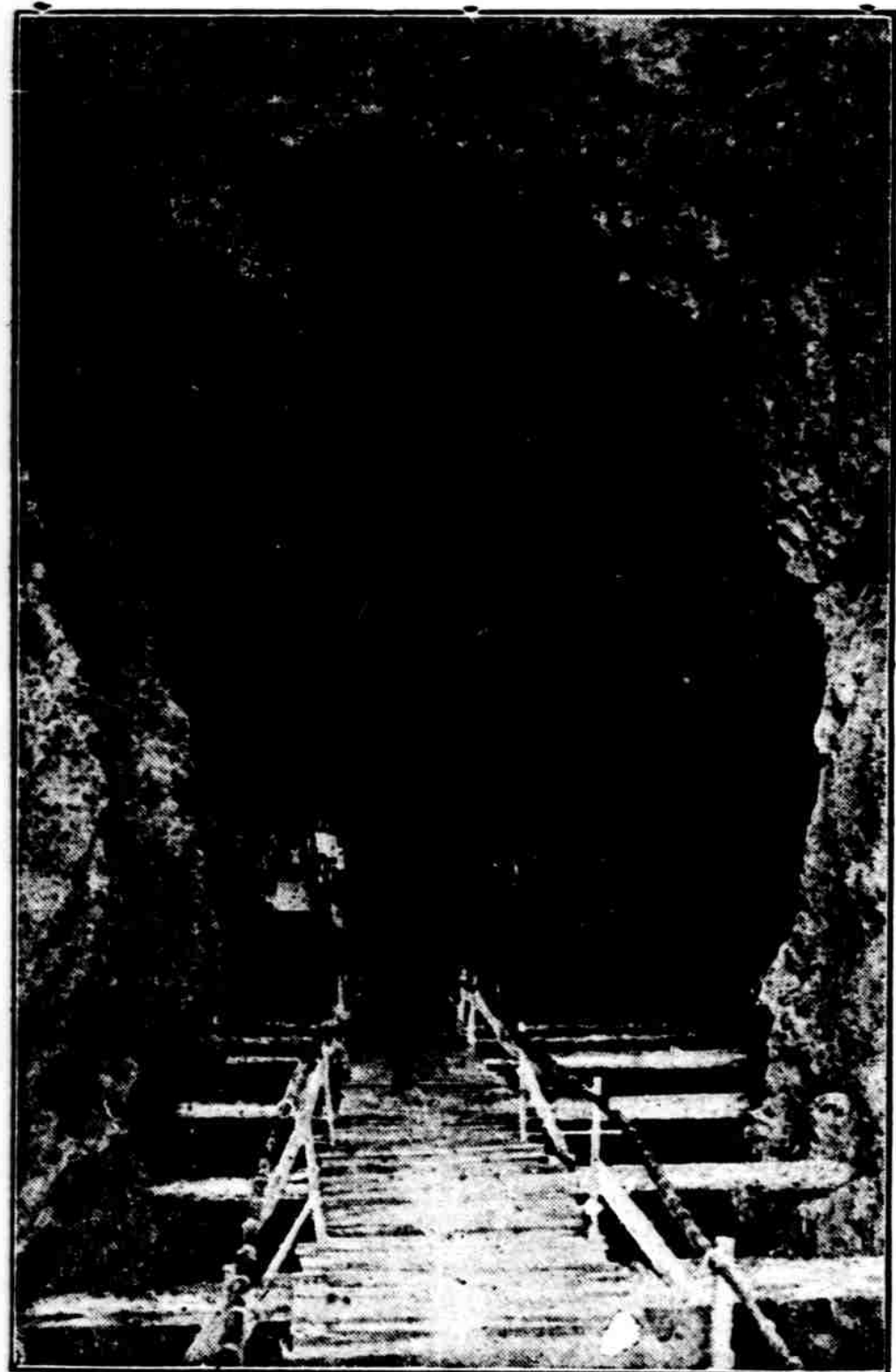


# THE REAL JAPAN

FROM THE STUDIES & OBSERVATIONS OF THE WORLD'S FOREMOST STUDENT OF MANKIND WHILE LIVING IN JAPAN AS A JAPANESE

By PROF. FREDERICK STARR  
THE SACRED ISLAND

Tokyo.—We have been to the sacred island, Enoshima. In anticipation the trip was somewhat of a bore. Everyone goes to Enoshima—it is a favorite summer resort. Perhaps, because we had not expected much, it delighted us; at all events, few pleasure days have left a happier memory. Of course the season is over. It is too cold for bathing; the hint of winter is in the air; not only tourists, but summer residents have deserted the place, and the fishermen have it all to themselves. About two hours by rail from Tokyo brought us to Fujisawa, where we took the tramcar for Katase. A few minutes' ride through a sandy district grown with scrub pine brought us to our destination. Fuji should have been seen in all her glory, but clouds and distant haze prevented; only now and then unsatisfactory glimpses were caught. Katase is a mean village, upon a sandy point, the projecting spit from which connects the sacred island with the mainland. The street through which we walked was closely bordered with tea houses and shell shops. Every one knows that there are shell shops at Enoshima, but we were not prepared for their great variety and attractiveness. Here are the great pearly ear-shells, or halotis—the "abalone" of California; here, too, are spiny murex, mitres, cowries in variety, the great thin and delicate cassis, heaps of fusus; of bivalves there are whites and yellows, purples, reds and pinks; there are strange oysters, with straight hinge and curious, narrow, long and fluted valves



The Entrance, Benten's Cave.

that look like survivors from cretaceous times; most typical and closely associated in the public mind of Japan with Enoshima is a heavy large snail shell, with stout projecting spines about the lip; beautiful are the "sun and moon" shells, smooth and brilliant, slightly convex bivalves, one valve of which is almost snowy white, while the other is rich red. This last is one of the most characteristic shells of Japan, and owes the curious difference in the color of the valves to the fact that it lies flat upon the sand bottom, so that one valve receives the sunlight and gains color, while the other, in eternal shadow, is pale and colorless. Besides the shells of mollusks these little shops abound in all sorts of strange crustacea and the hard parts of other marine forms. There are boxes full of sea-urchins; there are crabs and shrimps and lobster-like crustacea of strange forms and curious coloring. Some of the crabs have slender sprawling legs that stretch six feet or more from tip to tip across the body. Every shop has pendant from the ceiling quantities of lanterns varying in size from less than a man's fist to more than a man's head—made from the entire skin of the curious globe fish. Here, too, are dried specimens of sea-horses and pipe fish, corals, sea fans and sponges. But it is not only shells and other sea forms in their natural or dried condition which are offered, but the strangest things made of shells. There are children's tops made from sea-urchins and from pearl disks cut from the halotis; there are flowers carefully constructed from delicate valves flushed with most lovely tints. There are panels with compositions of birds and landscapes; there are hats and hairpins with heads composed of shells flowers and rosettes; there are spoons for mother of pearl and typical little Japanese made tea saucers in which the tea cups are to be placed in serving tea to guests; there are little cups, for drinking sake or water from sacred fountains, cut from white oboles or from spotted cowries, to which are attached by a silk cord a smaller shell to serve as a netuke for suspending them at the girdle; there are whistles and trum-

roasted in the oven fire, as the shell was hot and blackened on the lower side; the great operculum fitted the opening and we expected on lifting it, to find the solid mass of flesh within; to our surprise, however, we discovered that the animal itself had been taken out, cut to pieces and boiled, replaced in the shell and covered over. But we had still the exploration of the island before us. The steep road soon brought us to a sort of shrine where an old man forced himself upon us as our guide. We climbed up flights of steps and rocky trails. We saw the temple sacred to Benten with ancient carvings recalling past wars. Finally, we reached the summit and followed the crest for some distance. There were still shell-shops, and at points of outlook, tea-houses. From the first of these we looked down over a fine cliff with pines upon whirling water. We passed a shell-worker whose heaps of shells were being worked up into trumpets. Resting all allotment of shell-shops and tea-houses alike, we finally reached the very edge of the rocky mass and started down the steep descent, partly by steps and in part over the rocky foothold. We were soon near the water's edge. The tide was coming in and the current whirled and swirled in every direction, striking in fine foam upon the half covered reefs of rock. Here and there under rough shelters were men dressed in coolie garb, who seemed to have nothing particular to occupy them. We assumed that they were pilgrims from the country who had come to visit the sacred cave. The footpath passed from the rocky ledges on to a foot-bridge, which brought up after turns and curves into view of the famous sacred cave. It makes a fine impression from the slight bridge trail, with its altar at the very back of the great grotto. When we were well within and had taken a drink of Benten's sacred water, we were supplied with candies and made our way through the long tunnel-cavern which extended far into the rock mass. Here in the darkness are little shrines to many different gods.

On our way back an old man persistently begged to do something for ten sen. Finally he yielded to his solicitation and the ten sen were produced. To our surprise, he proceeded at once to climb down the rocky slope to the very edge of the still rising water. In a shallow grotto he threw off his clothing and prepared to dive. It really looked a perilous thing to do, as the current was very strong and constantly dashing over a jagged ledge of rock. The old rascal, however, did the feat neatly, and re-appearing in a moment, with every evidence of expecting approbation, handed us one of the spiny shells with the living snail within. The supposition was that he had brought it from the sea-bottom for our benefit. Chamberlain suggests in the hand book which of course gives us all our information, that he took it with him when he dived, which seems quite likely. It was getting late; we hastened to climb the cliff and the great stairway, and soon were standing against the summit of the island. This time we stopped at the tea house on the cliff. It is well worth while. The precipice is almost vertical at its margin. "The rugged mass of rocks over which the trail passes lies at its foot, and the little bridge trail clings to the cliff; at every point where there is a scant foothold there is a pine tree and pines crowning the edge; the dashing water and the broken rocks far below swirls and whirls as finely as the whirlpool rapids at Niagara. The sun still shone upon the blue sea stretching out before us and the fishing vessels with their white sails still dotted the blue expanse. It was a scene not easily forgotten. Our old guide realized even more keenly than we did that time was passing. He hurried us back by a short cut to the place where we had first met him, where he left us, and we went down through the village street to the sand spit toward Katase. Of course we ought to have remembered, but what was our surprise to find that the great spit was gone; only a little line of highest crest over which the water broke and foamed remained of the sandy path by which we had come a few hours earlier in the day. We were forced to take the once despised and neglected foot bridge. Enoshima was truly once again an island. (Copyright, 1910, by W. G. Chapman.)

Trade Schools for Austrian Women. Through a decree of the minister of public works opening the state trade and technical schools to both sexes alike Austrian women will enjoy a greatly enlarged choice of occupations. Among the chief new trades and industries which they can now enter upon are artistic leather work and bookbinding, photography, watchmaking, engraving, ornamental wood-working, as well as some branches of the chemical and electrical trades. Hitherto women have been rigidly excluded from these trade schools, and those who desired to obtain such training were compelled either to go abroad or else attend expensive private institutions at home. But while the women are rejoicing at the new opportunities of work afforded them, their male relatives do not share their enthusiasm, pointing out that even under the old conditions out of every thousand wage earners in Austria 430 were women. Anecdote of Francois Coppee. Francois Coppee whose statue has just been unveiled near the Invalides, close to the street where he died, was a graceful poet and the kindest of men. An anecdote just recalled shows his benevolence. He was the prey of interviewers, and was too good-hearted ever to turn one away. Whenever an evidently young reporter called who seemed to be a beginner Coppee, an old journalist himself, would shake him warmly by the hand and say: "Tell me, my young friend, are you on salary or on space?" If he answered the former, the poet would talk to him for half a minute, and then dismiss him cheerfully with "And now I am busy," and a handshake. If, however, the young reporter replied "On space," Coppee would say at once, "Sit down there," showing him his own writing table, "and write," and he would dictate him a columnar interview.

# NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



A brood sow must be fed properly. Kill Canadian thistles and quick grass. Wheat bran and oats make strong bones in the colt. The usual time required for churning is about 20 minutes. Improvements furnish a few comforts and all something to admire. Rub off the water sprouts between the thumb and finger as soon as they appear. A lazy man should never breed colts, for he must be alert and on the job if he wishes to succeed. Man imitates nature. By grafting schemes he improves on nature. After that nature imitates man. An attendant should be on hand at the time of birth, for a little timely help has saved many a valuable colt. Clean water, pure air and sunshine are all free; and they are necessary in the production of pure, wholesome milk. Pigs, and in fact all hogs, should have ready access at all times to salt and ashes. Charred corn cobs are also excellent. Filth and dampness are great hindrances. The first fosters vermin; the second brings most dangerous ailments to fowls. Some people claim that a hog is a scavenger by nature, but he certainly thrives better on clean feed and decent surroundings. Watch for cabbage bugs and cabbage worms. These insects usually cause trouble when the weather gets dry and food is scarce. The dominant secret of successful swine raising is to keep the pigs that come in a given season of the year as uniform in size as possible. All of the corn ground should be manured or otherwise well fertilized for a large yield, and no farmer should be content with a small yield. Eternal vigilance is the price of having the best; so one must watch for insect pests and be ready with insecticides and fungicides to destroy them. Many farmers for the past few years are disk their corn ground before plowing, claiming that it not only benefits the soil, but makes plowing easier. Soy beans are apt to be low in germination unless the seed is fresh and has been properly stored. It is well to germinate all seed before planting. A ration of corn, oats and timothy is not satisfactory for producing finished horses for market, but may be materially improved by the addition of oil meal. The cow's appetite is important, but it should not be abused. As much harm comes from allowing her to eat too much as comes from not allowing her to eat enough. It is a good plan to keep all vegetation down around the hives, so that it will not interfere with the flight of the working bees, their hive and the feeding ground. The best dairymen now practise intensive methods with their cows, making them yield the greatest amount of milk possible by liberal feeding and the best of shelter and other care. Geese may be picked every six weeks in warm weather, but they must be well fed. When they are picked often they do not lay, as the growth of new feathers weakens and debilitates them. Few sheep have as good care as they ought to have. Too many farmers leave them to shift for themselves. They can't do their best that way. Make much of your sheep. They are one of the best kind of property on the farm. The texture of butter depends partly on the animal, partly on feed, and partly upon the temperature of the cream when churned. Cows that give the richest milk make the most solid butter. In summer the feeding of a small quantity of cotton seed meal will help to make the butter firm. Bisulphide of carbon on a piece of burrap or oakum, thrown quickly down a pocket gopher's burrow, preferably when the soil is moist, Professor Washburn, Minnesota entomologist, says has killed many pocket gophers in his experiment work. He uses half a pint of bisulphide at a burrow. All rolls with a retentive subsoil should be tile drained, and work should be most perfectly planned and executed. Should water stand a few hours on the land a season's crop may be lost. Soil that is well drained will allow the heat and air to penetrate to a greater depth and will withstand drought better than one that is not.

Sheep gain in clover. Plant young, medium-size trees. Every farmer should improve his land. The strawberry will thrive in a great variety of soils. A ration rich in protein is the only ration fit for the brood sow. A wheel hoe is a very good paying investment for any one who has a garden. Unleached wood ashes sown broadcast in the orchard will prove beneficial. Start the milk with the thumb and finger if the colt is not very strong, or if the udder is at all hard. Dust the climbing roses with sulphur early in the morning, while the dew is on, to prevent mildew. A cool, well ventilated pen is ideal, but it must be free from drafts or you will surely have trouble. The ground is a bank in which the farmer invests manure, seed, tilling, time had thought. All are important. There is no better or cheaper place to develop a young horse and put him in proper shape for market than on the farm. Sweet corn may be canned and kept through the winter, but it requires considerable time and patience to cook it properly. Red top and alsike are as much a standard mixture for wet meadows as timothy and red clover for the better and drier uplands. Two drones cost as much to raise as three workers, and after they are raised they keep on eating, while the workers labor for you. The chief value of the Runner ducks and the point which has made them the most talked of in duck history is their great laying habits. Good roads contribute much toward rural development. The money spent upon building and maintaining roads returns in splendid dividends. The farmer who grows a liberal supply of roots for his hogs seldom has much trouble with the ordinary diseases to which swine are subject. Difference in individuals to produce maximum flow of milk should prompt every dairyman to weed out his inferior animals as early as possible. When the ewe has lambed, if the lamb, after becoming dry is not able to obtain the ewe's milk of its own accord, it should be assisted in doing so. To obtain the earliest and finest vegetables the soil should be kept fine and loose throughout the growing season by frequent hoeings or cultivations. A good bee smoker rightly used is necessary to handle bees, so by its use one can subdue them so that they may be handled with few if any stings. The amateur must learn to thin ruthlessly. Plants that grow too closely together never do well. Pinch off all the suckers from fruit and ornamental trees. Unless the owner is a thorough fancier and has time and facilities for keeping them unimpaired the keeping of more than one variety is exasperating and seldom profitable. Make bird-houses and thus secure the presence and esteem of these active insect-destroyers. Also protect every toad and try to keep a few about the home place. When a hen is through setting burn all the old nest material, disinfect the nest box and give it a coat of liquor lice-killer to make a good job of it, and then put in fresh material. After the hay has been in the mow a few weeks the leaves become tender, and when the hay is handled for feeding purposes break off and go to waste. This waste is far greater than generally realized by most farmers. Keep some kind of a crop growing in the garden the entire season. If nothing else is done sow wheat or rye on the vacant places to keep weeds from springing up and maturing seed. Weeds ripen in a very short time, if they are allowed to grow. The greatest profit in raising bees is secured by a well-directed method of dividing the colonies when in a proper condition to do so, and restraining their instincts, as far as may be, to swarm when the surrounding circumstances are unfavorable for an increase of colonies. The cows which produce best are usually those which were well bred and strain or family are important factors, but important and necessary as they both are, neither, in itself, is a guarantee of production. Feed is equally, and possibly more important. If the busy woman on the farm finds it takes too much time to make her butter into pound prints, which are some trouble to make and still more difficult to keep without ice, she can purchase small jars of crocks which hold a pound each, and which cost but a few cents, the customers to return them when the butter is used. Don't wait until the clover heads have all turned brown before you begin to cut it for hay. If you do you will lose just about one-half of the feeding value of the crop. Cut red clover as nearly in full bloom as possible. Start the mow when the field looks red, when about two-thirds of the clover is in full bloom. If you get the crop secured it will be pretty ripe for good hay.

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A NATURAL QUESTION.  
Landlady—I cannot accommodate you. I take in only single men.  
Wigson—What makes you think I'm twins?  
The Wrong Sort.  
An old Irish peasant was one Sunday sitting in front of his cottage puffing away furiously at his pipe. Match after match he lighted, pulling hard at the pipe the while, until at last the ground all round his feet was strewn with struck matches.  
"Come in to your dinner, Patsy," at length called out his wife.  
"Faith, and Oi will in a minute, Biddy," said he. "Moike Mulrooney has been a-telling me that if Oi smoked a bit av glass Oi cud see the spots on the sun. Oi don't know whether Moike's been a-fooling me or whether Oi've got hold av the wrong kind of glass."—Scraps.

119 Years Old When He Died.  
Paddy Blake, who was born at Bal-lygreen, parish of Kilnasoolagh, County Clare, Ireland, 119 years ago, has died in the Corofin Union hospital. Paddy had a clear memory of events that happened a hundred years ago and was one of those who went to see Daniel O'Connell passing through Bunnary Pike on his way to Ennis for the great election of 1828.  
Uncouth.  
"He's so uncouth."  
"What's the matter?"  
"He actually eats the lettuce leaf the salad rests on."

How would it do to try the experiment of going to the erring with love, instead of law? Wouldn't it be a step nearer to paradise?  
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.  
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, &c. a bottle.  
Many a girl who refuses to stay single also refuses to get married.  
Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. You pay 10c for cigars not so good.  
If a fireman antagonizes you tell him to go to blazes.

**Readers** of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.  
**Oh! That Awful Gas**  
Did you hear it? How embarrassing. These stomach noises make you wish you could sink through the floor. You imagine everyone hears them. Keep a box of CAS-CARETS in your purse or pocket and take a part of one after eating. It will relieve the stomach of gas.  
CAS-CARETS like a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—millions of boxes a month.  
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**A Poor Weak Woman**  
As she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles.  
Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most experienced medical advice free of charge and in absolute confidence and privacy by writing to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for many years and has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.  
The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.  
**IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG.**  
SICK WOMEN WELL.  
The many and varied symptoms of women's peculiar ailments are fully set forth in Plain English in the People's Medical Adviser (1008 pages), a newly revised and up-to-date Edition of which, cloth-bound, will be mailed free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address as above.

The Motive Power.  
"A western editor says nobody was ever hurt while taking a 'joy ride' on the handles of a plow."  
"That's where he's mistaken. Many a good man has been killed by a mule."—Birmingham Age-Herald.  
Life is two-thirds bluff, law is three-fourths tyranny, pity is nine-tenths pretense. Be genuine and poor if you would die respected.  
I have been to feasts of arguments where the only result was a constipation of real original ideas.

**Don't Persecute your Bowels**  
Get out colic and gas. They are bad. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS  
Painfully, as they say, but they are the only pills that make the bowels move. They are the only pills that are so gentle and so sure. They are the only pills that are so small and so cheap. They are the only pills that are so good.  
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