

Tam Korea

# ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN KOREA.



Authorized Translation of Official  
Documents.



H. I. J. M's RESIDENCY GENERAL

SEOUL, JANUARY, 1907.



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# ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN KOREA.



The present compilation is a condensed summary of business reports for the 39th year of Meiji (1906) received by the Resident-General from the Residency General and its subordinate Offices and Bureaux, and also from the various Advisory Boards of the Government of Korea. As its chief aim is to give a general idea of the kind of assistance the Government of Japan is extending to Korea in carrying out administrative reforms in that country, it omits all particulars relating exclusively to the resident Japanese there as regards the organs of administration, and railway and other communication services, these being matters falling properly and directly within the jurisdiction of the Imperial Japanese Government. The following, which are given here in place of the contents, are the subjects briefly dealt with in the succeeding pages:—

- 1.—*Reconstruction of Roads.*
- 2.—*Waterworks undertaking.*
- 3.—*Extension of Educational System.*
- 4.—*Hospitals and their establishment.*
- 5.—*Police System and its reorganisation.*
- 6.—*Purification of the Imperial Court.*
- 7.—*Reform of Local administration.*
- 8.—*Reforms in the Judiciary.*
- 9.—*Financial reforms.*
- 10.—*Codification of Laws.*
- 11.—*Mining administration and its reform.*
- 12.—*Protection of Emigrants.*
- 13.—*Encouragement of Productive Industries.*

January, 40th year Meiji (1907).

## A SURVEY OF THE WORK OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN KOREA.

In virtue of the Japan-Korea Agreement, signed on the 23rd February, 1904, it is the duty of the Imperial Government of Japan to give to the Government of Korea such advice as is judged necessary in carrying out administrative reforms in the latter country. For this reason, the Resident General, since assuming office in Seoul in March last year, has been unremitting in his exertions to faithfully discharge this duty. It goes without saying that the word reform as employed here, does not mean merely rectifying or removing old political abuses, but also includes the work of developing the State interests of Korea and promoting the welfare of its people. Hence it follows as a matter of course that, on taking up his duties, the Resident General, before all things, had to face the question of raising funds; for the depleted condition of the Korean exchequer at that time was such that it could not bear even a small portion of the expenditure required for prosecuting the new plans of reform. In consequence of this the Resident-General persuaded the Korean authorities to contract with the Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank) a loan of 10,000,000 *yen* on the guarantee of the Korean Customs receipts, subject to conditions that the annual interest should be at the rate of 6½ per cent, that the actual proceeds of the loan should be at the rate of 90 *yen* per 100 *yen*, and that the loan should be left standing for five years and be redeemable within the five years following. It was agreed, further, that the bank should immediately hand over one half the amount of the loan, the remaining half being receivable by Korea as the need for it arose. In this way, the sum of 4,500,000 *yen* was obtained in 1905, and put to the following services:—

Reconstruction of roads.....	<i>yen</i> 1,496,000
Chemulpo Waterworks.....	,, 1,000,000
Extension of Educational System.....	,, 500,000
Subsidy to Agricultural and Industrial Banks.....	,, 800,000
Pyeng-yang Waterworks.....	,, 500,000
Construction of hospitals.....	,, 200,000
	<i>yen</i> 4,496,000

Below is the programme in outline adopted for each of the undertakings above stated.

### RECONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

It requires no explanation to say that the nature of the roads has a most important bearing on the military, agricultural, and commercial interests of a country. It so happens that the roads of Korea are as a rule in such a condition of neglect and ruin that they are totally unfit for horse and carriage traffic. Some of them were more or less improved during the Japan-China war, and also during the late war but such improvements, having been the result of the necessities of the campaigns, were necessarily confined to only small portions of the roads in general, and are far from satisfying the need for accommodating the transportation and communication traffic of the country at large. It has hence been decided to use the amount appropriated, namely 1,500,000 *yen*, in cutting and laying the following four main roads:—

- 1.—Road running through *Yon-San-Kang* (river) Valley to *Mok-po*.
- 2.—Road between *Tai-ku* and *Yan-il Bay*, by way of *Kyang-Jyu*.
- 3.—Road between *Chinnam-po* and *Won-san*, via *Pyeng-yang*.
- 4.—Road running through *Keun-Kang* (river) Valley to *Kun-san*.

These four roads, when made fit for traffic, will traverse region, of great promise in Korea, connecting them with its principal harbours and railway centres. Surveying is now in progress for all these roads. As to tributary roads branching from these main highways, it need hardly be said that their improvement is urgently desired; but it is quite impracticable for the national Exchequer of Korea to bear the whole of the expense that would be involved. Consequently, the course now adopted is for the Exchequer to supply a portion of the money required, and to make a levy on the people of the localities destined to be directly benefitted.

## WATERWORKS.

The cities and towns of Korea are as a rule lacking in supplies of drinking water which, where existing, are generally of very inferior quality. The dangers the people must face in consequence of this are very serious in times of epidemics. The construction of waterworks to supply the municipal inhabitants with wholesome drinking water is thus one of the most urgent of sanitary measures that Korea stands in need of, and especially is this the case in port like Chemulpo, where the population like its trade is yearly increasing, and where the absence of waterworks makes it impossible for ships to obtain full supplies of drinking water. Such being the state of things, the Korean Government, in compliance with the Resident General's advice, decided lately to lay water mains in Chemulpo at an expenditure of 2,300,000 *yen*, with the double object of promoting the development of the place as an open port on the one hand, and on the other of creating a new source of revenue for the national Exchequer by running the waterworks on business principles. For this purpose, the Bureau of Waterworks has already been instituted in the Department of Finance, while the work of surveying the town is now being carried on with dispatch. In Pyeng-yang, the peculiar geological formation makes it unfavourable for well sinking, and its inhabitants are in the habit of using the water of Tadong River for drinking purposes. In view, however, of the great and rapid increase of the population of this city, it has been deemed necessary for the town to have its own water supply, and as in the case of Chemulpo, the Korean Government has decided to build at Pyeng-yang a waterworks, as an official undertaking, at an outlay of 1,300,000 *yen*. Surveying is now proceeding under the direction of the Waterworks Bureau. Fusan, the key of intercourse, so to say, between Japan and Korea, also wants a waterworks, and the work of laying mains was started last year, as a joint undertaking, the Korean Government bearing a part of the outlay to the extent of 350,000 *yen* and the local Japanese residents contributing 1,170,000 *yen*. Why a similar plan has not been adopted for the national capital, which is noted for its bad water, is because the Korean Government has forfeited its right to conduct a waterworks in Seoul, having some time ago granted such a concession to a foreign concern.

## EXTENSION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Prior to the establishment of the Residency General, nothing worthy of notice—at least in the modern sense—existed in regard to education in Korea. What was in vogue was the Confucian system of education—if it can be so called;—given in *Syo-dang* or *Syo-bang* by a sort of village domine who gathered around him the children of his neighbourhood, and taught them the rudiments of reading and writing. There were some ten thousand of these modest institutions scattered throughout the peninsula. As for the higher seat of Confucian learning, Seoul had its *Syöng-Kyün-Koan*, where the students learned the three “Primary” and four “Middle Classics,” and were given lessons in history, geography, composition, and mathematics. In 1895 the Korean Government promulgated what it called “The Primary School Ordinance,” with the intention of introducing the Western system of education; but no serious attempt was ever made to put it in force and the law has been a dead letter from the moment of its birth, so that often the lapse of ten years, there is nothing to show any good result. In place of the intended “Primary Schools,” what in the meantime sprang up were nearly all the old *Shobo* in character. In regard to middle grade education, Seoul could boast of a Middle, Normal, Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial, Medical, and Foreign Language School. But of these the last named institution alone possessed any sort of equipment, the rest being schools in name only, with nothing whatever to bear out their pretensions. The educational measures now taken in hand are styled expansion, but in reality they are nothing less than the establishment of an entirely new system of education for Korea. It aims at securing practical results by being simple in method and easy in its courses of study, the place of first importance being given to disseminating common education under Japanese teachers. The period of school attendance has been reduced to four years, with an arrangement for graduates who desire advanced education to enable them to be directly admitted into school of the middle grade. Regarding the old-fashioned Confucian institutions, any attempt to effect radical changes or to close them altogether was judged unwise in the prevailing condition of things, and in putting in force the present measure all interference with the *Syöng-Kyün-Koan* and *Shobo*, which come under that category, has been avoided. Below is given an outline of reforms effected or proposed for the different schools of other descriptions:—

- 1.—The former Primary Schools have been renamed “Common Schools”. The “Common School” Ordinance and Regulations have been drawn up and put in practice, the ten “Primary Schools” of various kinds in Seoul having been turned into Government Common Schools, and the thirteen “Primary Schools” in the provinces into Public Common Schools. The class work under the new *Regime* was begun in September 1905 in all these schools. It has been arranged, further, to establish Public Common Schools in 27 principal cities and towns of the provinces in April this year.
- 2.—The former “Middle Schools” have been renamed “High Schools”, and the “High School” Ordinance and Regulations issued. The period of study in these schools has been fixed at four years, and graduates of the Common Schools are to be taken without examination which is required, however, in the case of other candidates for admission. The number of regular course students in each of these schools is fixed at 200, with a proviso that they may open a Hoshu-kwa class (or *interim* class for those who need to complete their qualification before taking up the regular course.)
- 3.—Reforms and the expansion of the scope of work, judged necessary and advisable, have been effected for the normal, the Foreign Languages, and the Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Schools, which all retain their old names, while the Medical Schools has been attached to the Tai-han-ui-uön (q. v.)

- 4.—Out of the 500,000 *yen* provided for the extension of the educational system, a sum of 340,000 *yen* has been expended in newly constructing, renovating, or extending the Common School buildings. The remaining 160,000 *yen* has been put in part to the service of new buildings for the Normal, the Agriculture and Forestry, and the Commercial Schools, and in part to that of necessary construction work and equipment for the schools of the middle grade.
- 5.—Besides those described above, a special institution bearing the name of "Syu-hak-uön" has been established for giving education to the children of the Imperial and aristocratic families. It has been placed under the superintendence of the Minister of the Household. The regular number of scholars receivable in the institution is fixed at twenty. The course of teaching given is not dissimilar to that in the Common Schools.

## HOSPITALS AND THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

Seoul, the capital of Korea, has a population of 200,000. Withal the city possesses not a single organization of any consequence for the protection of the health of its inhabitants. At present the following three hospitals and one medical college exist:—

- 1.—Koan-chyöi-uön:—This is a hospital belonging to the Home Department, it having originally been established with the object of extending medical aid to the sick at large, and of popularising vaccination. It enjoys an annual allowance of something over ten thousand *yen* for maintenance, and has been in existence for seven years.
- 2.—Seoul Medical College and Hospital attached:—Both are under the jurisdiction of the Education Department. They are also about seven years old, and maintained at a yearly expenditure of about ten thousand *yen*. The college has only one Japanese instructor and so far has sent forth only 34 graduates since its foundation. The hospital is a nominal affair, no patient having ever been treated.
- 3.—The Korean Red Cross Hospital:—This hospital belongs to the Household Department. Open in the autumn of 1905, it enjoys an annual grant amounting to 24,000 *yen*.

All these hospitals are too limited in accommodation and equipment to be of any real service, besides being defective in management. It has been decided to amalgamate them into one large institution with extended means to meet the health and medical requirements of the city, and the sums of 280,000 *yen* and 123,600 *yen* have been provided for purposes, respectively, of construction and maintenance expenditure. The new institution is to be known by the name of Tai-hau-ui-uön or Great Korean Hospital. A site having been secured and the construction already begun the buildings are expected to be completed in the course of the present year. The hospital will engage in work pertaining to medical treatment, training for the medical profession, and hygienic and sanitary administration.

## THE POLICE AND ITS REORGANISATION.

In olden times Korea had practically no police system. Under the central Government there was indeed the "Burglar Capture Office," while the provincial Governors were privileged to exercise police powers for the maintenance of peace and order. But the evil practice of selling offices being prevalent, the officials made it their business to extort unjust exactions, and the people enjoyed no security of life and property. In the year 503 of the Korean national era (1894) the "Burglar Capture Office" was closed and replaced by a "Kyöng-mu-chyöng" (Police Office), the latter being entrusted with the work of administering and superintending the police and prison

affairs within the city of Seoul. The capital was then divided into five wards, with a police station in each. Further the Korean Government engaged advisers from among police inspectors of our Metropolitan Police Board, and put in force various laws and ordinances, defining and regulating the duties of the police force, besides adopting fixed uniforms for men and officers, all in imitation of the Japanese system. At the same time the "Kyōng-mu-koan" was created in the provincial Governors' Offices, for the exclusive management of local police affairs. Since then numerous changes followed and the Japanese police advisers were dismissed. In 1895 the Kyōng-mu-chyōng was abolished, and a new Department of Police was established. Then the police administration of the whole country was centralized in the hands of the Minister of Police. The innovation was, however, but short lived and the Kyōng-mu chōng came to resuscitated, the whole police system being now placed in the control of the Minister of Home Affairs. At that time, in virtue of her treaty with Korea, Japan not only took her own means of protecting her subjects residing in that country, but dispatched police officials required in carrying out her rights connected with her Consular Courts. Subsequent to the Japan-China war, the number of Japanese resident in Korea steadily increased, and as years went by a similar phenomenon took place with regard to the number of our police attached to the Consulates, so that the latter had finally to have a regular police station within each consular compound. Thus it happened that by the time of the Russo-Japanese war Korea had come to have two police systems in force in the land. When the war broke out Korea engaged Japanese advisors for her police administration, and everything connected therewith, large or small underwent changes in accordance with their views. At that juncture there was the necessity, for military reasons, of introducing in Korea Japanese military police or gendarmerie, so that the country has since come to simultaneously have within her bounds three police organizations, namely the native police, the Japanese Consulate police, and the gendarmerie.

On the establishment of the Residency-General, after the termination of the war, all three systems were brought under the unified control of the Resident-General, in such a manner as to promote the national tranquility of Korea, each complementing the work of the other. Under the new arrangement all ordinary police work is placed in the hands either of the Japanese or of the Korean police, to suit the needs of the localities concerned, while the gendarmes are to look after the higher class of police affairs or those relating to acts that tend to endanger the safety of the Korean Imperial House, or to defy the authority of the Korean Government, or to disturb the friendly relations between Japan and Korea. At one time the gendarmerie was divided into twelve sub-companies, and fifty five detail station were established for them. Under the new *regime*, 184 men have been honourably discharged, they having been retained in the service beyond their regular term or belonging to the reserve. At the same time the number of detail stations was reduced to thirty-two. The need of augmenting the strength of the Japanese and native police being increasingly felt, measures are being steadily taken in this direction within limits that circumstances allow. The following summary gives an idea of the work in progress in this connection:—

- 1.—The Japanese police force: Formerly there were one Police Inspector, 20 captains, and 250 constables, the first being attached to the Legation, and the rest distributed among the Consulates. But as the result of the establishment of the Residency-General and the Residencies, the number has been changed to one Chief of Police and two Police Inspectors

attached to the Residency General, five Police Inspectors distributed among the more important Residencies and fifty Police Captains between the Residency General and the Residencies. The number of constables, has been fixed at 500 by a Residency-General Ordinance.

- 2.—At an outlay of 300,000 *yen* a Police Advisory Board has been established under each of the thirteen Provincial Governments, each board to consist of one Inspector, one captain and a number of policemen. Further Branch Boards have been established to superintend 26 stations, which in turn are to have under them 122 substations, each with its own sphere of jurisdiction and an allotment of Japanese and Korean constables. This new plan of police organization was completed and put in force in November 1906, and as the result, the number of the Japanese police now engaged by Korea are in all 21 Inspectors, 54 Captains, 46 Interpreters, and 613 Constables, while those of the native force have been doubled, to wit 22 Inspectors, 65 Captains, and over 2,000 Patrolmen.

## PURIFICATION OF THE IMPERIAL COURT.

One thing that should be especially recorded along with the police reform is the purification of the Imperial Court, which singular operation, the Resident-General caused to be resolutely carried out in July 1906. In years preceding Korea experienced a series of troubles within and worries from without and the anxieties of the Emperor were incessant and painful. Taking advantage of this state of the Imperial mind, men and women of uncertain origin and questionable character, but all with stories to catch His Majesty's ears, had in a considerable number come to find their way into royal palace, until the latter had become a veritable rendezvous of adventurers and conspirators. Divining, fortune-telling, and spirit-incanting found favour there and knaves and villains plotted and intrigued within the very gates of the Court, in co-operation with the native and foreign schemers without. By cheating and chicanery, they relieved the Imperial treasury of its funds, and in their eagerness to fill their pockets never stopped to think of what dangerous seeds of disorder and rapine they were scattering broadcast over the beighted peninsula. In view of this perilous trend of affairs, the Resident-General waited on the Emperor and explained to His Majesty the imperativeness of henceforth enforcing strict scrutiny on those gaining access to the Imperial abode. He proposed to place the guarding of the palace in the hands of the Advisory Police, which as a matter of fact constituted the life of Korea's police administration. Having obtained Imperial consent to the proposal, the Resident-General forthwith ordered the Police Advisor to detail police officers at each of the court gates to keep rigorous watch and shut them against all those not possessing permits. At the same time the Resident-General appointed a Committee to deliberate on grave questions relating to the purification of the Court or measures to clear the palace of objectionable elements infesting the Imperial surroundings, and by promulgating the 'Palace Precincts Ordinance' caused special passes to be issued to persons having legitimate business with the Court. This was an extraordinary step to adopt; but it was unavoidable as the only available plan to insure the safety of the Imperial House and the peace of the country. In Court circles there were no doubt some who at first felt alarmed at this radical turn of affairs; but the sterling sincerity of the Resident-General's solicitude becoming gradually better known, the force of resentment has since slackened, until no voice is now heard in open opposition.

## REFORM OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

One thing that has defied satisfactory solution ever since the beginning of the present Yi dynasty is the problem of the political division of Korea. Soon after the Japan-China war Pak Yong-hyo, who was then the Minister of Home Affairs, tried a radical change by turning the country into 23 prefectures. It was an innovation indeed, but short-lived, for not long after the country returned practically to its former division of 13 provinces, one crown district, three prefectures and 341 districts (excepting Han-Yang *pu*), with a Governor for each province, a Crown Commissioner for the crown district, a Magistrate for each district, a Prefect for each prefecture and a Superintendent for each open port. Nor has this division seen much change since. It is true that the question of local administration was one of the many that confronted the Residency General, when it set out on its work of politically regenerating Korea. A special Commission was instituted, and under the direction of the Resident-General its members carried investigations deep into the root of the evils and abuses to be removed. As the result all changes sudden and radical, from fear of unnecessarily provoking popular excitement, were carefully avoided. Having in view, however, the new condition of things, the Commission decided on a plan of provincial reform, which took the form of an Imperial Ordinance proclaiming a "New Official Organization" and "Detailed Rules" for its operation. These were issued on the 28th September last and put in force on the 1st October. The principal features of the reform were as follows:—

- 1.—The office of Superintendent, who formerly ruled over the treaty ports, was abolished and his functions were transferred either to a *Do* Governor or a *Pu* Prefect. The Korean Minister of Home Affairs issued an instruction to the effect that, whereas in connection with matters relating to foreign countries or people which require immediate attention or are of serious character, the Resident General will have occasion to issue orders and directions to the *Do* Governors, *Pu* Prefects or *Kün* Magistrates concerned directly, these officials who act accordingly shall report on the course of events after their settlement to the proper authorities.
- 2.—The Crown Commissionership of Chyöi-jyu was abolished.
- 3.—The three former Prefectures of Hoang-jyu, Kang-hoa, and Kai-syöng, have been re-rated as Districts (*Kün*) and all the districts containing open ports have been elevated to Prefectures, making the total political divisions of the country 13 *do* (Provinces,) 11 *Pu* (Prefectures), and 333 *Kün* (districts.)
- 4.—The District boundaries have been re-adjusted, the detached tracts of land incorporated into Districts in which they are situated, and all irregular, zig-zag boundary lines straightened and simplified.
- 5.—Regulations and rules fixing the qualifications of provincial officials and regulating their appointment have been adopted, and it has been decided to put a stop to the evil of, selling offices by holding examinations for official candidates.
- 6.—The office of "Chan-yö-koan" (Counciller) has been created in the Home Department the post to be held by a Japanese who superintends local administration.
- 7.—An increase of salaries and expenditure including social allowances and office disbursements has been effected for the provincial Governors and their subordinates in order that they may enjoy the same rates of pay as the officials of the central Government,
- 8.—A new official organization has been adopted for the provincial Governors and their subordinates, classifying the nature of business to be managed by them and defining the powers of issuing administrative orders, of levying local taxes and of conducting other affairs. The number of officials forming the regular staff of the local administration has been increased, as may be seen from the following comparison:—

**For Do (Province).***Under New Organization,*

- 1 Governor, by Imperial appointment  
2nd or 3rd class.
- 1 *Sam-Yo-Koan* (Councillor,) appointed  
by recommendations, 2nd class or lower.
- 1 Police Advisor, *ditto*.
- 5 or less Secretaries, appointed by Governor.
- 4 or less Police Captains, *ditto*.
- 4 or less Assistant Interpreters, *ditto*.
- Clerks, Policemen and other Employés.

*Under Old Organization,*

- 1 Governor, by Imperial appointment,  
1st, 2nd or 3rd class.
- 6 Secretaries, appointed by Governor.  
1 Police Captain.
- Clerks, Policemen and other Employés.

**For Pu (Prefecture).**

- 1 Prefect, appointed by recommendation  
1st or 2nd class.
- 1 Secretary, *ditto*. 2nd class or lower.
- 1 Interpreter, *ditto*.
- 4 or less Chief Clerks appointed by Governor.
- 1 Police Captain *ditto*.
- Assistant Interpreter *ditto*.
- Clerks, Policemen and other Employés.

- 1 Prefect, appointed by recommendation.
- Village Chiefs, Clerks, Policemen, and  
other Employés.

**For Kun (Districts).**

- 1 Magistrate, appointed by recommendation  
2nd class or lower.
- 1 Chief Clerk, appointed by superior.
- Clerks, Policemen and other Employés.

- 1 Magistrate, appointed by recommenda-  
tion.
- Village Chiefs, Clerks, Policemen and  
other Employés.

Besides the above changes, the Residency General has already established or is going to establish a Residency or a Branch Residency in each of the provincial capitals. Further, the Local Administration Investigation Commission is now making enquires into Village constitutions, Village Assembly regulations, and other village association systems, handed down from olden times. From the data thus obtained, a plan will be drawn for the ultimate introduction of the system of local autonomy. As to the reorganization of the Law Court system, the independence of the Department of Justice the separation of tax collection from routine executive business as the result of the establishment of a new Taxation Bureau with a chief of its own, etc., these form no doubt a part of local administration reform; but owing to their importance they will be treated in the following chapters, each under its own heading.

**REFORM IN THE JUDICIARY.**

The way in which justice has been administered in Korea is too revolting to all sense of decency to be told in detail. Her political development has never yet attained that stage when the executive and judiciary branches of government separate and become independent of each other. The privilege of meeting out justice has always remained in the hands of executive officials and abuses have grown up in consequence of this Justice, which should always be

fair and upright, has generally allowed itself to be influenced by the amount of bribe offered and right and wrong often changed place according to the power and influence of the parties concerned. The conviction of innocent people, the confiscation of their property, and the liberation of the guilty, all under a travesty of trials have been common occurrences, and very frequently, too, contributions in money or in kind have been extorted under threats of litigation. Korea indeed possesses a law court organization by virtue of a law promulgated in 1895, and according to it the courts are of the following descriptions:—

- 1.—*Teuk-pyôl-pôp-uôn*—Special Court of Law (tries crimes committed by members of the Imperial family.)
- 2.—*Phyông-I-uôn* (Court of Cassation.)
- 3.—*Syun-Hoi-chai-phan-so* (Circuit Courts.)
- 4.—*Han-yang Fu* (Seoul) and Trade Port Courts (courts of first resort.)
- 5.—*Ti-phan-chai-phan-so*—District Courts (courts of first resort) and their branches (when needed.)

The truth is, however, that organization exists merely on paper, the only courts in actual existence being the *Phyông-I-uôn* and Seoul court. In the provinces, the Governors, Commissioners and Superintendents are, as of old, also judges and hear and judge civil and criminal cases. The *Kun* Magistrates, too, retain their judiciary powers, which are, however, limited in extent. Even at the independent courts such as *Phyông-I-uôn* and Seoul court, judges and prosecutors are men totally deficient in legal knowledge and training and their judgements often end in the miscarriage of justice. It is not surprising that justice is generally made the object of ridicule and contempt in Korea both by the natives and foreigners. Treaties give foreigners from the West the right to bring an action against the natives in the Korean courts on cases of a certain description, but none of them has ever made use of such a right. When any legal dispute arises, these foreigners always make an international question of it and bring it before the Residency General. Leave the situation as it at present is, the day will never come when Korea may be freed from the system of extra-territoriality. It being evident that the chief cause responsible for this regrettable state of things lies in the judiciary in force and the incompetency of judges, the Resident-General has decided to first effect reform on these two points, with others to follow gradually. The reforms he has already put in practice for the purpose may be outlined as follows:—

- 1.—Created the post of Councillor (incumbent to be a Japanese) in the Department of Justice. The Councillor is invested with power to take active part in the administration of judiciary business and to superintend the revision of laws and ordinances.
- 2.—Increased the number of Judges, Procurators and Chief clerks for the *Phyông-I-uôn* and Seoul Court, and appointed a Japanese Legal Assistant for each of these courts, to help justice to be properly ministered.
- 3.—Newly appointed a Procurator, special Chief Clerk, Clerk and also a Japanese Legal Assistant for each of the 13 *Do* courts, the Governors retaining judgeship as hitherto.
- 4.—Elevated the post of special assistant Procurator in Chyôi-jyu Island Court to that of full Procuratorship and newly appointed a special chief Clerk, and Japanese Legal Assistant, the Magistrate retaining judgeship as hitherto.
- 5.—Ordered the Prefects of the eleven Prefectures to act as Judges, with the Prefectural Secretaries acting as Procurators, and appointed a Japanese Legal Assistant for each Prefecture.

- 6.—Increased or newly provided office and travelling expenses for the Department of Justice and the various law courts.
- 7.—Instructed the Judiciary Department of the Residency-General, the Residencies or their Branches, to supervise and assist the Japanese Legal Assistants in their work.
- 8.—Adopted rules applicable to judiciary officials, so that care may be exercised in their appointment.
- 9.—Decided to open a Branch Residency in different *Küns*, its jurisdiction to extend over the whole or part of the district, with an Assistant Police Advisor (Japanese Police Captain) to act as its Sub-Legal Assistant.

### FINANCIAL REFORM.

Conformatory to the Convention signed between Japan and Korea on the 22nd August 1905, the Korean Government engaged subsequently a Financial Advisor recommended by the Imperial Japanese Government. Various measures of a financial character have since been put in practice, but to refer to them in detail is beyond the scope of the present compilation. Below are given in outline such of them as are deemed the most important, relating to the Government Budget, the Currency system, the Treasury Safe system, monetary organs and tax collection.

Prior to the engagement of the Financial Advisor the national finances were in a state of the utmost disorganization. Even after his assuming office, the customs receipts were omitted from the annual Budget, this anomaly being made unavoidable by the fact that, in the time of the former Customs Inspector General, Mr. Brown, the entire Customs system was under his sole control, the Finance Department not daring to interfere with its proceeds and disbursements, and his successor had for the time being to follow this principle. Neither the total Budget estimates for 1905-6 amounting 7,480,000 *yen*, nor those for the following fiscal year amounting 7,960,000 *yen* included customs receipts. But the impropriety of leaving out of the Budget such an important source of revenue as the Customs receipts being obvious, it has been decided to include them in the Budget for the 11th year of Koang-Mu (1907). The following is a comparative table giving figures for the fiscal years 1906 and 1907.—

### EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary.	1907	1906	Increase or Decrease.
	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Imperial Household ... ..	1,309,000	1,300,000	9,000
Elders' Council ... ..	17,993	15,805	2,188
Cabinet ... ..	62,997	37,475	25,522
Privy Council ... ..	12,642	16,406	—3,764
Home Department ... ..	1,296,126	960,856	335,270
Foreign " ... ..	—	204,021	—204,021
Finance " ... ..	4,282,876	2,170,349	2,112,527
War " ... ..	1,522,209	1,379,617	142,592
Justice " ... ..	146,336	46,259	100,077
Education " ... ..	286,853	154,942	131,911
Agl. Com & Ind'y. Dept. ... ..	277,358	29,596	247,762
Communications ... ..	—	9,012	—9,012
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,214,390</b>	<b>6,324,338</b>	<b>2,890,052</b>

Extraordinary.	1907	1906	Increase or Decrease.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Cabinet ... ..	77,953	...	77,953
Home Department ... ..	1,023,050	189,372	833,678
Finance " ... ..	3,134,437	1,326,974	1,807,463
Justice " ... ..	78,000	...	78,000
Education " ... ..	267,015	86,704	180,311
Agl. Com. In'y. Dept. ... ..	168,190	40,000	128,190
Total	4,748,645	1,643,050	3,105,595
Grand Total	13,963,035	7,967,388	5,995,647

### REVENUE.

#### Ordinary.

Taxes ... ..	8,181,653	6,422,744	1,758,909
Land ... ..	5,866,109	5,208,228	657,881
House ... ..	269,404	234,096	35,308
Courier service ... ..	105,000	105,000	...
Fishery ... ..	3,590	...	...
Salt ... ..	13,540	13,030	5,720
Marine Product ... ..	1,620	...	...
Vessel ... ..	12,390	12,390	...
Mining ... ..	40,000	...	40,000
Harbour ... ..	1,870,000	850,000	1,020,000
Stamps ... ..	158,000	30,000	128,000
Gov't Undertaking ... ..	13,450	74,000	-60,550
Hospital ... ..	9,450	...	9,450
Official Gazette ... ..	4,000	4,000	...
Printing Bureau ... ..	...	70,000	-70,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	12,000	6,000	6,000
From arrears ... ..	1,200,000	952,000	248,000
Enterprise funds ... ..	...	480,000	-480,000
Total	9,565,103	7,964,744	1,600,359

#### Extraordinary.

Transferred Enterprise Funds ... ..	2,325,868	...	2,325,868
Customs House Construc- tion fund transfered ... ..	1,298,365	...	1,298,365
Total	3,624,233	...	3,624,233
Grand Total	13,189,336	7,964,744	5,224,592

The work of reforming the currency system was commenced in the course of the year before last, and has since been steadily progressing, the model being taken from Japan. The first step taken was the adoption of the gold standard, followed by the promulgation of a law strictly prohibiting the private minting of nickel coins, and endeavours to recall that currency in circulation. Measures were also taken to popularise the circulation of notes

issued by the Dai Ichi Ginko (First Bank), and enlarge the sphere of circulation for the coins newly introduced. The organs for the circulation of money and the collection of taxes having become fairly provided, efforts will now be made to restrict and ultimately prohibit the circulation of fractional cash in use in the three southern provinces, by encouraging the employment of notes in accordance with the Law of Currency.

As regards the bank notes issued by the General Office of the First Bank in Korea, the Korean Government has officially sanctioned their compulsory circulation. But it being deemed desirable to have said Government grow firm and content in the idea that the notes are the national currency, a contract was caused to be concluded in July last year between the Government and the First Bank the effect that the pattern and denomination of the notes be subject to the approval of the Resident-General and the Korean Minister of Finance; that the amount of their issue and of the reserve be reported every week to the said Minister; that the Korean Government have the power to institute enquiries and examinations with respect to the issue of notes; and that the Bank be under reasonable obligations in return for the exclusive privilege of issuing notes.

The General Office of the First Bank at Seoul, in the capacity of the Central Treasury of the Government of Korea receives into and pays out of the exchequer funds. But the bank possessing in all only eleven branch and sub-branch offices, the Communications Department of the Residency General, in compliance with the request of the Korean Government, has caused the postal organs throughout the country to handle the exchequer funds. This arrangement is calculated to prove extremely opportune in facilitating the business of the national Treasury, besides being of great help to promoting the financial reform of the country.

A matter most important to the monetary world along with the readjustment of currency is undoubtedly the establishment of organs for financial operations. As one of the means to satisfy this need warehouse companies have been established as wholly official or Government subsidized enterprises. Other innovations introduced are the formation of the Notes Association, which undertakes to popularise the circulation of reliable negotiable bills, the establishment of Agricultural and Industrial Banks at different centres to accommodate long loans, and the readjustment of the management of the *Han-syōng*, *Thyōn-il*, and *Han-il* Banks, in such a manner that they will all do their share in promoting the harmony of operations in different local money markets and in assisting the work of reforming currency.

The management of all business relating to revenue has always been left in the control of the provincial administrative organs. Great abuses have long since arisen in this connection, as the officials concerned are under no restraint and have it in their power to resort to extortions to suit their own sweet will. To-day the people at large are in a state of utter exhaustion and the finances of the country have reached almost the lowest depth of confusion and dislocation. To remedy this dangerous state of things a new Revenue System has been

adopted and complete separation effected between the organs of tax collecting and those of local administration, the former being brought under the direct control of the Minister of Finance. The unification of management of business relating to the collection of taxes being aimed at, the following functionaries have been created:—

- 1.—Superintendent of Revenue Business:—He superintends all affairs pertaining to revenue within the revenue district under his jurisdiction. The Provincial Governors are for the present to act as Superintendents of Revenue Business.
- 2.—Revenue Officials:—These manage all business pertaining to revenue within their revenue district. They despatch Revenue Clerks to the *Küns* to carry out the provisions of the Law Revenue.
- 3.—Revenue Clerks:—These carry out the directions of their superiors and attend to affairs relating to revenue.

All these officials attend, however, only to enforcing taxes, and the handling of money proceeding therefrom is left to the Treasuries and Post Offices.

With the progress of the work of readjustment, need was felt for laws and regulations relating to finances and the following measures have been adopted: the Laws of General and Special Accounts, the Rules of Settling the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, the Audit Regulations, and Rules, Regulations and Ordinances governing or relating to ordinary Banks, the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, the enforcement of taxes, and the revenue from stamps.

## CODIFICATION OF LAWS.

Korea is still very young as law-governed nation, the Criminal code being the only written law she possesses. But to codify various kinds of laws all at once is obviously a task that cannot be readily, and the Resident-General is proceeding cautiously. The work now receiving his assiduous attention, as the first step in this direction, is the law affecting real estate. This law has been taken up before all others; because, despite the fact that in the present economic condition of the country immovables form the most important object of ownership, Korea as yet possesses no law of any real efficiency to protect rights relating to real property. For instance, in selling and buying a piece of land or in mortgaging it, the parties concerned have nothing to go by but to follow the old custom of handing over and receiving the *bunki* or title deeds, which are generally in the form of a file of documents vouchsafing the transaction. It so happens that the country is now flooded with forged *bunkis* and there is really no security for property. For this reason in July last, the Resident-General caused the Korean government to institute a Real Property Law Investigation Commission, and urged the investigation of established customs and usages pertaining to immovables, with a view to drafting with the utmost dispatch a law of real property of a simple and concise character. The Commission made rapid progress in its work, and in consequence of this the Land and Buildings Certification Regulations (Imperial Ordinance) and the Detailed Rules of operation thereof (Justice Department Ordinance) were promulgated respectively on the 31st October and the 7th November following. According to the Regulations, in the case of transfer of land lots and buildings by sale, exchange, or gift, and in

that of mortgaging them, the contracts are certified to by a *Kun* Magistrate or *Pu* prefect, and a contract thus certified constitutes a full legal document by virtue of which the transfer may be validly carried out without decisions of any law court. When, however, one of the parties to the contract happens to be an alien, not a Korean subject, the document needs to be additionally examined and certified to by a Resident, otherwise the document is lacking in legal efficacy. When neither of the parties are Korean subjects, certification by a Resident alone is sufficient. Simple as the law is, its effect is far reaching. To give an instance, originally treaties with Korea took cognizance of a foreigner's right to possess land only within the settlements and one *ri* zone around them, and hitherto all foreigners have experienced considerable difficulties in securing landed property in the interior of the country; but now, the above Regulations recognize the right of foreigners to possess land in the interior, and the result of their promulgation is the practical opening of the whole empire to foreigners.

Following this line of action, the Real Property Investigation Commission is steadily working on laws of various descriptions and it is expected that before long that body will be able to recommend some plan to place the land system of Korea on solid and fair basis. As soon as the Real Property Law is drawn up and promulgated in a perfected form, the codification of other laws will be taken in hand.

## MINING ADMINISTRATION AND ITS REFORM.

Of Korean mineral products gold, especially gold dust, occupies the chief place, followed by silver, copper, graphite, and coal. There are no statistics to show anything like the exact amounts of these products, but judging by the amount of gold exported, it seems certain that in the aggregate they do not go below six million *yen* a year in value. But conducted without order or principle there is now no law or system to govern the mining industry. Nor is there any uniformity or definite line of policy as to the jurisdiction and superintendence of mines and mining districts. Some mines are under the direct control of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry; with others the grant of a concession rests with the Chief of Mining Bureau; with others again the subordinate officials on the spot have it in their power to allow or disallow their working; and to make confusion worse confounded there are even mines operated under patents secretly granted by the Emperor without consulting the Cabinet. This chaotic state of things is bad enough, but it does not stop here. For in some cases the concessions granted are cancelled without compensation, while sometimes one and same mining district has been leased to several persons one after another until it has become utterly impossible to tell which is the rightful concessionaire. Then, again, there are cases in which the Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial, the Finance, and the Imperial Household Departments, severally and independently have levied mining taxes to suit their own convenience; while in others the provincial authorities quite arbitrarily collect imports. In the midst of this indescribable confusion, the cunning and unscrupulous have not been slow to make the most of the situation, by having free recourse to bribery, instigation, intimidation and all other unlawful schemes, until vast tracts of mining land have come under their control. It will be seen from this that even in mining affairs alone Korea is dangerously near a state of no government. Urged thus by the necessity of recovering order and system, laws for the purpose were drafted and the Korean Government was advised to promulgate them to remedy the situation. As the result the Mining Law was proclaimed on the 12th July last as Law No. 3; the Detailed Rules for its opera-

tion on the 28th of the same month as Ordinance No. 43 of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry (forms for application, registration, etc. being issued on August 11 as Ordinance No. 45 of the same Department); the Placer Mining Law on the 28th July as Law No. 14; and the Detailed Rules for its operation on the 11th August as Ordinance No. 46 of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, (forms for application, registration, etc. being issued on August 14 as Ordinance No. 47 of the same Department). These measures opened up a new era for the mining industry of Korea, having placed it on a definite and durable basis. They were all put in force on the 15th September last.

The principal features of the Mining and the Placer Mining Laws are,—

- 1.—Mines already in operation, abandoned mines and mine ditches of which the ownership cannot be definitely ascertained, become state property.
- 2.—To anticipate evils of monopoly, mining districts are to be of fixed extent, and mining is prohibited in prescribed localities to protect public interests; but on the other hand, in case of necessitous mining operations private lands may be compulsorily expropriated.
- 3.—Full protection to be extended to mining concessions hitherto held insecurely and their cancellation to be disallowed except in cases where the law provides otherwise. The concession rights may be made the object of transfer by sale, gift or succession, and of mortgage.
- 4.—Taxes to be levied on mining products and mining districts, unifying the hitherto diversified impositions, and fees to be charged on application for concessions.
- 5.—In case a concession is competed, grant to be made according to the priority of application in order to put a stop to the former evils of arbitrarily granting concessions as the result of questionable scheming and agitation.
- 6.—The boundaries of mines belonging to the Imperial Household to be re-defined and publicly announced.

It should be especially noted here, that the mining concessions hitherto granted and other measures put in operation in connection with the mining industry are all of their cases of misdirection of affairs, and they not only interfere injuriously with the rights and interests of the parties concerned, but tend to spoil the national sources of wealth. The situation must needs be remedied, and matters are so arranged now that all measures to be taken in connection with the mining industry shall have the consent of the Resident General. In this way the Resident General hopes to prove faithful to his duty of guiding and counselling Korea.

Thus laws and regulations have been provided; but what kind of fruit they will bear depends entirely upon how they are put to service. It so happens that the Korean Government has never been remarkable for the competency of its executive officials. Consequently those new mining laws to be in proper operation could not be expected to be put in the hands of the native boards and offices in existence, and the Korean Government was advised to newly establish a Mining Bureau, with the result that the official organization of the bureau was promulgated on the 9th August last year and put in force on the 1st September. The bureau is presided over by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, with officials and scientific experts under him. The affairs of the bureau are by request chiefly managed by Japanese, and it is hoped that the future will have something to show in the development of mining industry.

## PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

In comparison with the extent of its territory, Korea may be regarded as thing populated and it has no political necessity of encouraging emigration. It is human nature, however, to be attracted by the prospect of gain, and four or five years ago, at the instance of an American, some 8,400 natives,—8,000 men and 400 women were induced to emigrate to Hawaii. Subsequently in 1905 a Mexican prevailed upon 1,300 natives to go over to his country. Those who went to Mexico, after their arrival, engaged in a series of difference with their employers, owing largely to misunderstandings arising from the lack of a common language. At that time Korea had no authority charged with the care of the interests of the natives going abroad and could devise no means of helping the emigrants out of their trouble. Taught by this experience, the Korean Government in April 1905 issued an order prohibiting the emigration of labourers, after the principle that no native labourer be allowed to go abroad until such time as when the Government will have enacted a law of emigration and provided means of protection for emigrants abroad. The situation has changed since, and on its establishment, the Residency General saw the unreasonableness of the prohibition. It found it advisable to at once permit free emigration and provide means of protecting emigrants, at the same time emigration agents are kept under strict control. "The Emigrant Protection Law" and "Detailed Rules" of its operation were accordingly drawn and the Korean Government was persuaded to promulgate them in July 1906. The laws came in force on the 15th of September. The chief points of the Protection Law are:—

- 1.—No emigrant can go abroad unless permitted to do so by the Minister of Agriculture Commerce and Industry. When deemed necessary the Minister may stop the departure of emigrants, or cancel the permission.
- 2.—Those who desire to be emigration agents must also obtain the permission of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry; and no party other than emigration agents can arrange emigration or advertise for emigrants.
- 3.—Emigration agents are obliged to deposit with the Minister a prescribed amount of surety money. When emigrant fall sick or get into trouble abroad, the agents who assisted them to go are under obligation to rescue the emigrants or bring them home.
- 4.—Emigration Agents should have their representative agent at the place from which emigrants are sent out through them, and cause the representative or agent to look after the interests of the emigrants.
- 5.—Emigration agents can make no levy on emigrants, except a prescribed fee approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.
- 6.—When collecting or rendering offices to contract emigrants, emigration agents should enter into written contracts with the emigrants on the basis of conditions previously approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.
- 7.—When emigration agents are guilty of unlawful acts, they may be suspended, their licence cancelled, or punishment inflicted.
- 8.—Emigration affairs relating to a foreign country, all steps the Korean Government takes in that connection should have the Resident General's consent.

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Residency General is directing its entire energy toward developing the productive industries of Korea. It has written its organization the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, presided over by a high official of *Choku-nin* rank or of Imperial appointment, who superintends administrative business bearing on agriculture, commerce and industry, and whenever advisable assists the Korean Government with his views. As a subordinate institution the Residency General has the Model Industrial Farm situated in Syu-uon. The Farm covers an area of 87 *cho*, wholly devoted to experimental farming for all kinds and descriptions of agricultural products, with the object of contributing toward the agricultural reform of Korea. This Model Farm was originally conceived by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Imperial Japanese Government; but the Residency General being established in the meantime, took it on itself to work out its plans. About the same time it being learned that the Korean Government were contemplating the establishment of an agricultural experimental farm, also, in Syu-uon. Thinking it foolish to have two model institutions in the same district, the Residency General persuaded the Korean authorities to forego their project and to take over our model farm from the 40th fiscal year of Meiji with its staff of officials and employes. As to the reports on the results of the experimental farming, they would take up far more space than available and are omitted here.

The climate of Korea is thought to be well suited for cotton cultivation. Whether through misjudgement in the choice of the seed or blunders in the method, the experiments made in this direction have, however, been so far fruitless of satisfactory results. Taking this fact to heart, these Japanese and Koreans interested in the matter, some time ago, formed a Cotton Cultivation Association and memorialized the Korean Government of their resolution to carry through their aim. Lending its ears to their memorial, the Government, decided on a plan to open a cotton nursery, to be first sown with the imported continental cotton seeds, then to distribute among planters at large the seeds obtainable from the crop, and to start a cotton ginning factory, with the special object of preventing seeds from being wastefully thrown away. It was then arranged for this purpose to disburse a sum of 100,000 *yen* distributed over several years commencing in 1906. The management of the undertaking was first placed wholly in the hands of the Cotton Cultivation Association and the Resident General entrusted the supervision of the Association's work to the Residency General's Industrial Models Farm. In its turn, however, the Association asked the Farm to take over the entire business primarily placed in its control. The request being granted, the Farm opened a branch office at Mok-pho on the 15th June 1906, calling it the Kwangyo Mohanjo Mok-pho Branch. The Shutchojo selected ten sites for cotton beds (covering altogether 51 *cho* 6 *tan* of land) in Mok-pho, and forthwith commenced work. The site for the Cotton Ginning Factory was chosen in Mok-pho, and its buildings are now completed.

Korea abounds in mountain ranges; but no forestry law having ever been in existence, they have all become all denuded of trees as the result of indiscriminate lumbering. Thus it happens that, seen from the economic, sanitary, or political point of view, one of the greatest needs of Korea at present is

the rehabilitation of its forests. Such being the case the Residency General persuaded the Korean Government to start model forests and also to encourage arboreal industry among its people, at the same time it devise means of protecting the forests in existence. The Government itself has awakened to the importance of the matter and opened a Forestry School placing it under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. The school commenced lectures on the subjects of agriculture and forestry in September 1906. Below are given the names of localities and the sizes of the model forests so far established with their outlays:—

*Koan-ak-san* and three other places in the vicinity of Seoul. Total area 2,060 *cho*.

Outlay, about 152,000 *yen* distributed over five years commencing 1907.

*Tai-syŏng-san* and two other places in the vicinity of Pyeng-yang. Total area 610 *cho*. Outlay about 63,000 *yen* distributed over five years commencing 1908 (nursery beds expected to be opened in 1907).

*Ou-yong-san* and one other place in the vicinity of Taiku. Total area 650 *cho*. Outlay about 63,000 *yen* distributed over six years commencing 1908 (nursery beds expected to be started in 1907).

The outlays for the three projected forests come up to 278,000 *yen*, and when the preparatory and maintenance expenses are added, total will amount to 293,000 *yen*. When these undertakings are fairly under way, the second period forestry programme will in the present calculation be taken up by selecting sites in the vicinities of Won-san, Kài-syŏng and Mok-pho and establish a model forest in each of these places.

Quite early in her history Korea attained considerable advance in the arts of weaving, pottery making, metal casting and skin dressing. In not a few instances Japan borrowed models from that country in these lines of industry. But since the middle ages the Korean have undergone various vicissitudes of national life and to-day all their industries are in a state of decay and decline. It is urgent, therefore, that their young generation be brought under Government guidance and given proper training in industrial arts, besides being taught the rudiments of necessary sciences and their application, so as to gradually bring life and activity back to their manufacturing world. Prompted by this need the Residency General engaged Prof. Hiraga recently, and after ascertaining his views, advised and persuaded the Korean Government to newly establish a special school, now known as the Industrial Training Institute. The Institute has been given a plot of ground inside the Eastern Great Gate of Seoul and its buildings are now in course of construction. Its initiatory expenditures are estimated as follows: Construction 57,405 *yen*, machines, machinery and apparatuses 30,213 *yen*, and maintenance 37,850 *yen*. Below are the courses of training given in the Institute: (1) Dyeing and weaving (bleaching, plain dyeing, printing and weaving of cotton, hemp, silk and wool); (2) Pottery and porcelain; (3) Metal work (casting, tempering, and finishing); (4) Carpentry (building, joinery, and wheelwright work); (5) Applied chemistry (paper making, skin dressing, soap manufacturing, glue and gelatine making, artificial manure manufacturing, oil extracting, and chemical analysing); (6) Civil engineering (surveying and drawing). The subjects taught in common for all courses are Japanese language, elementary English, arithmetic, free-hand drawing, physics, and chemistry.





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