

JAPAN'S CANNED CRAB INDUSTRY

Total production of canned crabs in Japan in 1927 was 480,000 cases, contrasted to 393,491 cases in 1926. Production by the 12 floating crab canneries rose to 336,275, from the 1926 figure of 229,470 cases. The balance was packed in shore canneries.

Yokohama leads the nation in exports, as is shown by the following comparison of the last two years:

(Unit: Case)		
	1927	1926
Yokohama	374,626	273,133
Kobe	3,017	2,024
Osaka	1,216	1,554
Hakodate	2,580	165
Total	381,469	276,831

As mentioned above, the United States each year takes more and more of the Japanese pack and a greater percentage of the export total. Exports by destination are listed below, in units of one case:

	1927	1926	1925
United States	417,756	181,106	165,856
Canada	3,250	1,673	—

Hawaii	6,207	2,919	3,965
England	112,125	69,745	35,716
Australia	13,321	9,313	4,885
France	2,316	103	4,129
Germany	4,361	4,544	—
Denmark	9,217	300	—
Others	10,334	3,423	6,116
Totals	381,469	278,381	217,717

The pack, again, is classified by grades and the inspection figures of the association are tabulated. However, as a case may be inspected twice or three times, the totals here are somewhat larger than the actual size of the pack. The unit again is the case:

	1927	1926	1925
Fancy	352,115	200,903	165,210
Choice	61,314	57,222	26,728
Fair	24,582	18,230	21,361
Passed A	134,038	69,893	44,164
Passed B	23,111	37,796	16,614
Nonexportable	12,755	16,809	17,953
Rejected	355	748	2,585
Total	508,570	401,106	285,620

BUSINESS DISSOLUTION IN JAPAN

*Business dissolution and the reduction of capitalization in Japan for 1927, as reported by the Industrial Bank of Japan, follow:

	Reduction of capitalization	Business dissolution
Chemical industry	20,458	57,015
Manufacturing industry	73,793	105,155
Traffic and communications	25,909	53,896

Electricity	3,810	67,700
Gas	—	200
Natural product industry	3,792	10,042
Insurance	1,900	—
Warehousing	2,768	11,018
Trust and finance	280	10,616
Banking	5,730	112,021
Others	48,243	127,374

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL FOR 1927

Capital invested in business promotion for 1927 totaled ¥579,188,600 and that in extension ¥950,335,800 making a total of ¥1,529,524,400, according to a report of the Mitsui Bank. This is a drop of ¥269,672,700 from 1926 but a gain of ¥209,733,900 over 1925. Extension includes ¥397,651,800 for the increase of capitalization and ¥552,684,000 for debentures.

In business promotion and extension, the largest capital was invested in railway and trolleys and next comes the electric business, banking, trust, foodstuff industry and marine product industry. Unsatisfactory results were made in the investment in the warehousing, mining, agriculture and real estate.

Last year's investment in extension and promotion was as follows:

	Promotion	Extension
Banking	¥14,000,000	209,394,000
Trust and finance	79,800,000	750,000
Railway and trolley	110,676,000	215,900,000
Navigation	36,135,000	15,700,000
Warehouse	2,800,000	—
Marine product	18,730,000	50,990,000
Agriculture and land	17,805,000	9,125,000
Mining	12,575,000	300,000
Electricity	61,500,000	194,633,800
Gas	2,100,000	35,000,000
Spinning and weaving	3,500,000	45,125,000
Foodstuff industry	15,260,000	73,570,000
Mechanical and metal	16,250,000	2,100,000
Other industries	48,152,500	102,895,000
Commerce	60,625,100	10,250,000
Others	80,150,000	2,400,000
Total	579,188,600	950,335,800
Compared with 1926	de. 163,196,600	de. 162,476,100
Compared with 1925	de. 43,472,400	in. 253,205,300

POSTAL SAVINGS GAINS FOR 1927

Unprecedented activity featured Japan's postal savings business for 1927. While January is a month when the amount usually drops, the savings gained ¥7,200,000 during January and February, according to a report of

the Communications Ministry.

The sudden outbreak of the financial panic in March resulted in a rapid increase of deposits and during three months, March, April and May, by ¥300,000,000. At