

Number of reelers' households classified by number of reeling basin.

Number of Basins	Year			
	1908	1913	1918	1924
Under 10.....	386,996	329,498	251,631	193,615
10 to 50.....	3,068	2,692	2,262	1,896
50 to 100.....	645	807	1,009	1,129
100 and over.....	405	566	846	675
300 to 500.....	.....	.....	.....	104
500 to 700.....	.....	.....	.....	53
700 to 1,000 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Total.....	391,114	333,563	255,750	203,674

Coupled with the continuous increase in the total of reeling basins, the above figures show that the tendency is towards concentration of enterprises, filatures in large scale gradually displacing home industry.

### Production of Raw Silk

The production of raw silk has been rapidly increasing of late, as the following figures show:

	Production of Raw Silk		
	1913	1918	1924
Filiatures.....	2,851,435 kan	4,738,285 kan	6,589,371 kan
Re-reels.....	636,491 kan	590,303 kan	440,374 kan
Doupion silk.....	253,099 kan	466,954 kan	547,425 kan
Total.....	3,741,025 kan	5,795,542 kan	7,577,170 kan

(1 Kan = 8 $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs. and 16 Kan = 1 bale).

Out of the total production some 70 to 80 per cent used to be exported. The figures for 1918 and 1923 are as follows:

	1918	1924
Total output.....	5,795,542 kan 100%	7,577,170 100%
Exported.....	3,895,106 kan 67.3%	5,961,024 78%
Consumed at home.....	1,900,436 kan 33.7%	1,616,146 22%

## CHAPTER III

### TRANSACTIONS IN RAW SILK

#### Raw Silk for Home Consumption

RAW SILK for home consumption is either transacted directly between reelers and manufacturers, or indirectly through the hands of brokers or dealers, 9-15% of raw silk sent to Yokohama for export is shipped back to home consumers. Usually the raw silk for home use is of an inferior quality or silk which, although of good quality, is not produced in sufficient