

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

(Translated for the *Victorian Year-Book*, by TORAO KIDA, Esq., of the Imperial Treasury, Tokio, from an official return, issued for the first time in January 1881, from the Central Bureau of Statistics, Japan.)

I. *Area*.—24,796·83 square ri. (A ri, or Japanese mile, is nearly equivalent to 2½ English miles.)

II. *Political divisions*.—Exclusive of the Island of Yeso, or Hokkaido, which is placed under the Colonization Department, the empire is divided into three fu, or municipalities, and 39 ken, or prefectures; each fu or ken is subdivided into districts, and districts into townships and villages. There are—

709 districts.
11,140 towns.
57,155 villages.

III. *Lands appropriated for the Government use*.—63,056,000 tsubo. (Tsubo is the superficial measure, and is equal to $\frac{1}{1224}$ of an English acre.)

IV. *Government forests*.—4,818,808 cho, or about 12,047,020 acres.

V. *Cultivated lands and their estimated values (Yeso, or Hokkaido, excepted)* :—

	Area in Cho.	Value in Yen.
Paddy fields	2,624,313	1,222,350,000
Dry fields	1,848,256	267,155,000
Grounds for dwellings, &c. ...	327,697	103,640,000
Ditto in towns and cities ...	18,087	29,483,000
Total	4,818,353	1,622,628,000

Besides 67,776 cho of paddy fields, &c., not yet properly examined according to the Land Tax Reform Law.

(Cho is an area of 3,000 tsubo, or nearly equal to 2½ acres. Yen is the standard of valuation, about 4s. in English money.)

VI. *Population* :—

Sex.	1872.	1875.	1879.
Males	16,796,158	17,419,785	18,137,670
Females	16,314,667	16,918,619	17,624,539
Total	33,110,825	34,338,404	35,762,209

Classification of the people according to their occupations in 1875 :—

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture	8,237,682	7,398,431	15,636,113
Mechanics and artisans...	554,718	180,592	735,310
Merchants and traders ...	848,312	489,848	1,338,160
Miscellaneous	1,078,353	806,308	1,884,661
Domestics	190,325	130,126	320,451

Number of births and deaths in 1875 :—

Sex.	Births.	Deaths.
Males	446,518	338,271
Females	422,608	316,291
Total	869,126	654,562

Number of married couples living in 1875, 6,718,288.

VII. Banking statistics (national banks only) :—

Years.	Number of Banks.	Number of Branches.	Paid-up Capital.	Circulation.
1873	2	5	Yen. ...	Yen. 852,000
1876	5	10	...	1,654,000
1878	95	38	31,968,500	25,570,000
1879	139	62	38,851,000	32,357,000
1880	152	94	42,111,000	34,436,000

Years.	Deposits.	Current Deposits.	Government Deposits.	Loans.
1873	Yen. 386,000	Yen. 74,000	...	3,352,000
1876	1,129,000	543,000	1,029,000	2,008,000
1878	1,932,000	2,747,000	116,000	17,456,000
1879	2,554,000	4,563,000	289,000	28,774,000

The enormous increase of national banks since 1878 is attributable to the new Bank Act, by which the banks are authorized to issue 8 per cent. of their paid-up capital upon the security of State bonds, from which they receive about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

VIII. *Post Office.*—At the end of June 1880 there were in Japan 4,377 post offices, 207 receiving agencies, 2,406 stamp agencies, and 1,897 letter boxes ; the length of the mail routes was 16,918 ri ; the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, books, samples, &c., transmitted during the year 1879–80 was 68,944,782, or 23·6 per cent. more than in the preceding year ; the postal revenue was 1,173,992 yen, or 23·6 per cent. over that in the previous year ; and the postal expenditure was 1,091,900 yen, or 32·1 per cent. over that in the previous year.

IX. Railways:—

Length open.	Number of Passengers.	Gross Income.	Expenditure.
31,150 ri	... 3,932,000	... 1,187,000 yen	... 488,000 yen

X. *Telegraphs*.—In November last there were 184 offices, with lines of an aggregate length of 1,733 ri, or nearly 4,332 English miles, the length of wires being 4,347 ri, or nearly 10,867 miles. The number of messages during the year ending 30th June 1880 was 1,806,000, yielding the gross income of 788,000 yen.

XI. Growth of merchant shipping:—

(1.) Merchant steamships—

Years.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
1873	110	26,088	7,904
1876	159	40,248	11,680
1879	199	42,763	12,623

(2.) Steamers built in Japan during the year 1879—

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
19	839	302

(These are chiefly used in inland lakes and rivers.)

(3.) Sailing vessels (foreign style)—

1873	36 ships	8,483 tons
1875	44 „	8,834 „
1877	75 „	13,648 „
1879	174 „	27,551 „

(4.) Sailing vessels (foreign style) built in Japan in 1879—

50 ships, with 5,777 tons.

(5.) Number and koku (1 koku = $\frac{4}{27}$ ton) of the native junks, above 50 koku—

1879.—18,714 ; 3,285,656 koku, or 486,764 tons.

(6.) Number of smaller boats used in bays, lakes, rivers, including fishing boats, in 1879, was 420,013.

XII. *Lighthouses*.—In 1880 there were 48 lighthouses, constructed since 1870.

XIII. Public and private schools:—

Years.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Pupils.
1873	12,597	27,107	1,326,190
1876	24,947	52,262	2,066,566
1878	26,584	65,612	2,272,836

Years.	Number of Children at School Age Living.	Number of School Attendants.	Number of Attendants in every 100 of those at School Age.
1873	4,205,341	1,182,968	28·13
1876	5,160,613	1,977,358	38·31
1878	5,281,727	2,179,267	41·26

XIII. Public and private schools—continued :—

Years.	Middle Schools, Public and Private.		
	Schools.	Instructors.	Students.
1874	32	174	3,153
1876	201	421	11,570
1878	579	1,301	29,018

Years.	Normal Institutions.		
	Schools.	Instructors.	Students.
1873	3	17	150
1876	106	669	8,015
1878	106	743	7,641

XIV. *Standing army.*—There are 37,412 men, with 2,907 horses, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, commissaries, musicians, and military telegraph staffs.

XV. *Navy.*—Consists of 24 war vessels and 5 transports, of following descriptions :—

5 iron-clads.	} These are manned with 4,048 sailors and 1,416 on the official staff.
2 corvettes.	
6 gun-boats.	
8 sloops.	
2 training vessels.	
1 despatch boat.	
1 schooner (wooden).	
1 clipper (wooden).	
2 yachts (wooden).	
3 wooden vessels.	

XVI. *Police* (1880) :—

Tokio	4,237 men, with 903 sergeants, &c.
Rest of the empire	16,121 „ „ 1,349 „
Total	20,358 „ „ 2,252 „

XVII. *Justice.*—There are—

1 supreme court, 4 superior courts, 23 local courts with 45 branches, and 170 district courts, together making a total of 243 courts of all descriptions. The number of judges, petty judges, public prosecutors, and petty public prosecutors, was 899 in all. The number of civil and criminal cases for the year 1879 was—

Civil jurisdiction—

	Cases.
Judgment given	441,118
„ reserved for 1880	249,199
Dismissed on application of the parties	140,129
Total	830,441

Criminal jurisdiction ... 128,975

XVIII. Foreign commerce:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Yen.	Yen.
	(000's omitted.)	
1872	26,174,	17,026,
1874	22,924,	18,780,
1876	23,478,	27,225,
1879	32,508,	27,388,
1880	36,187,	27,413,

XIX. Finance. — Estimated revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending 30th June 1881 are as follow:—

Revenue—

59,933,507 yen.

Of which 54,558,304 yen consisted of various taxes and fees.

1,407,647 „ derived from Government mines, railways, and other industrial undertakings.

650,956 „ miscellaneous income

56,616,907 yen—revenue ordinary.

813,275 yen, repayment of loans.

2,503,325 „ proceeds from the sale of public property and other miscellaneous items.

3,316,600 yen—revenue extraordinary.

Expenditure—

59,933,507 yen.

Of which 5,817,538 yen—for the reduction of national debt:

15,631,369 „ interest of the national debt.

960,100 „ Imperial households.

596,744 „ pensions and life annuities.

23,051,409 „ civil and military administration.

103,172 „ industrial undertakings.

4,539,280 „ local administration.

2,575,596 „ police administration.

135,000 „ Shinto shrines.

1,884,415 „ repairs, &c., for local governments.

1,200,000 „ reserve fund for bad years.

56,494,623 yen—expenditure ordinary.

1,321,559 yen—industrial undertakings.

607,325 „ miscellaneous expenditures.

1,510,000 „ contingent funds.

3,438,884 yen—expenditure extraordinary.

The exact coincidence of the amounts of revenue and expenditure would seem rather incredible to those who are not acquainted with the system of Japanese finance. The fact is plain. At present we have no Parliament to vote for the public finance. The Minister of Finance has the estimated amount of revenue in his hands, and then appropriates it to the various branches of expenditure in such a way as not to exceed the total amount of revenue. If he has any remainder, he appropriates it to the contingent funds, or to the funds for liquidating the public debt, and thus his budget always appears to be surprisingly exact.

XX. National debt:—

	Yen.
Interest bearing—Home...	229,139,615
„ „ Foreign	11,012,696
Non-interest bearing, chiefly paper money	117,894,980
	<u>358,047,291</u>