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The City of Tokyo.

Tokyo, which means "Eastern Capital," is the chief city of the Japanese Empire. In 1868 the Emperor removed his court from Kyoto to Tokyo. Previous to this the city was called Yedo, meaning "Estuary Gate." Yedo was originally the site of a small castle, and was chosen by Tokogawa Iyeyasu, in 1590, as the seat of his power, and 80,000 of his warriors settled here. Tokyo is exceptionally well fitted to be a national capital by reason of its position at the mouth of the rivers which drain Musaslu, the largest of the plains of Japan.

The palace, built in 1889, is a fine structure in Japanese style, and furnished à l'Européenne and lit with electricity. Its double ring of high walls and broad moats is finely picturesque. In spring-time the city is gay with plum and cherry blossoms, the river-side avenue of Muko-

jima, five miles long, presenting a unique spectacle.

The city is divided into fifteen districts. The northern—Honga and Kanda—are mostly educational divisions, and contain the buildings of the Imperial University and lesser schools. The student population of Tokyo is astonishingly large, on account of so many young men from all quarters of the empire being drawn to the Imperial University. The seaward districts of Nihoubashi, Kyobashi and Asakusa are industrial and commercial. The Government offices are located in Kajimachi.

There is anchorage at Shinagawa, the southernmost suburb of the city, but Yokohama, seventeen miles distant, is the port of entry. Tokyo has excellent railway connections with outlying cities. The population is over a million and a half.