

分野：グローバル・スタディーズ、日本近代史、国際関係史、日本社会経済・経営史、メディア史

グローバル化を目指した 20 世紀日本の 世界への発信——

英文日本年鑑

The Japan Year Book 1905-1931

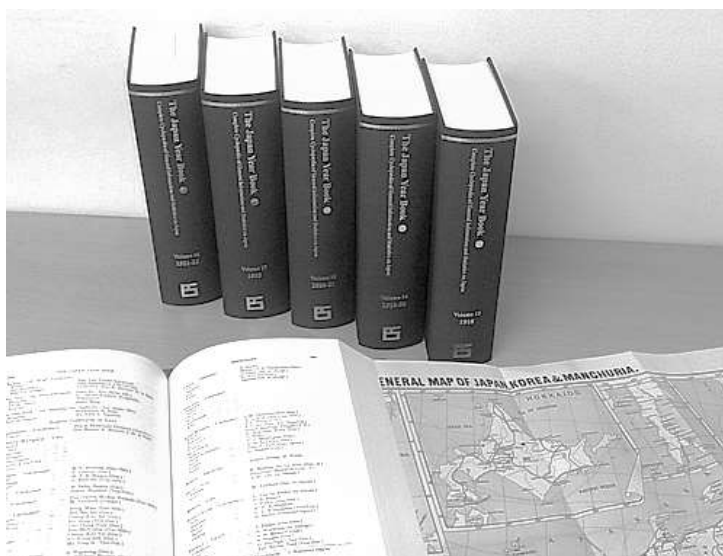
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Edition Synapse

1905年に武信由太郎ジャパンタイムズ副主筆や同紙の編集人が中心になって創刊された、初の本格的な対外向け年鑑である本書は、戦後まで刊行が続き海外への影響力を長く維持した英文の日本情報集で、政治、経済、社会、文化などあらゆる分野における最新の日本の動向をまとめ、詳細な統計資料とともに掲載しました。

日露戦争後世界列強に肩を並べるためにメディア戦略を鮮明にする日本の一つの象徴でもあったこの年鑑は、ロンドン、ニューヨークに販売代理店を置き海外でも広く販売され、日本への関心が東洋の幻想の国から、国際政治のライバルであり、同時にビジネスの投資先でもある現実の国へと大きく変わるこの時代に、日本の「真実」伝える出版メディアとして広く活用されました。また、台湾、朝鮮、樺太や満州など当時の植民地に関する章も設けられ、極東アジアに関する対西洋の情報の発信源としても役割を果たしました。

このように出版史上、20世紀初頭の日本と海外の関係を知るうえで最重要な資料であるにもかかわらず、本年鑑をまとめ所蔵する図書館、機関は極めて限られています。

広告を含む全頁を読みやすい拡大複製にて全巻を刊行する本シリーズは、日本と西洋の関係史だけでなく、国際政治、メディア・ジャーナリズム、日本企業の海外進出史など経済・経営学等、いま必要とされている世界的な視点での日本近代の研究、教育に必携の基本文献と言えます。大学図書館、関連分野の研究機関に広くお薦めいたします。

●主な項目

Diary / Geography / Earthquakes and Seismic Disturbances / Population / Imperial Court / Politics / Local Administration / Finances / Banks and Banking Business / Economics Corporations / Education / Religions & Religious Works / Charity & Relief / Justice / Police and Sanitation / Army and the Navy / Communications Post Telegraph and Telephone / Contemporary Worthies / Diplomacy and Diplomatic and Consular Services / The Press / Agriculture / Forestry and Fishery / Manufacturing Industry / Patents Designs Trade Marks / Foreign Trade / Home Trade / Mercantile Establishments / Mercantile Marine / Railways / Progress of the War / War Finance / Art & Craft of Modern Japan / Who's Who in Japan / Formosa / Korea / Korafuto South Manchuria / Import Tariff List / Leading Exporters and Importers / Index

●主な執筆者

池田謙三（第百銀行頭取、東京貯蔵銀行頭取を務め、日本興業銀行、台湾銀行の創立に参画。） / **岡村司**（明治・大正期の法学者・弁護士。京都帝国大学教授。） / **木下淑夫**（鉄道官僚。観光産業の重要性を説き、ジャパン・ツーリスト・ビューロー（日本交通公社）の生みの親となった。） / **呉文聡**（統計学者。内務省、農商務省で統計の開発・整備に当たる。） / **桑田熊蔵**（社会政策学会を創設した経済学者。中央大教授、内務省社会局参与などをつとめた。） / **煙山専太郎**（西洋史学者、政治学者、早稲田大学教授。国際・外交問題専門誌『外交時報』の数多くの論文を寄稿し執筆面を支えた。） / **小崎弘道**（牧師。熊本洋学校で学んだ後、同志社に転入、新島襄と出会い伝道をとむに行う。霊南坂教会を創設し、同志社第2代社長（総長）、日本組合基督教会会長、日本基督教連盟会長などを務めた。） / **阪田貞一**（工学者。欧米で機械工学を研究したのち帰国、東京高等工業学校（東京工業大学）校長をつとめた。） / **阪谷芳郎**（大蔵官僚、政治家。大蔵大臣、東京市長、専修大学学長を歴任。） / **佐藤昌介**（札幌農学校第1期生としてクラークに学び渡米。新渡戸稲造らと初の農学博士の称号を授与。札幌農学校校長、東北帝国大学総長を歴任後、北海道帝国大学の初代総長。） / **下田次郎**（女子教育家。女子高等師範学校（お茶の水女子大学）教授。大日本女子教育会を設立し女子の教育の振興に大きな功績を残した。） / **頭本元貞**（伊藤博文や渋沢栄一に重用され国際的に活躍したジャーナリスト。衆議院議員。） / **添田壽一**（大蔵官僚、銀行家、官庁エコノミスト。日本法律学校（日本大学）の設立に加わった。） / **高田早苗**（政治家、教育者、法学博士。文部大臣、早稲田大学総長などを歴任。） / **武信由太郎**（『ジャパン・タイムズ』創設に参画した、明治・大正期を代表する英語学者。早稲田大学教授。日本初の本格的な和英辞典『武信和英大辞典』を編纂した。） / **留岡幸助**（感化院教育、社会福祉の先駆者。） / **中松盛雄**（特許局長、日本基督教会理事長、化学工業協会会長などを歴任した官僚、弁護士、弁理士。） / **二階堂保則**（統計専門家。内閣統計局で「人口動態調査」や国勢調査局で第1回国勢調査の実施に当たった。人口統計、統計学に関する論著多数。） / **本多静六**（林学博士、造園家。東京農林学校（東京大学農学部）教授。日本の「公園の父」といわれ、日比谷公園はじめ明治神宮、北海道の大沼公園、福岡の大濠公園など多数の公演の設計に携わった。関東大震災からの復興の原案作成したことでも知られる。） / **和田維四郎**（鉱物学者、書誌学者。大学東京大学創設にあたり、ナウマンの助教として理学部地質学科に加わる。農商務省地質局長、鉱山局長、地質調査所所長、東京大学教授を歴任。）

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▶ 満州、台湾、朝鮮など植民地を含めた最新の情報

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.	
DIARY OF 1906.	
Jan. 7. Saionji Cabinet (the present Ministry) was created. Viscount Aoki (to U. S. A.) and Mr. K. Inouye (to Germany) appointed Ambassadors.	the Emperor at Shinbashi Station, Tokyo.
" 14. Triumphant Entry into Tokyo of General Nogi, Commander of the 3rd Army and Captor of Port Arthur.	Feb. 20. Investiture of the Emperor by Prince Arthur of Connaught with the Order of the Garter at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo.
" 19. Announcement of the elevation of the Japanese Legation in Washington to an Embassy from the 7th January.	Decorations of Prince Arthur of Connaught by the Emperor with the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum.
" 23. Mr. T. Sugita nominated to the President of the House of Commons.	State Banquet at Palace given by the Emperor in honour of the Garter Mission.
" 24. Announcement of the Ratification of the Peking Treaty on 23rd January.	" 26. Farewell visit of the Emperor to Prince Arthur at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace.
" 26. Dr. I. Motono appointed the Minister to St. Petersburg.	Mar. 2. Resignation of Mr. Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
" 29. Mr. K. Kurino appointed Ambassador to France.	" 15. Mass Meeting in Tokyo to protest against the proposed increase in the Tramway fares.
Feb. 1. The Residency-General at Seoul opened.	" 16. Farewell tiffin given by the British residents of Yokohama in honour of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Garter Mission. Prince Arthur and suite embark on board the <i>Princess of Wales</i> .
" 11. Arrival of Austro-Hungarian Minister to Japan H. E. d'Ambo Adamos at Kobe.	
" 14. Terms arranged for forth-	

CHAPTER XXXIII. MANCHURIA.	
THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG.	
According to the Imperial Ordinances relating to the Government-General (<i>Telohifu</i>) of Kwantung and offices subordinate to it and issued on Sept. 1st '06 the Governor-General (<i>Telohu</i>) is to be filled with either a Lieutenant-General or full General with the highest official rank (<i>shiranu</i>) accorded to him. The Governor-General governs Kwantung Province and protects and controls the railways in South Manchuria, has command of the troops under him and the general direction of various political affairs, the latter, however, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is authorized under special commission to conduct negotiations with the Chinese local authorities; shall receive the instructions of the Minister of War and of the Chief of the General Staff and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relating to the military administration and personnel. The Governor-General may issue punitive ordinances providing penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than 200 yen. The Government-General consists of Military Department and Department of Civil Administration.	
<i>The Government-General's Office.</i>	
Governor-General Chief of the staff Dir. Civil affairs Chief Judge General Adviser	General Baron Yoshimasa Oshima. Maj.-General Mitsunomi Kamio. Zeko Nakamura. Ujindo Hiraiishi. Baron Shimpei Goto.
THE PORTS IN KWANTUNG. (Liaoyang Pen.)	
<i>General Rules.</i>	
The regulations issued by the Kwantung Government-General concerning vessels sailing to and from the ports in the Peninsula are essentially identical with similar regulations in force in Japan and make minute provision about reports to be sent in by the captain on his entry	" Vessels are not permitted to sail to and from any port with the exception of the Port of Taicow. This does not apply to Chinese junks and steamers and sailing-vessels navigating along the coast of Kwantung."
The supplementary rules contain the	

596 KOREA.	
Residency-General.	
President-General	Masquia H. Ito.
Director-General	Tokichika Tsurukawa.
Director of Agr. Ind. and Commerce	Joshio Kikuchi.
" of Financial Affairs	Tanetsuo Megata.
" of Police Affairs	Kichiro Oka.
" of Foreign Affairs	Keijiro Nabeshima.
" of Railway Affairs	Gampai Oya.
" of Post and Telegraph Affairs	Jo-ichiro Ikeda.
Chief of Judicial Affairs	Konstante Kosaka.
Japanese Advisers to Korean Government.	
Adviser to the Court	Masao Kato.
Financial Adviser	Tanetsuo Megata.
Military Adviser	Maj. Keij.
Legal Adviser	Dr. S.
In Charge of Medical Affairs	Dr. S.
Educational Adviser	Dr. S.

EXPENDITURE OF STATE.	
Ordinary.	1907.
Imperial Household	Yen. 1,309,000
Elders' Council	77,913
Cabinet	62,997
Privy Council	12,642
Home Department	1,295,116
Foreign	—
Finance	4,282,876
War	1,573,302
Justice	146,126
Education	256,851
Agr. Com. & Ind'y. Dept.	277,355
Communications	—
Total	9,244,399
Extraordinary.	
Cabinet	Yen. 77,953
Home Department	1,013,050
Finance	3,134,437
Justice	75,000
Education	267,015
Agr. Com. Ind'y. Dept.	168,190
Total	4,428,645
Grand total	13,673,045

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REVENUE.	
Ordinary.	1907.
Taxes	8,181,653
Land	5,256,109
House	209,404
Carriage service	105,000
Fishery	1,500
Salt	11,540
Marine product	1,600
Vessel	12,390
Mining	40,000
Harbour	1,270,000
Stamp	178,000

598 FORMOSA.	
CHAPTER XXX.	
FORMOSA.	
FINANCE.	
The success of our colonial policy in Formosa is conclusively demonstrated in the Revenue Column given below. The item of "Subsidies from Central Government" that was steadily diminishing finally disappeared from the estimates for '05-'06 year, while, on the other hand, the amount of Ordinary Revenue made a corresponding increase.	
REVENUES.	
(Y. 1,000.)	
Fiscal year.	Ordinary Revenue.
1898...	7,493
1899...	10,158
1900...	13,062
1901...	11,714
1902...	11,876
1903...	12,396
1904...	16,170
1905 (Estimate)	20,280
1906 (")	25,364
1907 (")	26,660
CHIEF ITEMS OF ORDINARY REVENUES.	
(Y. 1,000.)	
Fiscal year.	Land taxes.
1898...	1,979
1899...	1,979
1900...	1,629
1901...	1,906
Subsidies from	
	Gov.
1898...	3,984
1899...	6,200
1900...	8,098
1901...	7,251
1902...	7,199
1903...	6,328
1904...	5,189
1905 (Estimate)	none
1906 (")	"
1907 (")	"
Other Revenue.	
1898...	803
1899...	1,067
1900...	1,108
1901...	800
1902...	420
1903...	1,113
1904...	974
1905 (Estimate)	16
1906 (")	406
1907 (")	2,441
Total.	
1898...	12,281
1899...	17,126
1900...	22,269
1901...	19,766
1902...	19,497
1903...	20,037
1904...	22,333
1905 (Estimate)	20,296
1906 (")	25,770
1907 (")	29,101

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EXPENDITURES.	
(Y. 1,000.)	
Fiscal year.	Civil Admin'ive expenses.
1898...	8,008
1899...	10,304
1900...	12,032
1901...	11,837
1902...	10,972
1903...	12,457
1904...	14,916
1905 (Estimate)	16,233
1906 (")	19,467
1907 (")	20,571
LIST OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL	
Count Adm. Sukenori Kabayama...	App
Count Gen. Taro Katsura...	May
Baron Gen. Kiten Nogi...	Jun
Late Vice Gen. Genaro Kodama...	Oct
Vice Gen. Sonata Saikuma...	Feb

599 THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK	
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Count Gen. Taro Katsura...	May
Baron Gen. Kiten Nogi...	Jun
Late Vice Gen. Genaro Kodama...	Oct
Vice Gen. Sonata Saikuma...	Feb
POPULATION.	
At end of	Males. Females.
1902 { Japanese	24,467 13,487
{ Natives	1,512,069 1,289,950
{ Total	1,537,436 1,303,437
1901 { Japanese	26,770 15,354
{ Natives	1,552,518 1,310,430
{ Total	1,579,288 1,325,784
1902 { Japanese	28,769 18,308
{ Natives	1,584,473 1,368,561
{ Total	1,613,242 1,386,869
1903 { Japanese	30,039 20,005
{ Natives	1,591,854 1,382,766
{ Total	1,621,793 1,602,771
1905 (Oct.)	1,610,609 1,430,843

CHAPTER V.

POLITICS.

THE SAIONJI MINISTRY.

The Saionji ministry was created under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. When the retiring Premier Count Katsura recommended Marquis Saionji to the Emperor as his successor, it was on condition, as it is now understood, that the post-bellum measures elaborated by the Count and his colleagues should be adopted in the main by their successors. The ex-Premier approached Marquis Saionji, not in his capacity as leader of the "Seiyukai," but as an individual statesman of tried ability and acknowledged prestige. Foreigners may be struck with wonder at such anomalous transfer of power in a constitutional country like Japan. These foreign observers must be reminded that political affairs are singularly complicated in Japan, and can not be regarded in a similar light as they are in England, America and some others. They must be informed that party politics have by no means secured universal acknowledgment, on the contrary they are even held with abhorrence by a large section of influen-

tial circles, notably by the military clique led by Marshal Marquis Yamagata and his lieutenant Count Katsuma, and also by the great majority of Peers and some other quarters. Then Japan at that time lacked a political party able to command an absolute majority in the Lower House, let alone the other House. A Ministry formed on a purely party line would therefore invite the uncompromising hostility from the conservative military clique and their friends the Peers. Moreover, had Marquis Saionji declined to accept the conditional transfer of power, who knows that a ministry equally unoppositional to the progress of party politics as the retiring ministry was may not have been formed.

Formed under circumstances so unusually complicated and delicate, the composition of the Saionji Cabinet could not but be heterogeneous. Only two "Seiyukai" leaders Mr. Hara and Mr. Matsuda, were given chairs and the other portfolios were distributed among those identified with Prince Yamagata's clique and neutrals.

MEMBERS OF THE SAIONJI CABINET.

	Appointed Jan. '08.	Appointed Jan. '08.	Appointed Mar. '08.
Prime Minister	Marquis Saionji	—	—
Foreign Minister	Count Inayoshi	—	—
Home Minister	Mr. K. Hara	—	—
Finance Minister	Baron Sakakini	Mr. M. Matsuda	—
War Minister	Gen. Vis. Tanabe	—	—
Navy Minister	Vice-Adm. Saito	—	—
Justice Minister	Mr. M. Matsuda	—	Baron Sengo
Education Minister	Baron Makino	—	—
Agri. and Com'ce Minister ..	Mr. K. Matsubara	—	—

EXPENDITURE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (1908-9).

	Expenses.
The Department Proper	487,357
Earthquakes Investigation Committee	21,252
International Geodetic Committee	9,428
Central Meteorological Observatory	67,996
Provisional Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes	7,562
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacutists	77,803
Institutions under direct Control of the Dept.	4,164,980
Salaries for the Directors of Local Normal Schools	81,651
Grant for Elementary Education	—
Grant for Technical Education	—
Construction of various schools	—
Equipment of above	—
Founding of an Engineering School	—
" " the North-east	—
" " and Higher V	—
" " " A	—
" " Sericulture School	—
" " 5th High School	—
" " 8th High School	—
" " Technical School	—
" " 6th Medical School	—
" " 7th Technical School	—
" " Mining School	—
Others	—
Total	—

THE JAPAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The wonderful growth of this association supplies perhaps the best index of the recent awakening of Japanese women. Created as late as Feb. 1901 its roll already numbered 514,735 at end of July '06. The League owes its conception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura, (d. 5 Feb. '07) founder of the League, twice visited North China on the occasion of the Boxer trouble 1900, and in connection with the comfort mission of the Higashi Hongwan Temple. What she witnessed at that time, on one hand the scenes of horror and distress suffered by the poor helpless Chinese people, and on the other the strict discipline and high efficiency shown by the Japanese troops,—these made such a profound impression on the mind of the old lady, that she internally vowed to try in some adequate way to point out to her 20 million sisters at home how much they owed, for their present security and peaceful home life, to the efficient and patriotic service of the soldiers and sailors, and how, to show their appreciation of that service, they should try to do something calculated to promote the common welfare and happiness of the nation. On her return home she started the movement with zealous devotion almost bordering on fanatical enthusiasm. Her motto was "Economic one scarf's cost and give it to the country," and so it is that the League's badge bears a mark of a

scarf. Among many notable persons to whom she represented her cause, she found in the late Prince Konoyo one of the earnest supporters. Through his influence a large number of ladies in higher circles were enlisted in the service, and at last the Ladies' Patriotic League has been carried to a success such as rarely seen in recent time. The acquisition of members during the last financial year ending April '06 numbered no less than 135,290, and in that year alone a sum of over ¥ 1,300,000 was added to the stock fund. Every year the Empress sends ¥ 2,000. In the last year alone over ¥ 50,000 was received as donations from foreign countries, among which a donation of ¥ 10,000 by a Chinese was conspicuous. The regular yearly contribution by a member of an ordinary kind is 2 yen. The League's stock fund amounts to over ¥ 457,000, and at the present rate of increase it will not be long before it will reach millions. It need hardly be stated that the part which the League played during the late war in giving comfort to soldiers and sailors and giving aid to their needy families gave a profound impression to the general public. At present, Patron, the Board of Directors comprises, Pres. Princess Iwakura; Managers, Princesses, Ichijo, Tokugawa, Konoyo, Shimazu, Dowager Princess Mori, Marchioness Oyama, Nabeshima, and Yamamoto, and Viscountess Tani.

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THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK

CASES OF CONCORDANCE DEALT WITH AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	No. of cases.	Successfully settled.	Failed.	Withdrawn or rejected.	Cases remaining in hand.
1904	1,441	312	735	340	45
1903	2,056	353	1,104	542	57
1902	2,400	385	1,283	633	77
1901	3,320	498	1,814	808	100
1900	4,141	670	2,214	1,147	110

NATURE OF CONCORDANCE CASES.

	Personal.	Land.	Buildings & ships.	Money.	Rise etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1904	162	236	59	517	47	129	68	180	1,306
1903	219	344	123	702	43	185	89	205	1,990
1902	275	382	132	864	58	158	118	314	2,301
1901	358	548	115	1,300	65	255	161	409	3,120
1900	432	686	170	1,604	110	308	202	519	4,031

CASES OF INSOLVENCY AND NO. OF PERSONS AFFECTED. CASES OF REHABILITATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

	Insolvency.	Rehabilitation.
1904	1,204	115
1903	1,172	115
1902	1,115	115
1901	88,760	115
1900	79	115
Orphanages and Homes	23	115
Hospitals and Dispensaries	8	115
Church of Christ in Japan	16,346	115
Methodists as recently united	13,280	115
Nihon Seikō kai	13,012	115

STATISTICS OF PROTESTANT CHURCH IN JAPAN (1906).

Total No. of Churches and Preaching Places	1,204
Churches wholly self supporting	115
Churches partly self supporting	340
Total Missionaries (including wives)	886
Native Ministers	1,172
Total Membership	64,621
No. of Schools of all kinds	1,115
No. of Teachers and Pupils	88,760
No. of V.M.C.S.	79
Orphanages and Homes	23
Hospitals and Dispensaries	8
Church of Christ in Japan	16,346
Methodists as recently united	13,280
Nihon Seikō kai	13,012

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Japan, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 two priests each came to Aomori, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '73 they founded a Church in Tsukiji. The independence movement

which is enervating Protestant churches so much is as yet only faintly heard among Catholics. The latter may in time acquire sufficient strength as they may dispense with foreign aid in evangelic work and maintenance of churches, but that time appears to be very remote. The union movement is of course out of place for Catholics for whom there is only one creed. The following shows data of Catholics for 1907.

JUSTICE, POLICE

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
(M. 11,544 11.3					
(F. 1,207 1.2					
(T. 12,651 12.530					
Not guilty	11,798	8,777	5,785		

SENTENCES CARRIED OUT.

	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment with labor.	Confinement.
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CHARITY AND RELIEF.

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How far the work has born fruit may be seen from these figures:—

	Males.	Females.
Under Protection at the Home	47	8
Self-Supporting in Tokyo	155	23
" " the country	252	31
Death	73	2
Whereabouts unknown	119	22
Escaped	36	14
Escaped and re-convicted	70	13
Total	752	113

Of the 461 coming under the head of self-supporting, 155 children have been born of 338 reformed ex-convicts who married. It may be noted that in appreciation of the service rendered to cause of public benefit, the Home has been granted ¥ 1,000 from the Court.

Besides those described above the other principal charity institutions existing in Japan are:—

Nature of Association.	Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Disturbing public peace (sedition etc.)	Aichi Kōji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Yaba, Nagoya.
Meeting Credit (forgery)	Aichi Jizen-kai	Ch.	Otsu-machi, Nagoya.
Opium	Aichi-kai	Ch.	Mita, Tokyo.
Embezzlement of Gov.	Akita Discharged Convicts Home	Ch.	Akita City.
Murder	Bocho Kōji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Chofu, Yamaguchi.
Assault and battery	Bocho-kai Kōji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Kurashiki, Okayama.
man-slaughter)	Dai-kan-jin Yō-iku-in Asylum	Bud.	Nagano City.
Arbitrary confinement	Dai-sha (charity treatment society by 32 doctors in Tokyo)		
Abduction	Shimo ex-Conv. Home	Ch.	Toppo-cho, Matsuyama.
	Shimo Jizen-kai		Matsuyama City.
	Essa Buddhist Orphan		
	Fuji Orphanage		
	Fuji Kyoritsu Orphan		
	Futaba Kindergarten		
	Gifu Blind Asylum		
	Gotemba Leprosy Hospital		
	Hokkaido Charity Hosp.		
	Hoku-ai-sha Orphanage		
	Han-ai Fushoku-kai		
	Hokkaido-en		
	Hon-an Orphanage		
	Hyo Jōkei-kai Kyōiku		
	Hiroshima Kōji-in (Orphanage)		
	Hokkaido Kōji-in (Orphanage)		

AINU IN HOKKAIDO.

The Ainu population shows an increase rather than decrease, as reported by the Hokkaido authorities. This phenomenon is regarded doubtful by some, who explain that the authorities must have included in their calculation children born of mixed marriage between the Ainu and emigrants from the other places in Japan proper, and that the pure Ainu race must be decreasing. It is in the province of Hidaka that pure Ainu community still exists.

	Males.	Females.	Total
1872	7,964	7,347	15,311
1887	8,546	8,052	16,598
1892	8,452	8,696	17,148
1902	8,480	8,894	17,374
1903	8,669	9,114	17,783
1904	8,645	9,131	17,776
1905	8,598	9,034	17,632

