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Tokio, Japan
20th Jan'y 1874.

My dear General

Within a few days I shall place in your hands my second report for delivery to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and as I may leave these shores before very long I beg to present for your consideration some views which I at least deem of some importance to the future well-being of this Empire.

These views and thoughts are chiefly deduced or collected from my reports and experience derived from examining the several Provinces which I have visited.

The two leading questions which must obtrude themselves upon the notice of the Japanese Statesmen are, how to inaugurate a wise and liberal policy in disposing of the Crown Lands, and the best means to adopt in introducing sheep into Japan.

The determination of the first question is fraught with the greatest importance, and upon the wisdom of the measures

adopted will the prosperity of this Empire largely depend. In legislating upon this subject there are two classes of persons whose interests should be especially studied; - the Samurai and Farmer. Towards the Samurai, particularly; since the late order of the Government concerning the capitalization of pensions, a generous policy should be pursued. In that order it is indicated how this class may acquire lands.

Formerly, I believe, some of the Samurai derived their incomes from the produce of lands which they held ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ ⁱⁿ fief from their Lords, so that among the class are persons accustomed to manage an estate, and appreciate the independence of a life in which many Monarchs have found their chiefest delight.

To make Landholders of the Samurai merits the deepest consideration of the Government as it would convert a class who by their education and training naturally restless and impatient of civil restraints and who look forward to some event by which their martial deeds would bring them renown, or a

glorious death on the field of battle; - instead they would become lovers of peace, for the Agriculturist suffers the most from war, by the devastation of his flocks. The ambitious warrior, changed into a land-holder becomes the conservator of peace for his interests are best subserved by Peace, as they would now be, perhaps, by War.

But before proceeding to grant lands, even to this distinguished class, the Crown Lands adjoining the Farmer's village should never be alienated. These should first be segregated, and it would doubtless be advisable to make ~~many~~ gratuitous distributions, limited in quantity, particularly of the pasture Lands.

The late census taken in Japan shows that there are 14,070,426 Farmers, forming nearly one half of the population of the Empire.

Now we come to the consideration of the question of Sheep raising and the best course to be adopted in introducing sheep into this country and by whom shall, and ought this to be done; - The Government or private persons or companies

If the matter of introducing is left to private enterprise, grants of lands of greater or less extent becomes a matter of necessity. In my own mind I am satisfied that this is a matter which should be undertaken by the Government as it only at will, and without delay could establish small sheep farms in the different Rins, and thus more rapidly ~~diffuse~~ diffuse a knowledge of that industry among the Farmers of the Empire.

A worse and more disastrous policy could not be pursued than that of making large grants to individuals, for this could never help the Farmer, and I am sure it would lead to endless complaints, if not ultimately to serious disturbances.

It may be said that all the wild lands are contiguous to Muras or Farmer's Villages, for all the Farmers of Japan are assembled in towns.

Let us suppose that the lands adjoining these Muras be granted away, the Farmer is then forever debarred, from the want of land, of becoming a stock-raiser. The door through which he could pass to

In the United States and Australia the same service could not be procured at least than, two hundred and eighty dollars—a gain in favor of Japan of two hundred and fifty dollars.

This obvious that if each owner attempted to herd his band separately it would lead to much confusion and entail a much heavier expense. The peaceable and friendly relations existing in such a high degree, admirably fit the Japanese people for such association in common.

In the proper season during summer, every owner would provide sufficient provender to feed his little flock over winter, and so soon as that season sets in, every farmer would take charge of his own sheep, and care for them himself during that season of the year.

Early in the Spring the ewes bring forth their young, after which the lambs are marked and doctored, for each owner would have his private mark, by which he could distinguish his own sheep. The different lots are banded together again and sent on the range until the shearing time.

In the main each farmer from the winter-keep his sheep, secures a good deal of manure which goes fertilize his land and is thereby able to grow larger crops. Now let us suppose that such a range is granted to an individual the same result as those calculated above could not be produced. The flock during the winter could not receive the same care, neither would the lambing be so successful for they could not get the same careful attention.

For the individual it would be too expensive.

and impracticable to divide his flock into such small bands and by this system agriculture is not stimulated as the farmer derives no benefit from the mienure.

Beside over many of these lands the farmer perhaps for hundreds of generations has been in the habit of cutting grass to mienure his land, private grants would interfere with this right and hence I have referred to discountents which would be most likely to arise from this source for all people are tenacious about ancient customs and more especially when their interests are affected.

Now with the Government it would be different, it comes as a tender parent to instruct their children and prepare the way for their greater prosperity.

In case of a grant to an individual his prosperity would be enhanced at the expense of a lesser production to the country and a diminished prosperity to the greater majority of the people. From this consideration of the subject may be seen and proved the evil effects and influence of large grants upon the prosperity of a country.

This evil too is increased in proportion to the density of the population. Since the foundation of the American Government it has been its persistent and constant policy so to legislate on the subject of the public lands as to secure for every citizen an interest in the soil and the landward of the United States are considered by every civilized nation as a monument of human wisdom and justice.

The effects upon the prosperity of a nation arising from holding lands in large tracks are historical facts.

After the destruction of the Spanish Armada Philip II finding his treasury exhausted on account of the large expenditure incurred in his warlike preparations against England covenanted with the rich stock-raisers of Spain that the Public Domain should for ever remain unalienated and over which their flocks and herds should roam free of all charges, if the would come to the Public Treasury. The bad effects of that transaction on the part of that monarch has to this day affected the prosperity of that country.

The example of many other countries might also be ~~used~~ cited whose maternal welfare has suffered from making large donations or sales of land to any particular class.

The Japanese Statesman has the example of ages and the ripe annals of history to guide and instruct him in this.

To return to the farmers. There is sufficient capital in nearly all these Muras to begin sheep raising on a small scale. The farmer only needs to be instructed in their care and management when most willingly could he engage in this profitable pursuit. When ever the government would establish farms it would be but a short time before the people could by the stock and in such a case the land should be rented to them or reduced

After discussing the question of private grants and seeing their
evil effects the conviction is thus produced as the good and
well being of the Farmers must be considered that the
government must be the agent in introducing first, the
necessary number of sheep, from which the increase within
a short period of time would be sufficiently great to stock
the country.

This on the part of the Government can be very cheaply
done, as it has ships at command, which if employed in
transporting sheep, would not cost more than to keep them
unemployed on its own costs, or laying idly in her harbours,
California, perhaps, being the nearest and the most
accessible, in which sheep could be procured would be
the most desirable place.

The prices of ordinary sheep vary from three dollars
to eight dollars per head depending upon the breed and
its quality.

A responsible and competent person should be induced
to invest his capital in connection with the Japanese
Government. - It should be the duty of such a one
to select the land and make all necessary preparations
before the sheep are brought in the country.

A decree was issued in May last emanating, I believe
from the high Council of State enjoining the introduction
of sheep, and yet, no one seems to have undertaken this
business - Indeed so far, all trials made in this direction
have failed - But as I have discussed the causes, which
in my opinion led to these failures, it is not neces-
sary to go over that ground again. These points are
eliminated at some length in my report to H. E.
the Foreign Secretary.

If the trial is made of introducing sheep here, through
the aid of mercenaries, it will most likely prove a

failure and this would cause a delay of many years, before any further attempts at this introduction would be again made.

You have sometimes, General, pressed me to remain in Japan. I certainly like the country and its people, but I do not see anything peculiarly which could induce me to remain.

There is only one consideration why I would under circumstances condescending to carry out my views, remain in Japan. - I would like to disprove the idle and wild predictions that sheep cannot be raised in Japan. I would myself be willing to engage in this business in connection with the Government, provided it were not on too large a scale, for most of my capital is engaged in this line in California, and it is paying me very well.

I would be willing to import annually for a term, say of ten years, two or three thousand head of Sheep. These I would deliver free from all charges to the Government, in San Francisco. They to find transportation for the same to Japan. I would select places in different parts of the Empire to place them, but as I could not have any interest in the land now, the building, the tilling of the soil in preparing it for crops and foreign grasses, in order to provide winter food for the Sheep would have to be done at the expenses of the Government, my interest would be only in the Sheep and that only one half in the direct management. I would be willing to pay one half of the expenses. The land would bear greatly an enhanced value after being cultivated and the buildings put upon it. Before any Sheep are introduced here, all the necessary

and careful provisions should be made and which free of expense I would be willing to direct. - Indeed under such circumstances, the whole matter must be subject to my control, then. I know that there would not be any failure.

My dear General, do you know that one thousand head of ewes and their increase, will in ten years, increase to the almost incredible number of over seventy one thousand head.

From this you can make a calculation what three thousand head which I could bring here annually for ten years would produce.

In the care of the Sheep, Japanese should be exclusively employed, of course under proper instruction - and taught the whole range of management. The more rapidly that may be taught; all which appertains to Sheep husbandry the sooner can the Government learn the business to the people.

I have no doubt that many of the Samurai, if the whole acquainted with Sheep-raising would capitalize their pensions and take wild lands in exchange - But the value of this land will never be known until they are utilized by stock.

In my first report to the Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs, I have shown that if the Crown lands were gratuitously distributed on condition of their being settled the would become subject to taxation and thus largely increase the revenues of the Government.

Should the farmers of Japan be informed that the Government will introduce Sheep-husbandry among them and that the wild lands lying near the home of their ancestors shall be

made to produce for them, as much and indeed,
perhaps more than their rice-fields do now and
that the privilege of enjoying them shall descend to
their latest posterity, one universal shout and thrill
of joy will go up throughout the land - and the
Statesman who will be instrumental in improv-
ing the condition of the farmers, will for ever be
strong in their hearts and secure greater prosperity
to his country.

I am afraid that this letter is already much
too long, although there are many more things
which could be said on the subject, but I will
not weary your patience any further

I am

Most truly

Your obedt. Servt.

(Signed) D. W. Jones

a state of prosperity is forever closed against him, and consequently his condition can never be improved. It should be the object of the Government to prove the value of these lands, and teach the Farmer this profitable and necessary adjunct to successful agriculture.

We will take as an example a Mera of one hundred hours and introduce a little band of three hundred head of ewes, being three head to each family or house. In the space of three years these sheep will have increased to fifteen hundred head, or fifteen head to each family, and in the mean time there will have been realized from the sale of wool and wethers, the sum of over five thousand dollars.

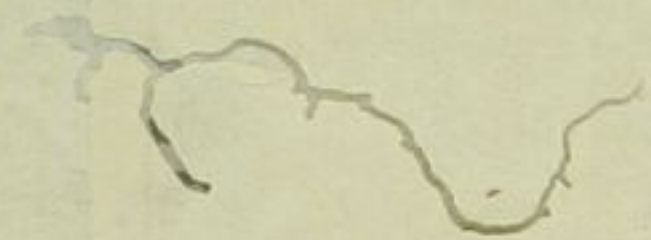
As, at Utah, one of the Territories of the United States, in summer this band of sheep would be joined in one flock and one man could take charge of the whole, at the joint expense of the owners which expense divided among so many would amount to but very little. Now let us see.

now let us see how much it would cost and compare it with other countries. In Japan a farm laborer is paid by the year from eight to fifteen dollars and found. We will say that the band of sheep is kept on range for eight months and take the highest wages as a point from which to base our calculations.

Wages for eight months	=	10.00
Board " " "	=	20.00
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		\$ 30.00

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