

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

(Compiled specially for the *Victorian Year Book*, 1881-2, from the latest official reports and other sources of acknowledged authority, by TORAO KIDA, Esq., Member of the Statistical Association* of Tokio, &c., &c.)

NOTE.—*Ri*, or Japanese mile, is nearly equal to 2½ English miles; *Cho* is a superficial measure of 3,000 *Tsubo*, and is equal to 2½ acres; *Yen* is the standard of value, about 4s. in English money.

I. GEOGRAPHICAL STATISTICS.

(a) *Area and Position*.—The empire consists of four principal islands and 1,974 smaller islands, with an aggregate area of 24,796·83 square ri; the whole lying between 50° 56' and 24° 0' 6" north latitude.

(b) *Political Divisions*.—The whole country, including Hokkaido, which has lately been placed on the same footing as the rest, is divided into three fu, or municipalities, and 41 ken, or prefectures; each fu or ken is subdivided into municipal and country districts, and these include the towns and villages. There are at present—

36 municipal districts.
709 country " "
11,860 towns.
58,134 villages.

(c) *Forests*.—On the 1st January 1882 the State owned 5,050,770 cho, or about 12,626,925 acres; and the people 5,622,897 cho, or 14,057,242 acres.

II. POPULATION.

(a) *Japanese Inhabitants*.—On the 1st of January 1881 there were 36,358,994 people, of whom 18,423,274 were males, and 17,935,720 females. For the last three years the comparative numbers stand thus—

Native Population of Japan.

Sex.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Males	18,137,642	18,210,500	18,423,274
Females	17,624,539	17,714,813	17,935,720
Total	35,762,181	35,925,313	36,358,994

(b) *Foreigners*.—Besides, there are 5,258 foreigners of all nationalities, living in five commercial ports and three municipalities, in which alone they are permitted to live by treaty.

(c) *Births and Deaths*.—During 1880 there were recorded 603,055 deaths and 883,584 births, of which 313,668 and 452,327 were males, and 289,387 and 431,257 were females, respectively.

III. PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.

(a) *Agricultural Products*.—The following is the land allotted for the principal agricultural crops and the amount of their produce for 1879—the islands of Hokkaido, Lin-Kin or Loo-Choo, and Binin excepted—

	Land in Cho.	Produce in bushels.
Rice	2,535,498	159,891,445
Wheat, barley, and oats	1,618,129	49,450,385
Buckwheat and other grain	628,954	15,458,050
Potatoes (sweet)	178,550	33,259,000
Three other crops	370,237	15,627,185

* This society consists of more than 200 subscribing and several honorary members; the present Government Statist of Victoria being included in the latter. It holds its meetings monthly, and publishes a monthly statistical journal.

(b) Live Stock, 1879.—

Horses	...	...	1,454,823
Cattle	...	...	1,044,910
Total			2,499,733

which is a decrease of 67,982 head from that of the previous year.

(c) Forest Produce, 1879.—

Value of wood for firing	...	...	8,549,735 yen.
Value of charcoal	...	...	2,292,148 „

Besides 2,750,068 pieces of timber from the Government forests.

(d) Mining Produce, 1879.—The principal Government mines produced—

Gold	...	...	...	47,888 oz.
Silver	...	...	...	1,245,527 oz.
Copper	...	...	...	4,113,832 lbs.
Tin	...	...	...	1,227,779 lbs.
Coal	...	...	...	659,508 tons.

The principal mines under private enterprise produced—

Gold	...	...	...	2,432 oz.
Silver	...	...	...	142,051 oz.
Copper	...	...	...	9,197,056 lbs.
Tin	...	...	...	296,480 lbs.
Iron	...	...	...	12,300 tons.
Coal	...	...	...	770,357 tons.

Besides these, there is almost every sort of mineral in small quantities. The total number of mines under private enterprise is stated to be 5,920 ; the number of leases being 5,840.

IV. FOREIGN COMMERCE AND BANKING.

(a) Foreign Commerce.—

(000's omitted.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1872	26,174,	17,026,	43,200,
1876	23,478,	27,225,	50,703,
1880	36,187,	27,413,	63,600,
1881	36,635,	26,793,	63,428,

The principal articles of import are cotton yarn and cotton goods, chiefly from Great Britain ; petroleum oil, from the United States ; woollen goods, chiefly from France ; sugar, chiefly from China ; and manufactured iron, from Great Britain. The chief exports are tea, almost exclusively to the United States ; silk, principally to France ; dried fish and other articles of food, to China exclusively ; and rice to Great Britain. The trade with Australia is yet insignificant, but there is every prospect of a rapid growth since the late International Exhibitions at Sydney and Melbourne. In 1880-1 the total amount of trade between Australia and Japan was 217,718 yen, of which 179,638 yen form the export value, and the rest the imports.

(b) Banks (national banks only).—

Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Branches.	Paid-up Capital.	Circulation.	Reserve Fund
			Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1880	152	94	42,111,000	34,436,000	1,211,000
1881	151	102	43,041,100	34,398,000	1,525,000

Year.	Deposits.	Current Accounts.	Government Deposits.	Special Deposits.	Loans.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1881 (half-year ending 30th June)	4,634,642	80,112,466	49,859,180	22,156,180	103,457,301

Besides, there are 38 private banks, and 120 loan agencies, with an aggregate capital of 8,211,618 yen ; also one specie bank, with a capital of 3,000,000 yen. A central bank, with a capital of 10,000,000 of yen, is to be established within the year. This is a Government institution, like the Banque de France, and its president is to be appointed directly by the Emperor. An Act entitled "The Bank of Japan Act" has just been made public.

V. INTERCOMMUNICATION.

(a) *Post Office*.—At the end of June 1881 there were in Japan 4,819 post offices, 219 receiving agencies, 5,280 stamp agencies, and 4,662 letter boxes ; the length of the mail routes was 48,475 miles ; the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, books, samples, &c., was 83,294,010. The total revenue was 1,424,350 yen, and the expenditure 1,347,793 yen. The persons employed under the postal service were 10,873 in all.

(b) *Telegraphs*.—In 1881 there were 195 stations and offices, with 3,727 miles of lines and 11,210 miles of wires. 2,168,201 messages were transmitted during the year ; the revenue was 786,287 yen, and the expenditure 681,878 yen.

(c) *Railways*.—In the beginning of 1881 there were—

- Miles open — 77½.
- Number of passengers—5,269,480.
- Gross income—1,553,338 yen.
- Total expenditure—674,686 yen.

The cost of construction amounted to 9,972,075 yen, or about 128,672 yen per mile, exclusive of the value of lands purchased for the railway enclosure and the cost of equipage.

Two more lines have been opened subsequently, but their statistics are yet unknown to the public.

The Japanese Railroad Company, with a capital of 20 millions, has been chartered last year, and the Government guarantees 8 per cent. interest on the paid-up capital, which is about 6 million yen at present. The company, on its part, promises to construct nearly 800 miles of railroad within six years from its inauguration, and the first section is now in process of construction.

(d) *Carriages and Waggon*s.—

Private coaches and street carriages	1,316
Yin riki-sha (travelling carriages drawn by men) ...	157,018
Waggons of various descriptions	278,003

A yin riki-sha is a small light sort of carriage drawn by a man or two. It affords the most convenient form of vehicle for travelling, &c. It takes the place of cabs, and is now universally used throughout the whole country. In Tokio alone there are over 60,000 of those carriages, and it has lately been introduced into Hong Kong, Shanghai, and other principal cities of China.

(e) Shipping.—

(1.) Steamers—

Year.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
1879	199	42,763	12,623
1880	163	30,807	10,268
Decrease	36	11,956	2,355

(2.) Sailing vessels (western form)—

1879 174 ships 27,551 tons
 1880 168 „ 33,559 „

(3) Native junks : number and koku ($\frac{4}{27}$ ton) of those above 50 koku :—

1879 18,714 3,285,656 koku, or 486,764 tons.
 1880 19,284 3,354,759 „ or 497,001 „

VI. FINANCE.

(a) *Revenue and Expenditure*.—The budget for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1883 was laid before the public on the 4th July, and I take the opportunity to make a brief sketch of it in the following lines :—

The revenue for the year is stated—

66,814,122 yen, of which—

61,618,900 yen consists of various taxes, duties, posts, stamps, &c.
 2,001,166 „ derived from Government mines, railways, telegraphs,
 mint, docks, and other industrial undertakings.
 371,454 „ miscellaneous income.

63,991,520 yen—revenue ordinary.

495,338 yen, repayment of loans.
 2,327,264 „ proceeds from the sale of public property and other
 miscellaneous items.
 2,822,602 yen—revenue extraordinary.

The above revenue is appropriated in the following manner :—

8,237,614 yen for the reduction of national debt.
 15,055,592 „ interest of the national debt.
 1,398,785 „ Imperial households.
 449,279 „ pensions and life annuities.
 10,406,161 „ civil administration.
 11,767,564 „ naval and military administration.
 581,406 „ repairs, &c.
 4,185,081 „ local governments.
 2,445,974 „ police administration.
 541,762 „ prisons and penitentiaries.
 147,750 „ Shinto shrines.
 1,200,000 „ reserved for bad years.
 156,687 „ miscellaneous.
 56,573,655 yen—expenditure ordinary.
 703,100 yen ... industrial undertakings.
 5,260,000 „ ... capital fund and special advances.
 2,777,367 „ ... miscellaneous.
 1,500,000 „ ... contingent funds.
 10,240,467 yen—expenditure extraordinary.

66,814,122 yen—grand total.

(As to the explanation of the manner of preparing the budget, so that the amounts of revenue and expenditure exactly coincide, see note to XIX. Appendix A of *The Victorian Year-Book* for 1880-81.)

(b) National Debt.—

	Yen.
Interest bearing (home)	226,048,300
Non-interest " "	8,774,560
" " (paper)	105,639,228.5
Interest bearing (foreign)	9,309,088
Total	349,771,176.5

The Government keeps 55,854,207.876 yen in reserve fund, 13,053,969.505 yen in loans, and 1,598,248.134 yen in central reserve savings. The reduction of debts for the year amounts to 2,657,791.4 yen; and 7,498,980.855 yen has been added to the credit side of the Government.

VII. EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

(a) Public and Private Schools.—In 1880 there were—

	Number of Institutions.	Number of Instructors		Number of Pupils.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Elementary Schools	28,568	70,481	2,256	1,766,747	586,746
Middle Schools	188	910	19	12,255	389
University	1	117	...	2,006	...
Engineering University	1	14	...	193	...
Normal Institutions	75	596	72	4,633	698
Professional Schools	96	607	2	8,296	38
Artists' Schools	2	2	...	45	...
Physical training	1	5	...	22	...
Schools of all other descriptions	1,867	2,015	574	50,367	17,909
Total	30,799	74,747	2,923	1,844,564	605,780

(b) Libraries.—

Number.	Number of Volumes.	Number of Visitors.
19	119,374	84,057

(c) Museums.—

Number of Museums.	Number of Exhibits.	Number of Visitors.
7	148,238	301,649

(d) New Publications and Periodicals.—Number of copyrights granted during the year 1879 was 6,790, and 225 newspapers and periodicals were in existence during the same year.

(e) Religious Statistics.—

Sect.	Number of Temples and Shrines	Number of	
		Priests.	Priestesses.
Shintoism	186,900	14,213	...
Buddhism	72,158	57,120	673
Total	259,058	71,333	673

VIII. LAW AND POLICE.

(a) Judicial System.—Since the new codes of Crime and Criminal Procedure came into force on the 1st January 1882 the entire system of administering criminal justice has been totally modified. It is out of place here to describe the character and merits of the codes, which are chiefly based upon the French code, but so far as they relate to the number of courts, &c., a few remarks are deemed necessary. There are—1 supreme court; 7 superior courts or courts of appeal, instead of 4 under the previous system; 77 inferior courts, instead of 23 courts with 45 branches; 179

justices of peace, instead of 170 district courts. Besides, a High Court of Judicature is to be opened, from time to time, to try State offences and offences committed by the Imperial princes and high State officers. On the 1st of March 1882 there were 286 judges, 813 petty judges, 115 public prosecutors, 213 petty public prosecutors, and 706 clerks; making the total number of law officers 2,133.

There were in 1881 338,925 civil cases, including all cases received during the year, together with those reserved from the previous cases, 998; 992 applications were made before the courts of arbitration. The total number of criminal cases for the same period was 166,688.

(b) *Police*.—In 1880 there were 1,613 police stations, of which 40 were head offices, 332 stations, and 1,241 were branches. The police force consists of—

Constables	...	...	...	20,825
Officers and Sergeants	...	...	...	2,093
Clerks, &c.	...	...	...	495
Employés	...	...	...	2,447
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	25,860

The national treasury supplies 2,727,884 yen, and the local governments 790,180 yen, making a total of 3,518,064 yen for the administration of police. About the middle of the last year a force of 352 gens d'armes was organized after the French system, but this is confined at present only to the capital.

(c) *Gaols and Convict Prisons*.—The number of persons committed to gaols to be tried before the courts during 1880 was 108,870, of whom 103,902 were males and 4,968 females. Of these, 101,827 were discharged, leaving 7,043, or 6,724 males and 319 females, at the end of the year. During the same year 82,915 convicts were confined in convict prisons, and of these 55,122 were discharged during the year, leaving 27,793, or 26,727 males and 1,066 females, in prisons at the end of the year.

IX. NATIONAL DEFENCE.

(a) *The Army* consists of three different classes:—

(1.) Under actual service—

Infantry	...	...	...	26,880
Cavalry	240
Artillery	2,160
Engineers	720
Commissaries	360
Coast artillery	80
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Total	30,440

(2.) First Reserve—

Infantry	29,568
Cavalry	390
Artillery	3,147
Engineers	1,230
Commissaries	420
Transporters	9,237
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Total	43,992

(3.) Second Reserve—

Infantry	39,424
Cavalry	520
Artillery	4,196
Engineers	1,640
Commissaries	540
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Total	46,320

Making in all 120,752 persons, with 3,134 horses.

(b) *Navy*.—An addition of two torpedo vessels and a wooden vessel were made during the year under review. The rest remain the same as in the last report.

CONCLUSION.

A Ministerial crisis occurred in the Japanese Government on the 14th October 1881, and the Mikado issued his proclamation to the effect that in 1890 a National Assembly will be convened and a constitutional Government inaugurated.

APPENDIX C.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

(The articles are arranged according to the system of classification described in paragraph 615 ante. The position of any article may be ascertained by means of the classification and Index following paragraph 617 ante).

** The following, so far as known, are the only changes which have taken place in the tariffs of the colonies named since the publication of the last *Victorian Year-Book*. These changes are also indicated by letters placed against the names of the articles in the respective lists, thus—(i) increase; (r) reduction; (n) new duty; (a) other alteration.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881-2.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Former.	Present.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VICTORIA.			
23	EXCISE— Beer brewed or manufactured in Victoria (expired on 31st August 1882) gallon	0 0 2	Nil
NEW ZEALAND.			
14	CUSTOMS— Soda Bi-Carbonate... .. cwt.	0 1 0	0 2 0
23	Bitters gallon	0 14 0	0 12 0

TARIFF OF VICTORIA.

(Corrected to November 1882.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
1	Cards—Playing per doz. packs	0 3 0
	Stationery, Manufactured, including Account Books, Printed Cheques, Bill Heads, and other Printed or Ruled Paper, Blotting Pads, Sketch Blocks, Manifold Writers, Albums, and all kinds of Jewel, Dressing, and Writing Cases (excepting Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Pencilcases, and Slates) <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.