

KANAGAWA, 1874.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA FOR 1874.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Kanagawa, 10th May, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honor to furnish you with a Report of the Trade of this Port for the year ended December 31st 1874, accompanied with the following Returns.

- Enclosure 1.—Return of the Import Trade.
- Enclosure 2.—Return of the Export Trade.
- Enclosure 3.—Return of Shipping.
- Enclosure 4.—Return of Export and Import of Treasure
- Enclosure 5.—Return of the duties collected on Imports and Exports and Shipping dues.
- Enclosure 6.—Return showing the number of British Residents and British Firms and the Residents and Firms of each Foreign Nationality.

I have framed these Returns as far as possible in the manner directed by you in your circular despatch to Her Majesty's Consuls in Japan of the 13th of January of this year. In both Import and Export tables those articles the value of which falls below \$1,000 have been included, in the case of the former, under the respective headings Miscellaneous Local or Miscellaneous Foreign produce, and in the case of the latter under the general heading Miscellaneous. The Miscellaneous Foreign Table also includes the values of articles unenumerated in the Customs returns except under such general heading as Sundries or Miscellaneous, and further includes the values of articles imported for Government use of which mention is made below. In the comparative tables I have given prominence to those articles detailed in your circular above referred to, and some of which did not appear in the comparative tables embodied in my last year's report. This occurs, however, only in the case of the Export Table, as for instance Tobacco, wax, dried fish etc. For purposes of comparison therefore I have given the export figures of these articles as appearing in the returns for 1873, and consequently the figures under the heading Export Miscellaneous given in the body of my report for 1873 necessarily undergo some slight reduction, for it was under this heading that those articles were included last year, which for the sake of comparison are now distinctly enumerated. The sum total of the export figures for 1873 is of course in no way altered. I proceed to compare the trade of the past year 1874 with that of 1873. The figures for 1874 show as follows.

Imports	\$16,716,298
Exports	12,578,573
Total	\$29,294,871

being a decrease of \$5,336,105 on the trade of 1873. The following are comparative tables for the two years:—

	1874.	1873.
Imports	\$16,716,298	19,535,758
Exports	12,578,573	15,095,218
Totals	\$29,294,871	34,630,976

or to particularize.

	IMPORTS.	
	1874.	1873.
Cotton manufactures	\$7,092,252	6,913,961
Woollen do.	1,210,824	2,725,917
Mixed Cotton and Woollen do.	884,121	2,425,867
Metals	742,039	570,145
Arms and Ammunition	16,342	210,408
Miscellaneous foreign	4,069,790	4,514,698
Miscellaneous local... ..	2,700,930	2,174,762
Totals	\$16,716,298	19,535,758

	EXPORTS.	
	1874.	1873.
Silk, raw	\$5,295,190	7,050,656
Silk-worm egg cards	731,275	3,032,360
Tea	4,843,357	3,339,941
Copper	265,378	206,955
Cocoons	242,862	243,299
Lacquer, ware	164,955	124,738
Tobacco	31,660	60,840
Wax	2,579	1,920
Camphor	—	1,079
Coal	14,870	8,780
Dried fish... ..	193,196	97,394
Rice	—	—
Miscellaneous	793,251	927,256
Totals	\$12,578,573	15,095,218

In Imports.		\$
Cotton manufactures exhibited an increase of...	178,291	
Woollen " " a decrease of...	1,515,093	
Mixed Cotton and Woollens a decrease of...	1,541,746	
Arms and Ammunition a decrease of...	194,066	
Metals an increase of...	171,894	
Miscellaneous foreign a decrease of...	444,908	
Miscellaneous local an increase of...	526,168	

In Exports.	\$
Silk exhibits a decrease of	1,755,466
Silk-worm egg, cards a decrease of	2,301,085
Tea an increase of	1,503,416
Copperan increase of	58,423
Cocoons a decrease of	437
Tobacco a decrease of	29,180
Coal an increase of	6,090
Dried fish an increase of	95,802
Miscellaneous a decrease of	134,005

The above figures show a diminution in the Import Trade for 1874 of \$2,819,460, as compared with 1873, the Export Trade of the past year also falling below that of 1873 by \$2,516,645. Viewing however the fact that the importation during the last two years of most goods, especially Woollens, has been largely in excess of the requirements of the port, I am not surprised at the marked decrease exhibited. In my summary for 1873 I drew attention to the very large importation of Cotton and Woollen Mixture, Flannel, and Cloth during 1872 which had considerably fallen off in the period then under review, and I find now that in these three articles alone, the decrease is \$2,688,670, as will be seen by the following summary.

	1874.	1873.
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures	\$592,001	2,172,694
Flannel	22,885	180,130
Cloth	86,668	1,037,400
Totals	\$701,554	\$3,390,224

Even with this diminished import I am informed that stocks of Cloth are still considerable and are almost unsaleable even at the ruinous price of 30 to 50 per cent. discount off the laid down cost here.

Shirtings show an increase of \$540,794 and T-Cloths which did not appear separately in last year's Report figure to the amount of \$93,479. This increase is to be accounted for by the low rates ruling in China which allowed these goods to be imported at times from thence with some little profit. The trade in this staple has, however, not been on the whole remunerative. Cotton Yarn shows a considerable increase, the quantity imported being over 16,000 piculs, or nearly 5,400 bales, in excess of last year. The low value in the home market has enabled this staple to be laid down at a much less cost than the previous year, and this fact coupled with a larger demand for a lower quality than has usually been imported has no doubt led to an increased consumption. Seeing how cheaply yarn can be worked up into fabrics exactly suitable to Japanese requirements, the trade must, I think be a gradually increasing one, so long as prices in the home market keep at a fairly low level. The business in cotton yarn has, I am led to suppose, shown on the whole a fairly profitable result. Taffachelas show a very small increase. This material is almost a fac-simile though considerably less durable, of a native manufacture. Its comparatively large importation some years ago was probably owing to the fact of the native manufacture being abandoned owing to the scarcity of cotton. The manufacture has now been resumed in the country, inferior foreign yarn being used instead of native grown cotton, and the gradual falling off in the importation of Taffachelas is thus to be accounted for. Chintzes, Velvets, and Cambrics show a decreased import, but this was the natural result of large importations in 1873. The variation in other articles is too small to call for any particular notice, with the exception of Cotton singlets and drawers which figured in 1873 to the amount of \$508,146 against \$169,202 in 1874. This was one of the many articles imported for the use of Japanese in the expectation of their adopting on a large scale western ideas as regards clothing. Raw Cotton which figured last year under the heading Cotton manufactures I have this year placed under its proper heading.

Miscellaneous local.—The import in 1873 amounted to \$123,514 in 1874 to \$311,496, a marked increase attributable, I believe, to the low prices ruling in China.

Woollens.—The statistics under this heading call for but little comment, and I see no reason to alter the opinion expressed last year that Japanese are not rich enough to adopt generally the more expensive woollen fabrics at such prices as would prove remunerative to

foreigners. It will be noticed that the trade in Mouseline de laine (chiefly from France) keeps very steady. Blankets shew a falling off, the Import in 1873 amounting to \$287,899 against \$52,296 in 1874. This can only be accounted for from the fact of large imports in previous years having rendered the trade unprofitable, although, owing to the requirements for army purposes, better prices were realized at one time.

Metals.—The trade in these shows a slight increase. Arms and Ammunition.—The import has dwindled down to the insignificant amount of \$16,342.

Under the heading Miscellaneous Foreign there is a falling off of \$44,908, and considering the losses that have been made on the class of goods coming under this denomination such falling off need not be a matter of surprise. I would draw attention, however to a few of the articles in this list such as, dyes, chemicals etc. and the uses to which they are put by Japanese, for the trade in these is said to be a growing one and to be fairly remunerative. Potash. This article is used in the manufacture of soap and glass and also in dyeing and bleaching works. A glass manufactory I believe exists in Yedo and is under foreign supervision. The import of potash amounted in 1873 to \$4,097, in 1874 to \$11,599. Prussian Blue, import in 1873 valued at \$9,593, in 1874 at \$4,452 is almost exclusively used for dyeing silk and cotton goods. Dye Powders, import in 1873 valued at \$172,419, in 1874 at \$67,501. Under this heading are probably meant aniline dyes, derivatives from coal tar. Some of these are very high in price and are used by Japanese in dyeing silk piece goods. The price varies from \$4 to \$10 for Blue and for other colors and shades from \$14 to \$40 per catty. Preparations of indigo would also probably be included under this denomination. Powdered Indigo is used for dyeing silk and cotton goods the popular blue and averages about \$40 per picul. Quicksilver is used in gold and silver refining and coining, as well as in the manufacture of mercurial preparations for medicinal purposes. The import of this in 1873 figured at \$2,425, in 1874 at \$10,344.

Drugs and Chemicals.—The trade in these has been very large during the past year, and one of value judging from the number of Japanese merchants engaged in it. Under this heading would be included musk, cinular, animals' horns, alum, and herbs of all kinds. To enumerate the drugs and chemicals of European manufacture or produce brought into this country would take up too much space, but the following are a few of the leading articles. Iodide of Potassium is very largely imported, something like 20,000 lbs. being brought into the country annually at an average price of \$4 per lbs. Quinine: About 60,000 ozs. valued at \$2 per oz. are imported annually. The quantity so imported is chiefly of French make. The many preparations from mercury, such as calomel etc. extracts of various kinds now in use amongst European nations, herbs, seeds, roots, leaves, barks, and bulky chemicals such as sodas, borax, ammonia, magnesia, chloride of lime, and corrosive acids are largely consumed by manufacturers and the medical profession.

Articles on Government account, \$1,259,115. The Custom House Returns having exhibited these under a separate return I have simply taken the sum total, for, apart from the labour involved, there was little to gain by enumerating each of the articles and importing them article by article into the Import tables. They figure, as before stated, under the heading Miscellaneous Foreign, and consist for the most part of machinery, scientific instruments etc., the name of the department under which the articles are set in the return given by the Custom House suggesting their nature. The Railway Department figures for the largest amount, namely \$593,931. Other items in the Import Tables call for no comment.

Reviewing the whole Import Trade for the past year it is difficult to arrive at a very correct conclusion as to whether it has been profitable or the reverse. There are many complaints, but at the same time there is good reason for supposing that those merchants who have managed their business prudently and avoided articles involving too much risk have, at any rate on their later ventures, certainly realized a small profit. Foreign merchants in Japan

are, I think, at some disadvantage, at least so do many of them complain, in not having a system of drawbacks of duty on goods re-exported, as is the case in China, and are thus prevented from taking advantage of any rise in other Eastern markets, the payments of double duties being a burden too heavy for any goods to bear.

I proceed to review the business done in the staple articles of export.

Silk.—In 1874 the export of this staple amounted to 9,775 piculs 73 catties, valued at \$5,295,190, against 11,869 piculs 48 catties, valued at \$7,050,656, exported in 1873, a decrease of 2,093 piculs in quantity and of \$1,756,466 in value. January 1874 opened with a dull market, the prices established in December 1873 no longer being compatible with the adverse news coming forward from Europe. A decline began early in February and continued until the middle of March, when a fall of about \$40 per picul on the opening rates in January was established. Consequent on more encouraging advices from home a reaction took place and a large business was done which caused an advance in prices of about \$20 to \$30 per picul, the class known as Oshiu Silks being especially in demand. Shipments to the end of March from the 1st of January were about 3,370 bales. The improvement at home, however, being of short duration business here became much curtailed, and though Oshiu silk continued in fair request Hanks in general were neglected. By the end of April, prices had receded to within \$10 of the lowest point reached in March. All through May and June, business was of the most limited character and prices further suffered a decline of \$40 to 50. At the end of June, the close of the season dealers were offering mixed parcels of Maebashi silk at \$425 to \$475 per picul, equal to 16s. 6d. and 18s. 3d. per pound, without meeting however any attention from buyers. The export from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, reached about 5,132 bales. On the 24th of June new silk began to arrive in small lots, buyers were very cautious and the first purchases were made at the rate of \$400 to \$430 per picul, equal to 15s. 11d. to 17s. per lb. for mixed parcels. Not more than 50 bales were settled at these opening rates when shippers showed some eagerness to operate and prices were immediately raised to \$450 and \$465, for the same quality, which were further forced up to \$480 and \$490 by the middle of July. A serious defect now became apparent in Hank silks and generally a great want of cleanness in the new season's silks, which cannot but act prejudicially to the interests of this country and threaten shippers with serious losses. Late advices show that Japan Hank silk enters less and less into consumption in Europe. Manufacturers who formerly made use of these largely are now discarding them in favor of medium and low Italian silk, which are abundant, obtainable at low cost, and are not so defective in cleanness as Japan silks. On the 1st of August prices stood as follows:—

Hanks good No. 2	\$510 to \$530=19s. 5d. to 20s. 2d. p lb
„ „ No. 2½	\$485 to \$500=18s. 7d. to 19s. 1d. „
Medium No. 3	\$450 to \$470=17s. 3d. to 18s. 0d. „

but Japanese were reluctant sellers and buyers now showed little disposition to continue business at existing rates. The market then gave way slightly and buying became more general, which checked the downward tendency and left prices without any perceptible alteration on those given above, only a better class of Maebashi was on offer, Nos. 1 and 2 for which \$535 to \$550 equal to 20s. 3d. to 20s. 10d. was paid. Early in September the market was assisted by more favorable telegraphic advices from Europe, which induced a large business and a rise in prices of \$10 to \$20 per picul. This active demand continuing throughout September caused another advance of \$15 to \$20 in October at which large purchases were effected though buying was done by a few shippers only. Dealers now held out for still higher rates and buyers were forced to withdraw from the market. Settlements to the end of October, were about 5,300 bales of New Silk. The action of holders having restricted business, prices now began to give way and continued to do so until the end of the year when prices had receded to those current on the 1st of August. Shipments from 1st of July to the end of December amounted to 6,853 bales, making the total shipment for the year

11,985 bales or according to Custom House Returns 11,869 piculs. Several large holders refused to meet the decline mentioned above and have deposited their Silk with foreigners under advances. Disasters as the year 1873 was to Silk shippers, scarcely less so can have been the year under review, particularly the first half. It is true that the cost of the new silk was apparently moderate, but with the exception of brief intervals of revival in Europe that have only served to mislead, the tendency of prices there has been continually downwards and the depreciation in value of Japan Silk in Europe at the end of the year is no less than 25 per cent. There has been a marked deficiency of coarse Oshiu, Hamatsuki and Echizen sorts, native consumption having greatly increased and large purchases of the above are made by natives in the market.

Silk-worm-Egg Cards.—The export of this commodity shews a marked decrease in value. The figures for 1874 are 1,334,625 cards valued at \$731,275 against 1,409,337 cards valued at \$3,032,360 exported in 1873, decrease of \$2,301,085. As was the case in 1873, cards were retained in the interior until a late period of the season. The first arrivals did not make their appearance on the market until the middle of September, but shortly afterwards the whole quantity available for export was poured into the market. Before any purchases were effected it was already well known to buyers that a very large quantity of seed, estimated at 2,470,000 cards, had been produced, being much in excess of the requirements of Italy and France. From this quantity had to be deducted 600,000 cards required for native use which left 1,800,000 cards available for export. Italian buyers arrived here with very reduced orders compared with former years, consequent upon the favorable result given by reproduction seed in Italy, and orders from France had almost altogether ceased. Finding they held the market in their own hands, only very low offers were made, and first purchases commenced at the very low figure of 50 cents for the description of card known as Shinshiu. The quality known as Oshiu Yonezawa, (the producing district) for which the highest prices are usually paid were held more firmly by Japanese for \$1.50, but buyers still held themselves in reserve and refused to operate. Prices then fell to 25 to 55 cents, with the exception of favorite marks of Shinshiu and Yonezawa for which 60 cents to \$1 were paid. By the 10th of October settlements only amounted to 400,000 cards whilst the unsold stock was no less than 1,050,000 cards. Buyers still kept aloof, and the Japanese, seeing the hopeless position in which they were placed, resolved to destroy a portion of their stock with the view of making the remainder saleable. In this measure they were assisted by some of the leading native silkmen and bankers who agreed to pay from 15 to 22 cents for all cards up to a certain quantity brought to them for destruction. This was accomplished by burning which commenced on the 9th of October and continued almost daily until 400,000 cards had been destroyed. Much as such a proceeding may be deprecated from our point of view, the Japanese were in great straits, and the result shows that although their action had not the desired effect of raising prices for any length of time, it certainly caused business to be resumed, for during the subsequent fortnight 200,000 cards were settled at from 40 to 60 cent. Prices then again weakened and fell in November to 25 to 35 cents. Such a vast depreciation in the value of this article of export, let alone Silk, may well account for the depressed state of our Import Trade at present. The fact of the export being nearly equal to that of 1873 notwithstanding the scarcity of orders is to be accounted for. The low prices having induced speculation but it is known that large quantities so bought remain unsaleable in Italy and France. The production of Silk-worm eggs under the stimulus for export has, I am inclined to think, affected the production of raw Silk, although it is not apparent in statistics, as the export for several years past has not varied much from 14,000 Bales. It is, I believe, now generally admitted that there is much more ground under mulberry cultivation than formerly, and though this extension is perhaps entirely due to the export demand for seed, still, in most instances, a Japanese who makes the production of cards his chief industry will also to a small

extent occupy himself with the reeling of Silk. This is evinced from the fact that hitherto non-silk producing districts are now sending Silk in small quantities to this market. The production should therefore increase instead of remaining stationary. Shinshiu, which has furnished the largest quantity of seed for export, shows the greatest falling off in the quality of its Silk, most strikingly apparent this season, and the same can be said of Maibashi. The good Silk of Shimonita and Tomioka of three years ago no longer exists. The general explanation given by the natives for the inferiority of this year's hank Silk when questioned on that point is "poor and light cocoons." Oshiu, which exports less Silk worm-eggs, still yields good silk and remains in favor in Europe while hanks are neglected. There is no reason to think that the low prices have caused the peasants to be careless in the matter of reeling, for the great demand has been and still is for clean Silk, and such has reached very full values when offered.

Tea.—Exported in 1874, 16,027,869 lbs. valued at \$4,843,357, against 11,339,466 lbs. valued at \$3,339,941 exported in 1873, increase of \$1,503,416. The tea trade for the year 1874 opened with great activity and unprecedentedly early. The activity was due in a great measure to the telegraphic reports which were received at the close of December announcing the possibility of a reimposition of a duty of 15 cents per pound in the United States. This caused heavy speculative purchases under the impression that Teas invoiced and certified to at the United States Consulate here prior to the 31st of March would be exempt from duty. Musters of the news crop were exhibited at the close of April. In May the tea market was in full activity at apparently very satisfactory prices to producers, and teas were hurried forward by steamer to San Francisco, to New York via San Francisco, and other markets in the states, as fast as freight accommodation could be procured. This state of affairs continued until August when the export dating from January 1st had attained to fully 10,000,000 lbs., shewing a large increase as compared with shipments during the same period in 1873. This excess naturally affected the American market and buyers restricted operations, trade going on quietly for some time, but, on the receipt of better news by wire, activity returned and the export from August to December amounted to close on 6,800,000 lbs. The following are the figures derived from the United States statement of invoices registered at the American Consulate.

	lbs.
To San Francisco and Pacific Ports	4,411,242
Chicago and Western State Ports	630,000
New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Eastern States	11,975,074
Making a total export from Yokohama for the year 1874 of	17,016,316

The declared value of this taking a moderate rate, say \$35 per picul for the natural leaf and adding 20 per cent. as charges incurred, would be \$5,107,800. While the Custom House Returns put the export at 16,027,869 lbs. valued at \$4,843,357. I obtain from a reliable source the figures as above, namely 17,016,316 lbs. valued at \$5,107,800, the Chamber of Commerce return differing again from both in putting the export at 17,626,088 lbs. valued at \$5,133,098. The discrepancies are, however, not so great as to characterize the returns given by the Custom House as unreliable. The general quality of the crop shows a marked improvement on former years. The very short period that elapses between picking the leaves and their being brought into the market ensures their arrival in a very satisfactory condition to undergo the process of reeling and packing for America. The use of coloring matter still obtains, but is much modified. The general result of the tea trade for the past year has been most satisfactory to the Japanese especially to the growers. Some tea merchants (Japanese) complain they are losers, having purchased the natural leaf at too high a price in the interior; but on the whole the country must have largely benefited by this staple. The area of Tea Plantations is rapidly increasing and the young shrubs planted three or four years ago are now coming on to full bearing. The total of this year's (1875) export is likely to show a marked increase on that of 1874.

Lacquer Ware.—The export of this, though not attaining to any very high figure, is a somewhat prominent feature in the export list after silk, tea, cocoons, copper, etc. In 1874 the value of the export was \$164,955 as compared with \$124,738 in 1873. The lacquer ware brought for export is as a rule that description into which a preparation of gold powder enters and known to Japanese as *makiye*, but as many articles that are of daily household use in Japan are of plain lacquered ware that is without ornament of any kind, the material of wood with a coating of plain lacquer or varnish, the industry, whether looked at as affecting the export trade or regarded as a prominent industry in the country and one giving employment to many hands, cannot fail to recommend itself to the attention of those interested in Japan and its productions. The ground work of lacquer consists in the sap of the *urushi* tree, the fruit of which produces the vegetable wax. Some notes on this were given in my report for last year. The Japanese distinguish between the male and female tree, the former bearing no fruit. The tree attains to a height of from 36 to 42 feet. In those parts of the country where the trade in lacquer, (I refer to the crude varnish and not the manufactured ware) is of any importance, the varnish is taken from the tree when it has attained to an age of from four to eight years. On attaining the latter full age the tree is cut down. Where the tree is cultivated for the sake of the wax, the sap is not extracted, and in Aizu and Yonezawa where the trees are specially reserved for wax they will be seen to attain to no inconsiderable height. The *urushi* (lacquer varnish tree) is cultivated in two ways either by sowings or by cuttings. In following the former the fruit of the tree is lightly pounded in a mortar so as to remove the rind from the seed. These are then mixed up with wood ashes moistened with water, afterwards put into straw bags over which liquid manure is poured, and the bags are then left to soak in water until the close of winter. Just before the commencement of spring, on a day duly noted in the Japanese farmer's almanac, the seed is sown broadcast over the ground and slightly covered with earth. In respect to slips or cuttings, they are planted out in rows and thinned as soon as a leaf or two appears. Sowings are however preferred, as it is found very difficult to rear from cuttings. The amount of varnish obtainable from any one tree depends on the vigour of the tree and the quality of the soil. A good vigorous *urushi* will after four or five years growth have a stem of about six inches in diameter. The sap is generally drawn off on the tree attaining its fifth or sixth year of growth and this is done in the following manner. A lateral incision is made with a knife in the trunk of the tree and four days later the incision so made is punctured. The sap that exudes is then carefully removed with a small spatula and put into a wooden jar. One incision is made at a time, commencing from the root upwards, and the trees are taken in turn. This is continued until each tree exhibits a series of cuts all up the trunk. The tree is afterwards felled. The drawing of the sap is begun in the middle of summer and continues to about the month of November. The very first and last sap drawn is not considered of good quality. The best is that which is drawn off late in summer. From spring to summer the sap ascends in the tree and afterwards descends. The expert is therefore guided by this fact as to where the incision should be made, when the sap is descending in the trunk it is considered inferior. The bark of the larger sized trees being somewhat thick, the ordinary instrument in use sometimes fails to make the proper incision, in which case the bark is first removed prior to making the incision. The *Yama urushi* (wild varnish tree) grows plentifully, and in leaf and flower closely resembles the *urushi*, but it meets with little attention as its yield of sap is very small. There is also a species known as the *Tsuta urushi* or Ivy lacquer tree which attaches itself to trees after the fashion of ivy, but it yields even less sap than the wild lacquer tree. Lacquer is obtained largely in the eastern portion of the Empire, but to no great extent in the Western provinces. In the province of Echizen, at Yoshinō in Yamato, Aizu, Yonezawa, Saijō and Yamagata in Dewa, Nambu, and Fukuoka in Oshiu all send lacquer of excellent quality, but Echizen has always held and continues

to hold the foremost rank for this product as a staple, although the choicest quality comes from Yoshinō in Yamato, and in any part of the Empire where lacquer is obtainable the labour of Echizen men is said to be at a premium owing to their skill in extracting the sap. The market price of lacquer varnish is in Yokohama about \$100 per picul (133½ lbs.) The wood of the *urushi* tree being exceptionally good it is applied to many uses, and notably to the making of floats for fishing nets.

Having thus giving a brief description of the manner in which the lacquer varnish is obtained, I proceed to a few remarks on the preparation of lacquer ware.

Japanese give the year 724 (A.D.) as the date when the art of lacquering was first discovered, but those amongst Japanese who have given attention to the subject fix the date at the year 889 or 900 (A.D.) It would appear to have attained to some perfection in the year 1290, for the name of a distinguished painter in lacquer who lived at the time is still handed down as the founder of a particular school of art in lacquer painting. From that time it developed until it attained to its present perfection. The following is a brief general description of the mode in which designs in lacquer are worked.

The first thing is to trace out on the thinnest of paper the required pattern or design, and the tracing is then gone over with a composition of lacquer varnish or vermilion, afterwards laid on whatever it is proposed to impart the design to, such as the facing of a cabinet or other piece of work and well rubbed over with a bamboo spatula. On the removal of the paper the material below will be seen to have received the outline. This is now gone over with a particular kind of soft lacquer varnish. When the industry is pursued in hot weather the varnish speedily dries, and consequently where the pattern is a good deal involved, such as one representing bunches of flowers or flocks of birds, a small portion only of the pattern is executed at one time, and the gold powder which enters largely into most of the lacquer ware for the foreign market is applied to each part as it is being executed. For this a large and very soft brush is used, and by its aid the gold powder is well rubbed in with the lacquer or varnish. The work is then left to dry for the space of about twenty-four hours, after which the pattern is lightly rubbed over with charcoal made from a particular wood, this process securing evenness of surface. The work is then rubbed with polishing powder and afterwards carefully wiped. The above description simply applies to the mere outlining on any given surface or ground work of figures of men, women, birds, flowers, etc. There still remains a good deal of finishing work, such as the tracing of leaves on trees, the petals of flowers, the wings of birds etc., and so on according to the particular subject in hand. Into all of these gold powder largely enters, the working in of which requires a light brush and skilful hand, so as to ensure an even mixture of the powder and varnish. After this has well dried, a particular kind of lacquer varnish known as *Yoshinō urushi* is rubbed in, and the whole then polished with horn dust. The polishing process is done with the finger and is continued until the gold glitter shows out well. A beautiful polish is said to be thus obtained. Briefly then, the designing on lacquer ware is done thus. Supposing the subject to be a flower, it is traced out on paper and imparted to the ground work of wood. Gold powder is then sprinkled over the work from out of a bamboo tube, well rubbed in with a brush, and then allowed to dry, afterwards polished and a coating of varnish applied. This is repeated several times until the work assumes a rust color. The veins or tracery of the leaves are now marked out with lacquer varnish. Before this dries, gold powder is again sprinkled over and then well rubbed in with a brush. When the surface has dried it is rubbed over with a piece of charcoal so as to tone down any irregularities. After this it is polished when the flower will appear in proper form.

Railway.—Yokohama to Yedo, 18 miles.

The Receipts for 1874 from passenger traffic were *yen* 405,421.30, say Mexican dollars \$401,407, the number of passengers conveyed being 1,592,314. The goods traffic gives a return for the same period of *yen* 35,091, say, Mexican dollars \$34,941, making with the amount derived from passengers a sum total of *yen* 440,512.30, equal to

Mexican dollars \$436,150. The following is a comparative statement of receipts for the two years 1873 and 1874, but it should be remembered that the goods traffic on the line only commenced towards the close of 1873.

	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Goods.	Total.
1873.....	1,435,656	Yen 430,931	9,254	440,185
1874.....	1,592,314	„ 405,421	35,091	440,512

Exhibiting an increase of 156,658 in the number of passengers but a decrease of 25,510 *yen* in the receipts under this heading, attributable to a reduction of fares, the general return giving an increase of *yen* 327 in the total receipts. The line continues in good order, is admirably worked, and its earnings should be such as to afford satisfaction to the promoters of and to those who continue to watch over the undertaking.

Agriculture.—The export of rice, permitted by a Government notification dated July 15th 1873, was prohibited on the 1st of August 1874, but this prohibition has since been withdrawn by a notification taking effect from the 1st April last.

A valuable communication recently made to one of the local papers* here and headed "Agricultural progress in Japan" gives some very interesting information on the subject of which it treats, and from it I have gleaned a few of the following particulars. The annual rice produce of Japan is estimated at 30,000,000 *kokus* (a *koku* is equal to 250 cattles or 333 lbs.), 50 bushels to the acre is considered an average crop. Nine millions (9,000,000) of acres are said to be under tillage in the Empire supporting about 3½ souls to the acre. The Government has turned its attention to stock-farming, and is endeavouring to ascertain with experienced foreign aid what are the localities best adapted for stock farms and cattle runs. Particular enquiries, too, have been instituted in respect to soil and grasses. Experiments have proved that red and white clover, and the rye family of grasses thrive wonderfully in Japan, and this, coupled with the statement that there is in the country sufficient pasture land to maintain 28,000,000 sheep, producing wool on an average of 5 lbs. per fleece, would apparently justify the Government in the attention given to the subject and to the (it is to be hoped) judicious outlay of money to procure information either by observation or experiment on these important subjects. Amongst the most interesting experiments are those that have been made at the farms of the colonization department in Yedo. At one of these forty acres of ground have been laid out with fruit-trees and flowers. At a second, one hundred and forty acres have been planted with fruit trees, cereal crops, and grasses, and a third is used exclusively for pasture land, its area being about 75 acres. Experiments made on the third mentioned farm appear to have been exceptionally successful, more particularly with the Italian Rye-grass seed. This success cannot but be highly satisfactory to those interested in it, for if sheep rearing is to attain to any importance, grasses will have to be largely imported owing to the inferior quality of the natural herbage. Fruit trees and shrub fruits have thriven wonderfully on the first and second farms, both from seed and by grafting. The flavour of the fruit trees is pronounced as excellent, and it is said that the most promising trees are the seedlings grafted on indigenous stock.

Land (Building). The filling in of the Swamp under article 7 of the Convention of December 29th 1866, having been completed, and the site marked out in lots, the local Japanese authorities notified that 40 out of the 77 lots appearing on the plan would be sold at public auction on the 1st of July 1874, at an upset price of \$5.25 per *tsuba* (six feet square) of ground. The drainage works of the locality in its entirety being incomplete, those in connection with the 40 lots only proposed to be sold having been completed, the Consuls felt it incumbent on them to protest against the sale of any portion of the land so long as the entire drainage works were left unfinished. Consequent on this protest the notice of sale was withdrawn and the land remains unsold up to the present. There is, however, just now no great demand for building lots, and the Government will doubtless best consult its own interests in not offering any fresh land for sale,

* Vide *Japan Weekly Mail*, 14th and 21st November, 1874.

assuming of course that all necessary works in connection with the land, such as roads, drains etc. are complete, until assured that there is likely to be some competition amongst purchasers.

Public Gardens.—An opinion generally prevailing that the time had come when the Japanese Government might be called upon to lay out the site reserved for Public Gardens, in accordance with Article I. of the Convention dated the 29th of December 1866, and it being currently reported that the local authorities had received instruction to proceed with the work, a communication was addressed by the Consuls to the chief local Japanese official on the 25th of February 1874. In this his attention was drawn to the lapse of time since the Convention had been signed, and he was requested to inform the Consuls whether the laying out of the gardens was to be proceeded with, if so, on what plan; further, what arrangements were contemplated for the maintenance of the gardens when completed. A reply was received on the 6th of March to the effect that orders had been received to prepare plans and specifications and that more definite information could not at the moment be given. On the 13th of April a further communication was received, stating that instructions had been issued to commence the work of laying out at once on a plan agreed to between the Government and the Foreign Representatives. On the 14th of September it was notified that the gardens were approaching completion, but the planting out of trees and shrubs is still being carried on to this date. I understand that the Government authorized an expenditure of \$12,500, of which amount \$9,500 had been disbursed up to the close of November, although many of the trees contracted for and included in the \$9,500 had not then been delivered. The balance of \$3,000 should go a long way towards beautifying the gardens and relieving them of their present somewhat monotonous aspect. The cost of maintenance has been roughly estimated at \$100 per mensem, of which sum one moiety would fall upon the foreign community, the other upon the Japanese town. When the time comes for settling how this sum is to be raised, it will be felt, I think, that the only way to obtain it will be by voluntary contribution, and I trust that some interest will be exhibited by the public in the maintenance of these gardens, for if their necessity is not felt to any great degree at the present moment, the forethought that secured a large open space for a public garden in the midst of what is likely to become a somewhat thickly inhabited quarter, will doubtless be duly appreciated.

Kerosene Oil, (storage).—On the 6th of March 1873, a despatch was received by the Consuls from the local Japanese Authorities proposing a site for the erection of storehouses in which to store Kerosene oil (the value of the import of which into Yokohama in 1874 amounted to \$105,798; quantity 15,820 piculs. The communication intimated that a committee of Japanese merchants would be appointed to transact all business relating to the storage of oil, and that the charges should not exceed the lowest rates ruling for storage in foreign owned godowns. Further it was asked whether the storage on these proposed premises of oil and goods of an inflammable nature generally could be made compulsory on the foreign community. The proposal was communicated by the Consuls to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and the advice of the Chamber was solicited on this important matter. In due course the Chamber informed the Consuls that it considered the proposed arrangement a very necessary one, and that the site was well suited, provided there was good water communication with the foreign settlement and native town. It was suggested that the buildings should be as fire-proof and substantial as it was possible to make them. In a subsequent letter on the same subject the Chamber urged that the control of the store houses should be under the Government and not be given in to the hands of a private company, and that separate storage should be provided for oil stored by foreigners apart from that stored by Japanese. The Chamber fixed two cents of a Mexican dollar per case of ten gallons as a fair rate of charge per month. Towards the close of June 1873 the arrival in port of a quantity (some 20,000 gallons of Kerosene) and the storage of a considerable portion of it in the immediate neighbourhood

of the foreign settlement, called forth a strong remonstrance from the different Fire Insurance Agencies, and due representations of the urgency of the case having been made, temporary warehouses remote from the settlement were provided, the question of the permanent premises having up till this remained in abeyance, owing partly to a reluctance on the side of the Japanese Authorities to meet the wishes of the Consuls in respect to the inadvisability of placing the control of the warehouses in the hands of any private company, and partly to a difference of opinion as to the mode in which the buildings should be constructed. On the 31st of August, 1874, the Consuls were notified that a warehouse had been constructed on the site originally proposed, and at the same time a draft of regulations applicable to the storage of Kerosene and other inflammables was submitted for consideration. These having been carefully gone through, certain amendments were suggested which it was understood would be accepted. Matters, however, came to a standstill owing to the accommodation (one storehouse only) being insufficient, and this too being considered a bad risk by the insurance offices, from the absence of any outside facing of tiles, bricks, or stone. In the matter of accommodation I should judge that the single warehouse would not hold more than 10,000 gallons, whereas space for certainly more than double that quantity is required. It is manifest that the diplomatic representatives cannot be urged to make the storage of Kerosene or other inflammables on any particular spot compulsory, so long as the storage accommodation so provided is obviously insufficient. Additional warehouses on the same premises are now, however, in course of erection, and these, together with the one already erected, will be so constructed as to make them good risks. I trust therefore that before long the storage of Kerosene will be under proper regulations.

Gas.—In my Trade Report for the year 1872 I noticed the lighting of the native town with gas as an important feature in the record of the progress of this port, and I stated that arrangements for lighting the foreign settlement were approaching completion. In my report for the year 1873 I was silent on the subject of gas, for, unfortunately, our streets remained unlit until the close of 1874. Now that gas has been introduced into the foreign settlement a brief record of the circumstances connected with its introduction will not be out of place.

The lighting of the streets of the foreign settlement engaged the attention of some of our residents as far back as the close of 1872, and even previous to that, but from one cause or another any scheme proposed fell through notably because of differences in respect to mode of assessment. At a public meeting held on the 9th of January 1873 certain resolutions were submitted and passed. These were notably that in the absence of any other practicable scheme the community should take the expense of lighting upon themselves, that such expense would be in the nature of a voluntary tax, the tax to be paid by the tenants of property, and that the assessment for this tax should be made on the value of rental. A committee was then appointed to carry out the resolutions passed at the meeting which lost no time in communicating with Mr. Takashima Kacmon, the director of the gas company, but at the outset of their labours they met with a serious disappointment in respect to the lamp posts, the providing of which free of charge it was understood had been promised by the Government. The authorities, however, ultimately declined to carry out any such promise, alleging, I believe, that it had never been made. Under these circumstances the committee had to fall back upon the written undertaking of the director of the company to supply the posts on the understanding that a rental of one per cent per month should be paid, in addition to the price to be paid for the gas; but a demand of one and a half per cent per month, together with a guarantee of payment of a sum for lighting the streets, without regard to what could be collected from the community, brought matters to a stand still. Subsequently, however, Mr. Takashima and the committee met, and, after some discussion, the former promised to communicate his views by letter. In a few days a letter was received, its purport being that payments should be made six months in advance, such

payments to consist of one per cent per month interest on the price of the lamp posts, and \$4.45 per month for the gas to be consumed by each lamp per mensem. The committee met this with a counter proposal, namely, to pay one per cent per month on the price of the lamp posts, and to pay for the gas every three months in advance at the rate of \$4.45 per lamp per month. Mr. Takashima's reply to this was, however, of such a nature as to make the task of the committee hopeless for the time, and they so reported to the community. The next move however came from Mr. Takashima himself, who re-opened the question with the committee, and at length an agreement was come to on the 31st of October. By this it was proposed that all who were willing to sign should be considered liable only for the amount payable on the basis of the assessment, namely, two per cent per month on the rental value of premises. It was agreed that payments to consist of two items, namely 66 cents, interest for three months in advance at the rate of one per cent per month on the twenty-two Mexican dollars, the prime cost of each lamp, and \$13.35, three month's payment in advance at the rate of \$4.45 per month for the gas supplied to each lamp. Further, it was agreed between the parties, that if at any time during the term (one year) of the agreement the aggregate subscriptions should be reduced as much as ten per cent on the whole amount payable by the community, it would be at the option of Mr. Takashima, after consultation with the committee representing the community, to declare himself to be no longer bound by the terms of the agreement. On the 24th of December 1874 the streets of the foreign settlement were lit for the first time, and those gentlemen who had laboured in the matter had the satisfaction of witnessing the practical result of their work. The settlement is at present lit with 100 lamps.

Police.—Robberies have, I regret to say, occurred in the settlement during the past year to an unprecedented extent, and the apparent impunity with which they were committed induced the public to come forward and to make strong representations to the proper authorities. A memorial was drawn up and sent in to the Consuls on the 18th of September. It dealt with the defective police arrangements of the settlement, the robberies of daily occurrence and the failure to detect the perpetrators. The memorialists urged that the matter should be brought to the notice of the local Japanese Authorities with a view to the rectification of the grievance. That the community had good grounds for taking action may be judged from the fact alone that the Superintendent of police informed me on the same day that the memorial was signed that complaints in respect to twenty-two separate acts of robbery in the foreign settlement had been reported at the police station during the month of August, and that up to the 18th of September, robberies were being reported at the rate of nearly two-a-day. On the 18th of September I had in company with the Chairman and Vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Kenrei, the chief local Japanese official, with the view of urging upon his attention the necessity of remedial measures, and I then learned some particulars about the Japanese police force which may appropriately be given here. The force for the protection of the foreign settlement consisted, I was informed, of about 200 men, for whose maintenance the central Government annually voted \$20,000. Consequent on the necessity of increasing the pay of the force it had just been reduced to 180 men. As these had to be distributed over twenty-six beats, namely thirteen in the business quarter of the settlement and fourteen on the bluff, and as a fair deduction had to be made for officers, for men in hospital, and for those absent on leave, it appeared at once that the force was insufficient to meet the demands made upon it, or that the

best was not made of the men at the disposal of the authorities. To revert to the memorial. This was duly communicated to the Government and strongly supported by the Consuls. I should mention, too, that a public meeting was held by the residents at which a committee of five, each representing a different nationality, was appointed to communicate with the Consuls on the subject of the robberies and report further to the public. The gentlemen composing the committee subsequently met the Consuls by appointment. From them they learnt that every exertion was being made in conjunction with the Kenrei to check the robberies and to improve the police force. On the 2nd of October the Consuls had the satisfaction of learning that the number of beats had been increased by fifteen. This, joined with the promise made on their urgent demand that receivers of stolen property would be dealt with more sharply than had hitherto been the case, and the lighting of the settlement with gas, a somewhat long deferred matter, has contributed materially to lessen the number of robberies.

Shipping.—Under the heading British Shipping (general) the entries show an increase of 15 ships and 22,009 tons as compared with 1873 and the clearances an increase of 6 ships and 16,134, tons. Mail Steamers, British, exhibit a slight increase in the tonnage in both entries and clearances, American shipping, general, exhibits in the entries an increase of 3 ships and 3,189 tons, in the clearances an increase of 1 ship and 2,132 tons. The mail steamers (American) show a decrease in the entries of 16 vessels and 23,561 tons, and in the clearances a decrease of 18 vessels and 27,600 tons. French shipping (general) exhibits an increase in the entries of 1 vessel and 1,016 tons, in the clearances a decrease of 1 vessel and 637 tons. Mail steamers (French) show a decrease in the entries of 1 vessel and 1,530 tons, in the clearances an increase of 1 vessel and 667 tons. German shipping exhibits an increase, the entries being 35 against 29 in 1873, increase of 6, and the tonnage 19,294 against 12,607 increase of 6,687 tons. The clearances are 2 vessels and 3,960 tons in excess of those in 1873. The figures in respect to other foreign shipping do not call for special comment.

To summarize:—The increase in the entries comparing 1874 with 1873 is 7 vessels and 6,386 tons; in the clearances there is a decrease of 14 vessels and 7,164 tons. The prospect of a rupture with the Chinese Government in consequence of the action taken by the Japanese Government against the savage tribes inhabiting the southern portion of the Island of Formosa induced the Japanese Government to make several purchases of foreign steamers during the summer of last year to be used as transports. In this work the vessels so purchased were employed for a short time, but, a peaceful solution of the difficulty having been arrived at, the greater number have since been utilized as mail and cargo steamers trading between this and the coast ports and to Shanghai under the management of a Japanese Company. The purchases under this heading amounted to \$1,127,300. This business being an exceptional one and not forming a portion of the staple trade, I have not included these figures in the Import Statistics in the body of the Report, but they will doubtless come under your attention when framing the general summary of the year's trade. If embodied in the Yokohama Returns the decrease in the Trade of the Port as compared with 1873 will not be so marked.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON.
SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K. C. B.
&c., &c., &c.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

COTTON MANUFACTURES—\$7,092,252.			
Cambries	Yards.	161,918	\$15,916
Chintzes	"	668,394	19,475
Cotton Damasks	"	42,364	5,423
Cotton Fabrics	"	588,382	61,324
Cotton Singlets and Drawers	Dozen.	48,337	169,202
Cotton Thread	Piculs.	18.30	2,564
Cotton Yarn	"	99,659.15	3,393,313
Drills	Yards.	54,861	3,941
Handkerchiefs	Dozen.	14,062	6,902
Italian Cloth (imitation)	Yards.	305,342	46,100
Shirtings	"	41,876.578	2,463,075
Taffachelas	"	1,252,879	303,623
T-Cloth	"	1,256,932	93,479
Turkey Reds	"	1,360,355	125,987
Velvets	"	1,270,045	351,926
Total value Cotton Manufacture			\$ 7,092,252
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—\$1,210,824.			
Blankets	"	997.59	\$52,296
Bunting	"	10,246	1,740
Camlets	"	97,510	29,194
Cloth	"	64,490	86,668
Flannel	"	79,608	22,885
Lastings	"	13,720	4,646
Long Ells	"	3,912	3,912
Mousseline de laine	"	4,715,335	971,325
Rugs	"	403	1,233
Wool Fancies	"	126,051	39,312
Total value Woollen Manufacture			\$1,210,824
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MANUFACTURES—\$884,121.			
Alpacas	Yards.	44,162	\$8,931
Imitation lastings	"	8,700	3,535
Italian Cloth	"	157,945	39,705
Orleans and Lustres	"	1,293,277	226,757
Sealskins	"	22,519	13,192
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures	"	2,326,493	592,001
Total value Woollen and Cotton Manufactures			\$884,121
METALS—\$742,039.			
Brass	Piculs.	512	\$12,408
Brassware	"		5,970
Copper (sheet)	Piculs.	100	3,477
Iron (manufactured)	"	110,525.72	473,435
Iron (Pigs)	"	4,981.11	12,370
Iron Kentledge	"	3,742.11	5,555
Iron Wire	"	2,836.03	28,301
Iron Piping	"		9,988
Iron Roofing	"		6,132
Iron Ware	"		83,232
Lead (Sheets)	Piculs.	784.36	5,314
Spelter and Zinc	"	3,878.71	29,862
Screws	"		10,129
Steel	Piculs.	3,277.98	26,553
Tin	"		16,086
Tin Plates	Cases.	1,675	13,227
Total value Metals			\$742,039
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—\$16,342.			
Accoutrements	"		\$12,333
Ammunition	"		4,009
Total value Arms and Ammunition			\$16,342
MISCELLANEOUS (foreign)—Total value \$4,069,790.			
Candles	Piculs.	238.46	\$4,930
Canvas	Yards.	200,986	42,927
Cordage	Piculs.	2,179.94	30,772
Window Glass	Cases.	8,481	33,693
Lead (yellow)	Piculs.	78.57	1,113
Paint Oil	"	3,907.94	36,013

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE—Continued.

Leather	Piculs.	39,20.20	197,645
Linen	"	958.77	20,658
Oil Cloth	"		3,383
Quinine	Piculs.	1.92	4,808
Soap (bar)	"	4,916.80	26,672
Sugar (loaf)	"	2,353.21	22,180
Tobacco	"	94.99	3,943
Articles de Paris	"		11,717
Soda Water	"		1,073
Blacking	"		2,120
Boots	Pairs.	1,619	4,470
Carpets	"		9,728
Tapestry	"		6,137
Cement	"		5,312
Chalk	"		3,471
Potash	Piculs.	19.69	11,599
Soda	"	528.83	2,217
Acids	"		1,665
Clocks	Pieces.	22,239	81,046
Cutlery	"		1,602
Drugs	Piculs.	4,043.88	64,222
Dye Powders	"	451.55	67,501
Furniture	"		51,019
Files	"		4,754
Glassware	"		45,438
Implements	"		2,762
Shoes	Pairs.	6,167	9,452
Buttons	"		3,632
Instruments (scientific)	"		24,377
" (musical)	"		5,467
Jewellers	"		11,930
Liquors (miscellaneous)	Dozens.	3,793	10,708
Beer and Porter	"	37,847	82,255
Brandy	"	6,268	29,770
Champagne	"	3,033	22,671
Gin	"	1,186	3,207
Liqueur	"	2,104	4,954
Sherry	"	2,154	10,960
Vermouth	"	935	1,974
Claret	"	10,696	43,189
Lamps	"		9,340
Wicks	"		3,628
Looking Glasses	"		5,719
Machinery	"		186,559
Matches	"		21,206
Medicines	"		107,900
Mosquito Netting	"		2,513
Oil (Kerosene)	Piculs.	15,819.99	105,798
" (lubricating)	"		7,608
" (Salad)	"		3,054
Paints	"		3,318
Prussian Blue	"		4,452
Ultra Marine	Piculs.	52.92	2,152
Perfumeries	"		19,499
Pictures	"		2,293
Plate Ware	"		3,311
Porcelain	"		9,909
Provisions, Stores &c.	"		154,889
Saddlery	"		9,050
Scales	"		16,232
Silk Manufactures	Pieces.	3,022	86,427
Spectacles, Glasses,	"		1,073
Stationery	"		145,706
Stoves	"		10,992
Thread	"		2,639
Towels	"		1,891
Trimmings	"		9,848
Table Utensils	"		4,810
Umbrellas	"		165,048
Umbrella Frames	"		6,152
Varnish	"		1,186
Carrriages	Pieces.	45	9,889
Watches	"	15,413	126,262
Clothing	"		84,300
Coals	Tons.	13,442	153,025
Oilcake	Piculs.	1,140.62	1,161
Books	"		41,169

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE—Continued.

Tar and Pitch	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,569
Timber Planks &c.	...	...	...	...	...	9,822
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1,458,235
Total value Miscellaneous foreign						\$4,069,790
MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL.—Total value \$2,700,930.						
Alum	...	Piculs.	1,137.28	...	1,617	...
Cigars	...	"	274.12	...	50,521	...
Rhinoceros Horn	...	"	43.71	...	16,270	...
Ivory	...	"	78.74	...	17,173	...
Mangrove Bark	...	"	2,008.64	...	1,992	...
Pateluck	...	"	214.77	...	3,004	...
Quicksilver	...	"	47.77	...	10,344	...
Rattans	...	"	1,450.31	...	9,556	...
Rhubarb	...	"	189.03	...	2,419	...
Sapanwood	...	"	1,698.56	...	2,894	...
Sea Horse Tusk	...	"	19.95	...	1,066	...
Sugar (brown)	...	"	395,834.45	...	1,573,988	...
" (white)	...	"	38,439.77	...	293,969	...
" (candy)	...	"	2,353.21	...	22,180	...
Vermillion	...	"	195.93	...	36,071	...
Shoes (Chinese)	...	Pairs.	2,536	...	1,616	...
Coral	...	Piculs.	20.63	...	36,438	...
Ginseng	...	"	60.07	...	15,322	...
Musk	...	"	2.11	...	15,877	...
Aloeswood	...	"	45.79	...	7,176	...
Camphor (refined)	...	"	9.60	...	3,979	...
Saffron	...	"	25.23	...	14,293	...
Gall Nuts	...	"	228.72	...	1,518	...
Safflower	...	"	212.35	...	15,934	...
Gum	...	"	...	...	9,619	...
Furs	...	"	...	...	2,142	...
Hemp	...	"	...	...	2,892	...
Hamp Yarn	...	"	...	...	2,899	...
Chinese Wine	...	"	...	...	3,394	...
Oil (pea nut)	...	Piculs.	685.57	...	5,007	...
Tortoise Shell	...	"	123.74	...	56,413	...
Shitan	...	"	...	...	1,060	...
Tea lead	...	"	...	...	60,408	...
Tea mats	...	"	...	...	39,178	...
Cattle, Poultry, &c.	...	"	...	...	46,198	...
Rice	...	Piculs.	846.53	...	5,017	...
Raw Cotton	...	"	24,787.33	...	311,496	...
Total value Miscellaneous local...						\$2,700,930
RECAPITULATION.						
Cotton Manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	\$7,092,252
Woollen Manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	1,210,824
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	884,121
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	742,039
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	16,342
Miscellaneous foreign	...	...	...	...	...	4,069,790
Miscellaneous local	...	...	...	...	...	2,700,930
Total value of Imports						\$16,716,298

II.—REPORT OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1874. TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Silk raw	...	Piculs.	9,775.73	...	\$5,265,190
" skin	...	"	741.02	...	66,546
" waste	...	"	2,403.70	...	77,288
" floss	...	"	767.82	...	119,212
Silkworm Eggs	...	Cards.	1,334,625	...	731,275
Tea	...	Piculs.	120,209.02	...	4,813,357
Copper	...	"	17,317.33	...	213,443
" old	...	"	278	...	4,898
" ore	...	"	981.99	...	17,417
" slabs	...	"	78.80	...	1,882
" sheet or wire	...	"	11.88	...	23,204
" wire	...	"	...	...	4,534
Cocoons pierced	...	"	3,612.92	...	242,862
" waste	...	"	...	...	4,390
Lacquer-ware	...	"	...	...	164,955

II.—REPORT OF THE EXPORT TRADE—Continued.

Tobacco	...	Piculs.	4,099	...	31,660
Wax	...	"	229.93	...	2,579
Camphor	...	"	...	...	...
Coal	...	Tons.	2,938	...	14,870
Dried Fish	...	"	...	...	...
Awabi	...	Piculs.	6,750.23	113,431	...
Cuttle Fish	...	"	3,650.02	43,316	...
Iriko	...	"	482.65	18,375	...
Sharks fins	...	"	343.21	6,715	...
Miscellaneous	...	"	6,902.50	11,359	193,196
Bamboo ware	...	"	...	...	1,360
Bronze	...	Piculs.	1,001.18	12,219	...
" broken	...	"	1,102.15	14,071	...
" ware	...	"	...	10,853	37,143
China Root	...	"	877.74	...	2,787
Cotton Piece Goond	...	"	2,463	...	2,449
Deer's Horns	...	"	102.80	...	1,084
Fans	...	Pieces.	1,016,915	...	37,912
Gentian	...	Piculs.	53.88	...	1,533
Ginseng	...	"	809.39	...	128,249
Hand Engines	...	Pieces.	2,890	...	1,620
Isinglass	...	Piculs.	320.80	...	11,590
Jinrikisha (carriages)	...	Pieces.	541	...	2,243
Lead	...	Piculs.	1,740.92	...	7,525
Mushrooms	...	"	1,603.31	...	61,656
Medicines	...	"	...	...	1,041
Peony Bark	...	Piculs.	597.06	...	3,698
Potatoes	...	"	1,689.70	...	2,354
Plants	...	"	...	...	1,547
Porcelain Ware	...	"	...	...	45,067
Provisions	...	"	...	...	9,926
Seaweed (uncut)	...	Piculs.	29,012.46	37,391	...
" Cut	...	"	1,015.63	2,580	39,971
Sulphur	...	"	2,565.52	...	6,489
Screens	...	Pieces.	198	...	2,406
Silk Manufactures	...	"	...	...	16,740
Tea Dust	...	Piculs.	848.14	...	2,112
Tea Bag Paper	...	"	...	...	3,478
Tallow	...	"	...	...	6,138
Tooth Powder	...	"	...	...	2,651
Umbrellas	...	Pieces.	54,835	...	5,374
Sundries	...	"	...	...	79,602
Total value of Export...					\$12,578,573

III.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Imported from

England and other Countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$403,000
Open Ports in Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,994,163
Total Imported					\$2,397,163

Exported to

England and other Countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$13,857,946
Open Ports in Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 733,754
Total Export					\$14,591,700
Total Imported and Exported					\$16,988,863

IV.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR 1874.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British General	129	100,612	123	96,714
Mail Steamers	26	23,353	26	23,709
American General	29	13,680	29	14,233
Mail Steamers	96	245,857	96	245,857
French General	3	1,931	3	1,931
Mail Steamers	26	25,371	27	26,560
German	35	19,294	32	16,937
Russian	8	2,602	6	2,243
Swedish	2	442	1	162
Danish	3	988	3	988
Total	357	434,080	346	429,334

VESSELS SOLD TO JAPANESE PURCHASERS.

British	7	Vessels of 4,689 Tons	for \$ 682,300
American	3	" of 3,267 "	for 325,000
French	1	" of 768 "	for 120,000
Total	11	of 8,724 "	for \$1,127,300

V.—PORT OF KANAGAWA. RETURN OF THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

Imports Duties	\$476,419.97
Exports Duties	627,390.17
Shipping Dues	7,786.00
Total	\$1,111,596.14

VI.—RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AND BRITISH FIRMS AND THE RESIDENTS AND FIRMS OF EACH FOREIGN NATIONALITY ESTABLISHED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1874.

NATIONALITY.	RESIDENTS.	FIRMS.
British	545	83
Anstro-Hungarian	25	5
Belgian	17	1
Chinese	1,290	95
Danish	16	1
Dutch	65	3
French	146	29
German	173	23
Hawaiian	Nil.	Nil.
Italian	24	7
Peruvian	Nil.	Nil.
Portuguese	28	Nil.
Russian	9	Nil.
Spanish	37	Nil.
Swedish	6	Nil.
Norwegian	7	Nil.
Swiss	23	7
Total Residents and Firms (exclusive of American)	2,411	254
American	No	Return.
Total		