

### Streets and Parks

In general, the streets are amply wide, satisfactorily paved, well maintained, and thoroughly cleaned; and the parks are beautifully laid out and scrupulously kept up. A good illustration thereof is given in Fig. 10. In my opinion, it would be difficult to find anywhere anything of more artistic appearance than this little civic centre.

### Municipal Buildings and Hotels

A study of Figs. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 must convince even the most skeptical critic concerning the beauty, elaborateness, and general excellence of the public buildings of Dairen; and, from personal examination, I can vouch for their satisfactoriness in every particular. The Yamato Hotels at both Mukden and Dairen, run by the company at a decided loss for the accomodation of both foreigners and homefolks, are models of excellence in respect to rooms, service, and food; and the pretty little Japanese waitresses, dressed in their beautiful native costume, with their dainty manners and smiling faces, are a great attraction to the guests in the dining rooms, and are truly an asset to the company.

### Warehouses and Residences

There are many large warehouses, mostly of reinforced concrete; and there are more of them under construction. They appear to be well and solidly built and capable of withstanding effectively earthquake shocks of great intensity. Fig. 5 shows a large number of dwelling houses of this type for the accommodation of the company's workmen. That organization certainly attends carefully to the comfort of its employees, providing, as it does, separate accommodations for families and bachelors, as well as amusements.

### Plants, Mills, and Factories

Scattered throughout the cities and towns of the zone, especially in their suburbs, are numerous plants for the manufacture of cement, lime, brick, and ceramics; mills for the production of lumber, oil, liquors, and flour; and factories for sugar, tobacco, and fabrics of silk, cotton, and hemp.

At the time of the Russo-Japanese war, the Japanese recognized the value of the bean, but that grain did not receive adequate attention until 1910, when Mitsui and Company made a trial shipment of one hundred tons of it to England. Since then, thanks to the numerous scientific experiments made in the Central Laboratory at Darien, many new uses have been found for it, until today the articles manufactured from beans, bean oil, and bean cake include the following; soy and various sauces, soups, breakfast foods, condensed milk, casein, cheese, salad material, crackers, macaroni, flour, confectionery, glycerine, explosives, enamels, varnishes, butter and lard substitutes, edible oils, water-proofing material, linoleum, paints, soap, celluloid, rubber substitutes, printing inks, lighting and lubricating oils, and other articles.

Truly the bean industry has become an important business for Southern Manchuria. In Fig. 19 the loading of bean cakes on board ship is illustrated; and Fig. 30 shows how beans are carried by the train load.

Manchuria at present produces only raw materials or semi-manufactured products that are to be completely manufactured by more advanced countries; nevertheless it possesses certain industrial advantages that are going to be utilized ere many years. For instance, it has abundant natural resources, both agricultural and mineral; a great deal of live stock and many staple products; fuel in the form of coal and oil from shale; and excellent coolie labor. Again, with its increasing population, and with China and Siberia on the south and north, it has good markets on all sides—to say nothing of the possibilities of sales in Japan proper and Korea.

### Iron Works and Other Works

There are large deposits of iron ore in Manchuria; and the company, a dozen years ago, prepared an elaborate layout of plant for its utilization; but, due to adverse market conditions, the scheme has not fully materialized. I have heard rumors to the effect that the economics of the problem had not been properly