

"In the year Hsin Hai, the 5th month, the middle ten days, being unoccupied, and forgetting the mud outside, I write this to amuse my elder brother Lai-ko."

Note.—It should be explained that Mr. Black's surname has been sinicized into *Po-lai-ko*, so in the epistolary style all that is left is the second and third syllables, *Lai-ko*; also that the title which was given him is *Shih Yin*, "the private individual living in the city."

A better acquaintance with the best minds of other countries is the best way to establish peace and good will on earth, and for the sake of characterizing a Chinese gentleman and scholar, we take pleasure in publishing this poetical letter. It goes without saying that if we could add to it the zest which the original possesses it would be still more appreciated by our readers.

P. C.

JAPANESE ABROAD.

The *Japan Mail* of April 15, 1911, translates from the *Jiji* a list of advisory regulations given by the Minister of State in 1871 to Count Togo and eleven fellow students when leaving home to study in England. The paper is still in the possession of Count Togo, and the *Mail's* translation reads as follows:

"1. Every clause of the provisions contained in the treaties with various countries shall be kept in your mind.

"2. When you see or hear of things, no matter what they may be, which you think conducive to the interests of this empire, cause a thorough investigation to be made thereinto with all your might and main and report them in writing to the Foreign Office or the officers in charge of foreign affairs at Kanagawa, Osaka, Hyogo, Niigata and Hakodate, when the mail service is available, or otherwise send in such report after your return home.

"3. Now that you are going to leave the land of your parents for a foreign country, I feel confident that you have all formed your resolutions. You must, nevertheless, be very careful in your deportment and be always mindful not to do even the slightest thing that might disgrace the honor of this empire. Never borrow money from foreigners unless you can back it up with security. If you perchance contract a debt abroad for traveling expenses and other unavoidable necessities, you must clear it off by all means before you leave for home, and must not under any circumstances leave your debt unpaid. In case you return home without paying the money you owe to a foreigner and disclosures are made thereof, not only yourselves but your master and all your relatives will be held responsible according to circumstances and be called on to pay off the debt.

"4. If you happen to meet your own countrymen during your sojourn abroad, you must befriend them even if they are parties unknown to yourselves, and you must give them sound advice if they be found in fault. You must also give them relief if they are in sickness or in distress.

"5. Even if you happen to owe foreigners a grudge you must show the utmost patience, and appeal, if unavoidable, to the government of the land to have your wrongs adjusted. However exasperating the case may be you must refrain from either killing or injuring foreigners.

"6. The seals entrusted to you must be treated with great care and handed back to the authorities after your return home. The seals may, however, be returned to the offices mentioned above to suit your own convenience.

"7. You are strictly prohibited from becoming naturalized or proselytized.

"8. The term of your sojourn abroad is not specially fixed but you are permitted to extend your stay for about ten years.

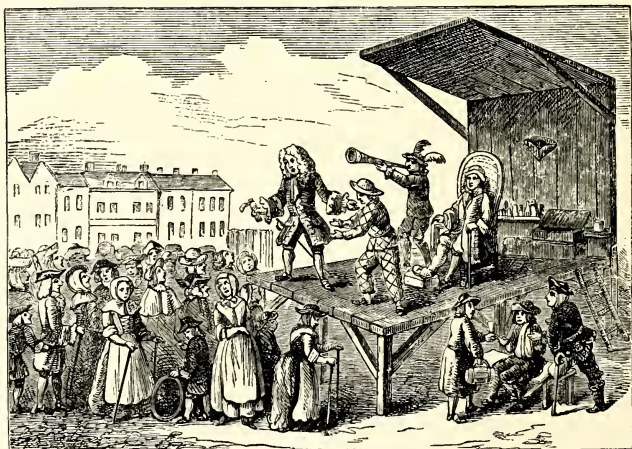
"9. When you come home at the expiration of your term you must produce a report of the particulars of your journey."

THE QUACK IN FORMER CENTURIES.

The articles on Christ as a physician and apothecary published in *The Open Court* for October and November of last year, recall the prominent position held by quacks in social life in former centuries. They appeared at fairs and on other public occasions, traveling from place to place and recommending their cures. The subjoined picture with its explanation is reproduced from the *Book of Days*.

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The Earl of Rochester whose eccentricities made him famous in the days of Charles the Second, on one occasion personated a mountebank doctor, and



A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY QUACK.

delivered a speech which obtained some celebrity. His example was followed by the legitimate comedians. Thus Leveridge and Penkethman appeared at fairs as "Doctor Leverigo and his Jack-Pudding Pinkanell," and the still more famous actor Joe Haines as "Watho Van Claturbank, High German Doctor." His burlesque speech was published as a broadside, with an engraving representing his temporary stage, which we here copy.

The scene is Tower-hill, then a rendezvous of mountebanks: Joe is represented delivering his speech, medicine in hand; beside him is a harlequin; behind, his "Jack-Pudding" sounds lustily on the trumpet to call attention to