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W. H. F. H. H.

After the journey of fifteen days, I arrived at Nagasaki, but to my disappointment, I found ~~no school~~ ^{no} school there. The seat of foreign education had been already transferred to Tokio, where I am living now. The names of Rei-o-gi-gaku or Fukuzawa's private school and Kai-sei-jo were eminent. I resolved to enter one of these schools. After sojourning for a couple of months at Nagasaki, I embarked for Yokohama with a company of four friends. I spent five days for the voyage on the board of P.M.S. the N. York and arrived at the port and soon came up to this city. Having entered at once Kai-sei-jo, I took up for the first time the study of English. At this time, the system of instruction and mode of discipline were quite different from what they are at present. Instruction was given mostly by native tutors and we had reading lessons only once or twice a week with English or American teachers. The chief work of students consisted in translating English ^{into} Japanese and trying to understand the meaning of terms and we never tried to commit to memory any important facts or principles in them. Such a system of instruction was of course very imperfect and some improvement was necessary. By-and-by, an important reform was effected. By this reform, the curriculum of foreign colleges was introduced and the name Sei-sokun in contradistinction to the collegiate course in the old system which was called Iden-sokun. I believe Mr. Katsujiki, of Saga, was one of the first who proposed the plan of this reform. Thus, the new words Sei-sokun and Iden-sokun had their origin in Kai-sei-jo. Kai-sei-jo adopted exclusively the Sei-sokun, while Fukuzawa was the defender of the Iden-sokun, but lately he has changed his views and is now rather inclined to the Sei-sokun. About this time, the study of foreign languages became universal. The superiority of European politics, literature, philosophy, science, and arts excited admiration of those who studied anything about the subject. Translations of miscellaneous useful books by Fukuzawa, Uchida and others, and versions of law books by Mitajiri and others had certainly a great influence upon the