the same manner; a good-natured and healthy looking crowd. Great numbers of old people were about, wrinkled women especially. The rice field (paddies) were a delight; they occupy the little valleys between the hills and every foot of land is utilized, including ed the pools on the hillsides. At this season the transplanting of the young sprouts was in progress; these are first grown in shallow water, thickly planted in rows and grow thus to about ten inches in height. They are then transplanted into the paddies, each shoot being placed separately. The laborers (men and women) work up to their thighs in water and mud. This mud is black from decayed vegetable matter and the fertilization is very intensive. In fact, all through Japan fertilizing matter of all kinds is carefully gathered and utilized. Therefore, it is dangerous to eat uncooked vegetables or fruits grown near the ground.

Yokohama is a fine city of one-half million inhabitants; the modern and business portion reminds one of an English commercial port. It appears, however, to be losing its importance to Tokyo, the official and banking centre and the headquarters of all large business houses. Yokohama will, doubtless, always maintain its importance for shipping, as it is located at the entrance of Tokyo Bay and its harbor is good. Tokyo is situated on the shallow portion of the Bay, about 18 miles from Yokohama and while a project is on foot to improve its harbor, the natural advantages of the latter place cannot be readily overcome. There is an interesting old Japanese portion of Yokohama, with quaint streets and shops. "Theatre Street" is especially interesting at night and is a blaze of light and lined with many theatres and moving picture shows. The latter are well done; they have unseen actors who