number	Area (ha)
Against Sand Falling	91	32,261
Against Sand Rising	51	10,852
Against Flood	6	348
Against Wind	14	1,337
Against Tide	1	89
Against Rocks Falling	3	131
For Water Reservoir	93	52,277
For Fish Breeding	34	4,421
For View	25	2,812
Others	?	2,882,581
Total	?	2,927,109

AFFORESTATION.

Area of Camphor Tree	Government	17,488 ^{Kin}
	Private	16,926
Area of Others	Government *	2,724
	Private	21,582

* Except the sand-defending forest.

CHIEF PRODUCTS OF GOVERNMENT FOREST SOLD.

Lumbers	114,569 ^{Cubs, Shaku}	¥ 120,630
Fuels	34,567 ^{Tons}	24,606
Bamboo	78,980 ^{Pcs}	1,354
Material for Camphor	39,278 ^{Cubs, Shaku}	16,335
Total		162,926

BY-PRODUCTS OF GOVERNMENT FOREST SOLD.

Stone and Soils	¥ 3,837
Rattan	10,112
Bamboo Sprout & Fruits etc.	7,180
Total	21,129

AFFORESTATION IN ARISAN.

Kinds of Forests	Area
Pinnate Blade Trees	1,829 ^{Ha}
Pinnate Blade Trees Mixed with Palmate Blade Trees	3,381
Palmate Blade Trees	4,306
Grass Bush	1,584
Total	11,100

Trees	Pcs.	Lumber Tons	
Pinnate Blade Trees	Flat Oak	152,482	4,132,679
	Red Cypress	155,783	5,285,352
	Cedar	5,091	223,242
	Pinus Parviflora	13,876	285,575
	Toga	46,998	679,600

Oaks	267,363	3,251,614	
Palmate Blade Trees	Ka	247,548	3,364,346
	Camphor Tree	2,396	67,318
	Red Boxwood	45,998	179,498
	Others	548,416	4,379,605
Total	1,486,416	21,848,829	

LUMBERS SOLD IN 8TH YEAR TAISHO.

Mountains	Trees Cut	Trees Sent Out	Price Sold
Arazah	375,260 ^{Koku}	167,172 ^{Koku}	¥ 2,337,020
Hassen Zan	30,148	13,011	93,613
Giran Dakusukei	66,177	38,400	460,923

HASSENZAN FORESTRY.

Kinds of Forests	Area
Pinnate Blade Trees	295 ^{Ha}
Palmate Blade Trees	7,868
Pinnate & Palmate Mixed	2,190
More Palmate with Less Pinnate Blade Trees	1,627
Grass Bushes	2,743
Total	14,723

Trees	Bamboo Tons	
Pinnate Blade	Flat Oak & Red Cypress	2,395 ^{Koku}
	Pines	664
Palmate Blade	Toga	1,417
		5,764
Total	10,240	

GIRAN FORESTRY (BOTH SIDES DAKUSUKEI).

Kinds of Forest	Area
Pinnate Blade Trees	12,770 ^{Ha}
Pinnate & Palmate Mixed	12,080
Grass Bush	33,350
Others	2,130
Total	11,735

Trees	Lumber Tons
Flat Oak & Cedar	11,735 ^{Koku}
Red Cypress	8,534
Toga	1,067
Palmate Blade Trees	28,404
Total	49,740

5. FISHERIES.

Aquiculturist (At the end of December 1919)	Chief Occupation		Subsidiary Occupation		Total
	Persons having Occupations	Dependants	Persons having Occupations	Dependants	
	26,727	32,060	43,756	68,698	171,241

Fishing Boats and Fishing Gear	Fishing Boats			Fishing nets
	Motor-boats	Wooden boats	Bamboo boats (Catamaran)	
	129	3,744	4,865	8,738

Aquatic Products	Category	Quantity	Value	
				Kin
Catch	Bonitoes	5,322,394	¥ 478,262	
	Sardines	4,548,949	403,934	
	Grey-mullet	1,060,458	203,402	
	Red Porgies	5,065,603	789,200	
	Others	?	3,184,124	
	Total		5,059,012	
	Prepared Aquatic Products	Dried Bonito	746,004	602,542
		Boiled and dried fish	2,219,758	391,720
		Salted fish	516,842	70,888
		Dried fish	821,253	248,757
Others		?	113,434	
Total		1,427,341		

Salt Industry:—

Field Area	1,686 ^{Ko}
Production	121,929,379 ^{Kin}
Value	¥ 311,757

Fish Rearing:—

	Area	Catch
3rd year Taisho	23,314	1,066,965
4th "	23,116	1,245,538
5th "	25,533	1,381,635
6th "	25,667	1,633,774
7th "	26,022	2,170,340
8th "	25,970	2,422,348

6. MINING.

Mine lots	934 ^{Tsun}
Their Area	262,102,265
Mines in Operation	300
Their Area	77,777,910
Mineral Products	¥ 11,167,426

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Classes	Plots		Plots Worked		Products	Value
	Nos.	Areas	Nos.	Areas		
Gold	2	1,501,979	2	1,501,979	172,017 ^M	¥ 863,955
Gold Copper	1	3,400,176	1	3,400,176	2,457,817 ^K	164,555
Gold Silver Copper	1	210,605			220,263 ^M	41,459
Alluvial Gold	12	1,312,971	6	830,814	13,000 ^M	46,316
Copper	17	21,916,415	5	1,527,755	1,473,092 ^K	961,513
Quick Silver	1	86,803			82,764 ^{KW}	
Iron	6	6,586,970				
Brown Iron	1	372,187				
Iron Sand	2	998,324	2	998,324	?	665
Coal	783	187,314,557	263	68,017,399	1,086,997	8,825,003
Brown Coal	1	45,555				
Petroleum	76	35,694,322	1	599,670	7,300 ^K	178,130
Sulphur	27	2,320,650	19	991,202	?	85,791
Phosphor	4	280,721				
Total	934	262,102,265	300	77,777,910		11,167,426

Remarks:— "M" means Momme.
 "K" " Kin.
 "KW" " Kwan.
 "KK" " Koku.

7 INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTS.

Articles	Makers	Workmen	Quantity	Value
Rice Hulls	737	2,928	1,375,447	30,532,232
Cleaned Rice	754	1,768	672,240	16,683,963
Macaroni	1,061	2,490	13,469,714 ^{Kin}	1,887,198
Starch & Meals	90	365	617,417 ["]	1,028,264
Soy	339	14,526	32,870 ^{Koku}	564,652
Miso	126	303	907,499 ^{Kwan}	297,589
Honey	89	159	448,725 ^{Kin}	156,117
Pineapples in Can	6	207	939,354 ["]	258,118
Salt	517	3,873		17,680,354
Oil & Oilcake	521	2,036		1,636,657 ^{Kin}
Fertiliser	4	89	18,240,750 ^{Kin}	900,171
Hats	632	47,970	3,535,457	2,084,006
Leather	14	44	108,301	51,036
Shoes	151	450	324,567 ^{Shu}	524,064
Gilded Paper	356	1,504	5,507,381	768,363
Mats	1,323	2,890	268,661	152,795

Articles	Makers	Workmen	Quantity	Value
Soft Indigo	3,288	4,442	3,148,145	251,443
Dyed Thread	277	980	1,096,506	2,584,252
Lime	230	646	33,040,619 ^{Kin}	299,641
Incense Stick	206	444		217,357
Bamboo Works	3,664	7,768		1,416,636
Bricks, Tiles	556	4,553		1,994,727
Pipes, Porcelain	1,177	2,338		855,563

Tea Industry:—It was only about fifty years ago this industry was introduced to the island people by China with the plant brought for the purpose. It is rather surprising that the industry has been, in this island, so well promoted as to outrival its tutor, China, in comparatively short time, this especially being the case with the Woolong Tea in which China at present falls far behind the Formosan product. There are doubtless many points yet to be desired for more improvement in the Government's policy in this industry,—the enlarging of wider market for the product, some greater investment in the industry; but there is a very good prospect laid out for the industry. The innumerable population of China and of many Chinese colonies in the South, are depending upon the supply of tea from Formosa, and there are also most hopeful markets wide open for the exports of Tea from the island. The quality being constantly improved it seems to be no limit for the demand of the Formosan Tea everywhere.

Classes	Makers	Products	Value	Export
Woolong	67	14,971,890 ^{Kin}	¥ 6,440,516	¥ 5,374,829
Pressed	36	6,371,952 ["]	2,992,548	3,037,050
Black	7	21,973 ["]	11,132	30,083
Green	2	290,381 ["]	172,588	13,214
Total	112	21,656,196 ["]	9,616,784	

Sugar Industry:—The first thing the Government devoted their attention and efforts soon after the occupation of Formosa was an effective encouragement for the sugar industry. In the 35th year Meiji there was a temporary bureau was specially set up in the Government of Formosa so as to give the industry, which then was still in a primitive stage, the necessary enlargement and improvement. In the 44th year Meiji, a permanent bureau for the Sugar industry was set in the Department of Industries.

The superior kinds of sugar cane were imported from Java to be transplanted here so as to secure better quality of the product; the well guided use of fertilisers and the better arrangement of drainage and irrigation soon resulted in a remarkable increase of the harvest. These improved cultivations have been made in the central, north and east parts of the island as in the south districts of the Dakusui River, to where the industry had been thought as limited until then. There are at present 11 sugar manufacturing corporations with 37 factories owned by them, whose annual outputs amounting to about 30,000 tons in all. Had the island still remained under the Chinese rule, it is most probable that the industry in the island could not attain such a wonderful development as it is seen at present.

Classes	Factories	Outputs	Sugar Kin	Syrup Kin
Modern Method	37	29,200 ^{Tons}	435,905,228	137,142,091
Improved "	25	2,550 ["]	17,226,885	?
Old Method	251	?	486,356,963	137,142,091

THE TAIWAN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office:—Shoingai, Taihoku City.
 Subscribed Capital, by Government.....¥ 12,000,000
 —do— " people.....18,000,000

Capital Paid up.....	2,370,000
Fixed Capital.....	12,686,000
Water Power Works at Jitsugetsutan.....	15,703,000
Bonds and Securities.....	270,000
Debenture.....	13,000,000
Nett Profit (Term ending Dec. 1921).....	1,286,000
President.....	Takagi Tomoye Esq.
Vice-President.....	Taku Seigen "
Director.....	Ogoshi Daizo "
".....	Nagata Junnosuke "
Auditor.....	Baron Okura Kihachiro "
".....	Yamamoto Teijiro "

At about 4 *ri* south from Horisha, Tainanshu, on a height of 24 feet sea level, there is a lake named Jitsugetsutan, with a very lovely islet called Oto in its centre, which is encircled by the water of 15 feet deep measuring a circumference of about 6 *ri*. The lake is one of the most popular resorts in Taiwan, being widely known among foreigners as "Dranco Lake," and this lake has been utilized by this company for the purpose of obtaining a great power of hydroelectricity.

The company conducts the water of Dakusukei, which flows into the lake, from the point near Shimaigahara to a reservoir elevated by 75 feet above the surface of the lake, through several tunnels and aqueducts for a distance of 5 *ri*, then letting the water fall so as to electrify at Monhaitan after forcing it down by hydraulic press for 1 *ri* through the tunnels and pipes.

The company was established on the 1st August, 1919 to undertake the supply and sale of the electricity and gas. It has branches at Kiringai, Taichu City, Tainan City, Takaogai, and Tokyo, and sale offices in Shokagai and Heitogai. The business relates with the gas supply is attended by its office in Taihoku City, where there is its works for repairing the electric machines and tools. It has also its works in Naikoshu, Shichiseigun, Taihokushu, at which antiseptics of wood are done.

The figures quoted under will give an idea regarding the company's enterprisings:—

Water Used.....	Dakusukei River.
Water Conduit.....	5 <i>ri</i> 6 <i>cho</i> altogether.
Volume of water.....	1600 cubic feet (maximum). 300 " " (minimum). 954 " " (Average).
Water Reservoir.....	6 <i>ri</i> in circumference. 2400 feet above sea level.
Hydraulic Press Tunnels & Pipes }	1 <i>ri</i> altogether.
Heights of Water.....	1100 feet.
Volume of Power.....	140,000. h.p.

8. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Vessels	Category	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Total	
		Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Cleared...	752	980,201	1,985	90,414	2,737	1,070,615	
	Entered...	786	1,029,099	1,971	89,713	2,757	1,119,712

EXPORTS & IMPORTS FROM TAIWAN.

Ports	Export	Import	Export to Japan proper	Import from Japan proper
Tansui	Y 9,686,856	Y 3,269,087	Y 16	Y 1,953
Ampei	459,153	945,844	643,566	334,055
Keelung	15,124,140	18,192,561	45,387,809	51,591,423
Takao	7,392,431	10,138,251	59,538,813	15,436,777

Ports	Export	Import	Export to Japan proper	Import from Japan proper
Kyuko	199,972	171,812	.....	.....
Koryu	114,767	137,657	.....	.....
Gosei	9,592	108,898	.....	.....
Rokko	228,636	263,134	.....	.....
Toseiko	126,934	193,243	.....	.....
Hyogu	51,527	134,026	144,539	294,144
Hoteishi .....	.....	.....	138,115	.....
Hokumonyo .....	.....	.....	49,395	.....
Sowo .....	.....	.....	60,000	.....
Total.....	33,349,008	33,554,513	105,962,253	70,664,817

9. TRADE FIRMS.

The Commercial Firms and the Credit Associations in the Formosa are enumerated as under:—

	Nos.	Subscribed Capital	Paid up Capital
Joint Stock Companies.....	239	Y 375,165,500	Y 195,659,985
Partnership.....	96	.....	4,713,625
Credit Association.....	181	19,693,148	8,625,461

DAI NIPPON SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA. (Japan Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.)

Head Office:—Suma Mura, Minami-Katsushika Gun, Tokyo Ltd, Pref.

Branch .. :—Pinyang (Korea).

Sub-Branches:—Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Shanghai and Dairen.

Factories:—3 in Tokyo, 1 in Osaka, and Dairi each, 2 in Formosa, and 1 in Korea.

Capital:—

Subscribed Capital.....	Y 20,500,000
Paid-up Capital.....	18,374,000
Reserve and Carried Over Funds.....	12,643,000
Fixed Capital.....	54,329,000

Annual Product of Sugar:— 389,689 ^{Piculs} (100 ^{Koku} Piculs)

Railway Owned:—

Whole distance covered.....	104 Miles
For Public services.....	30
Engines.....	11
Engine with Car combined.....	1
Cars for Passengers.....	44
Cars for Goods.....	1,196

Area of Sugar Plantation:—50,192 ^{Ka}

President.....Toyama Raita Esq.

Managing Directors.....Takayama Choko Esq.

".....Izawa Kyoritsu Esq.

Directors.....Sawa Zenyu "

".....Suzuki Shigeomi "

".....Ibuki Shin "

".....Kanasawa Tosaburo "

Auditors.....Hoshino Shaku "

".....Sashida Yoshio "

".....Okamura Saomatsu "

TOYO SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA. (Oriental Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.)

Head Office:—Nan Sei Sho, Suifu Sho, Kagigun, Tainan, Formosa.

Branch Office:—Tokyo.

Factories:—Nan Sei Sho, Wujirin, Toroku, and Hokko in Tainan; Gatsubi, Sharyo, Shushu, Shashi,

Shako, Yenri & Gorihai in Taichu.

Yayeyama and Daito Shima in Ryukyu, Okinawa Pref.

Capital.....	Y 36,250,000
Paid-up Capital.....	18,475,000
Fixed Capital.....	19,095,000
Deposit in Banks.....	532,000
Annual Product.....	638,000 ^{Piculs} (White Sugar etc.)
".....	5,000 ^{Bowls} (Brown Sugar)
".....	8,000 ^{Koku} (Alcohol)

Railways:—

For Private transport.....	68 ^{Miles}
" public services.....	160
Engines.....	26
Passenger Cars.....	37
Luggage Vans.....	1,664
Area of Sugar Cane Plantation.....	54,000 ^{Ka}
President.....	Shimozaka Totaro Esq.
Managing Directors.....	Hinata Rihci "
".....	Tamura Toshiro "
Directors.....	Matsukata Goro "
".....	Fujita Shoji "
".....	Miyamoto Masajiro "
".....	Matsukata Otchiko "
".....	Iriki Shigehiko "
".....	Tuiga Motosaku "
Auditors.....	Watanahe Junkichi "
".....	Sashida Yoshio "
".....	Miyao Rin "
".....	Shimamura Taruo "
".....	Shigenaga Sosuke "

YENSUIKO SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office:—Shinyeisho, Shin Yei Gun, Tainan Shu.

Temporary Office:—Tokyo.

Factories:—Karenko, Kotobuki, & Yamato (Karenko Cho) The 1st. & 2nd in Kishiuchi, Shinyei (Tainan). Hatao, Takao (Takao Shu), the latter being for Alcohol.

Capital.....	Y 25,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....	18,125,000
Fixed Capital.....	25,106,000
Bank Account.....	7,917,000

Production and Properties:—

Sugar.....	.....
Alcohol.....	7,000 ^{Koku}
Railway for Public Services.....	38 ^{Miles}
" " Own Use.....	106
Engines (Locomotive).....	16
Passenger Cars.....	19
Freight Vans.....	941
Steamship.....	2
Area of Sugar Cane Plantation.....	52,000 ^{Ka} (about)
President.....	Maki Tetsu Esq.
Managing Director.....	Fujisaki Saburotsuke "
—do—.....	Kazuta Terutaro "
Director.....	Hashimoto Sadao "
—do—.....	Takahashi Korekata "
—do—.....	Okada Yuji "

—do—.....	Yotsuya Hiroji Esq.
—do—.....	Matsushita Saburo "
Auditor.....	Hara Shujiro "
—do—.....	Sasaki Mikisaburo "
Adviser.....	Arai Taiji "

MEIJI SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA. (Meiji Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.)

Head Office:—Matogai, Sobun Gun, Tainan Shu.

Business Office:—Tokyo.

Factories:—Shukuro, Santo, Soya, the 2nd of which having a factory for Alcohol (Tainan Shu). Nanto & Keiko (Taichu Shu). Kawasaki (Kanagawa Pref). Tobatake (Fukuoka Pref).

Capital Subscribed.....Y 32,500,000

" Paid up.....19,000,000

Fixed Capital.....9,326,000

Bank Account.....2,232,000

Annual Production of Sugar.....43,680,000 ^{Koku}

" " " Alcohol.....4,500 ^{Koku}

Railway for Public Services.....69 ^{Miles}

" " Own Use.....118

Locomotive Engines.....28

Passenger Cars.....42

Freight Vans.....1,685

Area of Plantation for Materials.....59,000 ^{Ka}

Number of Directors, Staff & Specialists.....207

" " Hired Men.....197

" " Workmen.....1,386

President.....Soma Hanji Esq.

Managing Director.....Chiba Heijiro "

—do—.....Arishima Kensuke "

—do—.....Fujino Kan "

Director.....Usui Yoshitaka "

".....Uyemura Samsaburo "

".....Baron Takci Morimasa "

".....Tanii Senjiro Esq.

".....Yasuda Sho "

Auditor.....Yamamoto Chokuro "

".....Baron Morimura Kaisaku "

".....Ko Ken Yei Esq.

TEIKOKU SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(The Empire Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.)

Head Office:—Taichu City, Taichu Shu.

Branch Office:—Tokyo.

Factories:—The 1st, 2nd, Taichu, the latter being for Alcohol (Taichu Shu).

Shinchiku, Chuko, each for Sugar & 1 in Shinchiku for Alcohol (Shinchiku Shu).

Kobe (Hyogo Pref.)

Capital Subscribed.....Y 30,000,000

" Paid up.....18,750,000

Annual Production:—

Raw Sugar.....551,236 ^{Piculs}

Ref. ".....210,278

Alcohol.....8,800 ^{Koku}

Railway:—

For Public Services.....19 ^{Miles}

For Own Use.....	50 ^{Mils}
Locomotive Engines.....	15
Passenger Cars.....	14
Freight Vans.....	1,110
Steamships :—	
3, total tons	5,378
Area of Plantation :—	
Rice Fields.....	38,289 ^{Ka}
Sugar ".....	13,160
Number of Personnels :—	
Officials.....	82
Sub. Officials.....	196
Workers.....	2,560
President.....	Matsukata Masao Esq.
Managing Director.....	Makiyama Seisa "
Director.....	Abe Konosuke "
".....	Yamaguchi Seitaro "
".....	Matsuoka Tomio "
".....	Yanase Gunosuke "
".....	Mayegawa Tabei "
".....	Hirose Tokujiro "
Auditor.....	Matsumoto Taisi "
".....	Kawakami Shunsuke "
".....	Yoshimura Tetsunosuke "
".....	Abe Masajiro "
Adviser.....	Yamashita Hidezane. "

10. BANKING.

The banks with their headoffice in Formosa are as follow :—

Names	Total Capital	Paid up Capital
Taiwan Bank, Ltd.....	Y 60,000,000	Y 35,000,000
Kwanan Bank, Ltd.....	10,000,000	25,000,000
Niitaka Bank, Ltd.....	8,000,000	2,000,000
Shokwa Bank, Ltd.....	6,000,000	2,320,000
Taiwan Shoko Bank, Ltd.....	5,000,000	4,030,000
Kagi Bank, Ltd.....	3,000,000(?)

TAIWAN BANK, LTD.

Capital Subscribed.....	Y 60,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	11,080,000
Bank Note Issued Amount.....	40,863,770
Deposits.....	159,917,689
Loans.....	401,491,320
Bonds & Securities.....	74,485,488
Net Profit During latter 1/2 Year 10th Taisho	3,091,877
President.....	Nakagawa Kojuro. Esq.
Vice-President.....	Mori Shunroku "
Director.....	Kawasaki Guuji "
".....	Morinaga Kunematsu "
".....	Ezaki Masumi "
".....	Hisamune Tso "
".....	Oda Denkichi "
Auditor.....	Baron Okura Kihachiro "
".....	Otani Kahci Esq.
".....	Shimosaka Totaro "
".....	Sada Iyetsu "
".....	Kobayashi Teishiro "

This Bank has its Branches and Sub-Branches in those places as mentioned below :—

(Taiwan) :—Keelung, Taichu, Kagi, Tainan, Takao, Giran,

Tansui, Toyen, Shinchiku, Nanto, Heito, Taito, Karenko, The Pescadores.
(China) :—Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoi, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton, Kiukian.
(Japan Proper) :—Kobe, Osaka Yokohama, Tokyo, Moji.
(Abroad) :—Singapore, Bangkok, Soorabaya, Sumarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

This bank can be said a financial nerve of the Taiwan banking. Since its establishment in the 32nd year of Meiji it has made a great development, and the rapid increase in the volumes of deposits, loans and the advance on the exchange bills every year, and has gained high credit in Japan and abroad. It enjoys an unrivalled authority as the sole Issue Bank in Taiwan, just like the Nippon Ginko in Japan Proper, to which power is combined the functions as the Exchange Bank as well as ordinary commercial banks.

The bank aims to promote the financial welfare of Taiwan, regards the profit as a matter of secondary consideration. The trade and industry owe a great deal to its supports and accommodations, and it is still fresh in the public memory that the bank successfully saved the island from her financial crisis in the 9th year of Taisho by its well guided management.

This bank has its head office in Kagi and the President attends personally to its management and control.

THE KWANAN BANK, LTD.

This bank was established, under the promotion by the Taiwan Bank, Mr. Rintaicho of the Rinshon firm, and Mr. Kaku Shun Wo of Java, in the month of January of the 8th Year Taisho period. The capital was subscribed to the extent of Ten Million Yen among the leading people of the South China, the South Sea Islands, Taiwan and Japan Proper, of which amount Y 2,500,000 has been paid up.

The business was started on the 15th March of the same year with its head office at 4 Chome, Fuchu Street, Taihoku Fort, and the branches soon after opened in Sumarang and Singapore.

The first business term, which was closed with only about 80 days at the head office and about 30 days at the branches, has shown such a remarkable success as the following figures :—

Deposits.....	Y 26,000,000 (Approximately)
Actual Deposits Remaining.....	3,700,000 (")
Loans.....	9,500,000 (")
Loans Remaining.....	5,100,000 (")
Bills Bought.....	1,470,000 (")
Bills Sold.....	1,280,000 (")

Early in the 2nd business term, a branch office was established in Canton, with others in Haihon, Saigon and Rangoon following in rapid succession. The bank has devoted much to the development of trade and commerce in the Orient, and having Mr. Rin Yoo Chow, a millionaire in Taiwan for its President, it enjoys good reputation.

TAIWAN SHOKO GINKO.

(Taiwan Commercial and Industrial Bank)

Head Office :—1 Chome, Budai Street, Taihoku City.

Branches :—Keelung, Giran, Shinchiku, Taichu, Kagi, Tainan, Takao, Akoo, Karenko.

Sub-Branches :—Taitotei, Bankwa, Ratoo, Byoritsu, Hozan, Toko, Banshoryo, Tokyo.

Capital Subscribed.....Y 5,000,000

 " Paid up.....4,037,500

Reserve Funds.....	10,907,700
Deposits.....	10,815,808
Loans.....	14,930,518
Bonds & Securities.....	2,703,900
Net Profit in the 1st half year of the 9th Taisho.....	293,747
President.....	Kimura Tadasu Esq.
Managing Director.....	Marumatsu Ichizo "
Director.....	Yanase Gunjojo "
".....	Kaneko Keisuke "
".....	Ran Ko Seu "
".....	Arai Taiji "
".....	Koga Michito "
".....	Oyama Hikokura "
Auditor.....	So Wuu Yei "
".....	Atouya Shintaro "
".....	Rin Retsu Do "
".....	Rin Kwaku Ju "

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.

1. STEAMSHIP LINES.

Home Line :—

S/S. The Hongkong Maru, America Maru (both of the O.S.K.) and S/S. The Shinano Maru, Bingo Maru (both of the N.Y.K.) each of 6,000 ton grade for this line.

The whole distance from Keelung to Kobe, 990 miles, is covered by these ships, each of which completes two whole trips a month, coming back to her port of departure. Every week has two sailings available from Kobe and Keelung. The distance between Keelung and Moji, 752 miles, is run in 60 hours.

Coast Line (A) :—

6 departures a month are made from Keelung to Takao, via Sowo, Karenko, Daito, Kashoto, Kotosho, and Dai-Bansho, including return trips.

Coast Line (B) :—

Ships leave Takao for Yokohama and come back twice a month, via Pescadores Islands, Keelung, Nagasaki, Moji, Ujina and Kobe on both ways.

South China Line :—

(A) 5 outward and return trips from Keelung to Hongkong every month via Amoi, and Swatow, keeping regular schedule.

(B) 2 outward and return trips from Takao to Canton every month via Amoi, Swatow and Hongkong both ways.

(C) Outward and return trips from Keelung to Amoi via Foochow.

North China Line :—

2 outward and return trips a month from Takao to Tentsin via Keelung, Foochow, Shanghai and Tsingtao.

South Sea Line :—

Between Kobe and Sourabaya, via Moji, Keelung, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia and Sumatra. (The special products of Taiwan are exported by this line).

The New South Sea Line :—

From Keelung to Sumatra via Takao, Manila, Sandakan, Batavia and Sumatra on the outward course, and a return

trip to Keelung via Sourabaya, Macassar, Sandakan, Hongkong and Takao on the return trip, completing the whole trip in every two months.

There are also unsubsidised ships plying between Takao and Yokohama via Okinawa, and also those plying between Osaka and Keelung, all available twice a month regularly.

2. STATE RAILWAYS.

Immediately after the possession of Taiwan, the Government laid a plan for a trunk line of railway running from the south extreme of the island to the north with the line in existence for 62 miles from Keelung to Shinchiku improved and extended further south to Taku. The Bill was passed by the 13th session of the Imperial Diet with Y 28,800,000 granted for the work to be commenced simultaneously from the both ends of the line in the 32nd year of Meiji, and completed within 10 years. In the April of the 41st year Meiji the whole line was available for traffic, the line between Taihoku and Tansui and the other between Taku and Kyukyokudo having been made a little earlier.

The line for about 5 miles, starting from Kyukyokudo and reaching to Akoo was completed in November of the 2nd year Taisho, for which Y 2,300,000 was paid, the construction took 3 years long.

The double lines to run between Taihoku and Keelung were also completed in April of the 8th year Taisho, the expense amounting to Y 1,026,200. The original plan was to complete it within 6 years, but the World War caused much delay in arrivals of the materials which had been contracted purchase from abroad, and it took 2 years more than what was arranged for the completion.

The construction of the line for about 55 miles between Karenko and Gyokuri was commenced in the 42nd year Meiji, and made available for traffic after 9 years, namely, in November of the 6th year Taisho, the work costing the Government Y 4,257,000.

There are 2 lines still in the course of building; the Giran line and the extension line of the Akoo railway, for both of which Y 10,000,000 was appropriated. These lines started the work in the 6th year Taisho, which is to be completed within 5 years.

The part already available for traffic is 19 miles between Sowoto and Shokei; 8 miles between Hatto and Kootoo, of the former, and 9 miles between Akoo and Choshu of the latter.

The building of the line for 55 miles between Chuko and Taito along the sea shore was started in the 8th year Taisho with Y 10,590,000 allowed for the whole expense, and it will be completed during the 12th year Taisho. At present, the work of construction is being done for 10 miles between Chuko and Kooroo and also for 12 miles between Taitoo and Gyubato.

Line and Rolling Stock.	Rolling Stock				
	Stations	Locomotives	Passenger Carriages	Freight Wagons	Total
	131	116	297	2,144	2,557
Passengers Carried.....	61,686	1,148,521	11,594,956	12,805,163	Y 4,691,015
Freight hauled.....	16,848,736 ^{Kin}	2,638,196 ^{Tonnes}			Y 5,111,663

TOTAL MILEAGE OF THE RAILWAYS.

Trunk Line South to North End.....	246.8 ^{Miles}
Tansui Line.....	14.7
Choshu Line.....	24.7
Zuiho Line.....	10.1
Giran Line.....	33.6

Coast Line.....	12.3
Taito Line.....	55.1
Total	397.3

3. RAILWAY HOTEL.

In front of the Taihoku Railway Station, any one will find a 3 storied brick building occupying the area of 620 *tsubo*. This magnificent building is the Railway Hotel. On the ground floor, there is a large drawing room right after the porch, with a smoking room, a waiting room and a reading room on the right, and a billiard room, a bar and 2 small dining rooms on the left. Behind these small dining rooms, there is a stage available for entertainment shows, with a barshop placed next to it.

Beyond the large drawing room with a garden interposed, there is a large dining hall with an accommodation for about 250 guests to indulge in the feast, which space can easily hold 500 people for a social gathering.

The second floor contains 16 bed rooms, a large hall, a smoking room and a reading room. Two of these bed rooms have a reception room and a bath room adjoining to each. The top floor contains 16 bed rooms and a large hall. There is a tennis court behind the large dining hall. Foreign beverages and fares are served by the first class cooks. The hotel gives accommodation either by the Continental or American relishes as one may prefer, and the charges are as under:—

For Rooms.....	Y 12 (special room)
	6 (Ordinary room, A class)
	5 (—do— B class)
For Meal.....	Y 1.50 (Breakfast)
	2.50 (Tiffin)
	2.75 (Dinner)

A special reduction can be had for one who arranges for a long stay.

4. KEELUNG AND TAKAO PORTS.

KEELUNG PORT.

About 17 miles north of Taihoku there is Keelung Port, the northern terminus of the main line of railways running through the island. The port is surrounded by the Fukkikaku and Bitokaku, with mountains on its east, south and west sides, and opening to the ocean at the north. The area of the port is 3 *chi* from east to west and 10 *chi* from south to north. The port commands the vital importance of Formosa, so it ranks as the most commodious gate through which the merchandises pass in and out. The distance between this port and Meiji being 752 miles one can make a trip between them in 6 hours.

When Japan took the possession of the island in the 28th year Meiji, the port was hardly worth of a name, with many reefs lying along much menacing safe movement of ships. The Government started a temporary improvement in the year of 32nd Meiji, the work lasted till the 36th year and cost altogether Y 2,430,000. From the 36th year it was paid Y 710,000 for the maintenance of the improvement for three years.

Then the Government undertook another improvement in a greater scale, continuing the work for 7 years at the total cost of Y 6,200,000. In the 1st year Taisho a further amount, Y 5,170,000, was allowed for the promotion of the plan for the completion extended 8 more years. The port has now a breakwater extending outward from Sentobi and affords a good protection.

The area of about 200,000 square *tsubo* was so dredged as to secure the port from 30 to 32 feet depth of water at low tide. There is a pier 923 *ken* long, on the sides of which about 7 ships of 6,000—10,000 ton capacity can be safely moored. The floating buoys in the port also give accommodation to 6 large ships. There are also large sheds built for the landing places of small draft, the canals cut through, the reclaimed land, and such other equipments in making the port the best of the class in the island for the purpose of connecting the island with the ocean.

TAKAO PORT.

Twenty-eight miles south of Tainan by the railway there is Takao Bay with the area about 800 *ken* in width and 3 *ri* in length, a narrow strip of sea extending from the northwest to the southeast direction. A sand hill of about 100 *ken* width stretching out to the southwest protects this bay from the outside sea, while at the northwest end there is an entrance to the bay through between the hills facing each other to the entrance.

Prior to the Japanese rule the port was available for only small ships or junks, but the port was placed under a through reconstruction in September of the 32nd year Meiji according to the plan laid down by Baron Goto, then the Chief of Civil Administration of Formosa. The work was completed in March of the 41st year Meiji. Subsequently, another plan in a greater scale was adopted by the Government in the 45th year Meiji with Y 12,784,000 allotted for the purpose. The work is to be completed in the 14th year Taisho, and it is now in the course of rapid progress.

5. PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

Mileage in Public Service.....	311.4
" " Private Use.....	808.7
" of " Trolley.....	578.5
Passengers.....	7,949,146
Goods Conveyed.....	3,743,615 ^{ton}
Fare & Freight.....	Y 2,987,800

6. ROADS & BRIDGES.

Road of 1 <i>ken</i> wide.....	1,128 ^{li}
" " 2 " "	1,114
" " 3 " "	651
" " 4 " "	141
" " over 4 <i>ken</i> width.....	83
Total.....	3,117
Bridges less 5 <i>ken</i> long.....	7,563
" over 5 " "	1,038
" " 20 " "	550
" " 50 " "	82
Total.....	9,233

7. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Amount of Mail...	Japan		Foreign Countries		
	Received	Delivered	Received	Delivered	
	53,194,089	62,690,989	313,212	322,899	
Postal Moneyorders	Japan		Foreign Countries		
	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	
	Y 26,714,386	Y 17,876,900	Y 44,578	Y 24,912	
Postal Savings...	Deposits		Withdrawn		Total amount of the end of March 1920
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
	1,196,544	Y 9,018,539	348,198	Y 8,223,647	Y 6,313,147

Telegraphs	Number of Messages sent			Number of charges received		
	Chargeable	Free of charge	Total	Chargeable	Free of charge	Total
	1,179,220	313,826	1,493,046	1,178,829	291,754	1,470,583
Telephones	Within 1 district			Within 2 districts		
	Number of Calls		charges	Number of Calls		charges
	35,643,546		337,285	208,163		45,158

Post & Telegraph Offices:—	
1st class.....	2
2nd "	12
3rd "	81
Sub-offices	33
Total	128

Telegraph Lines:—	
Total Length.....	234 ^{mi}
Total Length of Wire.....	1,449
Between Ampoi & Hoko	52
" Tansui & Nagasaki.....	697
" Tansui & Naba.....	525
" Tansui & Foochow.....	117

CHAPTER VI. EDUCATIONS.

1. VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

Names	Nos.	Teachers	Pupils	Movement of Pupils		
				Entered	Graduated	Left
Higher Commercial School	1	15	39	40	...	1
Agricultural School for Formosans	1	7	22	30	...	9
Commercial School	1	7	40	66	...	13
Medical School	1	58	330	141	54	11
Normal School	2	69	1,219	604	299	56
Middle School	2	60	1,119	337	130	230
Girls' High School	2	39	791	306	114	112
Public Girls' High School	2	23	123	65	25	32
Public Middle School for Formosans	1	15	343	103	67	44
Public High School for Formosan Girls	2	25	322	178	89	33
Commercial School	1	22	224	76	...	7
Technical School	1	17	113	118	...	5
Public Agricultural & Forestry School for Formosans	1	7	51	70	...	9
Public Commercial School for Formosans	1	7	77	87	...	5
Public Technical School for Formosans	1	29	202	86	61	21
Public Elementary Industrial School for Formosans	24	...	842	1,108	320	805
Common School	128	621	18,048	9,458	2,449	5,564
Public School for Formosans	410	3,315	125,135	45,166	9,513	16,579
Public School for Aborigines	28	136	4,445	1,484	614	489
Training School for Police & Postmen	1	36	267	867	751	25
Agricultural Experimental station	1	21	135	57	57	14
Private School	21	245	2,169	1,462	264	803
Private School for Formosans only	301	350	10,936	2	2	2

The numbers of pupils are quoted from the statistic taken on March 1st 1920.

CHAPTER VII. RELIGIONS.

Temples:—	
State Shrines.....	1

Local Shrines.....	4
Common "	11
Temples.....	3,307
Saido.....	181
Small Josshouses	7,787
Shimmeikwai.....	6,165
Total.....	17,440

Shinto Religion:—	
Preaching Houses.....	31
Missionaries.....	47
Shintoists	16,608
Japanese	7,690
Formosans.....	8,905
Foreigners	13

Buddhism:—	
Temples.....	25
Preaching Houses.....	62
Preachers.....	107
Buddhists.....	82,871
Japanese.....	58,722
Formosans.....	24,149

Christian:—	
Churches.....	3
Preaching Houses.....	195
Preachers.....	219
Christians.....	34,128
Japanese	2,050
Formosans.....	32,052
Foreigners	26

CHAPTER VIII. SANITATION.

1. GENERAL REMARKS.

Japan sent expeditions twice to the island, one in the 7th year and the other during the China-Japan War of the 27-8th years of Meiji, and the Imperial Army in both cases found it much more difficult to struggle against the malarial fever rampant there than to subjugate the savage aborigines. When General Nogi landed at Sunshokaku in May of the 28th year of Meiji, he never expected the loss in his army for 5 months, which amounted to 50 vast number as 4,640 death and 21,748 patients of this disease to be sent home for recovery, while the death by actual fighting were only 164, and the wounded only 515.

Since the occupation by Japan much worthy efforts have been devoted by the Government in general improvement of sanitary conditions, consequently the Malarial fever greatly stamped out.

This is due to the general inspection by the Government Physicians the blood of those who live in the district wherein the disease is rampant, and the compulsive treatment of those who carry the germ of the disease in their blood. The attempt was quite a success, for the percentage of the victims were soon reduced from 3.43 for 1,000, in the 39th year Meiji, to 2.73 in the 6th year Taisho, and the localities of this endemic are now confined to Aiko, Hozan, and the eastern districts, having stamped it out altogether from Keelung, and other districts.

There is another disease, a tropical Dysentery, which was

much dreaded of until a very effective medicine was recently discovered, which can cure it by a single injection.

There are at present the Government Hospitals in Taihoku and other 11 leading cities, and their efficient services are available for any and all patients; those hospitals in Taihoku, Taichu, and Tainan being acknowledged as the model institutions in the world. There are also hospitals for Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Infectious Diseases, and also a branch of the Japan Red Cross Society Hospital here.

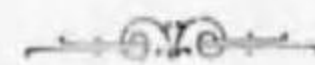
2. SANITARY ORGANS.

HOSPITALS.

Government.....	12
Public.....	18
Private.....	63
Total.....	93
Physicians.....	721
Native Physicians.....	786
Midwives.....	243
Native Midwives.....	142
Pharmacies.....	65
Druggists.....	3,439
Medicine Makers.....	20

PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Cholera	Bubonic Plague	Dysentery	Small Pox
Cases.....	3,835	...	363	303
Death.....	2,696	...	44	48
	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis
Cases.....	1,412	144	12	15
Death.....	235	39	...	14
Total Cases.....	6,084			
Total Death.....	3,076			



CHAPTER IX.

CELEBRATED RESORTS.

(Taihoku) :—

Saryo To, Croobey Beach, Sento Kutsu, Takasago Park, Kinhoru Hot Springs, Soryo Cataract, Eishunha, Rozan, Taihoku Park, The Botanical Garden, Zuien Park, Maruyama Park, Tansui Bank, Koteisho Bank, Water supply Reservoir, Shinkigai, Joku Temple, Shiteigai, Woorai Springs, Mr. Rin's Mansion, Okaseki, Shizan Rock, Kusayama Springs, Peach Forest of Sekkaku Mountain, Cherry Trees of Chikushiko Shichiseiton Mountain, Hokuto Springs, Seabathings, Hodaisan, Waterfall of Shinryo, Giran Park, Giran Shrine, Confucious Temple, Shokei Springs, Waterfall of Gohokizan, Seacoast near Taikei Station.

(Karenko) :—

Mikasa Mountain.

(Shinchiku Shu) :—

Keifuku Temple, Taiyensho, Taikeigai, Kakuban Mountain, Sekimon, Ishikannon, Ryutanha, Shinchiku Shrine, Confucious Temple, Nansho, Juroku Funshingo Line.

(Taichu Shu) :—

Taichu Park, Taichu Shrine, Hakke Mountain, Confucious Temple, Nanyogyu, Kannontei, Zitsugetsutan.

(Tainan Shu) :—

Kagi Park, Kagi Mineral Springs, Kagi Shrine, Kashryo Springs, Sekizan Temple, Remains of late Kitashirakawa Prince's temporary residence, Kaizan Shrine, Confucious Temple, Kantei Temple, Kaigen Temple, Kokke Temple, Sekkan Temple, Tainan Park.

(Takao Shu) :—

Taiko Mountain, Shoko Mountain, Ratei Mountain, Old Castle, Takao Light-house, Takao Port.

(Taito Ch) :—

Ruin of Penang Government House, Taito Yaba Valley, Chimoto Springs, Head-caves, "Run Yourself" Perils.

KOREA

Chapter I. THE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

1. Area and Situation.
2. Meteorological Observation (average record).
3. Mountains.
4. Rivers.
5. Cities and Towns.

Chapter II. ADMINISTRATION.

1. Successive Resident-Generals and Governor-Generals.
2. Chief Officers.
3. Population.
4. Revenue and Expenditure.

Chapter III. PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

1. Agriculture :—The families and population of farmers; the area of cultivated land; agricultural products; sericulture; stock-farming; fowls, and byproducts.
2. The Toyo Takushoku Kaisha (The Orient Plantation Company)
3. The Fuji Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (an industrial company)
4. Aquatic Products :—The number of the engaged men; the sum of fishing products and marine products; salt manufacture; the import and export of salt.
5. Manufacturing Industry :—The sum of fund; the workers; works; the total value of the products; the chief factories kept by Japanese.
6. Mining :—The area of mines worked; the value of mineral production; the output of chief minerals;

the refineries in Haiju.

7. Forestry :—The forest area; the chief forests; productions of forests; the business of the Forestry Bureau.
8. Companies :—The Companies established by Japanese, foreigners, and Koreans; the kinds of business of companies.
9. Financial circles :—The postal savings; postal money orders.
10. The Korean Bank.
11. The Chosen Shokusan Ginko (The Korean Industrial Bank).
12. The Kanryo Bank; a joint-stock company.
13. Trade :—The total sum of goods imported and exported.
14. The traffic :—State railways; railways owned by private companies; the connection between Shimonsu-eki-Fusan. Postal and telegraphic statistics and telephone-subscribers.
15. The Chosen Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha.

Chapter IV. EDUCATION.

The kinds of school :—The schools for only Japanese; the schools for only Koreans.

Chapter V. RELIGION.

Chapter VI. MEDICINE AND SANITARY AFFAIRS.

1. The establishments for diseased person.
2. The kinds of epidemic cases.

Chapter VII. FAMOUS PLACES AND HISTORIC SITES.

CHAPTER I.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

1. AREA AND SITUATION.

Area.....84,738 square miles.

Limits. North. The northern end of North Hang Yeng.

South. The Southern end of Quel Part Island.

East. The eastern end of Matsushima.

West. The western end of Hsin Tao in the Yalu.

Latitude. 33° 6' 40" — 43° 36' N.

Longitude. 124° 11' — 130° 56' 23" E.

2. Meteorological Observation (AVERAGE RECORD)

Locality	Temperature			Amount of Precipitation in in.	Rainy or Snowy days
	Average	Highest	Lowest		
Mok-pho.....	13°	36.°1	—14.°2	1,023.3	129
Pusan.....	13.°5	33.°6	—14.°0	1,465.5	108
Tai-ku.....	12.°5	39.°6	—18.°6	981.4	96
Seoul.....	18°	37.°5	—21.°8	1,133.3	111
Chemulpho.....	10.°5	36.°1	—20.°9	951.2	104
Kang-neung.....	12°	37.°3	—20.°2	1,239.5	111
Pingyang.....	9°	36.°4	—28.°5	876.2	104

3. MOUNTAINS.

Chanbo Shan mountain (Paik-Po-San).

Ko-nan mountains.

Teki-yu mountains (Teki-yu-peak, Setsu-bai-peak).

Myo-ko-mountains (Mt. Myo-ko, Mt. Ro-rin, Mt. Tai-gen Ko-chi-peak, Ma-tan-peak).

Tai-haku mountains (Mt. Kon-go, Mt. Go-tai, Tai-kan-peak, Mt. Tai-haku).

Sho-haku mountains (Mt. Sho-haku, Shu-fu-peak, Mt. Tokyu-yu).

Ro-rei-mountains (Mt. Ro-rei).

4. RIVERS.

R. Yalu (350 miles long).

R. Tuman.

R. Tatung.

R. Kan.

R. Rim-shin.

R. Kin.

R. Rakuto.

5. CITIES AND TOWNS.
(WITH THE POPULATION)

Prefecture					
Kyongki-do.....	Seoul	Chemulpho	Kaisong	Suigen	
	250,208	36,490	36,763	9,908	
North Choongchong-do.....	Chongju				
		5,279			
South Choongchong-do.....	Kongju	Taiden	Kokci		
		7,458	6,218	7,147	
North Chonla-do.....	Chonju	Gunsan			
		15,939	14,138		
South Chonla-do.....	Kwanju	Mok-pho			
		15,507	16,701		
North Kyongsang-do.....	Taiku				
		44,707			
South Kyongsang-do.....	Chinju	Masan-pho	Fusan	Toei	Mitsuyo
	12,654	16,165	73,855	15,085	8,182
Whanghai-do.....	Haiju	Kenjipho			
		14,437	14,080		
North Pyong-an-do.....	Wiju	New Wiju			
		71,703	8,971		
South Pyong-an-do.....	Phongyang	Chin-nam-pho			
		71,703	21,491		
Kwanwon-do.....	Choonchon				
		3,584			
North Hamkyong-do.....	Kyongsong	Won-San			
		18,425	27,585		
South Hamkyong-do.....	Hamheung				

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

1. SUCCESSIVE RESIDENT GENERALS AND GOVERNOR-GENERALS.

- 1st. Resident-General.....Prince Ito Hirobumi.
- 2nd. ".....Viscount Sone Arasuke.
- 3rd. Governor General.....General Viscount Terauchi Seiki.
- 4th. ".....(Marshal General Viscount Hasegawa Yoshimichi.
- 5th. ".....Admiral Baron Saito Minoru.

Vice-Governor-Generals.

- 1st. Yamagata Isaburo.
- 2nd. LL. D. Mizuno Rentarō.

2. THE PRESENT OFFICIALS OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT.

- Governor General (A direct Imperial appointment rank)
Admiral Baron Saito Minoru.
- Vice-Governor-General (")
LL. D. Mizuno Rentarō.
- A counselor, the Director of General Affairs Department.
(An official of the Imperially appointed class)
Aoki Kaizō.
- A counselor, the Director of Public Works Department. (")
Hara Shuzō.
- A counselor, the Director of Railway Department. (")
Yuge Minetarō.

- The Director of the Home Department. (")
Otsuka Tsunesaburō.
- The Director of the Financial Department. (")
Kochiyama Rakuzō.
- The Director of the Industrial Department. (")
Nishimura Yasukichi.
- The Director of the Legislative Department. (")
Yokota Gorō.
- The Director of the Educational Department. (")
Shibata Zenzaburō.
- The Director of the Police Affairs Department. (")
Akaike Komayaka.
- The Adviser.....Wada Ichirō.
- The Inspector.....Tokizane Akiho.
- The Manager of Affairs.....Cho Ken Shoku.
- The manager of Foreign Affairs.....Shimada Shiryō.
- The Manager of Police Affairs.....Bai Zen Zu.
- The Railway Engineer.....Nitta Tomojiro.
- The Industrial Expert.....Kawasaki Shigetaro.
- The Secretary.....Moriya Hideo.
- The Manager of the Archives and Documents Bureau belonging to the General Affairs Bureau.....Nakara Kiyoshi.
- The Governors of the Prefectures:—
Kyongki-do.....Kuto Eiichi.
(The Councilor).....Kin Zan Shō.
North Choongchong-do.....Yoneda Zintaro.
South Choongchong-do.....Kin Kan Gen.
North Chonla-do.....Ri Shin Ko.
South Chonla-do.....Gen Wo Jyo.
North Kyongsang-do.....Izuno Nakazō.
South Kyongsang-do.....Sawata Toyota.
Whanghai-do.....Boku Chyo Yo.
North Pyong-an-do.....Ito Teijiro.
South Pyong-an-do.....Shinoda Jisaku.
(The Councilor).....In Ko Hei.
Kwanwon-do.....Shin Shiaku Rin.
North Hamkyong-do.....Saito Reizo.
South Hamkyong-do.....Ri Kei Kan.

3. POPULATION AND FAMILIES.

(F. = Family. P. = Population)

Prefecture	Japanese	Korean	Foreigners	Total
Kyongki-do.....	F. 22,808 P. 90,870	F. 123,509 P. 1,689,313	F. 1,362 P. 5,492	F. 347,579 P. 1,785,675
North Choongchong-do.....	F. 1,789 P. 5,883	F. 143,509 P. 770,828	F. 192 P. 622	F. 145,996 P. 777,333
South Choongchong-do.....	F. 4,595 P. 16,814	F. 210,812 P. 1,120,922	F. 504 P. 1,071	F. 215,908 P. 1,139,707
North Chonla-do.....	F. 5,787 P. 21,254	F. 233,370 P. 1,197,670	F. 353 P. 1,104	F. 239,510 P. 1,200,088
South Chonla-do.....	F. 6,904 P. 26,959	F. 375,948 P. 1,927,139	F. 220 P. 770	F. 382,069 P. 1,954,608
North Kyongsang-do.....	F. 7,877 P. 28,744	F. 391,014 P. 2,082,819	F. 292 P. 816	F. 399,181 P. 2,112,379
South Kyongsang-do.....	F. 16,525 P. 66,467	F. 339,269 P. 1,729,049	F. 293 P. 799	F. 355,987 P. 1,796,273
Whanghai-do.....	F. 4,542 P. 14,255	F. 257,266 P. 1,264,757	F. 589 P. 1,583	F. 261,394 P. 1,280,595
North Pyong-an-do.....	F. 4,089 P. 12,940	F. 214,102 P. 1,187,243	F. 1,930 P. 5,454	F. 220,111 P. 1,204,737
South Pyong-an-do.....	F. 7,948 P. 27,646	F. 201,738 P. 1,052,006	F. 564 P. 2,215	F. 210,250 P. 1,082,497
Kwanwon-do.....	F. 2,307 P. 6,459	F. 214,734 P. 1,175,662	F. 175 P. 473	F. 217,176 P. 1,181,904
North Hamkyong-do.....	F. 4,745 P. 14,931	F. 81,082 P. 566,783	F. 542 P. 2,170	F. 86,339 P. 523,890
South Hamkyong-do.....	F. 4,619 P. 15,826	F. 204,384 P. 1,211,030	F. 452 P. 1,535	F. 209,467 P. 1,226,293
Total.....	F. 94,514 P. 317,859	F. 3,191,153 P. 16,916,078	F. 7,312 P. 25,061	F. 3,292,979 P. 17,288,999

4. THE FINANCE OF KOREAN GOVERNMENT.

REVENUE.	
Ordinary.....	Y 69,347,820
Extraordinary.....	Y 54,462,123
Total.....	Y 123,809,943
EXPENDITURE.	
Ordinary.....	Y 67,050,142
Extraordinary.....	Y 46,413,906
Total.....	Y 113,464,048
LOCAL FINANCE.	
Revenue.....	Y 14,012,768
Expenditure.....	Y 14,012,768

CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

1. THE FAMILIES AND POPULATION OF FARMERS.

	F.	P.
Japanese.....	10,210	40,157
Korean.....	2,653,776	14,064,198
Chinese.....	835	2,760
Foreigners.....	4	6
Total.....	2,664,825	14,107,121

THE AREA OF CULTIVATED LAND.

	cho
Farm.....	2,781,589.6
Paddy-field.....	1,543,089.5
Total.....	4,324,679.1

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Kind	Area of Plantation	Total crop
Rice.....	1,537,797.2 ^{Cho}	12,708,208 ^{Koku}
Wheat } Barley } Oat } Rye }	1,203,783.3	9,302,516 "
Bean.....	1,077,333.6	3,891,269 "
Cereals.....	1,292,573.5	6,334,391 "
Cotton.....	146,437.1	97,358,977 ^{Yuan}
Hemp.....	32,017.7	56,570,072 ^{Kan}
Tobacco.....	17,949.9	3,823,451 "
Perilla (cimoides).....	13,900.6	54,701 ^{Koku}
Sesame.....	7,443.2	26,260 "
Vegetables.....	183,221.9	362,884,865 ^{Kan}
Fruits.....	8,874,058.4	5,763,212 "

SERICULTURE.

Silk Worm Cocoons.....	yearly crop	122,305 ^{Koku}
Wild Silk Worm cocoons.....	"	20,161,000 ^{Yuan}

STOCK-FARMING AND FOWLS.

NUMBER. (1921)

Horned Cattle.....	1,461,660
Horse.....	53,240
Ass.....	11,073
Mule.....	2,023
Pig.....	962,985
Sheep.....	962
Goat.....	17,621
Poultry.....	4,998,483

BYPRODUCTS. (1921)

Products	Quantity	Value
Hide.....	5,187,758 ^{bonni}	Y 4,689,632
Cowbone.....	6,440,373	381,938
The fat of cattle.....	979,082	349,592
The hair of Pigs.....	340,173	90,879
The fat of Pigs.....	834,563	298,039

2. THE TŌYO SHOKUTAKU JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

(The Oriental Plantation Joint Stock Company)

- The Main office.....Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo City.
- The Branch Offices in Korea:—
Masan, Tai-ku, Mok-pho, Taiden, Seoul, Won-San, Shariin, Phyang-yang, Kintei (an agency).
- The Branch Offices in Manchuria:—
Mukden, Halbin, Dairen.
- The Branch Offices in China:—
Ting-tao, Kanto (an agency).
- The Directors.....
{ Ishizuka Eizō.
Hironi Jiro.
- The Managers.....
{ Matsudaira Naohira.
Kawakami Tsunero.
Natsuki Juro.
- The Inspectors.....
{ Cho Chin Tai.
Shima Tokuzō.
Fukunoto Motonosuke.
- Capital.....Y 50,000,000
- Paid-up capital.....Y 27,500,000
- Reserve fund.....Y 4,573,000
- Fixed Capital.....Y 18,730,000
- Total loan.....Y 94,576,000
- Deposits.....Y 9,259,000
- Valuable Papers.....Y 15,499,000
- Debtenture.....Y 93,385,000
- Borrowing.....Y 7,105,000
- Fixed deposit.....Y 11,090,000
- The Object of business:—

1. Supplying of industrial capital.
2. Patronage and encouragement of immigrants, and land, and building trade.
3. Reclamation and trust.
4. Annual payment loan, and loan on term, for immigrants.
5. Agriculture, forestry, engineering works, stock farming, etc.

3. THE FUJI INDUSTRIAL JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

- The main office.....1st street, Koganecho, Seoul.
- Capital.....Y 5,000,000
- Managing director.....Fuji Kantarō.
- Director.....Kawakami Satarō.
- ".....Kanazawa Jimbei.
- ".....Fukunaga Ryūzō.
- ".....Nakanura Seizō.
- Inspector.....Yagi Chinosuke.
- ".....Takata Yoshimaru.
- ".....Nakanura Tomisaburō.

THE DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.

Agriculture, Reclamation, Management of real estate, Trust, Rice and cereals, Cocoon, Manure, The trade of other commodities.

BUSINESS PLACE.

Fuji, North Chonla Farm.
Fuji **Yoko** Farm. Fuji Western Korean Farm.
Fuji Tetsugen Farm.

WORKS

1. The farming of the land belonging to the company, and of the land in charge of the company, in various districts in North Chonla-do, South Choongchong-do, Whanghai-do South Kyong Sang-do.

Business of water-utilisation association in **Kwaneki**.

2. The reclamation of 4,000 *cho-bu* in **Ryosen** District, North Pyong-an-do, and business of water-utilization association established in Taisho era.

3. The reclamation of 2,500 *cho-bu* in **Yoko** District, and Business of water-utilization association in **Ekiyo**.

4. The reclamation of 2,000 *cho-bu* in **Tetsugen** District, Kwanwon-do, and Business of water-utilization association in Tetsugen.

WORKS AND CAPITAL.

Y 1,130,000 (The price of flooded-field, farm, miscellaneous lands, houses to let, and forest.)

Y 1,210,000 (The price of the Western Korean farm.)

Y 1,400,000 (The price of the dry reclaimed land in Yoko, and the reclaimed land in Tetsugen)

* Mr. Fujii Kantaro, managing director, was decorated with the Sixth Order of Merit in recognition of his services for the development of industries in Korea.

4. AQUATIC PRODUCTS.

	Japanese	Korean	Total
workers	87,345	292,127	379,472
Catches	quantity	44,806,424	63,822,330
	price	Y 23,351,271	Y 20,493,313
Marine products	Y 12,783,598	Y 15,326,498	Y 28,110,096

SALT MANUFACTURE.

	Koryo-lay	Shuan	Total
The area of Saltfield	934.18	238.17	1,172.37
The out put of Salt	Y 72,114,000	Y 12,545,750	Y 84,659,750

IMPORTATION OF SALT.

	Quantity	Price
From Japan	118,530 ^{ponal}	Y 3,771
.. Kwantung Province	71,014,599	586,123
.. China	330,103,139	2,678,060
.. The rest	3,796	3,268,284
Total	401,240,064	3,268,284

5. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

The number of Factories 1,900
Horse power 37,501
The total of capitals Y 129,378,762
Workers { Japanese 5,362
 Korean 41,873
 Foreigners 1,470
The total price of products Y 225,404,275

THE CHIEF FACTORIES KEPT BY JAPANESE.

	Factories	Capital	Workers	Total price of output
Spinning	7	Y 2,991,000	1,723	Y 2,266,736
Cotton-gin mill	25	7,478,600	1,774	9,949,692
Pulp factory	2	6,100,000	456	3,492,390
Hide and Leather factory	17	756,800	751	1,094,924
Ceramics-factory	89	3,659,450	3,100	1,957,002

Dye-stuff factory	3	Y 182,000	83	Y 1,010,000
Metal works factory	81	1,768,536	1,424	2,646,782
Sawing-mill	22	1,935,500	912	3,393,488
Grains-cleaning mill	212	10,164,050	8,044	107,546,982
Grinding-mill	11	1,318,500	161	1,290,654
Tobacco factory	14	19,753,738	5,333	29,370,086
Brewery	103	5,585,800	926	4,925,141
Printing-office	52	2,046,698	1,495	2,610,153
Refinery	18	41,864,008	3,788	8,981,553

6. MINING.

THE AREA OF MINE-LOTS WORKED, AND THE TOTAL PRICE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Mine-lot	2,858
The area of mine-lots	1,130,311,296 ^{Endo}
Mineral-vein	123,31,310 ^{Endo}
The total price of mineral production	Y 25,414,510

OUTPUT OF CHIEF MINERALS.

	Quantity	Price
Gold	736,817 ^{Minami}	Y 3,612,701
Gold dust	109,002 "	462,348
Gold-silver ore	30,537,202 ^{Kan}	1,468,438
Dregs of gold ore	1,680,481 "	1,672,738
Silver	37,749 ^{Minami}	10,061
Copper ore	3,500 ^{Kan}	700
Crude copper	3,813,257 "	1,906,628
Lead	96,036 "	37,208
Black-lead	15,400,793 ^{Kin}	258,750
Coal	219,554 ^{Ton}	2,124,811
Sand	50,089,216 "	44,771

PRODUCTIONS OF THE REFINERY IN HAI-JU.

	Quantity	Price
Coal	128,274 ^{Ton}	Y 1,243,577
Briquette	24,187 "	355,664
Total	152,461 "	1,599,241

7. FORESTRY.

FOREST AREA.

	State-owned forest	Private forest	Total
Existing forest	3,680 ^{Chonbu}	1,800 ^{Chonbu}	5,480 ^{Chonbu}
Miscellaneous trees forest	1,090	6,130	7,220
Waste Land	660	2,520	3,180
Total	5,430	10,450	15,880

MAIN FORESTS.

	R. Yalu valley 1,000 Shaku Shimo	R. Tuman valley 1,000 Shaku Shimo
Needle-leaved trees	379,560	177,560
Broad-leaved trees	264,860	44,240
Total	644,420	221,800

PRODUCTIONS OF FORESTS.

	Quantity	Price
Timber	2,605 ^{1,000 Shaku Shimo}	Y 2,084,000
Fuel	27,676	12,454,000
Charcoal	16,450	3,290,000
Bamboo	8,894	323,000
Twig and leaf	23,769	7,131,000
Grass and weed	10,745	1,934,000
Sapling	170,977 ^{Shim}	1,420,000
Byproducts	1,780,000,000	
Total	30,416,000	

THE BUSINESS OF THE FORESTRY BUREAU.

(GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENT).

Lumber	1,278,940 ^{Shaku Shimo}
Crafting	{forwarded lumber 1,311,457 "
	{Arrived lumber 1,244,647 "
The price of lumber	Y 3,852,642
The price of byproduct	Y 161,828

8. COMPANIES.

	Unlimited partnership	Joint-Stock limited partnership	Joint-Stock Company
By Japanese	{Number 28	{Number 71	{Number 181
	{Capital Y 2,182,000	{Capital Y 3,803,400	{Capital Y 151,240,000
By Korean	{Number 3	{Number 12	{Number 48
	{Capital Y 527,700	{Capital Y 1,574,000	{Capital Y 21,303,000
By Japanese and Korean	{Number 1	{Number 21	{Number 21
	{Capital Y 10,000	{Capital Y 17,860,000	{Capital Y 17,860,000
By Japanese and American	{Number 1	{Number 1	{Number 1
	{Capital Y 12,000,000	{Capital Y 12,000,000	{Capital Y 12,000,000

THE BUSINESS KINDS OF COMPANIES.

(ONLY MAIN OFFICES).

	Number
In Agriculture	28
.. Forestry	4
.. Commerce	113
.. Industry	114
.. Mining	7
.. Aquatic products industry	3
.. Conveyance	37
.. Gas and electricity	17
.. Others	11

9. FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS.

	Number of depositors	Sum of the money on deposit
Japanese	278,231	Y 12,427,900
Korean	1,119,028	Y 2,498,094
Total	1,406,259	Y 14,925,994

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.

	Remittance	Number of Transaction	Total Money
Usual money order	1,204,905		Y 63,930,290
Telegraphic transfer	295,417		Y 32,954,281
Small Money order	1,093,114		Y 6,519,012
Total	2,593,436		Y 103,403,583
Payment	2,578,231		Y 102,604,016

The following banks have their head offices in Korea.

The Korean Bank, The Korean Industrial Bank, The Phyong-yang Bank, The Korean Business Bank, The Korean Commercial Bank, The Kaifo Bank, The Kei-ichi Bank, The Kyongsang-Joint Bank, The Taiku Bank, The Haiju Bank, The Konan Bank, The Fusan Commercial Bank, The Kan-ichi Bank, The San-nan Bank, The Ko-sei Bank, the South Kyongsang Bank, The Shin Gishu Bank, The Torai Bank, The Northern Korean Bank, The Won-san Commercial Bank, The Miwa Bank, The Southern Korean Bank, The Mitsu-yo Bank.

10. THE KOREAN BANK.

The seat of head office :-

3rd Street, Nan-taimon Avenue, Seoul.

Seats of branch offices in Korea :-

Fusan, Tai-ku, Che-mul-pho, Haiju, Chin-nam-pho, Won-san, Kun-san, Sei-shin, Kai-wei, Mok-pho.

.. in Manchuria :-

Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, Liao-yang, Mukden, Mukden New-Street, Tetsu-wei, Chang-chun, Hulbin, An-tung, Kirin, Kaigen, Ryo-sei-son, Denkaton, Teikaton, Shi-heigai.

.. in China :-

Shang-hai, Tsing-tao, Tin-chin, Chi-nun.

.. in Russia :-

Vladivostok (exchange), Sposkaya, Nikol'sk,

.. America :-

New York.

.. Japan :-

Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Shimoseki.

Capital Y 80,000,000

Paid-up capital 50,000,000

Reserve fund 9,410,000

Sum of issued bank note 136,360,000

Deposits 162,947,000

Valuable papers 40,914,000

loan 227,980,000

The net profit of the latest term 3,524,000

President *Minobe Shunkichi*

Vice-president *Kano Tokusaburo*

Manager *Ota Samuro*

.. *Katayama Shigo*

.. *Yoshida Setsutaro*

.. *Kakchi Inaji*

Inspector *Ito Chojiro*

.. *Hattori Kintaro*

.. *Kimura Yuji*

The object of business :

1. The cashier of national treasury.
2. Floatation of bank note.
3. Bills of exchange, Discount of trade bill.
4. Trade of bullion and exchange of coins.
5. General money market and trust and such other likes.

The Kankoku Bank (The Korean Bank) was established in October of the 42nd year of Meiji—1909—when the capital was Y10,000,000. The head office was fixed in Seoul, while the agencies were opened at Che-mul-pho, Haiju, Kun-san, Masan-pho, Kai-ju, Han-heung, Tai-ku, Chin-nam-pho, Mok-pho, Jyo-shin, An-tung, Won-san, and Kan-ju.

Thus the Bank opened its business, and the Bank changed its name and was called the Chosen Bank in March, 1911, when the Korean Bank regulations were promulgated.

The Bank opened the agencies at Fusan, Ra-nan, and Shin-gishu in the latter part of 1913, while the Bank made the Kan-ko Agricultural and Industrial Bank to succeed the management of the agency of the Bank at Kai-ju, while the Han-heung Agricultural and Industrial Bank succeeded to the agencies at Han-heung and Jyo-shin, and the agency of the Han-heung Agricultural and Industrial Bank was merged in by the Chosen Bank.

In this way the Bank has come to be the leader bank in Korea and to do so much in the financial circles.

The Chosen Bank is not only the important organ in the Korean peninsula, but it has developed to be regarded as the most important bank in China and Manchuria.

The agencies of the Chosen Bank were also opened at Dairen, Mukden, and Chang-chun in 1913, and in the next year the Sino-Japanese Convention about the railway lying in Manchuria

and Mongolia was concluded, so an agency of the Bank was opened at Shihai-gai in February of the same year; Shi-heigai is the start point of the railway. The Bank also opened an agency at Kaigen in 1915.

The Chosen Bank's branch offices were opened at Halbin and Newchwang in 1916, and an agency was set at Denkaton in December, 1916, while the agencies at An-tung, Mukden, Dairen, and Chang-chun were promoted to branch offices of the Bank.

The capital of the Bank was increased as much as ¥20,000,000 in February of 1917, and the new agencies of the Bank were opened at Kanto and Ryoseison in March, 1917; and a new branch office was also opened at Kirin in June, 1917.

In the course of the year the business of the Bank was greatly enlarged in this way, while the Bank effectually improved the banking organs in Manchuria and Mongolia.

In July, 1918, the Bank succeeded to the management of the national treasury in the above districts; the management which hitherto had been treated by the Yokohama Specie Bank, from which the Bank inherited the Yokohama Specie Bank's agencies at Port Arthur, Tetsurei, and Liao-yang.

In March of the same year, the Bank also opened an agency at Teikaton, where is an important position in the eastern part of Mongolia.

Thus the banking organs of the Bank were perfected, and then the Bank attempted to effect the unification of bank notes in Manchuria. The rapid development of the Bank may be regarded as a miniature of the Japanese method of exploiting Manchuria and Mongolia.

In August, 1918, the capital of the Bank was also increased as much as ¥40,000,000, just twice of the last capital; and the whole sum of the capital was paid up in December, 1919.

The capital was increased ¥80,000,000 in February, 1920; consequently the Bank, the central bank in Korea, promises to be the most important banking organ in Manchuria.

Successive presidents

- 1st. *Ichihara Morihiko.*
- 2nd. *Katsuta Kazuo.*
- 3rd. *Minohe Shunkichi.* (Present President)

11. THE CHOSEN TAKUSHOKU GINKO.

(THE KOREAN INDUSTRIAL BANK).

The seats of Head office:—

The Second Street, Nan-taimon Avenue, Seoul.

Seats of branch offices:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| In Kyongki-do; | Che-mul-pho, Sui-gen, Kai-jo. |
| „ North Choongchong-do; | Chongju, Seishu. |
| „ South „; | Kongju, Chochi-in, Vai-den, Ron-san, Ko-kei. |
| „ North Cholla-do; | Chonju, Kun-san, Sei-yu, Chopho, Kin-tei, Nan-gen, Ri-ri. |
| „ South „; | Kwanju, Sho-teiri, Mok-pho, Rei-sui, Bakkyo-pho, Ei-san-ph, Sei-shu island. |
| „ North Kyongsang-do; | Tai-ku, Pho-ko, Kin-sen, Sho-shu. |
| „ South „; | Fusan, Chinju, So-ryo, Ma-san, Shin Ma-san, To-ei. |
| „ Whanghai-do; | Haiju, Sari-in. |
| „ North Pyong-an-do; | Wiju, Shin-gi-shu, Haku-shu, |

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Sen-sen, Nei-hen, Ko-kai. | |
| „ South „; | Haiju, Chin-nam-pho, An-shu. |
| „ Kwanwon-do; | Choonchon, Tetsu-gen, Koryo. |
| „ North Hamkyong do; | Sei-shin, Ra-nam, Yu-ki, Kai-nei. |
| „ South „; | Won-san, Wons-an-ri, Ham-heung, Hokusei. |

The object of business:—

Lending for long term, fixed period; real estate, fishing right, foundational juridical person, farmers, manufacturers, money market associations, and other security or no security.

Management of exchange, bullion, deposit for safe custody of valuable papers, and other usual business of bank.

Capital	¥ 30,000,000
Paid up capital	15,000,000
Reserve fund	1,108,000
Sum of loan bond issued.....	49,550,000
Deposits	38,650,000
Valuable papers	2,041,000
Borrowing and call money	27,034,000
Loan for industry	77,936,000
Loan for Commerce.....	53,211,000
The net profit of the last term	829,456

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Director | <i>Ariga Mitsutoyo</i> |
| Manager | <i>Ishii Mitsuo.</i> |
| „ | <i>Nakamura Mitsukichi.</i> |
| „ | <i>Fukao Michihiko</i> |
| „ | <i>Sakurai Koichi</i> |
| „ | <i>Marquis Boku Yeiko.</i> |
| Inspector..... | <i>Hirose Mitsunasa.</i> |
| „ | <i>Viscount In Tokuci.</i> |

12. THE KANJYO BANK, A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

The Seat of the head office:—

1 street, Nan-taimon Avenue, Seoul.

Seats of branch offices:—

Fu-san, Tai-ku, Tai-den, Sui-gen, Kai-jo, Haiju, Tokyo, Nantai-mon, To-taimon (Seoul).

Seats of agencies:—

To-baku, Yamato-cho (Haiju), Sei-taimon (Seoul), Honcho (Haiju).

Capital	¥ 6,000,000
Paid up capital	3,750,000
Reserve fund	180,500
Deposits.....	14,438,000
Valuable papers	1,413,000
Loan	14,438,000

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| President and Director..... | <i>Baron Ri In-jo.</i> |
| Managing Director..... | <i>Kan Sho-ri.</i> |
| Regulator..... | <i>Haku Kaw-kaku.</i> |
| „ | <i>Shu Sei-kon.</i> |
| „ | <i>Yn Chi-ko.</i> |
| Regulator and manager | <i>Kan Yoku-kyo.</i> |
| Inspector | <i>Kim Yo-shu.</i> |
| „ | <i>Cho Chin-tai.</i> |
| „ | <i>Bin Ei-ki.</i> |

13. TRADE.

THE TOTAL SUM OF GOODS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

	Exports	Imports	Total
Goods.....	¥ 221,947,000	¥ 283,076,000	505,024,000
Bullion	4,415,000	1,635,000	6,051,000
Total.....	226,363,000	284,715,000	511,075,000

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MAIN-GOODS.

Exports		Imports	
Raw rice.....	¥ 60,497,843	Millet.....	¥ 15,440,200
Cleaned rice.....	46,034,344	Wheat Flour	3,588,595
Soja-bean.....	20,720,342	Salt	3,268,269
Raw fish	6,187,933	Suger	4,082,840
Dried fish	4,106,372	Sake	1,598,603
Ginseng	1,709,368	Cowhide	3,254,720
Raw Cotton.....	8,164,774	Leaf-Tobacco	1,393,777
Cocoon.....	3,833,219	Cigarettes	2,376,435
Iron ore.....	2,433,436	Cattle	3,478,140

14. TRAFFIC.

SEATE RAILWAYS.

	Miles	Passengers	Freights	Fare
Kei-fu Line {	Nan-taimon—Fu-san 280.6	6,124,145	2,080,832	¥ 9,904,297
{	Ei-to-pho—Che-mul-pho 18.4			
{	San-ro-shin—Ma-san-pho 24.8			
Kei-gi Line {	Ryo-san—An-tung 310.9	3,579,848	1,801,146	8,138,224
{	Ko-shu—Ken-ji-pho 8.2			
{	Haiju—Chin-nam-pho 34.3			
Kei-gen Line {	Shin-Gishu—Shin-Gisha 16.1	939,470	400,403	1,434,956
{	Luggage office 1.1			
{	Ryo-san—Won-san 138.4			
Ko-nan Line {	Tai-den—Mok-pho 161.7	1,901,821	343,610	1,619,654
{	Ri-ri—Kun-san 14.3			
North Kan-jo Line {	Won-san—Ham-heung 77	353,357	55,993	218,676
{	Seishin—Kainer 58.1			
South Kan-jo Line {	Rin-jo—Kyo-jo 14.4	240,199	118,514	319,161
{	..... 14.4		
Total	1,058.3	12,184,485	3,642,829	21,635,968

RAILWAYS OWNED BY PRIVATE.

	Companies opened	Companies in preparation	Lines opened	Lines in preparation
Private-railways	8	14	190.9	1,657.3 ^{Mi}
Tramways	7	...	33	.....
Total	15	14	223.9	1,657.3

KAN-FU CONNECTION.

Shimono-seki—Fusan.....122 miles; 11 1/2 hours; two times sailings every morning and evening.

Steamers used:—

The Iki-Maru	1,600 ^{Ton}
The Tsushima-Maru.....	1,602
The Koma-Maru.....	3,028
The Hakuai-Maru.....	2,633
Keifuku-Maru	3,619

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC STATISTICS AND TELEPHONE-SUBSCRIBERS.

	Received	Delivered
Mail matters		
Ordinary ones.....	129,973,110	137,662,855
Parcels.....	1,871,568	2,358,611

TELEGRAMS.

	Despatched	Received
Japan	4,455,461	4,518,211
Foreign	37,697	41,765

Korea	981,138	977,803
Total.....	5,474,296	5,537,779
Telephone-subscribers		11,788
Automatic Telephones		54 stands

15. THE CHOSEN YUSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

The seat of head office.....1st Street, Nan-taimon Avenue Seoul.

President and Director.....*Havada Kinuosuke*

Managing Director

Regulator

„

„

Inspector

„

Capital

Owned steamers.....31 The total ton.....17,774

Chartered steamers2 „ 1,739

Branch offices.....Fusan, Won-San.

THE STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The northern coast route:—

The Fusan-Vladivostock—Kam-mon Line.

The Seishin—Tsuruga Line.

The Che-mul-pho—Che-foo Line.

The Shin-Gishu—Han-shin Line.

The Korean western coast—Yokohama Line.

The eastern coast route:—

The Won-san—Yu-ki Line.

The Yu-ki—Kam-mon Line.

The Fu-san—Utsuryo-to Line.

The Fusan—Won-san Line.

The southern coast route:—

The Fu-san—Sei-shuto Line.

The Fu-san—Rei-sui Line.

The Fu-san—Mok-pho Line.

The Fu-san—Sei-shuto Rounding East-West Line.

The western coast route:—

The Mok-pho—Tato-kai Line.

The Che-mul-pho—Mok-pho Line.

The Che-mul-pho—Haiju Line.

The Che-mul-pho—Chin-nam-pho Line.

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION.

THE KINDS OF SCHOOL.

THE SCHOOLS FOR ONLY JAPANESE.

Classes	Number	Instructors and Faculty	Pupils or Students
Elementary school.....	399	1,407	45,699
Middle school.....	5	117	2,197
Girls' high school	11	108	2,342
Commercial school.....	3	38	593
Elementary commercial school.....	5	36	471
Medical College.....	1	44	100
Elementary technical school.....	1	8	27
Private commercial school.....	1	22	253
Private commercial college	1	32	137