

สี่งงานแนนของและเกิด เป็นการเกิดเป็น เป็นการเกิด

HILE there are many class distinctions in this country, Japan really consists of two divisions-the military and agricultural. Long ago it was decreed by the court with proper capacity should

join the military class, but "all the weak and feeble should continue to till the soil." At the same time an edict was sent forth saying that merchants, farmers, women and artisans, by reason of their spheres, had no need for educa-

Thus classified there was little induce ment for any one to follow the occupa-tion of farming if it were possible to tion of farming if it were possible to enter the more favored class, especially as the tilling of the soll involved end-less toil, because of the primitive meth-ods of agriculture. When the ports of Japan were closed, and the country en-tered apon the two hundred and attr tered upon the two hundred and fifty years of the "reign of peace," it became necessary to adopt some measure that would induce men to take up farming, otherwise it would be impossible to find food supply for the rapidly increasing population. The plan was settled upon to elevate the farmer by placing him next to the samari (the gentry) where

time the farmer has sustained that po-sition. three moles there. These mats are all neatly bound with heavy material and fit tightly together, covering the entire floor. The house is built to fit the mats, which are woven the same size. Lofty mountains and very high hills cut the country into small valleys, where the farmer takes up his abode. As all the work is done by hand, or nearly so, it is impossible for one man A room may be a "six-mat room" or a "ten-mat room." The poorer families usually have one room where all live in common, and such a thing as the small-est degree of privacy is unknown for was decreed by the court that the well-to-do peasants with proper capacity should with proper capacity should either man, woman or child. In the sides of the house are built small clos-ets that are shut off by a screen-like, sliding doors, but aside from these there is frequently only the one room. Housekeeping is very simple for three acres, or five at most. Instead of each one building his house in the midst of the field and alone all the settlers in a valley build their houses together, usually under the brow of the hills.

Housekeeping is very simple, for there is little, if any, furniture. Bed-Having little, if any, machinery to care for during the winter, and rarely a horse to stable—at most a bullock—lit-tle space is taken up by the dwellings. The houses are very small and the style of architecture so pleturesque that they form one of the striking fea-tures of the landscape. They are one-story, with low cellings, built of bamboo network, and plastered inside and out with a mixture of straw and clay. The roof is made of thatching two and one half feet thick, and where there are a number of rooms, which is not general-Having little, if any, machinery to care there is little, if any, furniture. Bed-steads have never entered into their ideas of comfort, but the soft matting, always spotlessly clean and never stepped upon by shoes, which, if worn, are always left at the door, forms a common resting-place for the entire family. Little bedding is required, sheets and pillow-cases being out of the question. A very thick, heavily padded comfortable, called faton, is spread upon the floor, and one of equal weight, heavy enough to forever drive sleep from a Westernef, is used as a, number of rooms, which is not general-ly the case, they are partitioned off by window-frames intended for small panes of glass and are covered with rice-paper. Usually the front of the house is arranged in a similar fashion. Stoves are quite unknown, hence

aside the block and rolled up my jack-et, using it as a substitute for a pil-

the floor is raised about one and one half feet, and the space, even among In this large room the family, in bunches of twos or threes, finds a genthe poorest class, is covered with clean matting. The matting is woven in seceral sleeping-apartment. In summer a great, square mosquito-net suspended great, square mosquito-net suspended by strings from the celling covers the entire space and protects the sleepers from that pest that does so much to make night lively for the wayfarer, one doing service for the whole family. During the day the fatons and net cur-tain are put away in the closet and the sleeping place is used as a dining room. In well-to-do families the food is served upon a low table a foot high, the family surrounding it seated upon tions six feet long and three feet wide and is padded with rice straw about three inches thick. These mats are all the family surrounding it seated upon the floor.

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Their manner of sitting is peculiar to the people of Japan, and in no other part of the world is the posture known. It is said by those who have made a study of the reason for the small stat-ure of the people that this mode of sitting has prevented proper develop-ment of the limbs. Upon enfering the sitting has prevented proper develop-ment of the limbs. Upon entering the house they drop upon their knees, turn the feet in until the great toes meet, and fall back, the entire weight of the upper part of the body resting upon their heels. In this position they take their food, either from the table or from the floor, sew, read, study, and in fact thus spend the time indoors when they are not sleeping.

Their food is very simple, consisting chiefly of rice, and in some sections of sleep from a Westerner, is used as a, cover in cold weather. Frequently a small block of wood, upon which the a sweetish, rather watery potato, said to be very nourishing. Some forms of their religion forbid the taking of life, head rests, serves as a pillow. In any case the head-rest is always hard and and although they consume quantities of fish they rarely taste the flesh of sheep, swine or cows; thus there is little would mean anything but sleep to a foreigner. They have a great many he would outrank those engaged in oth-there are no chimneys to the houses, a foreigner. They have a great many sheep, swine or cows; thus there is little er occupations, and up to the present fire-place being a luxury of which they times expressed their disgust as I cast heavy cooking, the entire process being

free from bread-baking or any form of pastry The farmer is a man of toil in every possible sense, for he must perform the work of man and beast. In an interview with a farmer recently, who belonged to that large class known as "not very prosperous." there was a touching pathos in the hopelessness of some of pathos in the hopelessness of some of his remarks. It was just after midday, and having had dinner he was about to indulge in the noon-hour rest. In this climate it is necessary to have an hour or two of repose at noon, as work begins at dawn and continues until the fading day folds the earth in dark-ness, which makes the working-hours about sixteen.

vanced countries 18 considered work for beasts only is the common, every-day work of the farmer. Even the useful but primitive convenience known as a wheelbarrow has never been con-sidered by this uninventive individual as a body-saving method of accom-plishing his daily task. With little besides a plow fashioned after those com-sides a plow fashioned after those com-mon in the *Par* East before the times of Christ, with simply this and his hands much of the land in Japan has been brought to a state of cultivation

A few of the better-to-do farmers take newspapers, but the great majori-ty are wholly uninterested in anything beyond the limits marked out by the boundary of their rice-fields, or at most the borders of the nearest town. Pol-titles is a matter of no interest what ever, and the physically drained farmer, requiring the few allotted hours of rest in which to recuperate for the next day's work, can find no time in which to keep pace in thought with the son-ward march of nations and events, and his life becomes little more than that of his horse or bullock, knowing notion

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