

the Japanese in this respect being much in advance of Americans. Along the sand dunes of the coast Mr. Harrington observed the extensive planting of pines, showing specimens from a few inches upward, while older forests showed by the regularity of the trees that they were planted by man. Farming lands proper occupy 15% of the country, and are classed as Ta and Hata, the rice fields and the dry fields. To these may be added 5% of land under other forms of cultivation, such as fruit and nut trees, etc., making in all 20%, or one fifth of the land devoted to agriculture of all kinds.

From this area, careful and systematic tillage furnishes food for the large population of 40 000,000, besides a considerable quantity for export. Wherever water can be obtained, rice is the staple crop, and the plains and valleys are carefully levelled and irrigated, so that they may be kept wet during the growth of the rice. When Mr. Harrington arrived, the young rice covered the plains with a beautiful verdure, and before his departure the harvesting was well advanced. The annual yield in favourable years is about 200,000,000 bushels. No fences are needed, and as the farmers chiefly live in villages on the edges of the rice plains, these present a wide expanse of vegetation.

Along the ridges which bound the rice plats are generally planted beans, which are also extensively grown in the dry-fields, and form a large element of the food. They are generally known as Soy-beans, because certain varieties are used in making the sauce of that name (Shoyu), so much used as a relish. Of other crops, the mulberry was described as largely grown in some districts where the silk worms are bred, an industry employing a large part of the population. In other districts, tea was a chief product, and the plantations of these shrubs were described as being very attractive in appearance. The cotton which in some districts is very largely grown, and for the spinning of which several large mills were seen, is a smaller plant apparently than that cultivated in America.

Mr. Harrington regretted that his knowledge of geology was not sufficient for the full appreciation of the phenomena which, in a land where the forces of nature are so actively in operation, must be of a most instructive character. The Hakone district exhibits both well wooded hills, and others covered with a very vigorous tall grass, a