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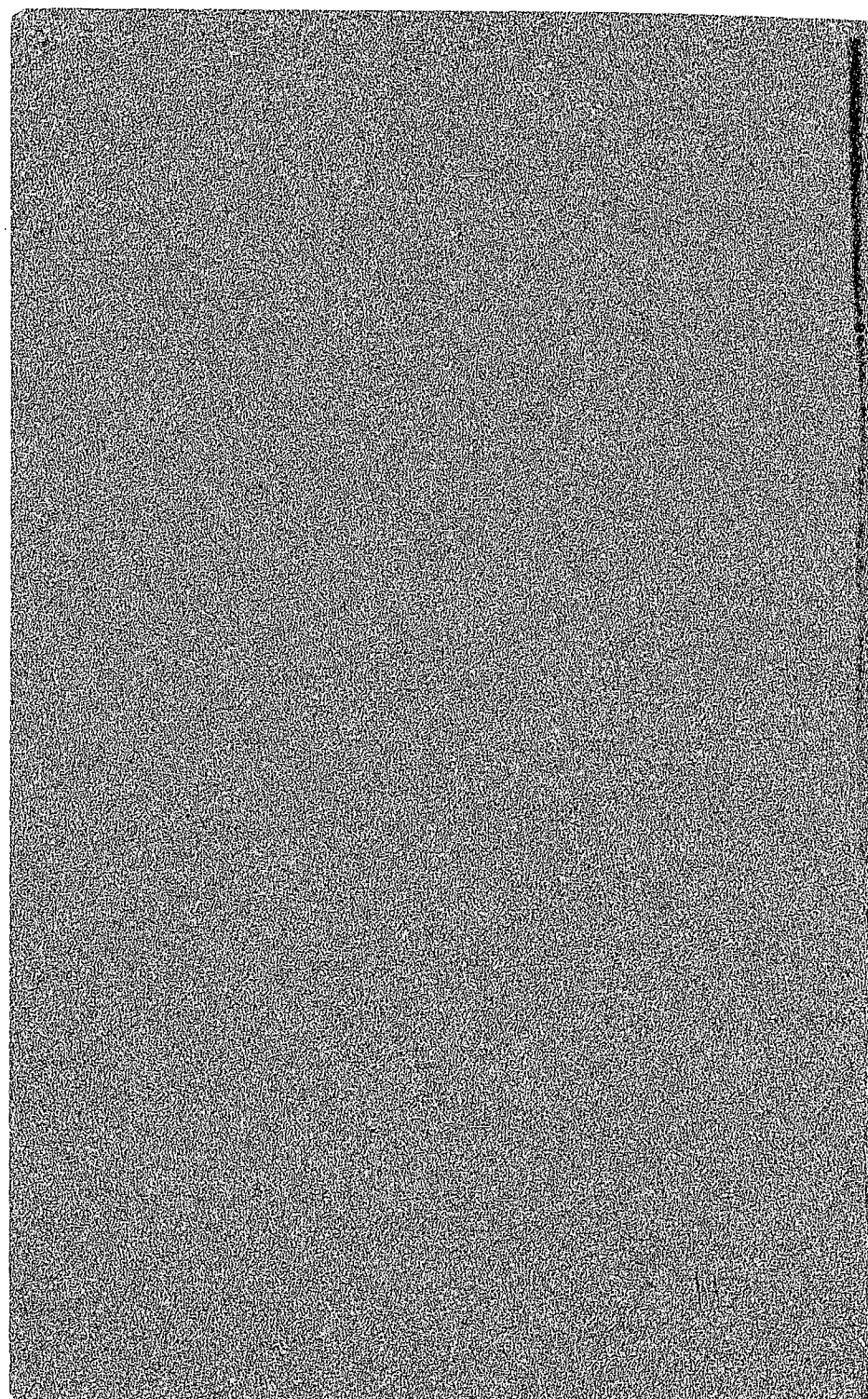
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THE MAKING OF A CHRIST-
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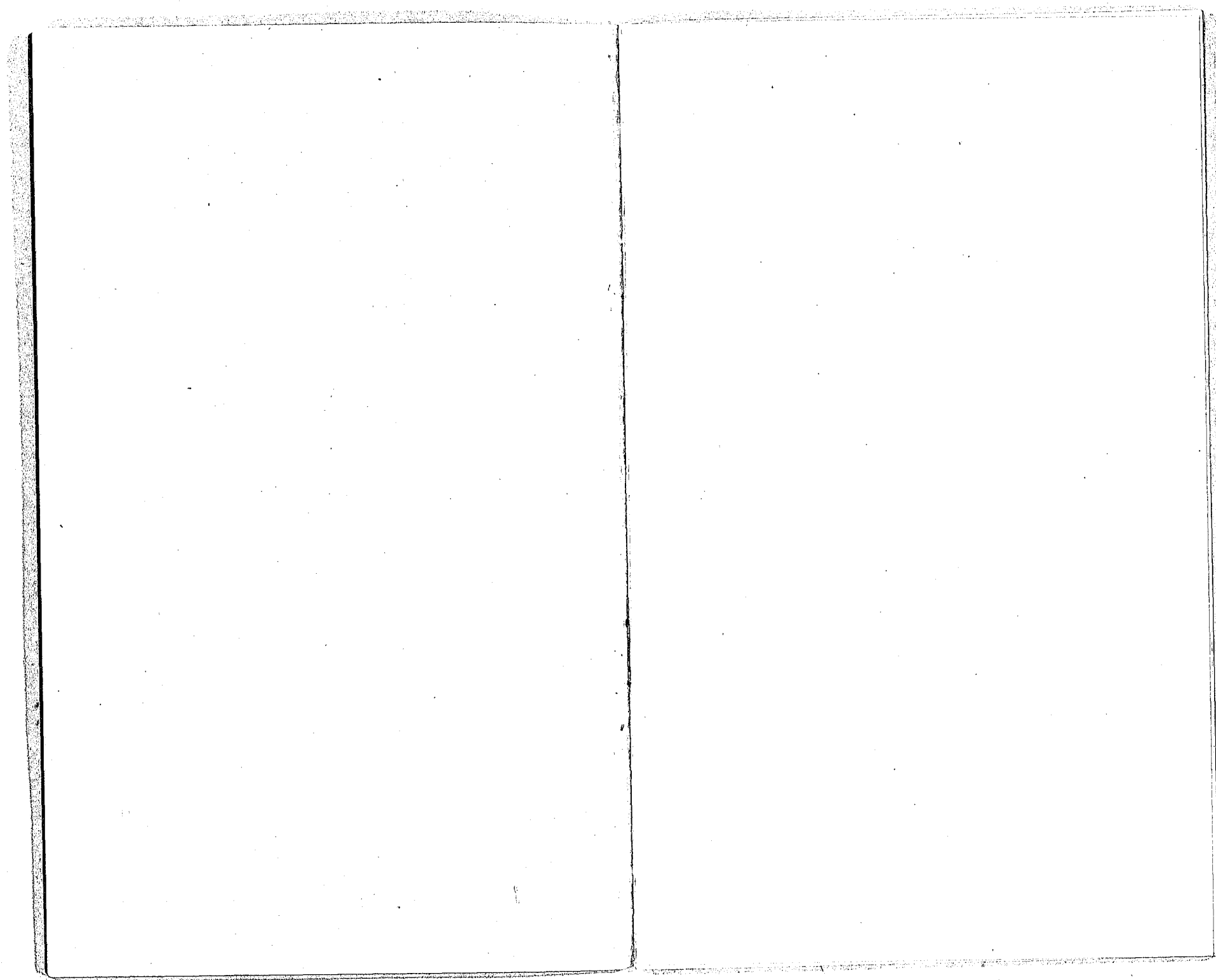


THE MAKING OF A CHRIST- IAN COLLEGE IN CHINA

CONCERNING THE BEGINNINGS, PRO-
GRESS AND NEEDS OF THE CHRISTIAN
COLLEGE, LOCATED AT CANTON, SHOW-
ING BRIEFLY ITS PART IN THE WORK
OF EVANGELIZATION IN THE EMPIRE
OF CHINA.



TRUSTEES OF THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN CHINA
No. 156 Fifth Avenue
New York





REV. OSCAR F. WISNER, M.A., D.D.

PRESIDENT OF COLLEGE.

The Making of a Christian College in China.

The history of Education in Europe and America since the dawn of the Christian era is the history of a religious movement. The motive behind and through it has been Christian. Earnest teachers drew around them little circles of students to whom they imparted their own enthusiasm for learning, awakening in them new ideals of life, till they in turn were animated with the desire to learn and impart the truth. Gradually respect for education grew until day school, college and university became established factors in our civilization, and we came to be possessed of educational systems recognized by the State.

What was true of Europe and America will be true of other parts of the world. Christian colleges are the inevitable outgrowth of Christian missions. The work is incomplete without them. No other form of missionary effort operates so directly upon the national life by bringing the influential classes of the people into such continuous contact with the representatives of Christianity. Education is thus provided with a moral foundation which both Christians and non-Christians acknowledge as beneficent; and a common ground for co-operation is found which gives the largest play for personal friendship and influence. In a Christian college Christianity is a recognized force, manifesting the character and personality of its founder. It is this that gives the Christian college so prominent a part in the larger evangelism which sets forth Christianity as essential to a complete national development.

In China, as in America, the college is the center of systematized knowledge. Nothing so well develops the scientific method of thinking and working. Colleges pro-

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duce the leaders capable of taking their places in pulpit, press, school and hospital, who shall bear an ever increasing share of responsibility in the councils of the church and nation. China is at present cast in the toils of the net of ignorance, while blindly struggling to free herself by methods which further entangle her in the meshes of her own incompetencies. What could more completely demonstrate her helplessness than her reversion to ancient weapons to free herself from the hated foreigner?

Chang Chih Tung, Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, in his remarkable book on Educational Reform entitled "Learn," of which the American translation appears as "China's Only Hope," says, regarding the effect of the present educational system upon the moral and material welfare of his country: "The farmer has no means of deriving any appreciable profit from his land, as he can produce nothing new; the merchant cannot engage in distant trade; and the traveler has no means of easy and rapid transit. Among the Chinese there is no incentive to thought and action, no intercourse among the people, and the condition of things has become stagnant and effete. Effeteness has begotten stupidity, and stupidity lethargy; lethargy has produced idleness, and idleness waste. And these are the reasons the hearts of the Chinese are shot to the core with sensuality and vice. Among our officials there is not one man of discernment; we have no real scholars and no skilful artisans. We are not represented abroad, and at home have established no schools. So our incompetencies are not supplied. Knowledge alone can save us from destruction and the *literati* ought to take the lead in the matter and instruct the farmer, the workman, the merchant, and the soldier in their different spheres; but if the educated class remains ignorant how can this be done? Knowledge is power."

That is just the point, the *educated* class remains *ignorant* of even the rudiments of geography, history and science.

THE NEED.

In one of the recent examinations for the second degree the candidates were asked a general question on the geography of certain large countries, their size and boundaries. The following is a resumé of the answers of one of the candidates: "Of all the countries in the world, Russia is the greatest. Its territories extend from Europe to Asia. On the north is the Arctic Ocean, and on the south the Mediterranean. Great is her power and no country can compare with her. In the time of his struggle Napoleon turned his attention to England. The struggle was a long one, and the French who were victorious at the beginning, seized a large portion of the British dependencies. This aroused the British who made a supreme effort and defeated Napoleon, regaining half her lost territories." This was from one of the advanced students. The editorial in the "China Mail" which contains the above, adds, "What is the Government going to do to provide schools and colleges for the myriads of students who on the morrow will be seeking instruction and guidance in the work of preparing for the new style of things? In South China there is no sign that the Government is making any effort at all to meet the new conditions which it has created."

Mr. William Barclay Parsons, author of "An American Engineer in China," and Chief Engineer of the New York Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, after his visit to Canton, wrote to the Secretary of the Trustees of the College in New York:

"Permit me to congratulate you on the efforts that I understand the authorities of the Christian College in China are making to improve, enlarge and extend the scope of their institution. In the establishment of educational institutions all are interested, whether actuated by philanthropy or by the more sordid desire of promoting commercial activity. No surer way can be adopted to regenerate China than to educate her people; and there is no district in the whole of the Chinese Empire more important to reach than Southern China, which naturally centers about Canton."

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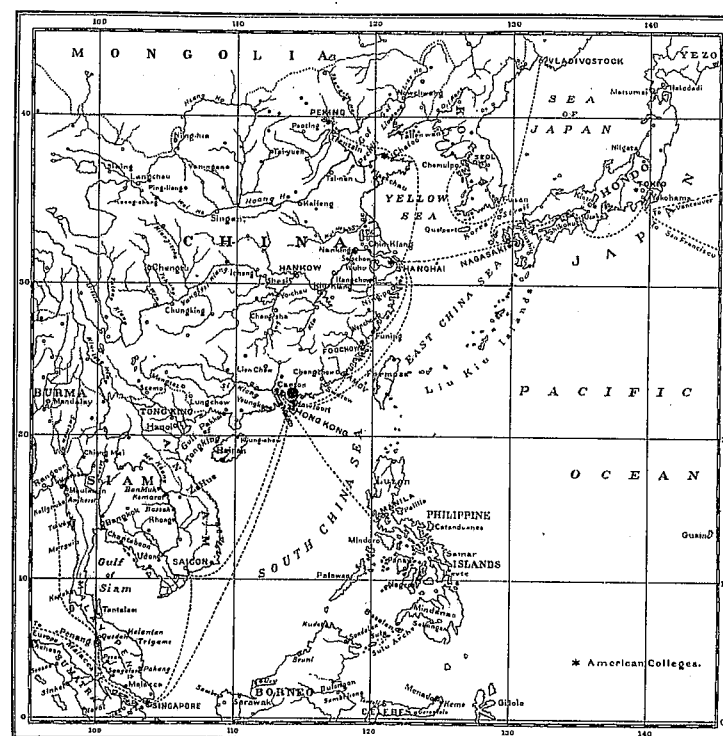
It was to meet this need that the Christian College at Canton was established. The special field of the College is that portion of China called Ling Nam, literally "South of Ridge," comprising the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwang Si. The Vice-roy or Governor General of these two provinces is called the "Chih Tai of Liang Kwang" (two Kwangs). At the time of the Boxer uprising Li Hung Chang was Chih Tai—Governor General. The two Kwangs contain a population of thirty to forty millions, and are separated from the northern provinces by a mountain range. The people speak Cantonese and Hakka, quite distinct languages from the Mandarin and the dialects of Fokien, Cheh-kiang and Kiangsu. The Cantonese are noted for their commercial enterprise. They and the Hakkas are almost the only Chinese which emigrate; they are found throughout the trading cities of China and in the chief ports of Eastern Asia and Australasia as bankers, merchants, and tradesmen. The Chinese which come to North America, the West Indies, and South America are all from what is known as the "Four Counties" south of the city of Canton. The accompanying map shows the strategical position of the College in the vicinity of Hong Kong. It is the only Christian institution of college grade within a radius of five hundred miles, and the only one in which the native teachers speak the Cantonese.

Hong Kong is the converging point of the enormous domestic and foreign ocean traffic of the Western Pacific; according to reliable reports three times as much ocean tonnage passing annually through Hong Kong as through the port of New York.

Canton is on the Si Kiang or West River some ninety miles from Hong Kong. The difference between high and low tides at the city is about eight feet. The population of Canton is between one and two millions; probably 1,800,000. In the near future Hong Kong and Canton will be connected by rail. The American Syndicate and

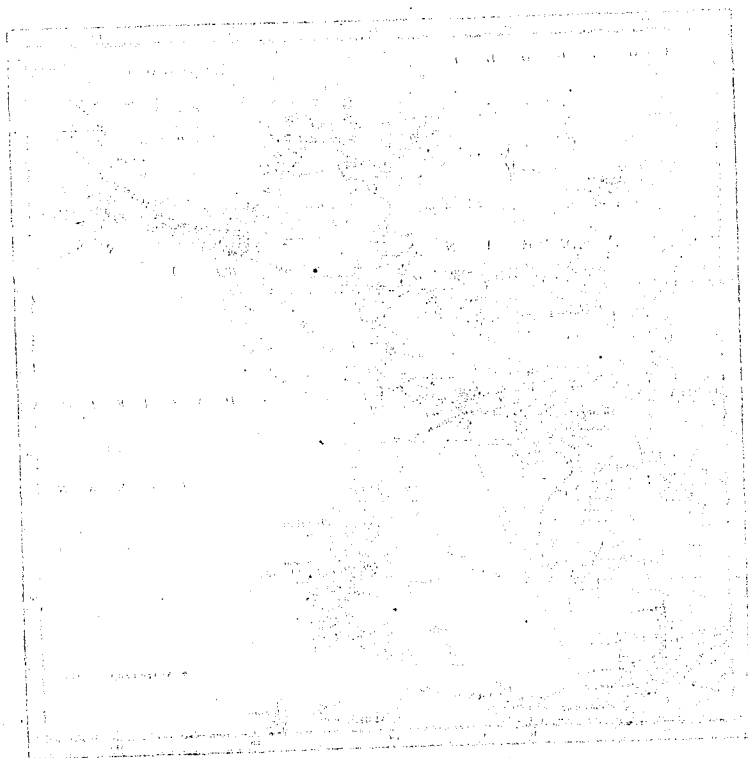
FIELD. STRATEGIC POSITION. FOUNDATION.

China Development Company have entered into an agree-



SHOWING STRATEGIC POSITION OF CANTON.

penses, which materially aid in furthering the work of the College.



MAP OF CHINA

FIELD. STRATEGIC POSITION. FOUNDATION.

China Development Company have entered into an agreement with the Chinese Government whereby the syndicate will build and operate the railway from Canton to Hankow.

It is an interesting fact, somewhat flattering to our pride, but also carrying with it a peculiar responsibility, that almost all the colleges in the mission field are either American or Scotch. All those in China have been started by American missionaries and have American presidents and teachers.

The founding of a Christian College at Canton had the endorsement of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and also of a large number of college presidents, literary men, and others in the United States. It is the outgrowth of sixty years of missionary work in South China, where it receives the moral support of all the missionaries.

The Trustees hold a charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York under the University Law, and acting under this charter they have invested the endowment funds, and receive and disburse contributions toward the current expenses. The Trustees are assisted by a "Board of Directors in China" which has the immediate supervision of the Institution and reports annually to the Trustees. The instruction and discipline of the students is entrusted to the Faculty. The Trustees elect the members of the Board of Directors in China, and appoint the professors and instructors sent out from America. It is estimated that \$300,000 is needed to endow and equip the college. Of this amount \$110,000 is already in hand, the income from the investments being supplemented by annual contributions toward the current expenses, which materially aid in furthering the work of the College.

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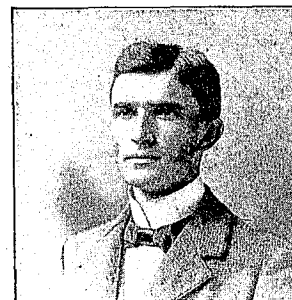
The College is recognized as a Christian institution by both Chinese and missionaries. The Trustees have made every provision possible to insure that no weakening of its religious character shall occur. Furthermore they believe with President Washburn, of Robert College, that "the question whether any college established in a mission field will be a truly Christian college, must depend, not upon the constitution and rules, but upon the personal character of the men sent out to direct it." In conformity with this view, in 1898, the Trustees issued a call for "three Christian educationalists, who had a broad education on which to develop their specialties,—men who would impart motive and become teachers of teachers, able to construct and manage their own departments, ingenious and inventive, and independent of the best apparatus and supplies for experimentation when such were lacking." The result was the sending out of the Rev. Oscar F. Wisner, M.A., D.D., Andrew H. Woods, M.D., and Clancey M. Lewis, B.S.

Dr. Wisner, the President, is a graduate of Wooster University and of Princeton Theological Seminary. He has had eleven years' experience in educational work among the Chinese. In addition he is a master of the Cantonese dialect. The natives say, "He talks our language better than we do." Dr. Woods is a graduate of Washington and Lee University, and of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lewis is a graduate in Mining Engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

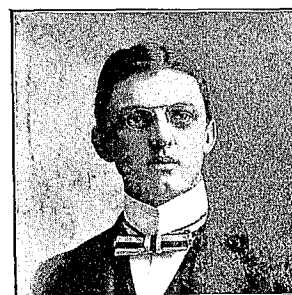
Dr. Woods and Mr. Lewis started for China in November, 1899, going by way of Constantinople, Beirut, Calcutta and Singapore, to make a study of the work of the Christian colleges in those places.

These three men, assisted temporarily by Mr. Morris R. Alexander, have laid the foundation of a work which attests its worth by the fact that it has grown past their powers.

Mr. Olin D. Wanamaker, who has just taken his M.A.



ANDREW H. WOODS, M.D.



CLANCEY M. LEWIS, B.S.



OLIN D. WANNAMAKER, M.A.



W. K. CHUNG, CHU-JIN, (M.A.)

MEMBERS OF FACULTY.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER. RELIGIOUS LIFE.

degree at Harvard in English Literature, went out in September, 1902, as professor in English.

Chinese scholars are employed as instructors in the Chinese classics. Chinese assistants in the other departments can be secured and trained as the students advance.

As reverence for their teachers is a marked characteristic of the Chinese, if they receive scientific truth from an atheistic or a rationalistic teacher they will be largely influenced by his non-religious views, whereas, if they receive it from a Christian teacher, a Christian tone will be given to higher education among them.

Those in charge have, as far as possible insisted upon having the students live in the College dormitories, where they can be retained continuously under the personal supervision of the instructors.

Chapel exercises are conducted daily in the English language before recitations begin. At the close of the evening study period Chinese prayers are led by a native instructor. At these services the students and instructor read responsively a selected portion of Scripture bearing on the subject included in the course, the leader generally adding a few words of explanation or comment. This is followed by singing and prayer, all the students uniting at the close in the Lord's Prayer. Systematic Bible study forms a part of the schedule work of the College. Each class has one period of half an hour daily devoted to the study of Bible history and biography.

"On Sunday morning the chapel service is held as upon other days. This is followed by Bible classes attended by all students, after which the students reassemble in the chapel and the President preaches a simple sermon in English, a member of the upper class giving a brief resumé in Chinese. At two o'clock the students attend the Chinese church. At four o'clock each professor takes a class for an hour's walk, talking and teaching as opportunity offers. The boys seem to like this and it is a profitable hour. In the evening they all come together for two

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hours to sing hymns and talk about things that have interested them during the day. Each boy tells in turn what interested him most among the truths heard or the sights seen. A stenographic report of this series of efforts would be the best possible way of showing the exact progress of the work" (Dr. Woods).

"The attitude of the student body towards Christianity has been one of increasing respect. Sixteen pupils closed the year with us. Of these all but six were Christians. On a recent occasion the whole school wrote on the subject of Christianity, and in response to the query 'What would be the effect upon China of an extensive acceptance of the Christian religion?' five of these six were decidedly of the opinion that only good could result from its universal acceptance, while one was still left in doubt by what he considered the unbecoming behavior of Christian governments in Peking during the troubles two years ago. As already stated ten of the sixteen finishing the year were professing Christians. The preponderance of Christians together with their high standing in every department compels respect for religion" (President Wisner's Report).

Perhaps the most encouraging indication of a true religious life in the school is seen from the fact, noted six months ago, in one of Mr. Lewis' letters, that "a little band of four of our most earnest boys is planning to meet together for prayer with a view to preparing themselves and the College for a formal organization of a college Y. M. C. A." This movement resulted during the last semester in the organization of a Christian Association which now meets every Wednesday afternoon, and includes twelve members.

"As an evangelizing agency the influence of the College is not to be underestimated. Six of our students never had heard the gospel explained before coming to us. These boys belong to a class that it has been found very difficult to reach by the ordinary methods of evangeliza-

RELIGIOUS LIFE. PRESENT WORK.

tion, and yet to a class that when once reached can exert the most powerful influence for good. The changed attitude of this class is well worth working for. One young man confesses that he came into the school believing there was no God, but that he has become convinced there must be one. Another was a firm disbeliever in the spirituality and immortality of the soul. He, too, has changed his opinion. Two of them have become Christians since entering the school (President's Report).

A prayer meeting has been started at which attendance is voluntary. The Christians all attend, and two of the unconverted, who are especially earnest fellows, have latterly attended quite regularly.

With its new organization the College opened June 3, 1899, with six students. In two weeks the number had doubled, and by November 6, 1900, the secretary had registered twenty-nine boys, twenty of whom were in regular attendance.

The second year opened March 1, 1900, with the two new professors, Dr. Woods and Mr. Lewis on the teaching staff, and with twelve pupils. During the second semester, when the condition of the country became more settled, the number of students increased to thirty-five. Two belonged to the literati class; one being a Chinese A.B. Another was the son of the managing engineer of the arsenal at Canton, and speaks Mandarin, a language almost foreign to the other boys. Two came from the Imperial University at Tien Tsin, and were the most advanced pupils. Two were graduates of Dr. Kerr's medical school, one of these with a good practice in Macao, the Portuguese concession near Canton. Two were sons of the agent of the Standard Oil Company; three belonged to the families of wealthy tea merchants of Hankow; three were mission helpers; one was the son of the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Canton, the rest being sons of Chinese teachers or merchants. All but five paid their fees in full. Of these five, two had their tuition remitted be-

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cause they were Christian helpers in one of the missions, but paid the remaining fees in full. Of the remaining three, one was supported in full by a scholarship from America; another, a son of a native pastor, was supported by his father and by some of the members of the Lien Chow station of the Presbyterian Church; while the third paid the boarding and had the other fees paid by some of the members of the instructing staff, Chinese and foreign.

The character of the boys' academic work can be judged from President Wisner's report, which graded twelve of the twenty-nine students as "excellent," nine as "good," one as "very good," six as "fair," and only one as "poor." The last report also calls attention to the "gratifying result, that in an impartial award, four out of five prizes offered and three out of the same number of honorable mentions were carried off by Christian boys."

The boys, with the Chinese teachers, eat together, having rice and meat at eight in the morning and at six in the evening. All the students wear the native dress. Most of them are well off and wear the long coat when not exercising.

Mr. Lewis writes that the anticipated difficulty from the Chinese habit of studying aloud was entirely groundless, and that the boys are fast acquiring foreign habits of study and readily accept foreign methods as better than their own. They are far better behaved than their American contemporaries.

President Hawks-Potts, of St. John's College, Shanghai, has given us this interesting picture of the typical Christian College student: "His first appearance at the college will be for his entrance examination. He comes accompanied generally by a good many members of his family, for the latter are very anxious to have him admitted, and come to watch the proceedings. He is questioned on his knowledge of simple English and on the Chinese Classics. To

STUDENT LIFE.

such questions as 'In what hemisphere do you live?' etc., he shakes his head. He has never heard of them. Indeed his mental horizon is very limited. His education heretofore has consisted in learning by heart the words of the ancient worthies. He can rattle them off very fluently, but has but little idea of their meaning. A simple sum in addition is beyond his powers, the shape of the earth is a question heard generally for the first time, and as to religion, he has only very hazy notions that Confucius was a good man, that Heaven and Earth are to be revered, that there are many gods to be worshiped, and a far greater number of evil spirits to be avoided. It is hard for us to enter into and appreciate his mental state. He is perhaps fourteen years of age, sometimes older, and he begins where our American boys of eight or nine begin. But he brings with him his wonderful memory, his great power of application, his unparalleled diligence, and a great ambition to get on; and so, week after week, in all departments of his studies he works away, making what seems to us very surprising progress, and little by little the mind expands as new visions of truth come flooding in upon him. For the most part, he is easy to manage, amenable to discipline, and open to receive new impressions and ideas."

Dr. Woods writes in the New York Observer: "Let me sketch for you some of the students and the happy student life of our Christian College in China.

"I wish I could give you a moving picture of some of these boys and men. I find they arouse the same feelings of interest and affection that American boys stirred up in me. If any of our friends at home could look in upon a few of these boys through a whole day of study and play, we would feel sure of just that many hearty supporters of our work.

"There is 'Old Chung,' our head Chinese assistant, a man that would not get out of the road of a freight train if he thought he ought to stand there. He stands high

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among the Chinese, being a literary graduate of their second degree. He has mapped out a course in the Chinese Classics for our students, and rubs it into them for ten hours a week. In Canton he edited perhaps the best native newspaper, and as a reward for his honest advice to the people, the officials were anxious to get hold of his head. He has a face that could bring a smile to a statue when he chooses to be humorous. He remarked, when he told how much the Mandarins had offered for his head, that he couldn't get another just now in China for that amount, and so would hold it for a better market. He preached a sermon in Chinese one day recently to the Macao Christians on the subject of the Dead Sea. His opening sentence was: 'There is a Dead Sea on the western extremity of Asia and a dead nation on the eastern.'

"During the whole morning this man of thirty-five studies away among the first-year boys in English, as simple and teachable as a child. I have great hopes for Chung, and believe he will be a pillar of strength for us if he remains with us. He cut off his cue six months ago and now wears European clothes.

"George and Frank Chan are sons of a merchant who has business branches in America. Both boys were born in the United States, and had to unlearn much English (?) before they could make any progress in their work. I wish you could hear George sing. He sits on the front bench, and with eyes alternately looking at the hymn book and at President Wisner's mouth, he works up a tremendous inspiration somewhere inside and emits a noise that for volume would make a Georgia darkey blush, though the harmony might turn him pale.

"There are three Wei boys, nice, well dressed and well bred boys, sons of two wealthy men, who are prominent stockholders in the Chinese Steamer Company. The oldest boy is a handsome fellow. The next is a comical genius, with as much mischief as an American school boy. The third, Charles, illustrates the quickness of these Chi-

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nese boys to learn English. They write a simple exercise in English nearly every day. The ideas are strictly their own, the words are those they have picked up in class or elsewhere. Here is one of Charles Wei's efforts after he had been wrestling with English only three and a half months. The penmanship of it is excellent, the spelling speaks for itself:

"Today I saw a boy. his father is a beggar. He said his father has a golden cup. he told a lied. This morning I heard a boy, he said he can fly. And he can walk upon the water. This boy very bad. Because he said too lied.'

"We do all our teaching in English from the first day a boy enters school. From the chapel bell in the morning until the afternoon at half-past two, no boy or teacher is allowed to use Chinese to any but servants. If any student hears another speaking Chinese he demands a 'check,' a coin we have made for the purpose, a certain number being furnished each student. At the end of the week the 'balance' is taken for each boy between what he has lost by talking and gained by hearing, and this is recorded by a student as a miniature banking system.* The instructors aim to have nothing to do with this, except as victims when a boy catches us using Chinese; the boys enter into it with something of of the same spirit they carry into their games. Those who have been with us only four months become fairly enjoyable conversationalists upon such simple subjects as come up during a walk.

"Tsin is a fourth-year student from the preparatory department of Tien Tsin University, who, forced to leave his work there, came to us and brought a classmate, Chan, with him. They are both earnest students, and have helped us greatly by bringing to the boys some of those ideas of Western college life, which students gain more readily from one another than from their professors.

"Harry Liu, about twenty-two years old, is a pious fel-

*During the baseball games they have agreed that any one talking Chinese shall cause his side to forfeit one point to the opposing team.

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low, and diligent to a fault. He wishes to devote his life to some sort of Christian work, and is anxious to take our full course. He is well favored in body, has an unusually good face and pleasant manner.

"Dr. Mok, the son of a very poor but good Christian mother, was trained first in the Fati school of the Canton mission, and is a graduate of Dr. Kerr's medical class. He is a sterling, plodding worker. There surely must be something huge behind the unexpressive, patient face of such a man as Mok. I could conceive of his being cut to pieces by inches without any sign other than the deepening of the long-suffering look in his eye.

"Yeung is of a well-to-do Macao family. He is a man of about 18 years, and as droll as Mark Twain. I had expected to find these boys dry and humorless, but I was agreeably disappointed. Some of them have decided ability as actors, and can stand up before the whole school and assembled friends, going through some performances with faces like bronze statues, while the audience is shouting with laughter.

"On Christmas Day, Chung, Tsin, Wei and Chan solemnly told us about Mary and her lamb, Mr. Chung commencing earnestly with a sad look and grave gestures, and when one-fourth through Tsin seemed unable to contain his message, so he started in at the beginning and they two orated oblivious of each other. The other two came in in the same fashion, all growing enthusiastic, and drifting into Chinese now and then. None of us knew they had this in store for us. They brought it in at an entertainment Mrs. Wisner got up for the students and our Chinese and foreign friends.

"Were there time I would like to say something about others, as Kwan, the son of the pastor at Lien Chow, how he came last September and learned English so fast as to make us confident of the success of our method; and about Wong, a hard but slow worker, who blossomed out as the leader of the baseball team.

STUDENT LIFE. DISCIPLINE.

"The boys are as eager over baseball and football as American students, and many of them promise to develop into good players. They have won all the games with the Portuguese boys. The kind of shoes they wear and their cues are hindrances to active exercise; but the inevitable evolution produced by desire and competition is working a change in these things. Long finger nails have gone; Chinese stilted footwear is going; cues are commencing to tremble for their tenure of position.

"In point of 'manners' the boys leave little to desire. They are gentlemanly in the highest degree, and in a perfectly natural way, for it is inbred, defer to each other, so that no friction worth mentioning ever occurs. They are agreeable as companions, and while extremely deferential to us foreigners, there is no servility or truckling."

On the whole the students have been so courteous and responsive to the wishes of their professors as to make the matter of discipline a pleasure instead of a disagreeable burden. We feel that along this line of discipline lies the opportunity of education in a far higher sense than that which thinks only of so much information acquired from certain text-books. Certainly the personal qualities of self-control, honesty, considerateness and a sense of justice are far more valuable products of education than any quantity of facts. With a view to the development of the character and conscience of our pupils, we wish as far as possible to let them feel for themselves the responsibility of self-discipline and to have as large a share as practicable in the discipline of the student community (President's Report).

The question of proper exercise for the boys is a difficult one on account of the characteristic physical inertia of the people. They cannot understand why men should exert themselves in outdoor sports, and have been heard to inquire how much a man is paid when they see him playing cricket or tennis. But the College considers this an important part of its work. "From the very first,"

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President Wisner reports, "even in the absence of suitable room and appliances, and without special qualification for the work, we have given instruction in physical exercise."

At Macao the students have had access to good athletic grounds and under Professor Lewis' and Mr. Alexander's able management the boys have become keen for baseball and football, and many of them promise to develop into good players. Attendance at physical drill, under the direction of Professor Lewis, who has completed a course in the Northwestern Military Academy, is required of all students. He reports "the boys are steadily improving. They have shown a great deal of enthusiasm in the drill, thirty-two per cent. of those required to take the exercise being in regular attendance, although the hour for the drill was 6.30 in the morning; their hollow chests, stooping shoulders, shuffling gaits and flabby muscles are giving place to an erect carriage, firm step and toughened muscles, as shown by physical measurements."

This larger healthful life of the students in the Christian College reminds us of our Saviour's declaration that He came that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly. Everything in the College training is arranged with this end in view. Most of the students entering are fairly well advanced in the Chinese language and literature, having studied it for from six to ten years. In the College they continue to devote two hours daily to Chinese classics and composition, instead of from eight to ten hours as is the case with an ambitious Chinese student at home. All their other work is directed with the view of quickening observation and developing expression. In English, for example, instead of learning to read and repeat English sentences by rote, the student is introduced to common objects and taught to converse about them. This requires him to observe carefully and describe accurately. His interest is thereby aroused and sustained, and the later work of reading and composition is made easier.

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH—FIRST YEAR.

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH AT END OF FIRST YEAR.

The following specimens have been selected from the examination papers of boys completing the first year:

Correct this sentence: Tomorrow I goed the shop and buy sum clothing com again home.

(a) Sentence as corrected by five students:

1. Tomorrow I will go to the shop and buy some clothing and come home again.
2. Tomorrow I shall go to the shop to buy some clothing and come back home again.
3. Tomorrow I shall go to the shop to buy some clothes and will come home again.
4. Tomorrow I will go to the shop and buy some clothing coming back my home again.
5. Tomorrow I will go to the shop and buy some clothing then I will coming back home again.

Correct this sentence: I look the clock was tell what time.

(b) Sentence as corrected by seven students:

1. I look at the clock which tells what time it is.
2. I look at the clock and tells you what time is it.
3. I look the clock and see what time is it.
4. I saw the clock it tolds me what time is.
5. I look the clock is tell the times.
6. I look the clock just tell what time.
7. I look the clock and I know it is tells what time.

The examples below show the difficulty which Chinese students have with the English idiom, and how well in some cases they have succeeded in mastering it.

(c) Tell what these things are: A square, a hammer, a plank, a hand, a throat.

1. The square is a right angle tool.
2. The square is a kine of tool is used to make the corners square.

THE MAKING OF A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.

1. The hammer is a kind of tool it is used to pound the nail go in the wall.

1. A plank is a long, wide, and thick piece of wood.

2. The plank is a thick and long of wood.

1. The hand used to pack up with.

1. The throat is a soft pipe in the neck.

2. The throat is inside of my neck.

3. The neck inside have a throat.

(d) The following are condensed extracts from short compositions on "What I think about the religion of Jesus." General outline followed: When and how I first heard of it. What I thought of it then. What (if anything) has made me change my first thoughts about it. What are the good (or the bad) things in it. What I like best in the Bible—I. What words. 2. What story. 3. What person. What I think of Jesus Christ. What good (or harm) would come in China if all the people were to believe in this religion.

(a) Extracts from those by Christian students:

1. When I am a child I heard this religion from my dear mother and then, when I am twelve years old I began to believe. I decided to receive it in my whole life, not thing change my thoughts and my decision. But I was not very hot with my Jesus Saviour until I am 17 years old, when two faithful missionaries led me to be nearer and nearer and hot with Jesus.

2. I first heard this religion when I am a baby from my mother and the Sundayschool. I like the best in the Bible the words, "If ye love me keep my commandments." The story of the prodigal son. The person Peter.

3. I heard about Jesus while I am a baby from my parents. The religion of Jesus are countless good things but I think truth and love are best. The things I like best in the Bible are: "Buy the truth and do not sell it." "God is love." The story of the prodigal son comforted me a great deal it told me God would receive sinners if they would come to Him and repent their sins. Moses.

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH—FIRST YEAR.

4. I heard Jesus first of my parents when I was babe. I likest in the Bible God love the world because sent His Son go down. The story of the bad son to return his father.

5. I first heard when I am a baby. I like best in the Bible about Abraham who always with God and do the thing which God had told him.

6. It was 13 years ago I heard in the first time. My mother led me entered into the Christian school called Chan Kwong Shu Uen in Canton City. It is the most importance which it can save the people from sins. I like in the Bible: truth, love. The prodigal son came back to his father. The person Moses. Jesus is my Saviour.

7. Six years ago Mr. Cho came to me and talked about Jesus and led me to go to the church and then I thought it was good but could not believe it all. After a year I moved in Macao then my thought was changed. I cannot talk through all the good things in the Bible. I like the best the words, I am light in the world.

(b) The following are by students who first heard the gospel at the College:

8. I first heard of it last year, I thought it is very good for us to hear, because I do not believe at first. I have changed my heart do not worship the idle. Jesus taught us do not worship the idle that is a good thing. I like the best thing God will lead me to haven if I am a good man. I like God very kindly to help Joseph in Egypt. I like John is the best in the Bible.

9. I first heard of this religion of Jesus Christ two years ago, then I thought it was very profit for the world. It has not thing made me change my first thought about it. In the Bible God punished wicked people with flood which was I like best. God is our shepherd. Jesus Christ born. Mary. I think Jesus Christ was Son of God. If in China all the people were to believe this religion it is very good, no any harm.

10. I first heard this religion last year in this College.

THE MAKING OF A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.

I thought it may make anybody clever and kind. I have read the story of Bible which told One was before anything and person, so it make me to obey Him. I like these in the Bible: Kindness, truth, gladness. Enoch was taken in Heaven. I think Jesus Christ can help us not to be sin. To make each one not to hate in China.

11. It was two years ago that I first heard of this religion when I came to study in this College, which opened in Sa Py Lau. There I thought it very curious. After this I heard that any body is made of earth, having a soul living after death. Then I find out it is true, because the old Chinese book said so, but I did not know before enter this College. In addition to that I saw many minister who helped the other nations, coming from their own country, and I thought also that the religion of Jesus Christ is best in the world and the person or nation who believing it, should be better. But it was struck me that some chistern person and the Eropean nation doing some very bad thing last year in Peking. Then I thought it is not certain to do good of Chistern. (That it would not do any good for China to become Christian.)

12. I heard it in this school this year. I thought no God. By and by I change my first thoughts, I think must has a God. Jesus teaches man don't do the bad thing and believe God is very good thing. I don't believe Jesus was the Son of God. If all the people of China believe Jesus it is very good thing because the religion of Jesus can make the people better.

13. When I came this College first heard my teacher tell about it, then I thought of it I very like. I think of Jesus Christ help the people very much some bad person change a good person. If all the people were to believe in this religion China will be a very rich and very good country on the earth.

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

If in three years with only three professors the Christian College has made such an impression as it has, what might we not expect it to do in ten years with ten professors. It is evident that when the College is once established and has proved its worth the Chinese themselves will give liberally towards its support. They have done this in other instances, notably, in contributions to the maintenance of the Canton Hospital, while some of the Christian colleges farther north have received considerable aid in this way.

Robert College, Constantinople, Madras Christian College, and the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, have grown to be institutions of national importance, bearing visible witness to the vitality of Christianity as a progressive force. Beginning thirty years ago with a few students in their preparatory departments they are now crowded with young men working for professional degrees. The success of older colleges in China, such as St. John's College, Shanghai, with two hundred students, and the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai, with three hundred students, sixty per cent. of its applicants in one year being refused, gives assurance of the extended usefulness of our College in its own field.

There is already a change in the attitude of the people towards modern education and a desire to acquire a knowledge of mechanics and general science. This is seen in the great demand for English, and in the large sales of books on science. Changes in the style of education have begun and new methods and subjects adopted. The present staff of qualified teachers is entirely insufficient to meet the demands.

The Christian College has, already, been asked to furnish teachers for a large school, being organized by the gentry in one of the southern prefectures, but unfortunately it has no teachers ready to send.

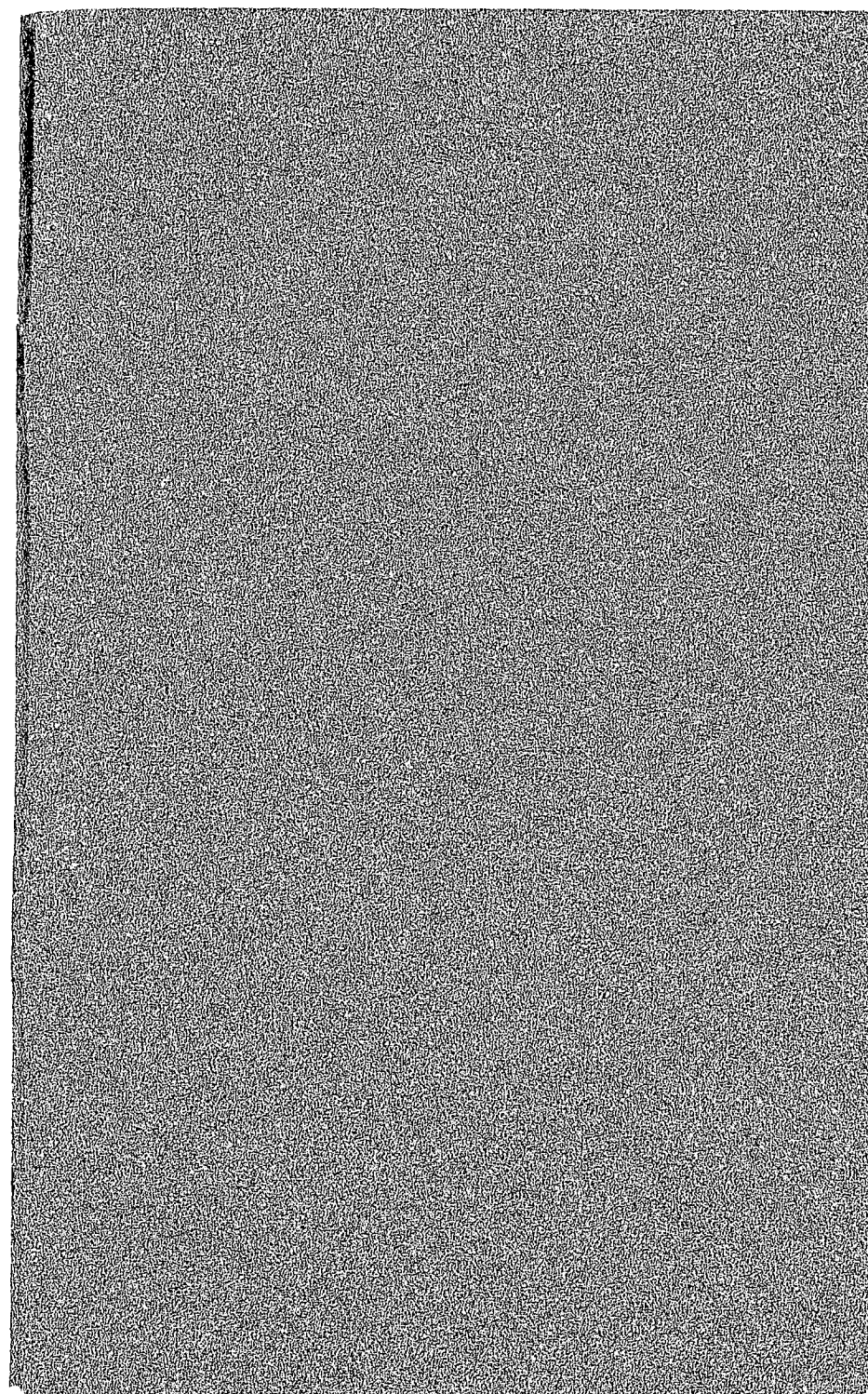
As a beginning toward the department of pedagogy Dr. Woods has conducted a night school for teachers. Every

THE MAKING OF A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.

evening for two hours six of the best students take twenty minutes each to gain practice in teaching. A model class is composed of boys from outside, who pay fifty cents a month to cover the expense of light and attendance.

Edicts especially favorable to Christianity have been widely distributed. The Viceroys and Governors of eight of the provinces are starting government colleges on Western lines. The "Wen-chang" (or literary essay) as the only test in civil service examinations has been abolished by imperial edict and modern subjects introduced. The controlling influence in this movement will be Christian if we seize the opportunity and develop institutions which will take the lead and prepare the teachers.

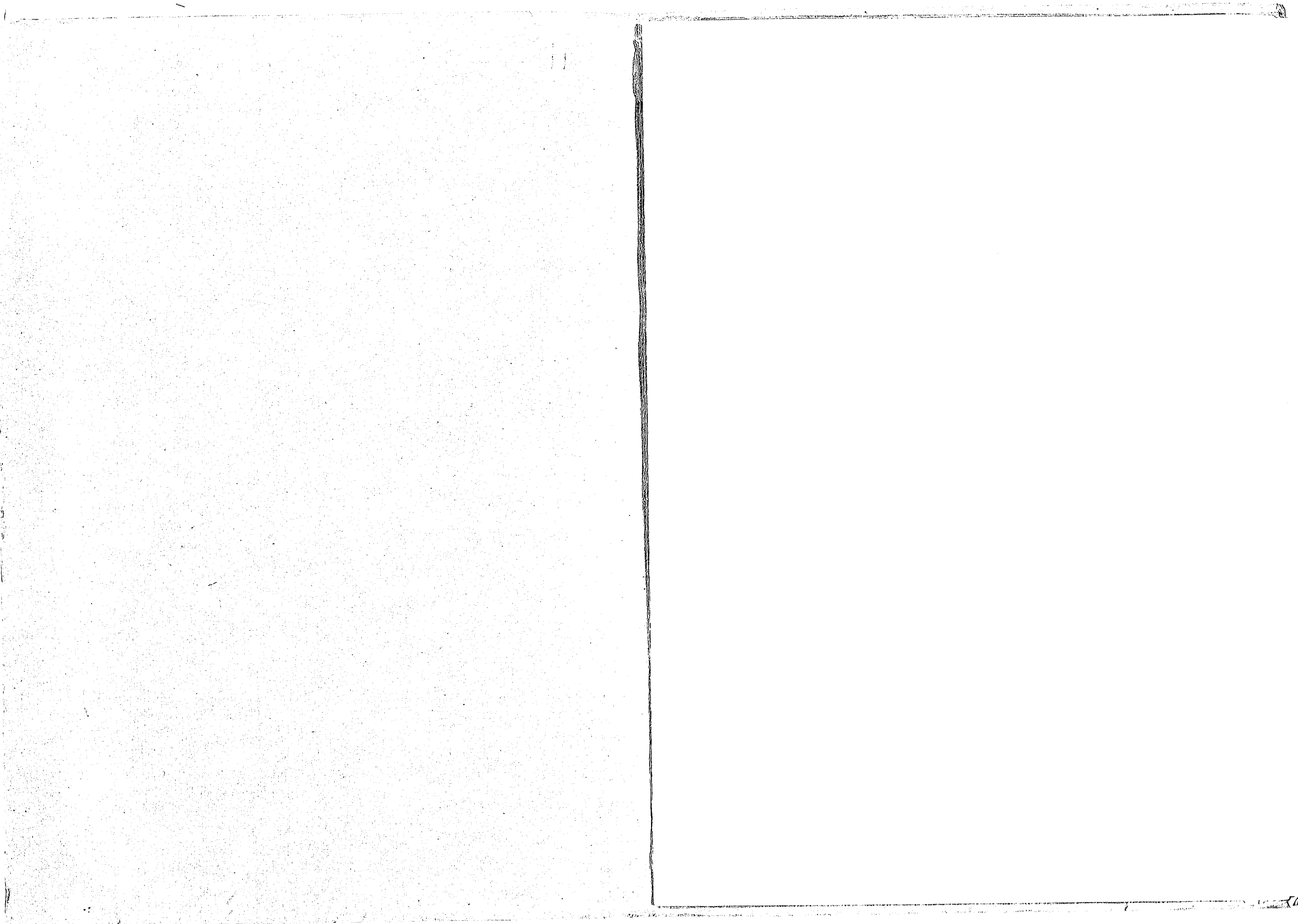
It is a matter worthy of special note as well as of devout thanksgiving that after twelve or fourteen years of diligent search a permanent site for the College buildings has at last been secured near Canton. The tract is about twenty acres in extent and will cost fifteen thousand dollars. It will provide for the needed buildings and playgrounds, and by buying it in one piece we have guarded against nuisances and the necessity of purchasing contiguous lots when needed at exorbitant figures. It is difficult to estimate the moral effect upon the Christian Chinese, upon the Chinese gentry and officials, and the people generally, of this material evidence of the permanence of the College foundation. Enough has already been done to give the College a high reputation in the matter of teaching; but no institution can well grow and develop its highest efficiency without buildings of its own, specially adapted to its work. A good beginning has been made towards a special building fund, and the Trustees are putting forth active efforts to raise enough to cover the necessary outlay for land and buildings and at the same time increase the general endowment.



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TESTIMONIES
to the
Canton Christian College

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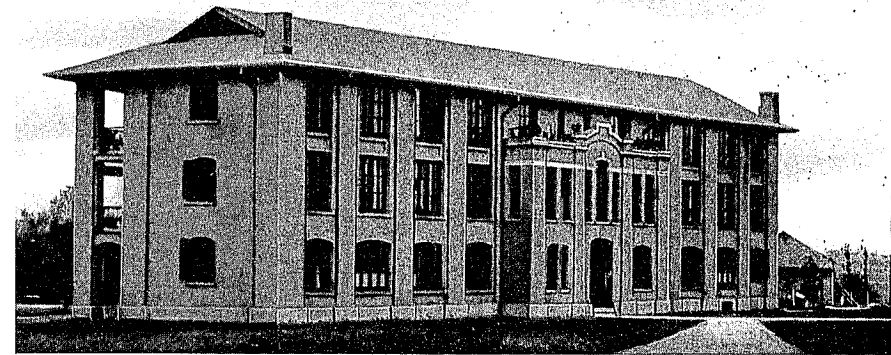


TESTIMONIES
to the
Canton Christian College

TRUSTEES OF THE
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK



DEAN W. K. CHUNG



FIRST STUDENT DORMITORY ERECTED WITH CHINESE GIFTS

AN EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLAR TESTIMONY FROM THE CHINESE

The remarkable advance of the Canton Christian College during the past twelve years from a school without house or home to a position of commanding influence is most clearly evidenced by the movement among the Chinese to put up modern dormitories.

In the autumn of nineteen hundred and four the school moved from rented buildings in Macao, whither it had been driven by the Boxer reaction, back to Canton, and the students were housed in what were called the Temporary Dormitories, long bungalow sheds with thin walls hastily put up at a cost of some thirty-five hundred dollars. The character of the school has so won the confidence of the Chinese during the past ten years that, under the leadership of Professor W. K. Chung, Dean of the College, a Chinese writer and scholar of national reputation, the students started a movement to raise funds for Permanent Dormitories. Within three years subscriptions to the amount of eighty thousand dollars were secured, over half of which were made by Chinese in America. Of this amount in the face of the revolution over thirty thousand dollars gold has been paid in, and two dormitories have been erected and occupied. These dormitories are three stories high, constructed of almost indestructible materials, having brick walls with reinforced concrete floors and foundations, with bath rooms and water supply on each floor. Each dormitory accommodates one hundred and sixteen students.

The partnership into which the Americans and Chinese have entered in the building up of a college at Canton is well illustrated by two dinners given in New York where Professor Chung was the principal guest. The first dinner was on November 10, 1911, and was given by the Trustees to Professor Chung and twelve Chinese friends resident in New York, representing the Subscribers to the Dormitory Fund. The second dinner was November 28, 1911, and was given by a number of Chinese gentlemen as a farewell to Professor Chung, when the Trustees were the guests.

These meetings manifested the deep interest which the Chinese take in the establishment of a first-rate school and college at Canton.

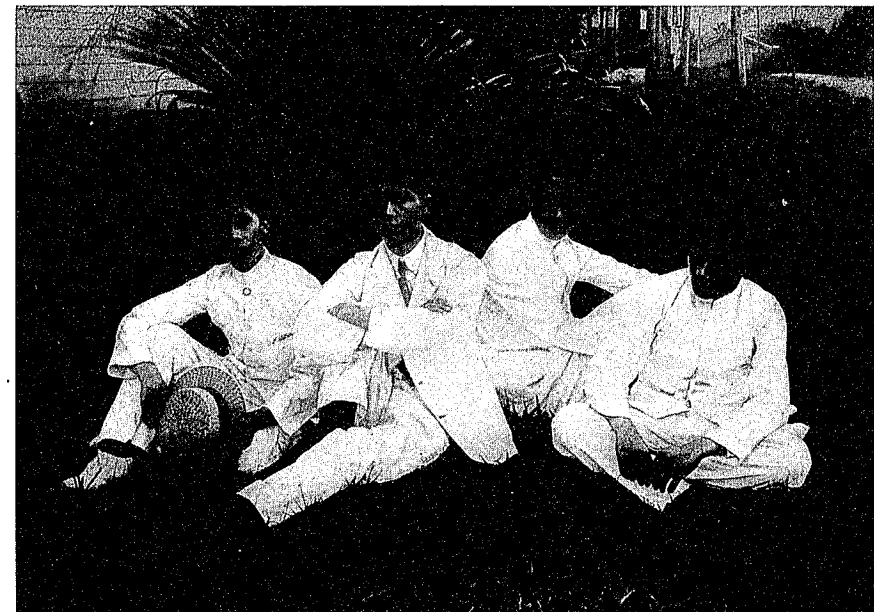
It is a significant fact that the Chinese appreciation of the Canton Christian College manifests itself in this strong movement to provide quarters for more students, so as to bring as many as possible of their sons under its instruction and discipline. This movement is gratifying to the American friends of the College for it is the strongest proof of its success; yet, instead of relieving the New York Trustees of their financial burden, it forces them to increased outlay in order to preserve the high standard of work by maintaining an adequate staff of competent instructors. If American givers maintain the College at a high standard the eighty thousand dollars so far subscribed by the Chinese will be but the beginning of larger contributions in years to come.

TESTIMONY OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

Thus far the only school in South China (Kwangtung and Kwangsi), whose students have been awarded "Indemnity Scholarships" by the Chinese Government, enabling them to pursue collegiate courses in America, has been the Canton Christian College. These "Indemnity Students," so-called, are supported from the portion of the Boxer Indemnity Funds which were remitted by the United States and set apart for the purpose.

At the competitive provincial examinations held in Canton in 1910 eight out of the nine students selected in open competition were from the Canton Christian College. Two hundred and sixty students entered for the examinations. These represented many schools. Twenty-six were selected for a second examination in the same subject. Fourteen of these were from the College; all who entered. All but one of the nine finally selected were from the College. The man who took first place received all his education abroad, excepting that in the Chinese language. An American on the Board of Examiners said "no favoritism of any kind was shown." At the final awards in Peking, five of the six Canton students receiving scholarships were from the Canton Christian College.

At the Peking examinations in 1911, when between four and five hundred students entered and about one hundred were awarded scholarships, nine of the thirteen students from the Canton Christian College were among the number.



SNAPSHOT PICTURE OF FOUR STUDENTS

FROM MISSIONARIES AND VISITORS

The Rev. Lord William Goscoyne-Cecil, St. Andrey's, Hatfield, England, January 9, 1912.

"I am a great admirer of the Canton Christian College."

The Rev. W. W. Clayson, "Review of Canton, 1901-1910," in the "Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal," July, 1911.

"The outstanding feature of the educational situation at Canton, as far as the Missions are concerned, has been the establishment of the Canton Christian College. Ten years ago this institution was just starting. These years have been years of steady progress. Those in charge of it have had high ideals, courage and patience. To-day it is the leading Christian educational institution of the Province. It sets the pace, and is doing much and will do more to serve the interest of all the churches. It has the confidence of the Chinese, every Mission is indebted to it for help and inspiration, and it will be best for us all if we allow it to help us to the utmost of its ability."

From London Missionary Society Decennial Report, 1901-1910.

"The Canton Christian College, through its earnest and well-trained foreign staff, and thoroughly efficient methods, is doing a splendid work for the cause of Christ in South China."

The Rev. Thomas W. Pearce, M.A., London Mission Society, Hongkong, dated London, September 28, 1911.

"The College has many friends but surely none more loyal or more desirous to serve its highest interests than I. One of the most cheering and inspiring recollections, cherished during these months of furlough in England, centers in the Canton Christian College. I thank God for every remembrance of its work and its workers. Occasional Sundays with the students and staff have been to me a consolation and uplift that have proved abiding. The College, as I know it, radiates influence far reaching in its results to the new China. You have there, under conditions in some respects ideal, a

selection of the youth and strength of the land, whose high destiny it is to build the new empire on the best and surest foundations.

"I would be prepared to remind every mission board represented in the South China field that the Canton Christian College is, in the order of Providence, the one institution which may be used by the missions of each nationality and ecclesiastical order as the true power center for those schemes of union which alone will secure the vantage ground in education to all of our Protestant Missions in this field."

J. M. Swan, M.D., Canton Medical Missionary Society, August, 1911.

"I have a warm interest in the Canton Christian College. It is doing the most effective educational and evangelistic work I know in China."

The Rev. James M. Henry, American Presbyterian Mission, Canton, August, 10, 1911.

"My admiration of the College and of the general and far-seeing policy which it pursues constantly grows. It is the biggest and best thing in South China."

Mr. Fletcher S. Brockman to Mr. Herbert E. House, Shanghai, April 27, 1911.

"I have studied the work of the College with deepening interest. It has a position of strategic importance. I have been particularly impressed from the beginning with the policy of the College to have a large enough faculty, not only to do the actual class work, but to have time and energy left to impress the character of the students. The American members of the faculty have always impressed me with their earnest Christian zeal and their ability."

Mr. George Sherwood Eddy to Mr. House, Shanghai, April 29, 1911.

"I was much impressed with the strength and efficiency of the Canton Christian College during my recent visit to Canton. The personnel of the staff, the high grade of the students, and, above all, the strong Christian tone of the school, make it a most valuable contribution to Christian Missions in China. I trust you will succeed in your endeavors for the extension and equipment of so valuable an institution."

The Rev. Harlan P. Beach, D.D., New Haven, Conn., August 30, 1911.

"China has need of just such work as you are doing. It has cost much labor and prayer for such a story as you have to tell, but it is well worth all the cost. China's greatest need is for men of intellect and Christian character, and your institution is doing much to provide such men for the making of the nation. I am particularly grateful for the cheering news of conversions. May God richly bless and encourage you in this important task."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CANTON MISSIONARIES

At the meeting of the Canton Missionary Conference, composed of all Protestant missionaries working in or near Canton, held September 27th, 1911, the following resolutions were passed:

"In view of the success the Canton Christian College has had in enlisting the support of the Chinese in its work as a Christian school, and of the school's increasing facility for helping poorer Christian boys and for training teachers for Christian schools, and recognizing the willingness of all the members of the staff to co-operate in all forms of mission endeavor, and the evident desire of the college to serve all the missions working in the province; the Conference desires to express its hearty appreciation of the work of the College and warmly commends it to all interested in Christian education."

NEED OF FINANCIAL HELP



THE Canton Christian College is an undenominational institution founded in the interest of all the missions of South China. It receives its support wholly from individuals who realize the value and necessity of the kind of work it is doing.

The Trustees are incorporated in the State of New York.

In addition to receipts from students, gifts to the amount of \$20,000 are needed from America to meet the current expenses of the College for the year ending April 30, 1912.

As stated in the Report of the Treasurer for the year 1911, there is need of a **CONTINGENT OR GUARANTEE FUND** of one hundred thousand dollars, in order to provide against the inequalities of the receipts from year to year. The fact that people generally, both Chinese and Americans, more readily give for the erection of buildings than they do toward the running expenses and endowment, coupled with the irregularity of their gifts, leads the Trustees to lay special emphasis upon the need of a contingent or guarantee fund to act as a reservoir so that the uncertainty of receipts in any one year, or even of a period of from three to five years, would not seriously affect the engagement and support of the teaching staff.

A school is preeminently a steady running affair, and not only should the time of the staff be constantly devoted to developing the youth in their charge, but the Trustees also should give a larger share of their attention to the constructive work of the College, including the search for and appointment of teachers.

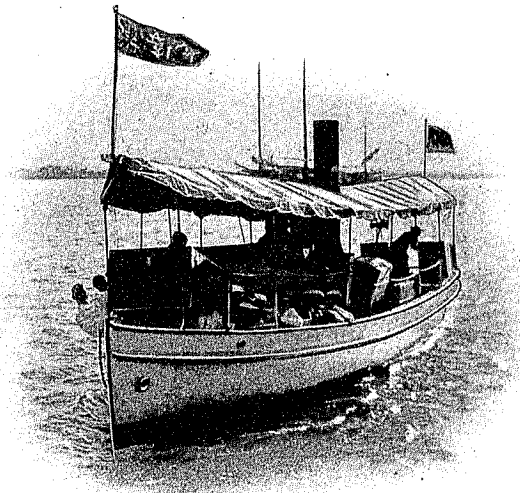
While such a Contingent Fund gives greater stability to the finances of the College, whose budget must be calculated as nearly constant over five year periods, the Trustees have firmly in mind the raising of an interest-bearing **ENDOWMENT FUND** yielding a stated income of not less than half of the amount drawn annually from American sources for current expenses. When one is asked to state the amount

needed for an endowment for a growing college in China, which aims to occupy the field of a Christian University for one-twentieth of the human race, he hesitates to fix a limit. Broadly speaking, however, an income of fifty thousand dollars a year would enable the Trustees to go right ahead with their plans while the College is acquiring the resources necessary to steady progress and development. Such a fund invested in America would encourage the Chinese to contribute generously toward buildings and equipment, and establish the Canton Christian College as the center of such influence and help as can be most effectively given through such an institution.

The Trustees will be glad to receive gifts of any amount toward the maintenance and enlargement of the work of the College.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Canton Christian College incorporated in the State of New York the sum ofdollars.



COLLEGE LAUNCH, THE GIFT OF A CHINESE GENTLEMAN, TAM LAI TENG

TRUSTEES

Office, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York

SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON, DD., LL.D., President.
CHARLES A. STODDARD, DD., LL.D., Vice-President.
W. HENRY GRANT, Secretary and Treasurer.
WARREN P. LAIRD, Sc.D.
L. B. MILLER.
FRANCIS S. PHRANER.
DAVID EUGENE SMITH, Ph.D., LL.D.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE, Ex-Officio.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY

REV. HERBERT E. HOUSE, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York; 1723 West 51st Street, Los Angeles, California.

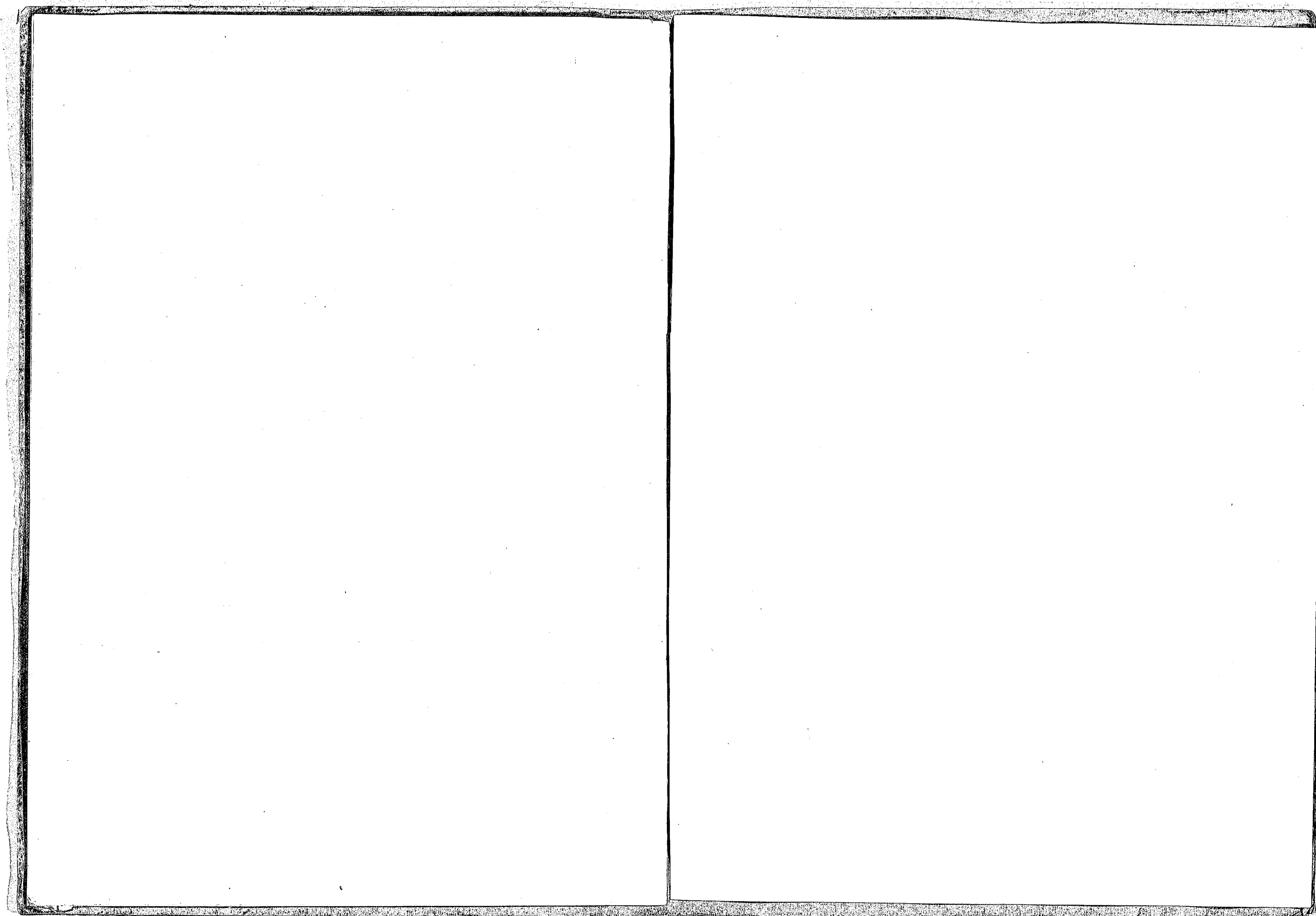
ADVISORY BOARD

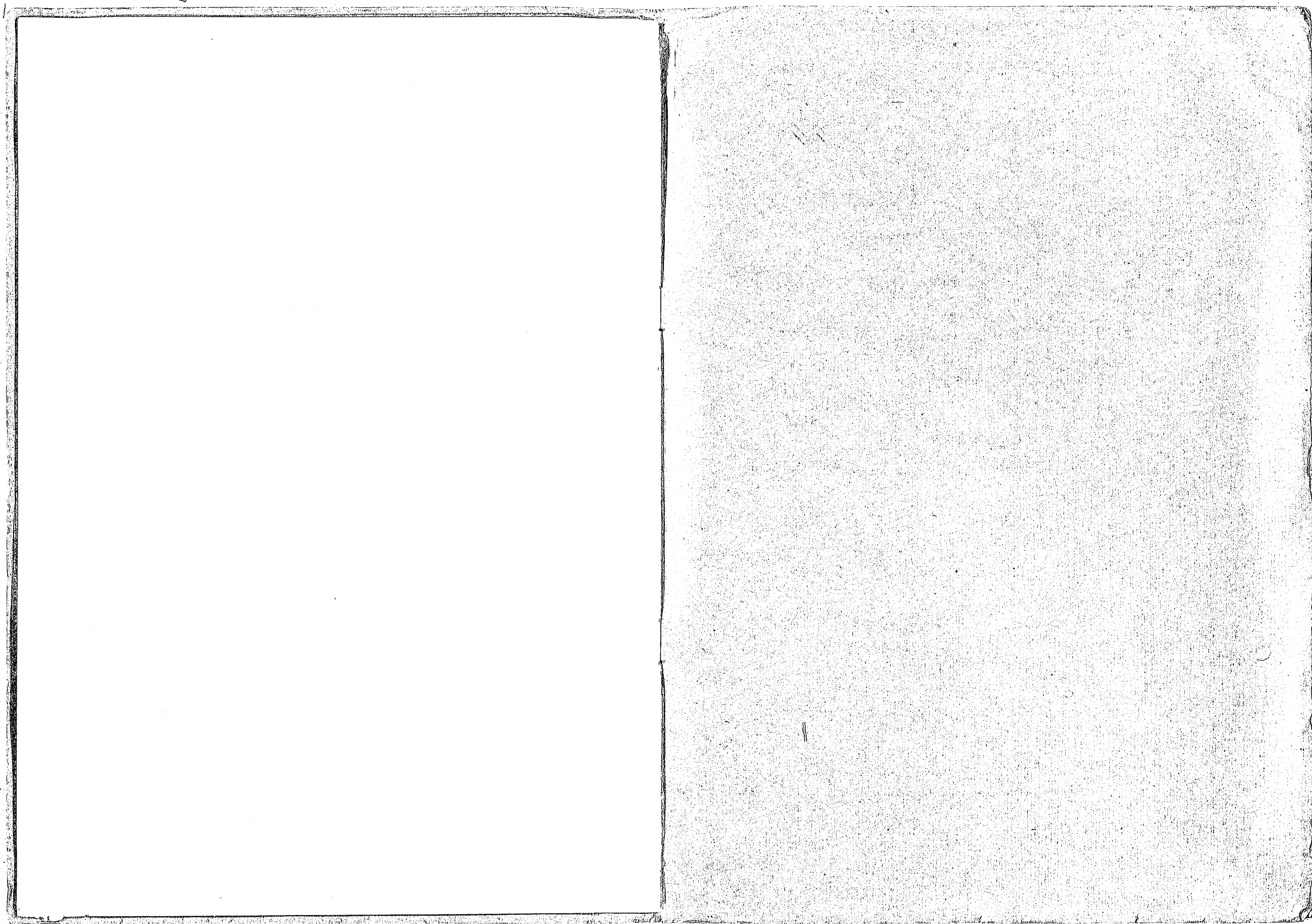
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HON. SETH LOW, LL.D., New York.
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REV. R. H. GRAVES, D.D., LL.D., Canton, China.
HON. AMOS P. WILDER, Ph.D., Shanghai, China.

FACULTY

College Address, Honglok, Canton, China

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ANDREW H. WOODS, Vice-President, M.D. University of Pennsylvania.
W. K. CHUNG, Dean, Department of Chinese, M.A. Chinese Government.
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G. WEIDMAN GROFF, Agriculture, B.Sc. Pennsylvania State College.
HENRY C. BROWNELL, History and Bible, B.A. University of Vermont.
On leave as Rhodes Scholar, Oxford.
ERNEST JOSEPH WEEKES, B.A. Hamilton.
CHARLES HALL WICKS, B.A. Cornell.
KENNETH DUNCAN, A.B. Wabash College.
FRANK STARR WILLIAMS, B.S. Millsaps College.





THE WILLIAM DARLING PRESS, NEW YORK

17

**Canton
Christian College**

BULLETIN

No. 7

CHARTER, STATUTES

AND

AGREEMENTS

1913

TRUSTEES OF CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

156 Fifth Avenue, New York

Samuel Macauley Jackson, President (Deceased)
Charles A. Stoddard, Vice-President
W. Henry Grant, Secretary and Treasurer
Samuel Train Dutton, Charles H. Parkhurst
Warren Powers Laird, Francis S. Phaner
Lebbets B. Miller, David Eugene Smith
The President of the College (*ex officio*)

ADVISORS

John W. Foster, Washington Edwin J. Gillies, New York
W. A. P. Martin, Peking Harlan P. Beach, New Haven
Seth Low, New York Thomas W. Pearce, Hongkong
Charles R. Erdman, Princeton Amos P. Wilder, Shanghai
Frank Morton McMurray, New York

The Executive Secretaries of Mission Boards having work in China are *ex officio* Advisors to the College.

STANDING COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE—C. A. Stoddard, L. B. Miller, S. T. Dutton,
W. H. Grant

FINANCE—F. S. Phaner, W. H. Grant, S. T. Dutton

EDUCATION—D. E. Smith, C. H. Parkhurst, W. H. Grant

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—W. P. Laird, D. E. Smith

When either the President or Vice-President of the College is in the United States he is *ex officio* a member of each of the standing committees of the Trustees.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE FIELD

President, C. K. Edmunds
Vice-President, A. H. Woods
Dean, W. K. Chung
Principal, H. B. Graybill
Bursar, C. N. Laird
Secretary, Miss A. S. Kelly
Architect, C. S. Paget
Physician, A. H. Woods

CANTON
CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
BULLETIN

CHARTER, STATUTES
AND
AGREEMENTS
1913

Published by
TRUSTEES CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

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Canton Christian College

Charter

The College was incorporated under the University of the State of New York, in the United States of America, December 13th, 1893. Its charter is given below. The corporate name was changed in 1903 to "The Canton Christian College."*

University of the State of New York.

CHARTER OF CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.

WHEREAS, a petition for incorporation as an institution of the University has been duly received, and

WHEREAS, official inspection shows that suitable provision has been made for buildings, furniture, equipment, and for proper maintenance, and that all other prescribed requirements have been fully met,

THEREFORE, being satisfied that public interests will be promoted by such incorporation, the Regents by virtue of the authority conferred on them by law hereby incorporate Robert R. Booth, F. F. Ellinwood, William A. Wheelock, Darwin R. James, E. M. Kingsley, A. P. Happer, William M. Paxton, Peter Carter, David Torrens, and their successors in office, under the corporate name of the Trustees of the Christian College in China, with all her powers, privileges and duties, and subject to all limitations and restrictions prescribed for such corporations by law or by the ordinances of the University of the State of New York. The first Trustees of said corporation shall be the nine above-named incorporators.

IT IS ALSO PROVIDED that no degree shall be conferred by this College except on such conditions as are from time to time certified under seal of the University as being duly approved by the Regents.

This corporation shall be located at Canton, China.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the Regents grant this Charter, No. 766 under the seal of the University, at the Capitol in Albany, Dec. 13, 1893.

(Signed) ANSON JUDD UPSON,
Chancellor.

MELVIL DEWEY,

(SEAL)

Secretary.

*Bequests should be made out in the name of "The Trustees of the Canton Christian College."

Statutes of the Canton Christian College.

ARTICLE I

Declaration of Purpose

The purpose of the Trustees of the Canton Christian College is to establish in Canton and adjacent territory in China, an institution of learning of the highest standards of educational efficiency, under Christian influences.

The College though undenominational seeks to serve and co-operate with other institutions of like aim and with all evangelical denominations in building up a strong self-developing Chinese Church. To this end appointees to the American staff must be persons of well-attested Christian character, who are qualified and willing actively to promote both the religious and educational aims of the institution.

ARTICLE II

The Board of Trustees

1. **Membership.** The Board of Trustees shall consist of not less than seven nor more than fifteen members. All vacancies in the Board shall be filled by the Trustees at the annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, the election being by ballot. The President of the College shall, when in America, be *ex officio* a member of the Board. No person shall be ineligible as a Trustee by reason of sex.

2. **Absences.** If any Trustee shall fail to attend three consecutive meetings without a written excuse, accepted as satisfactory to the Board not later than at the third consecutive meeting from which he has been absent, he shall be deemed to have resigned, and the vacancy shall be filled.

3. **Vacancies.** Any vacancy in the office of Trustee continuing for more than a year, or any vacancy reducing the number of Trustees to less than five may be filled by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

4. **Quorum.** A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of routine business at any meeting of the Board; but for the changing of general policies for the appropriating of sums in excess of \$6,000, and for the election of officers, two-thirds of the members shall be required to constitute a quorum.

5. **Officers.** The officers of the Board of Trustees shall consist of a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers shall perform the duties commonly attached to their respective positions. They shall be elected from among the Trustees by ballot at each annual meeting. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by one and the same Trustee.

6. **Standing Committees.** The following standing committees shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Board except as otherwise provided: An Executive Committee, a Finance Committee, a Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and a Committee on Education. In case the Board does not elect such committees at any annual meeting, the existing committees shall continue until their successors are elected.

a. **Executive Committee.** The President or one of the Vice-presidents, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and two or more other Trustees to be elected by the Board shall constitute an Executive Committee to dispose of all routine business not assigned to the other standing committees, except changes of policy, removals from office, or granting of degrees.

The Executive Committee of the Trustees may employ an Assistant Secretary, who shall be subject to the direction of the said committee.

The duties of the Assistant Secretary shall be to furnish the Secretary with the suggested (or tentative) dockets for Board meetings and meetings of the Executive Committee; to record the minutes of meetings of the Board and the Executive Committee; to notify committees and officers of work assigned, and of work arising with which they are to deal, keeping a check upon all such work until a full report is returned; to attend to the official correspondence, acting as a central bureau between the officers and committees of the Board of Trustees, the President of the College, and the Council; to maintain files and indices of correspondence, minutes, records, photographs, printed matter, and similar material; and, in general, to perform such duties as the Executive Committee or the Secretary may assign.

b. **Finance Committee.** The Treasurer and two or more other Trustees to be elected by the Board shall constitute a Finance Committee to make all investments, to prepare the annual budget, to pass upon special budgets, and to solicit funds and direct the work of the Board or its employed officers in such solicitation. The two members of the Committee, excluding the Treasurer, shall audit the Treasurer's accounts and shall report thereon at the annual meeting of each year.

In case the Trustees employ a Financial Agent or Financial Secretary he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, solicit funds and perform such other related duties as the Committee shall designate.

c. **Committee on Buildings and Grounds.** Two or more Trustees, elected by the Board, shall constitute a Committee on Buildings and Grounds and shall be charged with all routine administration connected with the design, location, construction, and alteration of buildings and works, and the improvement of grounds, including the direct supervision of the work of the Home Architect.

d. **Committee on Education.** The President or one of the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, and one or more other Trustees to be elected by the Board, shall constitute a Committee on Education. It shall be their duty to seek new teachers and other officers to fill positions designated by the Council or created by special action of the Board, to keep in touch with prospective candidates, to recommend suitable candidates for appointment, to make recommendations to the Board concerning staff agreements and all matters of relationship between staff and Trustees, and to have general oversight of the educational work of the College.

e. When either the President or Vice-President of the College is in the United States he shall be *ex officio* a member of each of the standing committees of the Trustees.

f. Each committee shall act subject to any directions or restrictions that the Board may from time to time set forth. It shall make a report at the annual meeting of the Board, which report shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting.

7. **Meetings.** Four regular meetings shall be held annually, one each in February, May, October, and December. The annual meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday of May. It may be adjourned for a period not to exceed one month, either by a quorum of the members then present, or by the written consent of two-thirds of the members, such consent having been placed in the hands of the Secretary. Special meetings may be called by the President, or, in his absence, by a Vice-President, or by the senior Trustee in point of service on the written request of three Trustees. Notice of the time and place of every meeting shall be mailed to each Trustee not less than five nor more than ten days before the meeting.

8. **Duties.** The duties of the Board of Trustees shall be those commonly belonging to such bodies. In particular, acting under their Charter from the University of the State of New York, they shall have control of all funds and properties belonging to the Canton Christian College, or held by them in trust for the purpose of

Christian education in China; they shall appoint the officers and the faculty of the College, and the Council of such faculty; and they shall make or approve the rules governing the administration and policy of the institution.

9. **Execution of Documents.** The signatures of the President and the Treasurer, or of a Vice-President and the Treasurer, shall be requisite for the execution of any legal document relating to the College.

10. **Office.** The office of the Board of Trustees shall be in the City of New York.

ARTICLE III

Property of the College

1. **Title.** The title of all property belonging to the College, including monies, securities, real estate, and equipment, shall vest in the Trustees of the Canton Christian College, being held in trust by or for them for the purposes herein set forth.

2. **Disposition of Funds.** Unless otherwise limited by a donor at the time of the gift, all donations received by the Trustees for the use of the College, as well as all receipts from rent, tuition, and other fees, shall be invested by or used at the discretion of the Board in connection with the work of the College.

Money earned by a member of the staff in outside professional work or by writing shall be turned over to the Bursar or to the Treasurer of the Trustees and may be expended for any object connected with the work of the College suggested by the earner and approved by the Council, unless otherwise provided by previous special agreement with the Trustees.

ARTICLE IV

The President of the College

1. **Powers.** The President of the College shall have charge of the educational administration of the same. His concurrence shall be necessary to every act of the Council or of a Faculty, unless, after his non-concurrence, the act or resolution shall be again passed by a vote of two-thirds of the entire body at the same or at the next succeeding meeting thereof.

2. **Duties.** It shall be the duty of the President to take charge and have care of the College generally, of its buildings, of its grounds adjacent thereto, and of its movable property upon the same; and to supervise the work of other officers of administration;

To call meetings of the Council and of the several College Faculties, to preside at the same, and to give such directions and to perform such acts as shall, in his judgment, promote the interests of the College, so that they do not contravene the Charter, the Statutes, or the resolutions of the Trustees or of the Council;

To report to the Trustees annually, and as occasion shall require, the condition and needs of the College;

To administer discipline in such cases as he deems proper, and to empower other officers of the College to administer discipline in such manner and under such regulations as he shall prescribe.

3. **Vice-President.** In the absence or disability of the President, the Vice-President shall assume the functions and perform the duties of the President.

4. **Acting President.** In the absence or disability of both the President and the Vice-President, pending action by the Trustees, the President or Vice-President may appoint an Acting President. Upon the failure of either so to do, a meeting of the Council shall be called by the senior Dean in order of appointment, and the Council shall elect an Acting President. The Acting President shall perform the duties and exercise the authority of the President, but shall cease to act in this capacity upon the return of the President or Vice-President to office, or upon the election, by the Trustees, of a new President.

5. **Leave of Absence.** The President shall have power to grant temporary leaves of absence to members of the staff for reasonable cause, and for such lengths of time as he shall judge the occasion may require. Such leaves of absence shall be entered upon the minutes of the Council, and whenever any absence exceeds one month it shall be reported at once to the Trustees.

When members of the staff are absent on leave, the President shall have power to make such temporary arrangements for the work of the College as he may deem proper, provided that no increase in the budget be made and that no additional pay shall be given to anyone already in the service of the College, except with the consent of the Trustees.

6. **Certificates, Diplomas, and Degrees.** The President shall have power, when the requirements of the Statutes have been satisfactorily fulfilled, to grant certificates or diplomas setting forth the completion of specified subjects or courses. When the work of any Faculty of the College has reached the state when degrees may be granted that shall meet the proper demands of the University of the State of New York, he shall have the power to confer the bachelor's degree. All certificates, diplomas, and bachelors' degrees shall, how-

ever, be conferred only upon the recommendation of the appropriate Faculty.

ARTICLE V

Other Officers of Administration

1. **Other Officers.** The officers of administration, in addition to the President and Vice-President, shall be the Deans of the several Faculties, the Principal of the Middle School, the Bursar, the Secretary, the Resident Architect and Engineer, and the College Physician.

2. **Appointment of Deans.** The Deans of the several Faculties and the Principal of the Middle School shall be appointed by the Trustees on the nomination of the Council, or of the President acting for the Council when he is in America.

Powers. The Deans shall, subject to the direction of the President, have immediate charge of the educational administration of the work of the Faculty or Faculties to which they may be appointed, and they shall be the executive officers of their respective Faculties, and, in the absence of the President, shall preside at the meetings thereof, and when so presiding the concurrence of the Dean or Principal shall be necessary to every act of his Faculty, unless after his non-concurrence the act or resolution shall be again passed by a two-thirds vote of the entire body at the same or at the next succeeding meeting thereof.

Acting Dean or Principal. In the absence or disability of the Dean of a Faculty or of the Principal of the Middle School, the President may appoint an Acting Dean or Principal, who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Dean or Principal. Every such appointment shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting, and then immediately to the Trustees.

Duties. It shall be the duty of the Dean of each Faculty and of the Principal of the Middle School, subject to the reserved powers of the President, to enforce the rules and regulations of such Faculty or Faculties and the rulings of the President and of the Council so far as they relate thereto; to administer discipline as prescribed by the Statutes, subject to the President's direction, and to report in writing to the President the condition and needs of the Faculty or Faculties for which he may have been appointed, as occasion may require and at the conclusion of each semester.

3. **Bursar.** The Bursar shall be appointed by the Trustees with the approval of the President. It shall be his duty, on the order of the Council, to pay charges against such of the appropriations as have been designated by the Treasurer; to collect the fees of the students; to receive all money paid in at the College on account of

the Treasurer; to keep proper vouchers for all payments and proper accounts of his transactions in conformity with the instructions of the Treasurer; and, generally, to be the representative of the Treasurer at the College.

The Bursar shall also act as a business manager and as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and have charge of such related matters as the Council may direct.

4. **Secretary.** The Secretary shall be appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the President, and shall perform such duties as may be designated by the President.

5. **Resident Architect and Engineer.** The Resident Architect and Engineer shall be appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and it shall be his duty, subject to the direction of the President, to perform such acts as may be designated by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, or by the Council or President in conformity with the rules established by said Committee.

6. **Physician.** The College Physician shall be appointed by the Council and it shall be his duty to care for the health of the staff, students, and servants of the College, under such regulations as the Council shall adopt; and to recommend to the Council such measures and rules as shall in his judgment best protect and promote the health of the College community.

Whenever the Council on the recommendation of the College Physician shall declare a state of quarantine, the College Physician shall have supreme authority in enforcing such quarantine measures as he may deem necessary.

ARTICLE VI

The Faculties

1. **How Grouped.** The Faculties shall be constituted and organized in three groups, namely—The Faculties of the Colleges, The Faculty of the Middle School, and The Faculties of the Lower Schools.

Such matters as concern the Faculty of the institution as a whole shall be dealt with by the Council as provided for in Article VII.

2. **The Faculties of the Colleges.** The Faculty of each College shall consist of a Dean, the professors, the associate professors, and the instructors designated by the Trustees for that particular College or assigned thereto by the Council.

All members of the College Faculties shall have the privilege of discussion at the meetings, subject to the usual rules of parliamentary

procedure, but only professors and associate professors shall be entitled to vote, and these only after six months of residence at the College.

3. **Duties and Powers.** The several College Faculties shall have power and it shall be their duty in their respective Colleges:

To fix the requirements of admission, the program of studies, the conditions upon which certificates or diplomas shall be granted, and the conditions of graduation;

To establish rules for ascertaining the proficiency of students, for the assignment of honors, and for the awarding of prizes and scholarships designated for their College;

To fix the daily schedule of classes and the times of examinations other than the entrance and final examinations;

To prepare and publish from time to time a statement of the program of studies, specifying the studies to be pursued in each year;

Subject to the authority of the President, to look after the discipline and care of their students, including their recreation, either directly or through powers conferred by them upon the Dean, subject to such regulations concerning dormitories, and dining rooms, and grounds as the Council shall make;

To make all such regulations for their own proceedings, and for the better government of their Colleges, as shall not contravene the Charter, the Statutes, or any regulations of the Trustees or Council.

4. **The Faculty of the Middle School.** The Faculty of the Middle School shall be divided into two sections to be known respectively as the English Faculty and the Chinese Faculty of the Middle School.

The English Faculty. The Principal shall preside at meetings of the English Faculty which shall be composed of all regular English-speaking teachers designated by the Trustees or assigned to that Faculty by the Council on the recommendation of the Principal. All members shall have the privilege of discussion, but only those who have served one semester on the staff of the Middle School shall have the right to vote.

The Principal. The duties of the Principal shall be those designated in Article V together with those usually pertaining to his office and such other duties as may be prescribed in the By-Laws enacted by the Council.

The English Faculty of the Middle School shall have the same duties and powers as are given to the Faculty of a College except as regards the curricula in Chinese studies, the daily schedule of Chinese classes, and the right to vote.

The Dean. The Dean of the Middle School shall be a Chinese professor, appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Council. He shall preside at meetings of the Chinese Faculty, which shall be composed of all regular Chinese-speaking teachers assigned to that Faculty by the Council on the recommendation of the Dean. He shall have the usual duties of a Dean as prescribed in Article V, and such other duties and powers as may be designated in the By-Laws enacted by the Council.

In all public meetings he shall take precedence over all members of the staff, except the President.

The Chinese Faculty. It shall be the duty of the Chinese Faculty to fix the requirements in Chinese studies for admission to the Middle and Lower Schools, and to determine the curricula of Chinese studies in these schools; to arrange the daily schedule of Chinese classes in the Middle School within the limits of time assigned by the Council on the joint recommendation of the Dean and the Principal; to award prizes designated for excellence in Chinese studies in the Middle School; to take such actions not otherwise provided for in these Statutes or the By-Laws, as will promote friendly relations between the school and the public, subject always to the control of the Council.

5. **Secretary.** Each Faculty shall elect annually a Secretary, who shall perform the usual duties of a recording officer, and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President, by the Dean of the Faculty, or by the Faculty.

6. **Meetings.** Each Faculty shall meet once a month during the academic year, unless otherwise directed by the President, and special meetings shall be held on the call of the President, or, in his absence, of the Dean of the Faculty.

7. **Minutes.** Each Faculty shall keep a book of minutes of its proceedings, and a summary of the minutes setting forth any acts of importance to the Trustees shall be submitted to the Board at its annual meeting.

8. **Faculty Appointments.** The American members of the Faculties of the Colleges and the Middle School shall be appointed and their titles and salaries determined by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Committee on Education.

The Chinese members of the Faculties of the Colleges and of the English Faculty of the Middle School shall be appointed and their titles and salaries determined by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Council.

No member of any College Faculty or of the English Faculty of the Middle School shall be eligible to re-appointment except on the recommendation of the Council, or of the President acting for the Council when he is in America.

The Chinese Faculty of the Middle School shall be appointed and their titles and salaries (other than for those assigned also to the English Faculty) shall be determined, within the limits of the budget, by the Council on the recommendation of the Dean of the Middle School.

The duties of each member of the several Faculties, except those of the Lower Schools, shall be determined by the Council on the recommendation of the appropriate Dean or Principal.

9. **The Faculties of the Lower Schools.** The Lower Schools shall be of two grades, to be known separately as Grammar and Primary Schools. The Faculty of each Grammar or Primary School shall consist of the Principal and the teachers assigned to that school by the Council.

Supervisor. The Council may assign a member of the English Faculty of the Middle School to be the Supervisor of the Lower Schools who shall, in accordance with the By-Laws enacted by the Council, co-operate with the Dean of the Middle School in the general oversight of the Lower Schools, and represent the College in all its relationships with similar schools established under other auspices, and with societies for the promotion of elementary education.

The Dean of the Middle School may at the same time be Supervisor of the Lower Schools.

Principals. The Principals of the several Grammar and Primary Schools shall be appointed by the Council on the joint recommendation of the Supervisor of the Lower Schools and the Dean of the Middle School. Their duties shall be to have general oversight of their respective schools, subject to the direction of the Dean of the Middle School, in whose absence they shall preside over the meetings of their respective faculties.

The concurrence of the Supervisor or of the Dean of the Middle School shall be necessary to every act of the Faculty of any Primary or Grammar School, and in the absence of both the Supervisor and the Dean, the Principal of each school shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Dean.

Instructors. The Instructors in the Grammar and Primary Schools shall be appointed by the Council on the joint recommendation of the Dean and the Supervisor, who shall also determine the duties of the said Instructors.

ARTICLE VII

The Council

1. **How Constituted.** The Council shall consist of the President, the Vice-President, the Bursar, the Deans of the several constituent Faculties, and the Principal and the Dean of the Middle School, together with one other professor appointed by the Trustees on the nomination of the President for each constituent Faculty in which the number of professors and associate professors shall exceed eight.

2. **Meetings.** The Council shall meet at least quarterly during the academic year, and special meetings shall be held on the call of the President. The President shall call a meeting on the written request of any three members of the Council or on that of any Faculty.

3. **Secretary.** The Council shall elect a Secretary who shall perform the usual duties of a recording officer, and such other duties as shall be assigned by the President or Council.

4. **Duties.** It shall be the duty of the Council to prepare and recommend to the Trustees the annual budget; to supervise the expenditure of all funds as directed or authorized by the Trustees; to recommend to the Trustees the purchase, alteration, or sale of property, except as elsewhere provided for in these Statutes; to care for and supervise the development of the College buildings, equipment, and grounds; and to have direction (subject to the budget approved and to any rules enacted by the Trustees) of the purchase and sale of furniture and supplies used by the College;

To recommend to the Trustees the formation and discontinuance of schools or colleges or of departments in any school or college;

On the recommendation of the Deans of the several Faculties and of the Principal of the Middle School, to assign to the various members of the Faculties their respective duties in connection with the work of the College, except as otherwise provided for in these Statutes;

To secure and appoint teachers for temporary service when required to maintain courses already under way or pledged to students already enrolled, provided that no such appointment shall be made for more than one year and that no increase in the budget for any year shall be made in excess of \$1,000 gold on this account, except with the consent of the Trustees;

To secure the correlation of courses offered by the several Faculties; to adjust all questions involving more than one Faculty;

To fix and determine, on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of any College, the extent to which courses offered by

other Faculties shall be included in the programs of studies of said College, and the conditions upon which such courses may be elected by candidates for a degree in that College;

To adopt regulations, subject to approval by the Trustees, providing for the proper execution of agreements that are now in existence or that may hereafter be made between the College and such other educational or missionary institutions as are now or may hereafter become affiliated with the College;

To be responsible, under instructions from the Trustees, for the official relations of the College to other religious or educational organizations in China; to foster friendly relations between the College and the public; and to determine general policies of local concern;

To supervise all publications issued by the College or bearing its name, except such as the Trustees may issue or sanction;

To fix all fees to be paid by the students in each school or college, and to award scholarships and prizes not already assigned to any school or college;

To determine the academic calendar, the dates for entrance and final examinations, the date of Commencement, the order of Commencement exercises, the date and order of exercise of any other meeting of the institution as a whole, and the holidays to be allowed in any school or college.

5. **Powers.** The Council shall draw up and from time to time revise such By-Laws as shall not contravene the Charter, the Statutes, or any resolution of the Trustees, regulating all operations of the Council, of the Officers of Administration (subject to the reserved powers of the President), of the Faculties, and of the various officers and committees of the Faculties. These By-Laws shall be in force as soon as enacted by the Council, but shall be subject to revision by the Trustees.

The Council shall be free to recommend to the Trustees the removal of any officer or teacher, stating the reasons therefor.

6. **Relations With the Faculties.** The Faculty of any College may, through its Dean, and either Faculty of the Middle School, through its Principal or Dean, introduce a resolution in the Council; and the Faculty of any Grammar or Primary School may introduce a resolution in the Council through the Dean of the Middle School. Similarly the Council may introduce a resolution in the meeting of any Faculty.

The Council, the Faculty of any College or of the Middle School, or the President, may refer any matter requiring settlement to the Trustees. But for all matters relating to the Grammar and Primary Schools the Council shall be the final authority.

ARTICLE VIII

Advisors

The Trustees shall from time to time as they deem expedient associate with themselves as Advisors such persons as they may elect to assist them and the Council in determining matters of general policy. These Advisors shall not be required to attend meetings or be burdened with work which they may not voluntarily assume.

ARTICLE IX

The General Association

The General Association is constituted in order that the friends and supporters of the College may consolidate their interest, have a recognized relationship to the College, and be in position to enlist others in its behalf. It consists of members who contribute to the support or endowment of the College and of life members elected by the Trustees. It will be governed by a Directing Committee appointed by the Trustees. Other committees will be appointed as required.

The General Association shall convene annually for the election of officers and other business, and shall hold such other meetings as may be determined by the Directing Committee. Local chapters of the Association for the purpose of holding parlor meetings and bringing the friends of the College together, may be formed as found expedient.

The General Association represents an effort to found in China a system of Christian schools from the kindergarten to the university with a sufficient number of trained Christian teachers to insure individual attention in and out of the class-room. It stands for the highest standards of educational efficiency and the development of Christian manhood. It seeks to provide such academic and technical courses as will best serve the interests of the people of China, and to co-operate with the government where practicable to this end. It aims to fit the higher training to the individual aptitudes and capacities of the students in order that their education may be directed to skilled service in the department of work which they may be called upon to enter. In the attainment of these aims, the policy of the College to use qualified teachers, preachers, lecturers, and to conduct such conferences and summer schools as make it an intellectual and spiritual center, has been fully approved, and has made its work one of world-wide interest.

Those who become members of the General Association can render a real service to the work of the College, quite apart from what they may feel free to contribute directly towards its financial support. Their interest and faith in the College will be of the highest value. Their thought for its welfare cannot but express itself in some form, and must have the dynamic of the sunbeam when it warms up the earth. Life will beget life; interest, interest; each after its own kind. It is impossible that many or few or even one person should long bear the burden of a work like this daily on their hearts and nothing come of it. They can arouse interest which will sustain the courage of those who have put their lives into the work as well as enlist those who furnish the means. In entering themselves as members they show their approval of the aim and policy of the Trustees and Faculty as above stated and put themselves in a position to be kept informed of the progress of the College.

ARTICLE X

Procedure in Regard to Building and Landscape Work

When the Council has decided that a new permanent building or any alteration of grounds or buildings such as will affect the general architectural plan is needed, the procedure shall be as follows:

1. The Council shall send the request to the Trustees for action. When it involves a new type of building or improvement, the request shall be accompanied by as full statement as possible as to the purpose. In the case of a building this shall include a recommendation as to site, and an estimate of the cost, together with preliminary drawings showing the size, form, and internal arrangement, and the essential topographical data.

2. On receipt of such communication the Secretary of the Board of Trustees shall as soon as possible present the data to the Executive Committee of the Board, who may proceed with it, or if necessary hold it for a meeting of the Trustees. Action by the Trustees or their Executive Committee shall cover appropriation and general conditions, and if the Board or the Committee approve the request the Secretary shall refer the proposal to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds with request to prepare drawings and specifications as defined in paragraph 6, and to authorize the Council to proceed with the work; or they may instruct the Committee on Buildings and Grounds to prepare such sketches as will give the Trustees a general idea of the design and draw forth criticisms and sug-

gestions, and then report to the Executive Committee or the Trustees for final action.

3. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds shall specify to the Council the latitude within which departure from an approved plan may be made, particularly as to such matters as location, dimensions, materials, and details of external design. The architect employed by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds shall, with respect to the interior arrangement of buildings, follow as closely as possible the plan proposed by the Council, and in constructing the building the Council shall have freedom to alter interior arrangements (where this does not materially increase the cost of the construction) in order to assure adaptation to needs.

4. Payment of architects and other expert assistants employed in the United States by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, within the limits of the appropriation granted by the Trustees or the Executive Committee, shall be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees upon orders signed by the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds shall have power to order the making of such drawings as may be needed for its use, not covered by appropriations already made, provided that when disbursements for such work shall amount to one hundred dollars they shall forthwith be reported by the Treasurer to the Executive Committee, and be ratified before the Building Committee shall be free to order further expenditures under this statute.

5. If a previously approved design is to be used, either in repetition or for the first time, it shall be necessary for the Council only to secure from the Trustees authorization to proceed.

6. The drawings prepared by the architect in the United States for transmission to the field shall fully embody all elements of design and shall be of such scale that the field architect can develop final working drawings from them.

The architect in the United States shall prepare such outline specifications and instructions as shall insure that the essential elements of the design and the details of each item of particular importance are conserved by the Resident Architect in the preparation of the final and full specifications.

7. The Trustees, Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and the Council on the field, shall furnish copies of all their correspondence and minutes to each other and to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and the latter shall maintain a complete and orderly file of the same in the New York office. To this end every letter or

minute, from either end, should before despatch, be checked by some member of the Committee other than the writer of it. As far as possible the use of cablegrams should be avoided and in no case shall a notice of proposed action by a certain date unless countermanded constitute a proper procedure.

In the absence of definite instructions, or in case the instructions are not clearly understood and action is so imperative that further correspondence is impracticable, the Council shall allow nothing to be done contrary to the general scheme and policy of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

8. The Council shall be responsible to the Trustees for all building and landscape operations carried on by the College at Canton. They shall carry forward all work according to the provisions of these Statutes subject to the direction of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. Power to make and sign contracts of this nature shall rest with Council alone. All members of the staff, employees, architects, and contractors in China who are concerned in building and landscape work pertaining to the College shall be subject to the direction of the Council.

9. The Resident Architect shall at the request of the Council prepare designs for any work designated by it, using his professional skill and artistic sense to carry out the purpose of the Trustees as set forth by the Council, and shall make drawings, either tentative or final, subject to the approval of the Council. He shall prepare the final specifications which are to become part of the agreement with the contractor. During the whole process of construction the Resident Architect shall supervise the work so as to insure its execution according to the plans and specifications approved by the Council. He shall sign bills for material and labor when they have fully met the terms of the contract as to quality and time.

10. The Council may when necessary employ a Superintendent of Construction, a Clerk of Works or accountant, and one or more assistant draftsmen, to be subject to the direction of the Resident Architect in connection with work undertaken for the College.

11. The Bursar shall be responsible to the Council for all payments upon the account of each building or other operation. He shall see to it that the appropriation for the particular work be not exceeded. He shall make payments upon orders approved and signed by the Resident Architect, countersigned by the President or some other officer duly delegated to do so by the President or the Council.

ARTICLE XI

Procedure for the Committee on Education

As far as possible new appointments to the field staff shall be made only after conference or correspondence with the President of the College and in every case the final and formal notice of appointment shall be given as from him.

Reappointment of members of the field staff shall be made only on recommendation of the Council or in conference with the President or Vice-President of the College when either of these officers is in the United States, and as far as possible alterations of contract shall be made only with the consent of the Council.

Whenever an appointment is made the Committee on Education shall furnish to the Secretary complete data as to contract and facts concerning the appointee, a copy of which shall be sent by the Secretary to the Council in advance of the appointee's arrival on the field.

Except by special action of the Trustees, the terms of staff-agreements shall be as stated in Article XII.

ARTICLE XII

Regulations Concerning Staff Agreements

Section 1: Length of Term

1. The first term of service as a rule shall be three years, i. e., six semesters at the College; or five years, i. e., ten semesters at the College, subject to the decision of the Trustees.

2. Subsequent service shall be in five-year terms.

3. If the President, after consultation with the Council, desires to give a re-appointment, he shall signify this to the member of the staff in question during the last year of the first term of service.

4. Unless the first term of service is extended or an agreement for a second term is made prior to the expiration of the first term, there shall be no obligation on either the College or the man beyond one month after the expiration of his specified term of service.

5. If appointed to a second term, the man shall be regarded as a permanent member of the staff in the general way that ordinary missionary appointments are made—that is, it shall be the expectation on both sides to continue the relationship until death or other disability prevents.

6. The termination of relationship prior to the completion of a term shall be only after six months' notice. If a man withdraws

on less notice than this, he shall be liable to forfeit any monies which may be due him, except those which should have been paid prior to his withdrawal.

7. If a three-year man withdraws before the three years are completed, for any reason not approved by the Trustees, he shall pay his own traveling expenses.

8. If a five-year man withdraws before the end of his term for any reason not approved by the Trustees, settlement shall be made on the pro rata basis for traveling expenses and salary during travel, as given in paragraph 3 of Section 2.

Section 2: Travel to and From Field

1. The necessary traveling expenses of a man (or of the man and his family) shall be paid by the College in full unless the man on his own motion serves less than half of the term about to be entered on, in which case he shall refund to the College on the pro rata basis given below.

2. The necessary traveling expenses of a man (or of the man and his family) shall be paid by the College in full on completion of his term of service, whether there be an agreement for subsequent service or not.

3. If a five-year man withdraws on his own motion before the completion of the agreed length of term, he shall have no claim for more than that portion of the total round trip travel expenses and salary during travel, which is the ratio of the time he has actually spent in service on the field (expressed in weeks) to the full length of his term. According to this if he withdraws before completing half of his term he shall reimburse the College on this same basis.

For the rule as to the withdrawal of a three-year man see paragraph 7 of Section 1 on "Length of Term."

4. If the College retires a man, excepting for cause, the College shall pay all necessary traveling expenses of the man or of the man and his family to his home. If the man is retired for cause, the unearned passage money shall be deducted from any monies due him.

5. Any allowance due on account of homeward travel shall be paid whether the man returns to his home or not—provided that the amount necessary for travel to some other destination than his own home is not less than the allowance due. If it is, then only the amount necessary for such travel shall be paid. This shall apply also to the family of a married man if any traveling allowances are due as indicated.

6. If a man is ordered home on account of ill health by the College Physician, the College shall pay all necessary traveling expenses. If a married man or his wife or child is ordered home by the College Physician, the College shall pay all necessary traveling expenses of the person or persons whom it is mutually agreed should go home.

7. The traveling expenses of a man, or of his wife or child, in excess of the regular number of outward and homeward trips at beginning and end of terms, except for health reasons as already stated, shall not be paid by the College except under special agreement to cover the particular case.

8. In all cases the date for leaving the field shall be a subject for conference between the man and the President, who may, if it seem advisable to him, refer the matter to the Council.

Section 3: Freight

1. On the first outward passage and on the final return home at the close of service, the College shall pay charges on as much as may be necessary up to one ton for a single man and three tons for a married man.

2. For a single man going home on furlough, there shall be no freight allowance; for a married man, charges on as much as one ton shall be paid.

3. For a single man on his second or subsequent outward passage charges on as much as one ton shall be paid, and for a married man up to two tons.

4. In all cases, these homeward freight allowances shall apply only to bona fide household goods and personal effects—not to goods purchased in China to take home.

5. The freight allowance includes all necessary charges involved in getting household and personal effects from starting point to destination.

Section 4: Medical Attention

1. Each candidate shall be required to pass a satisfactory medical examination by an approved physician, and if appointed, shall be required to have teeth put in good condition and eyes examined at his own expense prior to departure for the field.

2. The College shall furnish free medical attention, and shall pay such necessary dentist's and oculist's bills as are recommended by the College Physician and approved by the Council, during the man's residence on the field, or by the Treasurer in New York during

the man's furlough at home; provided that not more than \$50 gold per year be paid for one man, and that he has his teeth inspected annually. The College shall pay for glasses on the initial prescription or on represcription of lenses, but not for repairs or replacing broken glasses.

3. Health trips advised by the College Physician shall be paid for by the Bursar on the order of the Council.

4. Each man shall satisfy the minimum requirement as to taking an annual vacation. (See "Vacation.")

5. The foregoing provisions shall apply to a married man's wife and children as well as to himself.

Section 5: Marriage

1. As a rule a man shall not marry during his first term except entirely at his own expense. On entering his second term the matter of marriage may be dealt with so that at any time after one year's notice the man may marry and receive the allowances usually accorded a married man as given elsewhere in this Article. (See in this connection the appropriate paragraphs under the heads: Salary, Reserve, Insurance, Furniture, Living Quarters, Vacation, Travel, but first apply the Medical Requirement to the intended wife.)

2. For the children of a man married with the consent of the Trustees there shall be such appropriate additions made to his salary and allowances as may be authorized by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Council.

Section 6: Furniture

1. The College provides all necessary furniture, except washstand set, lamp, rugs or bedding, etc., which are not considered furniture.

2. On marriage a man is allowed \$680 Hk., or as much as may be used, for furniture and fixings, which remain the property of the College, though under his control during his connection with the institution.

An unmarried man on entering his second term is similarly allowed \$184 Hk., but such allowance is to be deducted from the ordinary allowance to a married man if he marries within this same term. Furniture for bachelor messes is provided as needed.

In expending this furniture allowance, the man is expected to consult with the Bursar to see what furniture already on hand is suitable, so as not to cause needless outlay. All expenditures must be according to the regulations of the Council and with the approval of the President.

3. The upkeep of furniture is at the expense of the College, and is in charge of the Bursar—that is, the user is expected to report needed

repairs to the Bursar who will send to the user the material and artisans required.

Section 7: Living Quarters

1. The College provides each unmarried man with a room sufficient for use as a study and bedroom combined.
2. The bachelor teachers combine in a mess for which dining, kitchen, and servants' quarters are provided by the College.
3. The College furnishes a married man with separate house, kitchen and servants' quarters.

Section 8: Vacation

1. Every man is required to take a minimum of complete change during the summer recess and to confer with the President and College Physician as to his plans for vacation.
2. A vacation allowance of \$15 gold is paid to a three-year man for each summer of his residence on the field, provided that he satisfies the Physician's requirements of a complete change.
3. A five-year man is allowed \$25 if unmarried, \$50 if married, on the above conditions.
4. If the College Physician advises a vacation, or a procedure for which the expenses exceed the annual allowance, the College pays, when approved by the Council, the total necessary expenses in excess of the man's average living expenses while in residence.

Section 9: Furlough

1. There shall be no furlough on salary after the first term of three years unless there is an agreement for a second term.
2. If there is an agreement for a second term following the first term of three years, there shall be a furlough on continued salary covering an absence from the field of one semester, the exact time of leaving and returning to the field being determined in consultation with the President. The salary for the second term shall begin on the man's departure from America.
3. At the end of a five-year term, there shall be a furlough on continued salary covering an absence from the field of two semesters if no termination of service has been arranged.

Section 10: Salary

1. The salary for an unmarried man during the first term of three years shall be at the rate of \$500 gold per year, together with allowances for vacation, language study, dentist's and oculist's bills, reserve (see next section), and insurance as elsewhere dealt with.

2. The salary shall begin one month before arrival at the College and end one month after departure from the College, unless there is to be a subsequent term.

3. The salary for an unmarried man on a five-year term shall be \$540 per year with the usual allowances.

4. The salary for a married man on a five-year term shall be \$1,080 per year with the usual allowances, plus \$100 a year for each child.

5. The College shall guarantee an exchange of 50 (that is one dollar Honkong Currency for fifty cents U. S. Currency) on \$350 out of every \$500. If the exchange is higher than 50 when the salary checks are delivered, a staff member may present the Bursar with a memorandum showing the loss he has suffered on this account and all such items accumulated during the fiscal year shall be included on the next year's budget under the head of salary for the man in question.

6. On a man's first arrival on the field the Bursar may, if the President approves, advance him \$50 gold on his salary account.

Section 11: Reserve

1. To an unmarried man, whether on a three-year or a five-year term, an amount accumulated at the rate of \$100 a year during his service shall be paid without interest when he leaves the employ of the College at the close of a regular term. This shall be known as the "Reserve." If a man resigns before the end of his term, he shall forfeit the reserve accumulated in that term to the time of his departure. The same regulation shall apply when a man is removed for cause.

2. The annual reserve for a married man shall be \$200 gold on the foregoing conditions.

3. In the event of a man's death, his reserve shall be paid to his widow or children.

Section 12: Insurance

The matter of life insurance may be the subject of special arrangement with any appointee who has real need of insurance. As a rule insurance shall not exceed \$2,500 gold for an unmarried man, or \$5,000 gold for a married man, and at least a part if not all of this may be carried by the College at its own risk, or a part or all of the premium to an insurance company may be paid out of the annual reserve of the man in question.

Section 13: Funeral Expenses

The necessary funeral expenses of a man (or of his wife or child) in the service of the College at the time of death shall be paid by the College.

Section 14: Assignment of Work

1. As a rule three-year men shall serve as general teachers subject to the direction of the appropriate Dean or Principal, assignments being made by the Council, after consultation with the man.

2. As a rule no man shall be sent out for any special assignment except as requested by the Council.

3. The whole matter of the assignment of class room work and of work outside the class room shall be in the hands of the Council.

4. As a rule no more than twenty hours of class room work per week shall be expected of any man, nor more than fifteen hours for men having assignments outside of the class room; but it is understood that assignments shall be made and accepted in view of the whole work that needs to be done and the staff available.

Section 15: Language Study

1. All members of the staff shall acquire enough Cantonese colloquial to converse with servants and in going about.

2. Three-year men shall not be required to undertake more than this, but five-year men shall devote as much time as circumstances will allow to the study of the language, including the written character. The acquisition of Mandarin is also recommended.

3. In every case the amount of time given to language study shall be a matter of conference between the man and the President subject to the ratification of the Council whose authorization shall be necessary for the payment of expenses incurred in language study. Yearly examinations shall be held.

Section 16: Outside Professional Work

1. No man shall undertake any work outside that assigned to him by the Council which would consume more than the ordinary leisure time or encroach on any assigned duty, except with the consent of the President, who may if necessary refer the matter to the Council.

2. The income from any outside or professional work which consumes more than what may be properly considered a man's free or leisure time, shall be regarded as a part of the funds of the College, unless otherwise arranged for by special action of the Trustees on the recommendation of the Council. As a rule the income from such professional work shall be available for any object in connec-

tion with the work of the College suggested by the earner and approved by the Council.

3. Staff members shall be encouraged to write for the press and the income from such work shall not be subject to the above so long as there is not encroachment on the time needed for assigned duties. If a man is at work on a book involving research, as a text book for use in the institution, the Council may if it deem wise give him additional time for such work, in which case the income shall be subject to the above ruling.

Section 17: Termination of Service

1. The termination of service of a man on either a three or five-year term, prior to the end of the term, shall be only after six months' notice by the party desiring such termination. All obligations shall be binding on each party until six months after notice. If the man withdraws on less notice than this, he shall be liable to forfeit all monies due him, except those which should have been paid prior to his withdrawal.

2. For cause any member of the staff may be peremptorily dismissed.

3. The first term of three years shall end without further obligation of any sort on either party, unless other arrangements shall have been made during the last year of this first term.

4. If at the end of a five-year term there is to be a termination of service on the motion of either party, the College shall be liable for salary after the man's departure from the school for any period not exceeding six months from the date of his leaving during which the man may be without salary under other auspices.

ARTICLE XIII

Amendments

These Statutes may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board of Trustees, at any annual meeting, or at any meeting called for the consideration of any proposed amendment; provided, however, that Articles IX, X, XI and XII, may be amended either by alteration or by the addition of new sections without previous notice, by the vote of a majority of the members of the Board, and provided also that Sections 4 and 9 of Article VI may be amended by alteration or addition by a two-thirds vote of the Council, at any meeting called for the consideration of any proposed amendment, and that such amendments shall be in force as soon as enacted by the Council, but shall be subject to revision by the Trustees.

**Resolutions on Cooperation adopted by
the Trustees of the
Canton Christian College**

The Trustees of the College will welcome co-operation on the part of any denominational Board in accordance with the following policies: First, as to the character of the affiliation, and second, as to the leasing of residence sites.

Policy as to Affiliation

December 10, 1909

That in view of the possibility of larger co-operation with the denominational missions located in Kwongtung, it is deemed advisable that the President of the College and the Executive Officers of the Trustees should be authorized to approach the boards of missions whose work is located there, with a view to securing their active co-operation in enlarging and extending the work of the College.

That the Trustees will welcome nominations to their Board to join with them in their trust, one Trustee representing any Board which has a Mission in Canton which desires to co-operate to the extent of furnishing or supporting at least one teacher in the College.

That the Trustees would view with satisfaction the development of a comprehensive plan for South China which would include the establishment of primary, elementary and secondary schools, denominational or interdenominational, which were correlated and co-ordinated in such a way as to become feeders to the College, and forming a united Christian educational work.

That if a denominational board sends a man to represent it on the Faculty of the Canton Christian College, we believe that it should be done in conformity with the general policy and arrangements of that portion of the staff supported by the Trustees, and that correspondence should be

had at any time to fit the appointment to the actual need and conditions at the College.

That to become fully a co-operative member of the Canton Christian College, a contributing Board should either provide a residence for the teachers it supports or pay a proportionate rent for the residence or rooms occupied; it also should provide a definite amount annually for the general expenses and student aid, any of the students it introduced being admitted on the same general basis as to qualifications and fees as other students, save that special aid might be given by any mission or denomination to students of that denomination if they so desired, who otherwise met the conditions in the College, it being advisable that such students render such services as other aided students.

*The Policy of the Canton Christian College in the Matter
of Leasing Building Sites for Residences*

May 25, 1912

It shall be the policy of the Canton Christian College to encourage the residence in its community of members of other organizations engaged in Christian, educational, or philanthropic work in and about Canton. In pursuance of this policy the Canton Christian College (hereinafter referred to as the College) may make agreements with accepted organization (hereinafter referred to as A) on the following basis:

1. The College may lease to A building sites for residences for a term of ninety-nine (99) years subject to the restrictions herein set forth.

2. The rental shall be either (1) five per cent. (5%) per annum of the valuation agreed upon at the time of the original lease; or (2) the total valuation so placed upon it, to be paid upon the making of the lease. Which of these options shall be taken shall be determined at the time of making the lease, and shall be set forth therein.

3. Upon the property so leased A may erect a residence, subject to the condition that its location shall be determined in conformity with the general plan, its plans and specifications shall be prepared by the College architect, and said plans and specifications and the finished work shall be made acceptable to the Trustees of the College to the end that

such work may be in harmony with the general architecture and layout.

4. It is made a further condition to the lease that the College may cancel the same and take over the property at any time upon five (5) years' notice to A in writing, paying to A the original cost of the house, less the amount of depreciation in value of the residence, which amount shall be determined by a committee of three persons, one appointed by the College, one by A, and one by the two members thus selected; and also repaying to A the pro rata share of the valuation of the land if A took the second option in paragraph No. 2 based on the ratio of the unexpired term to the whole term.

5. It is made a further condition to the lease that A and its tenants shall abide by all the community rules to which other residents thereof are subject, and shall pay its pro rata share of the community expenses (including those for watchman, light, water and care of streets and walks). A shall also pay all taxation upon the property during the life of the lease. In case of any question as to the share of expenses thus to be paid, the question shall be settled by a committee chosen as set forth in paragraph No. 4.

6. In case of dispute as to A having fulfilled the conditions of the lease, such dispute shall be settled by a committee chosen as set forth in paragraph No. 4, or by arbitrators selected by such a committee. And if such committee or such arbitrators shall decide that A has so violated the conditions, the lease shall thereupon lapse unless some compromise is agreed to by the parties thereto.

7. A may transfer or assign its lease or sell its building only with the consent of the College Trustees.

**Basis of Co-operation between the Pennsylvania State
College Mission to China (hereinafter called the
Mission) and the Trustees of the Canton
Christian College (hereinafter
called the Trustees)**

January 10, 1913

1. The Mission hereby declares its intention to co-operate with the Trustees in establishing and maintaining the Horticultural Department of the Agricultural School of the Canton Christian College.

2. Every facility shall be given the Mission for inspection of the work, and the administrative organization of the College shall be used to carry out their plans. Account of funds received and disbursed and report of the work done shall be rendered by the Trustees annually.

3. The Trustees shall appoint suitable men selected and supported by the Mission to regular membership upon the Agricultural Staff of the Canton Christian College, and they shall be subject to the same conditions and enjoy the same privileges as all other members of the affiliated Faculties are subject to and enjoy.

4. The Dean of the Agricultural School shall be appointed by the Trustees and he shall, in accordance with the Statutes of the College, be a member of the Council.

5. Publications of the College shall give proportionate prominence to the Horticultural Department, and the Trustees and Faculty shall help the Mission whenever possible in securing funds and men for their department.

6. The land and equipment of the Canton Christian College shall be placed at the disposal of the Horticultural Department as may be from time to time agreed upon.

7. Title to all property of the Horticultural Department shall be vested in the Trustees, and all such property shall be held in trust for the use of the Horticultural Department of the Agricultural School so long as that Department shall be maintained.

8. The Mission is entitled to nominate new members to the Board of Trustees. The Trustees hereby declare their willingness to confer with the Mission to that end at any time.

Compact

**Between the Trustees of the Canton Christian College
and the Christian Association of the University of Penn-
sylvania, with respect to the University Medical School in
Canton, China, March 20th, 1913**

PREAMBLE

The Trustees of the Canton Christian College on the one hand, and the Directors of the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania on the other, have entered into the following compact with the desire so to define the relations between the Canton Christian College and the University Medical School as to insure between their respective representatives that perfect understanding and sympathetic co-operation which should weld together all servants of the one Master.

ARTICLE I

The agreement of 1905 defining the relations between the two missions is hereby abrogated. This present compact takes its place.

ARTICLE II

Though the adoption at the present time of the name, "Canton Christian University" would be premature, the Christian Association recognizes that this, or some equivalent title, will be adopted by the Canton Christian College when the facts warrant it. When this step is taken, the University Medical School shall be regarded as one of the institutions within the scope of the University federation, and the medical instruction given by the University Medical School shall be the only medical instruction given in the name of the Canton Christian University, and the medical degrees shall be conferred by this institution. From this time forward, both before and after the consummation of the scheme of University federation, the Canton Christian College shall be at liberty to advertise and otherwise refer to the University Medical School as an affiliated institution, forming an integral part of the College or University enterprise; but every such advertisement and reference shall contain a clear statement that the Medical School is the foreign work of the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania.

ARTICLE III

The University Medical School accepts representation on the Council of the Canton Christian College according to the Statutes, Article VII.

Actions of the Council affecting the University Medical School shall not be operative without the approval of the Medical Faculty and shall be subject to review by the Directors of the Christian Association.

ARTICLE IV

All professional services and public facilities furnished by either institution to the other shall, as far as possible, be so furnished in accordance with a scale of charges to be agreed upon by the Trustees of the Canton Christian College and by the Directors of the Christian Association, before the services are rendered or the facilities furnished.

ARTICLE V

Applicants for appointment to the Faculty of the University Medical School shall assent to the Statement of Religious Purpose and Aim of the Canton Christian College as follows:

"The Canton Christian College, as its name implies, is pronouncedly a Christian and Missionary institution with avowed religious aims. Its endowment and support in America have come from men and women who believe in giving the Chinese youth the advantages of a thorough, modern education, and desire above all things that the pupils who attend its schools shall be instructed in the Holy Scriptures and come to know Christ as both Saviour and Lord. Its founders gave frequent expression to the thought that it was by the 'blessing of God' that they looked for any practical outcome from their efforts and gifts. While the College, owing to its relations to the mission work in general, is essentially undenominational, it seeks to unite and co-operate with the missionaries of all evangelical denominations at work in China in their evangelical and educational work, and in strengthening the Christian Church in that country. It is taken for granted that in accepting an appointment to the staff of the Canton Christian College, the applicant will endeavor to actively promote the religious aims as well as the educational aims of the institution."

And to the statement of the purpose of the World's Student Christian Federation, as follows:—

"(a) To lead students to acknowledge Jesus Christ as their only Saviour and as God, according to the Scriptures, and to become his disciples in faith and life.

"(b) To deepen the spiritual life of students.

"(c) To influence students to devote themselves to the work of extending the Kingdom of God in their own nation and throughout the world."

The religious teachings of the College (or future University) and Medical School shall be in harmony with these statements.

ARTICLE VI

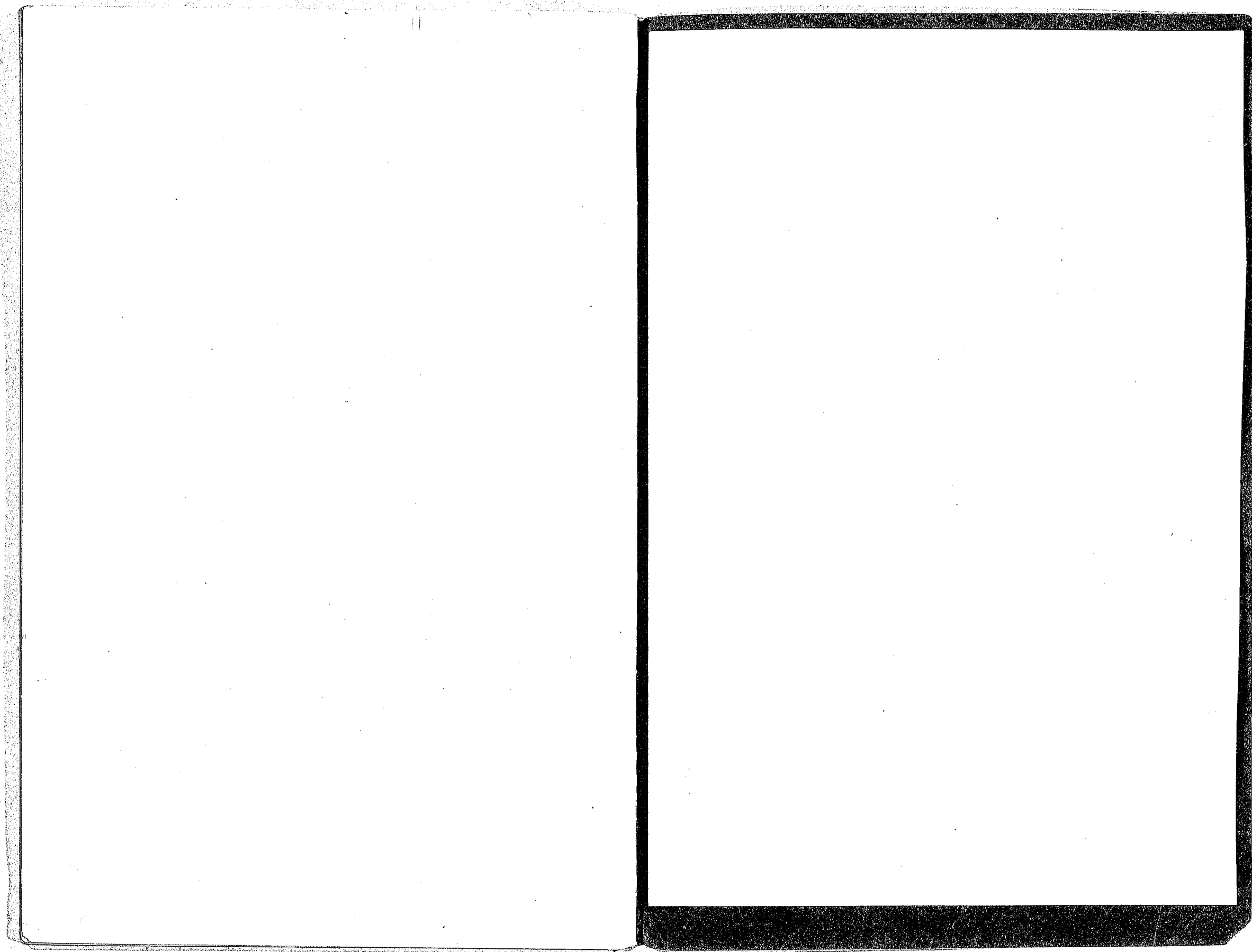
The Christian Association will make no purchases of land within the limits of the ground plan of the Canton Christian College as defined by the plot or map to be hereto annexed, and will hereafter purchase unacquired land through a common agent appointed by the Council.

ARTICLE VII

If at any time, differences arise between the parties to this compact which cannot be reconciled by conferences on the field and at home, the Trustees of the Canton Christian College and the Directors of the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania shall be equally free to terminate all existing agreements by giving one year's notice. In the event of such a termination, any disputed question respecting property or funds shall be determined by the arbitration of three persons, one of whom shall be named by the Trustees of the Canton Christian College, one by the Directors of the Christian Association and the third by the two thus appointed.

ARTICLE VIII

Wherever in this compact rights are conferred or duties imposed upon the Canton Christian College, it is understood that the Canton Christian University will, upon its organization, succeed to such rights and become subject to such duties.



The Pennsylvania State College Mission to China

BEING THE FOREIGN WORK OF THE
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

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Representative on the Field

G. WEIDMAN GROFF, A.B. (Penn. State), 1907

The University Medical School

BEING THE FOREIGN WORK OF THE
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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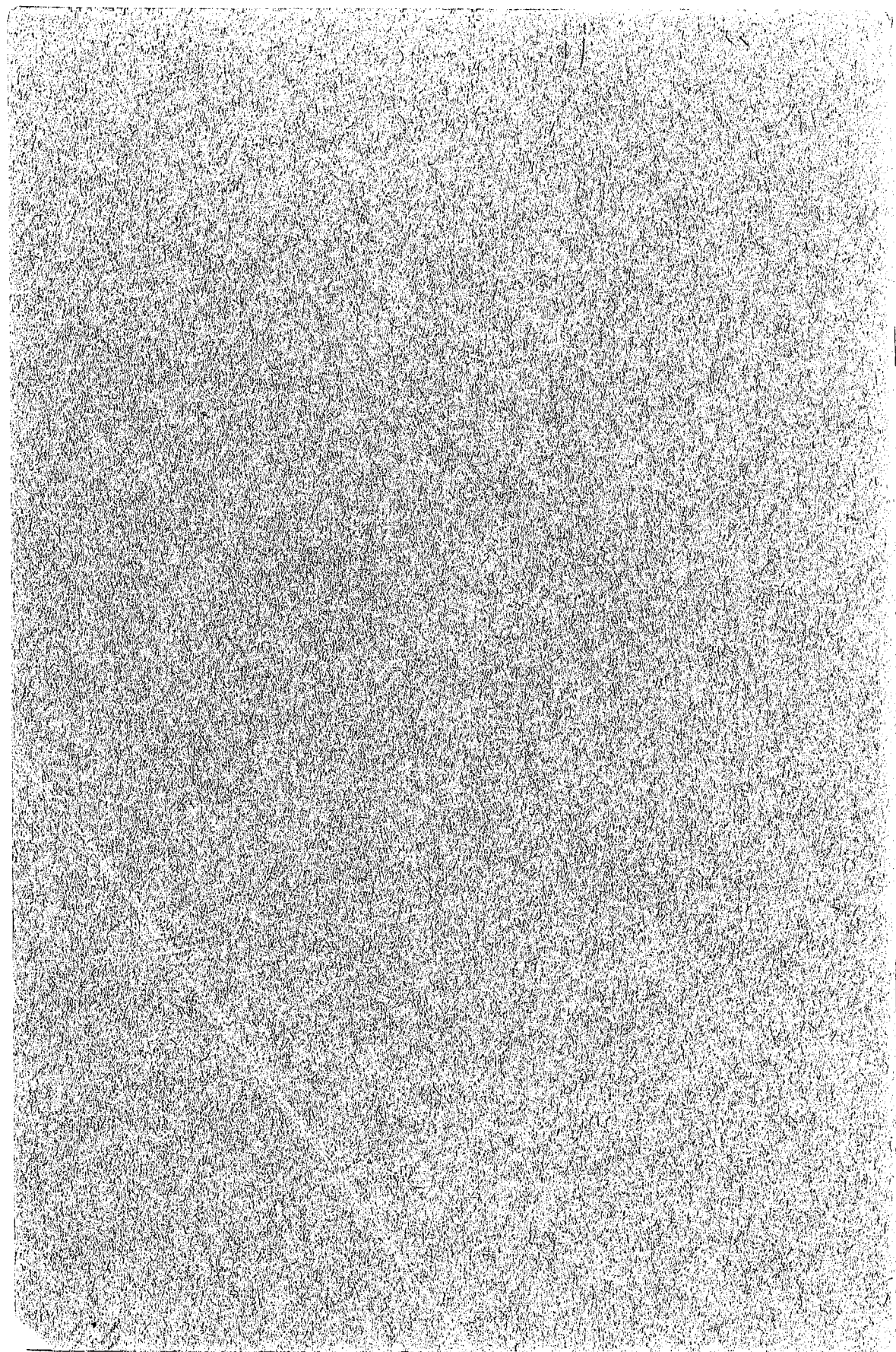
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Dean, W. W. CADBURY
Treasurer, H. J. HOWARD
Superintendent of Nurses, Miss M. S. MACHER
Secretary, Miss M. R. TAYLOR
Hospital Matron, Mrs. M. S. MACHER



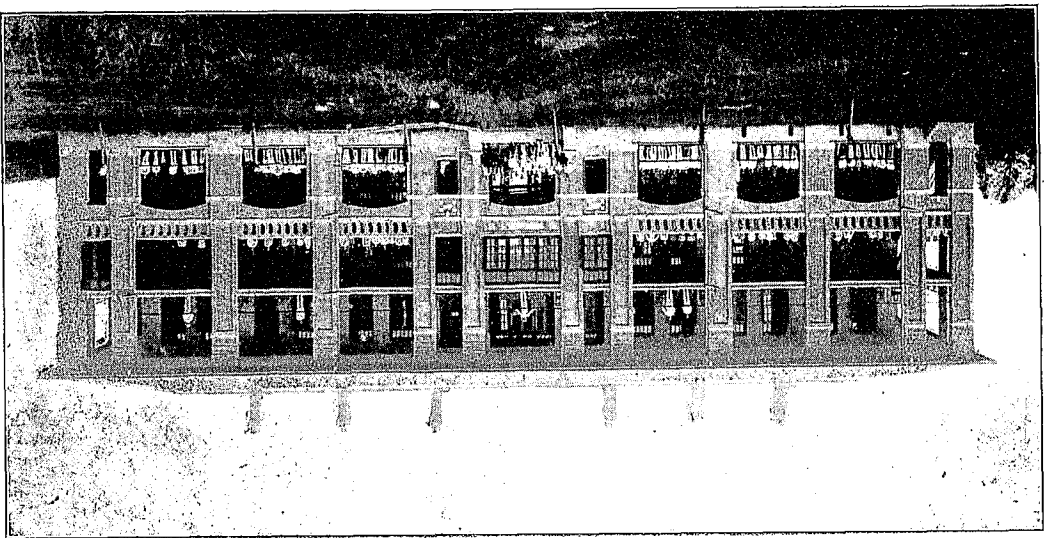
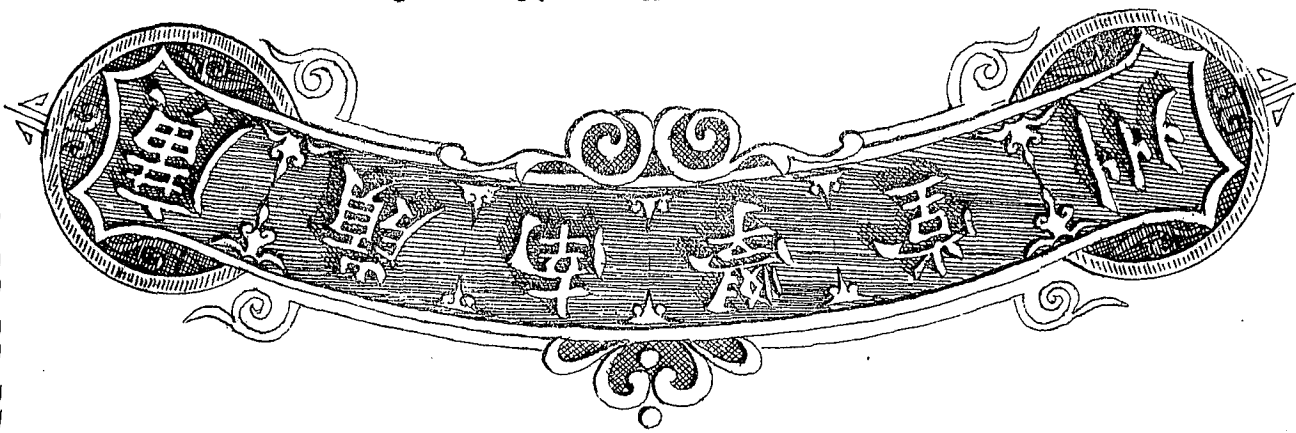
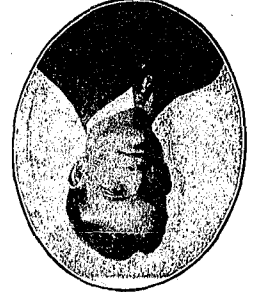


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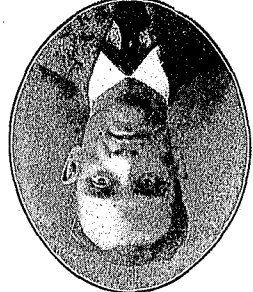
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助恩關



H. C. Brownell
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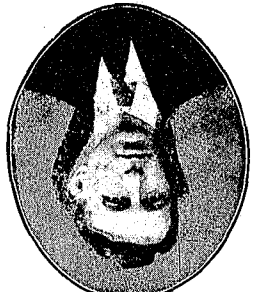
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C. K. Edmunds
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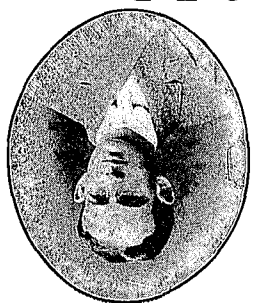
C. G. Fuson
安世馮



F. C. Cheung
偉奉章



O. E. Pomeroy
寶美彭



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或能引學生之興味
善於管理方為授
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七 招考 凡有志來學者。須于歷年正月八月本校登報招考。時依期到來考驗。到時

五十元。膳宿費在內。

六 費 每年分上下兩期。學期學費約一百五十元。膳宿費在內。下學期學費約一百五十元。膳宿費在內。

可入初學班補習。

五 凡來學者。必年滿十歲。且于本國文字。能讀能作。方為合格。如英文程度不合格者。一

程。

四 學級 現分備學高等兩級。每級四年畢業。其在高等第二及第三年。及有直接美國大學

中文為國文。國語。學于學史。地理。等。體育。軟式操。兵式操。遊藝。術。等。

三 學科 分英文。中文。體育。三部。英文。為文學。格致。理化。算術。聖經。歷史。地理。身理。圖畫。等。

程。及學生自治會規則。

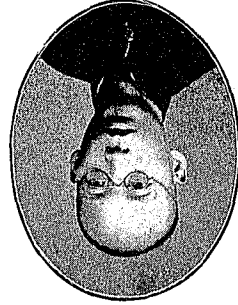
二 本學堂以耶穌真理為主。以泰西新學為輔。學生信教與否。聽其自由。但須遵守本學堂章

一 本學堂設於廣東省城。河東頭康樂埠。水陸可到。信件可由郵政傳遞。

附錄本學堂簡明章程



J. C. McCracken
生醫西約莫



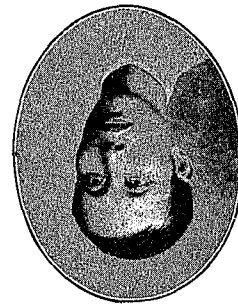
Y. C. Chung
昌用鍾



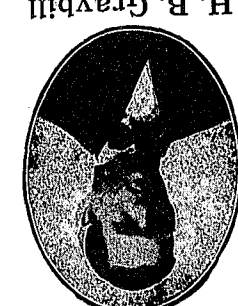
C. N. Laird
敦敬梁



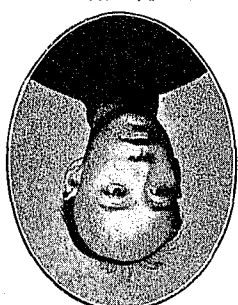
S. C. Chan
五輯陳



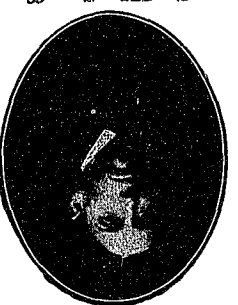
W. K. Chung
光榮鍾



H. B. Graybill
佩理葛

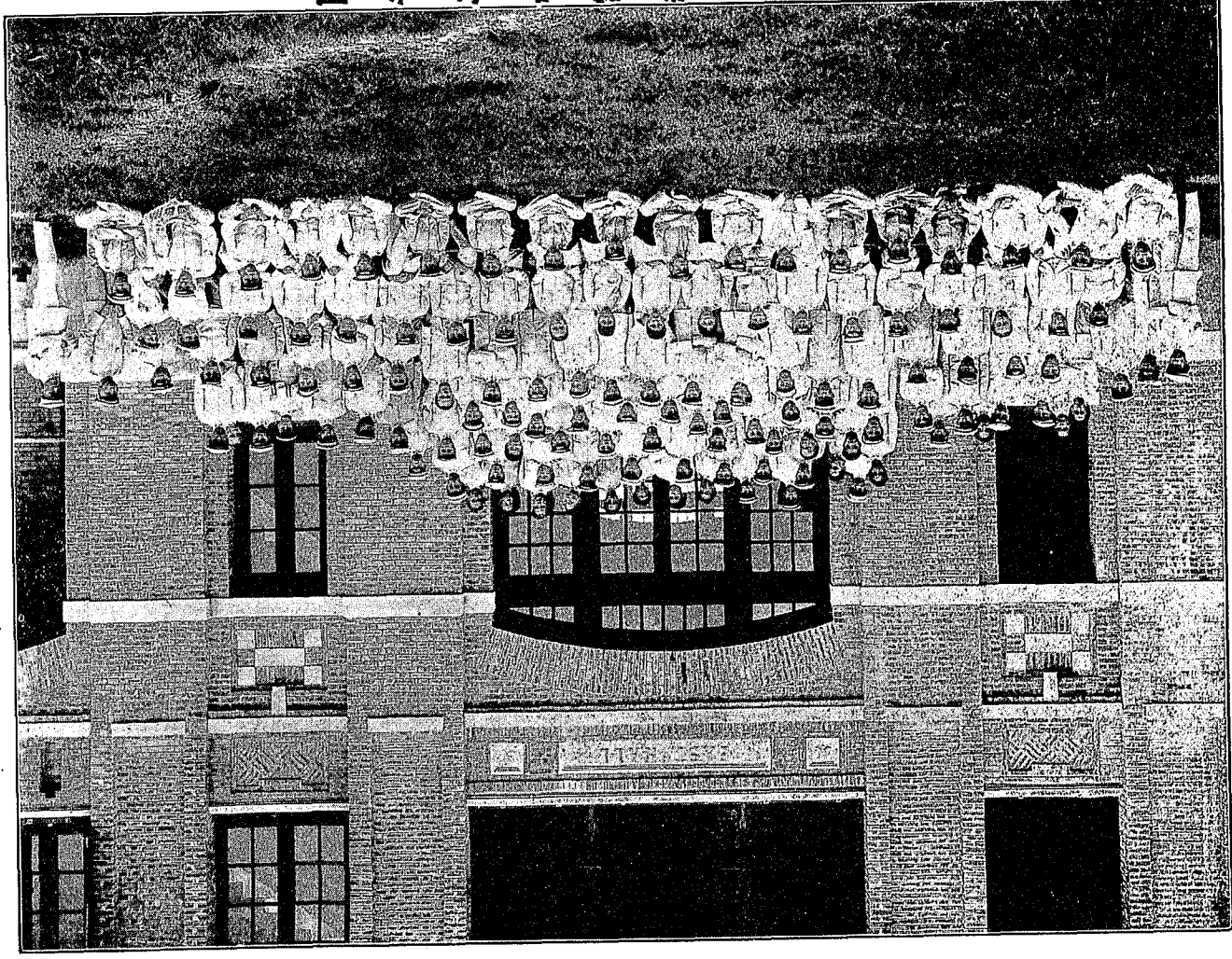


K. T. Chan
度景陳

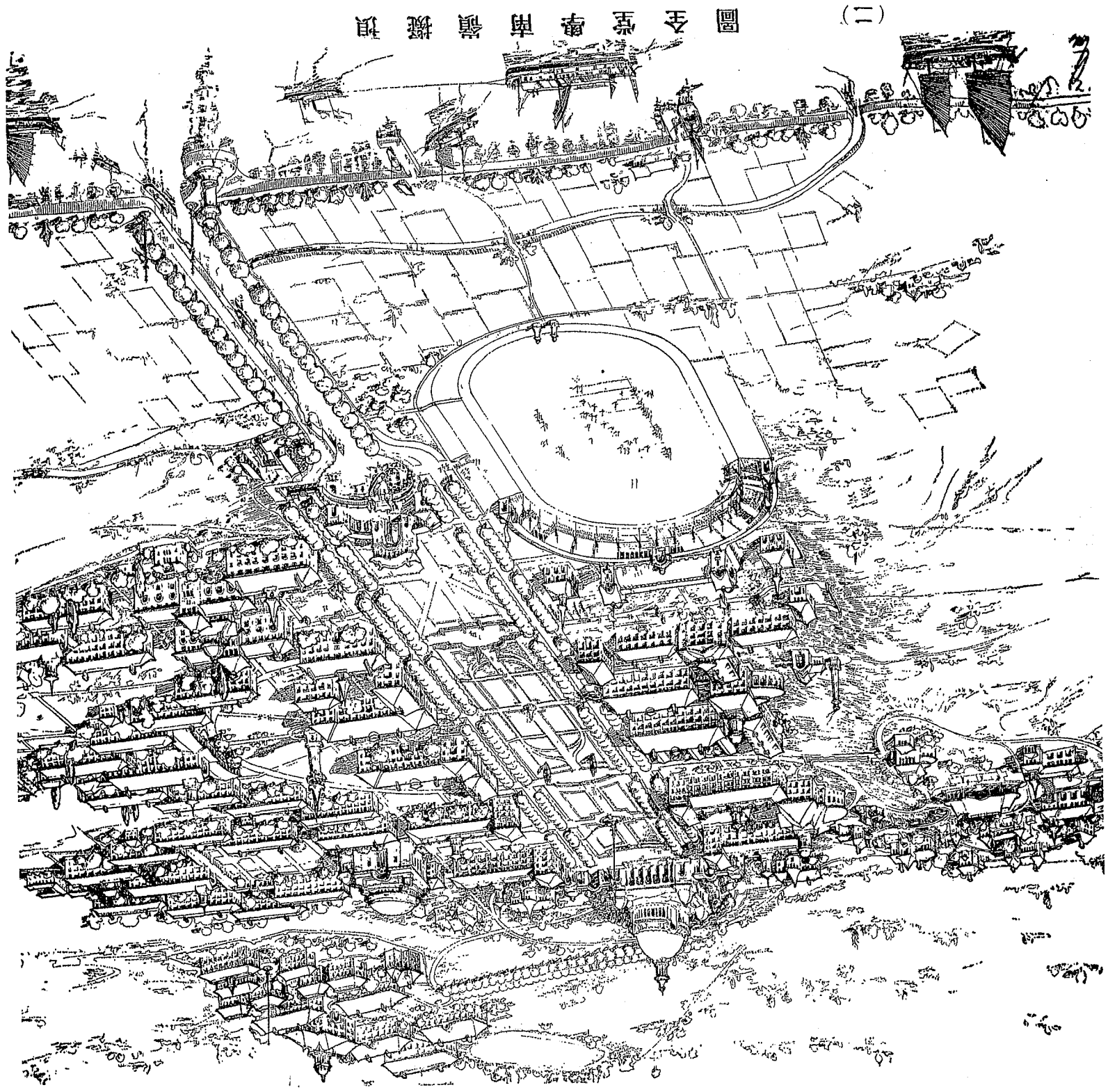


G. W. Groff
富魯高

注至善者
不混不偏
員主事任
教員主事
漢學科則
科則由西
間通才若
至漢文教
員亦屬此

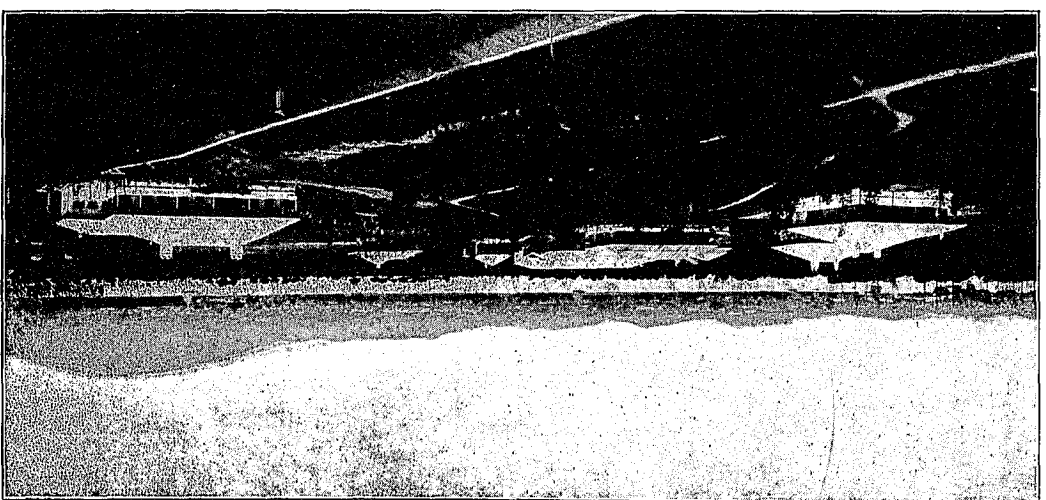


教四時。我風氣。致事。院。巴。學。文。英。一。州。深。至。來。聯。其。某。會。不。道。攝。此。數。萬。元。善。家。慈。祖。巴。有。舞。及。生。攝。外。事。國。託。會。鳥。約。傳。將。美。徒。三。丁。未。年。全。體。學。體。廣。會。也。乃。之。國。教。于。有。一。為。基。本。學。堂。歷。史。





動大會。本校生徒均獲毒得歸標而歸。亦可
零六年。與千九隊練習。功在。效驟。兩進。開運
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高。及。各。門。舉。則。有。理。司。各。球。手。一。分。司。事。遊
戲。並。公。繳。洋。一。元。以。爲。購。費。則。學。之
時。亦。因。之。日。益。達。其。廣。則。學。之
會。城。徒。不。衆。規。未。擴。學。舍。稍。充。則。校。於。本。校。遷。來。羊
生。士。洲。諸。人。所。組。織。時。會。爲。不。收。效。育
君。大。會。者。更。以。操。門。爲。修。之。及。而。體。育
校。遍。立。操。一。門。爲。修。之。及。而。體。育
由。發。皇。隨。形。理。固。然。不。健。體。不。勝。之。氣。莫
劣。敗。恃。智。而。不。競。爭。日。以。劇。烈。雖。優。勝
來。東。西。交。庭。倡。道。及。之。者。良。可。慨。矣。海。通
楚。復。及。之。日。性。移。柔。靡。不。振。體。育。道。
與。伍。之。養。齡。入。學。督。責。某。嚴。稍。事。嬉。戲。夏
與。伍。之。養。齡。入。學。督。責。某。嚴。稍。事。嬉。戲。夏

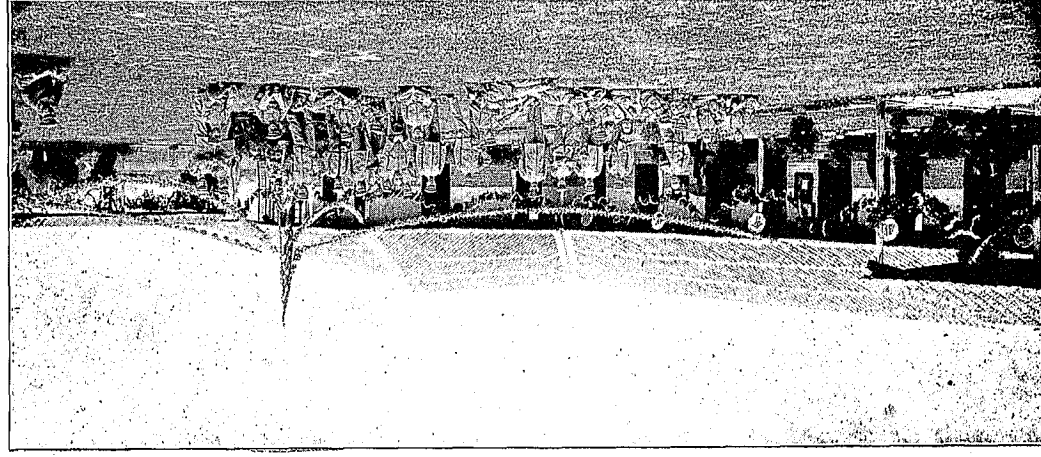


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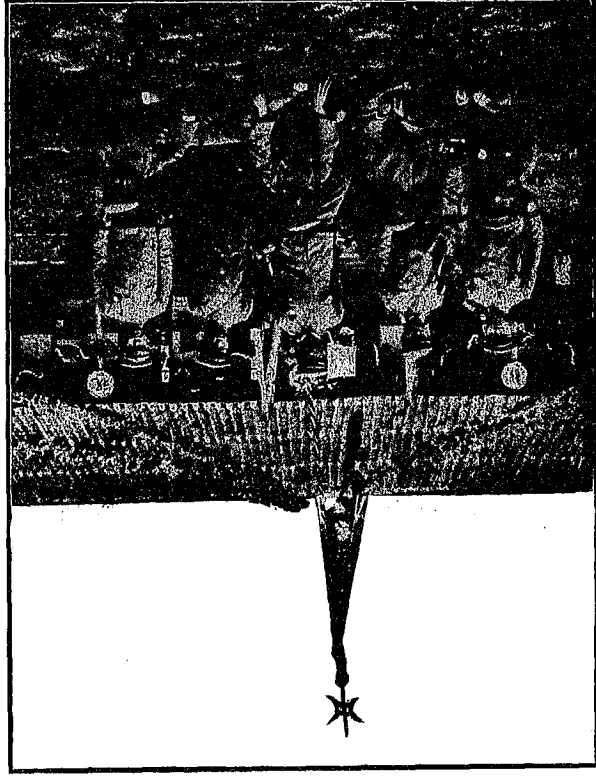
庶幾輔吾正心誠意而冀達其自治之止歸而已。月。本放教以爲相能治也。學政簡人而通事舉。可謂之知以道成。亦。本末終始。與本學同。學於間之餘。月。條曰。諸人以故有推見者。身與心不願聖。古。今來能倫。然。又。同說焉。蓋。身與心。即形神融渾。制。正心誠意。求達乎明德。知止。自謂自治。守法。序。三。

本齋藏書

變爲吭毫一。習。甚。至。拖。釣。馳。驅。之。具。拋。角。
意。趣。則。中。已。有。之。儀。禮。習。射。曲。禮。名。雖。不。同。



(二其) 圖捷祝會動運年巳乙



(†)

本京車之遺蹟

具軍國民之精神。有軍國民之資格。吾聞其語矣。未。

大概以謬欣感。

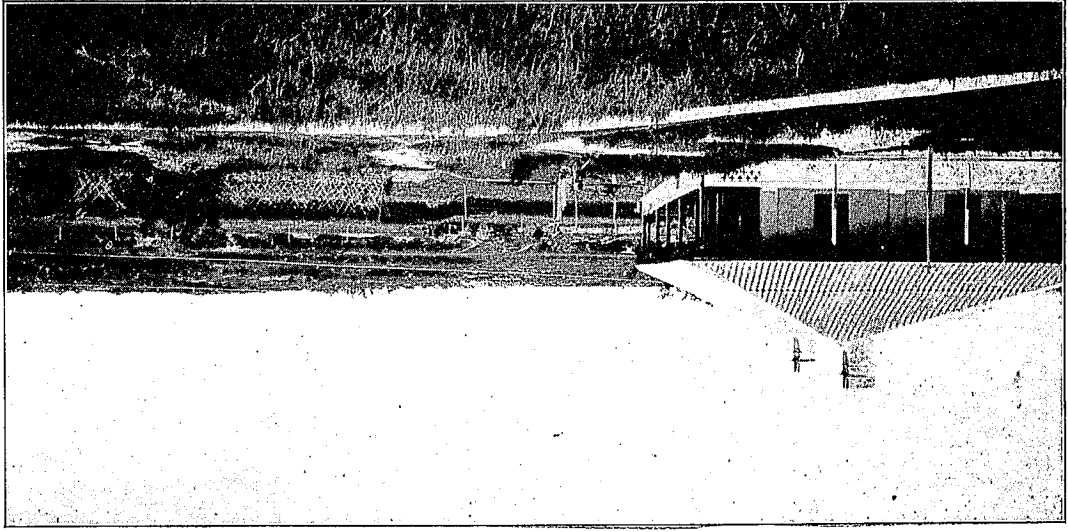
疆場之用。若然。則此會之神益中國。豈淺鮮哉。麥述
健全之體。活格。活質。以爲他日奔走國事。馳驅

(十三)



(十二)

崇因齋景募捐建藥亭



男議酬報。此外如常年經費及別種善舉。容當此諸書明。欸。由善長擇一。於交欸時便以上照數遞加。堂肄業。收脩金。以十年滿期。生多者其人堂捐。銀至一千元。送生多者。名入一層。至少學。九十六人。多或百餘人。共有宿舍之價。宿舍以宿全座爲紀念。共有宿舍。

[illegible]

傳金思方經

(十四)

芳名禮其幸甚

代將伯荷

仁風遠播。金瓯域。無量。謹誌。俚辭。以外。將見。

大先生鉅商善士或分廉俸或

況誘掖後進，作育人才，之盛舉乎。

賴焉語云人之好善誰不如我而

•

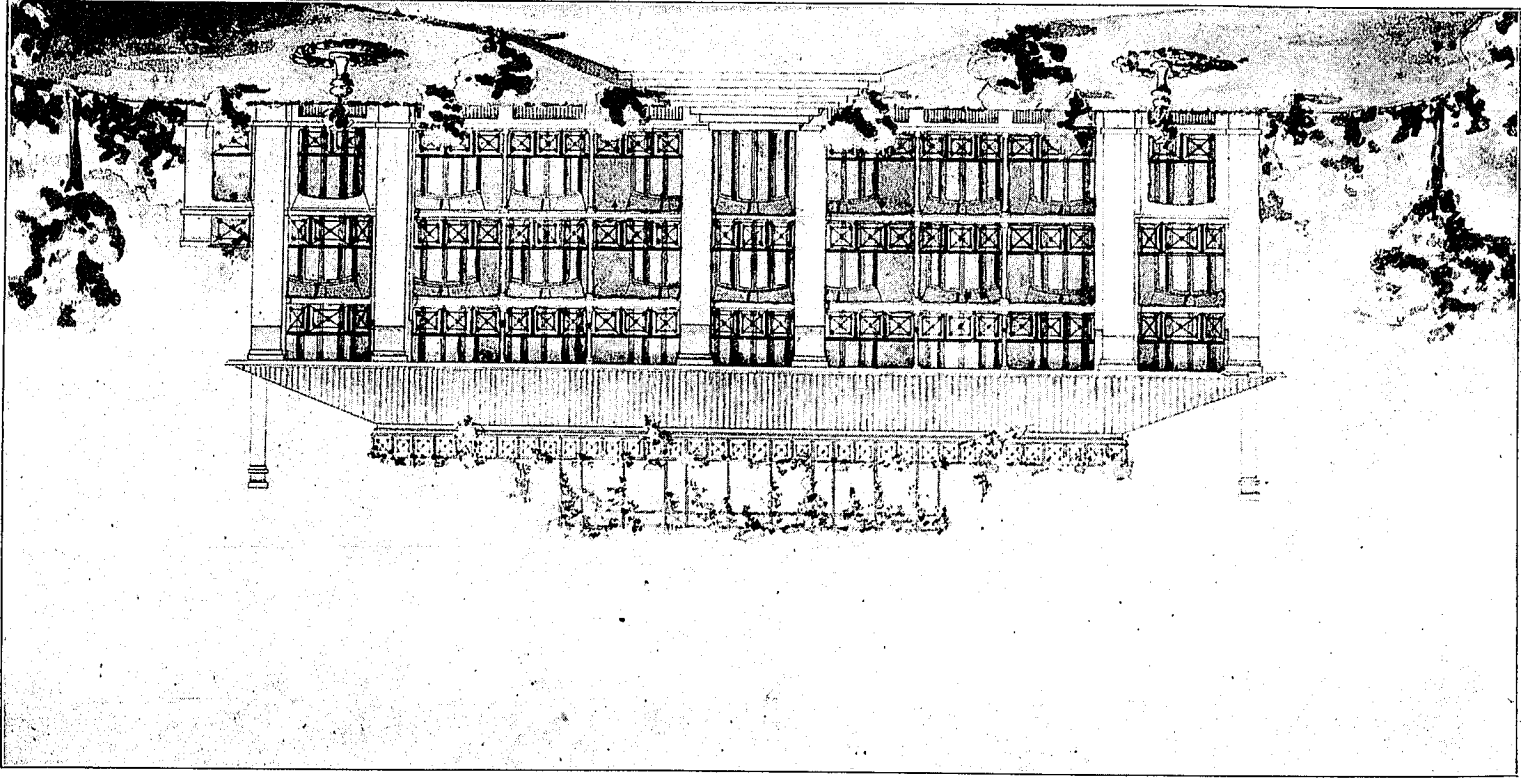
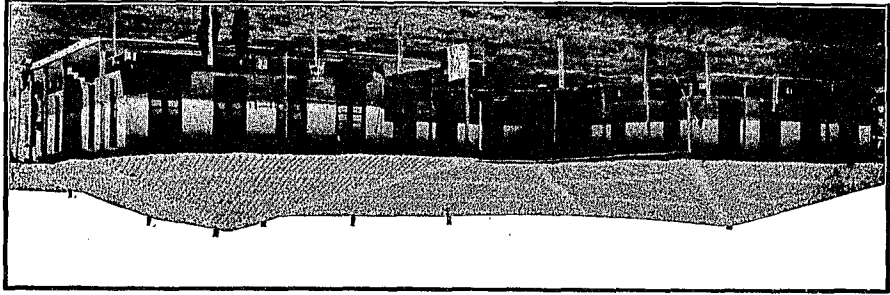
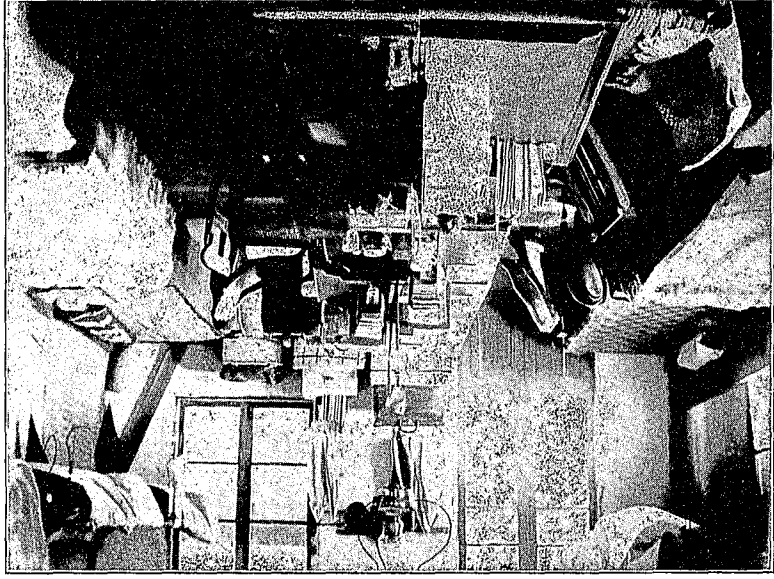


圖 舍 宿 寄 建 擬

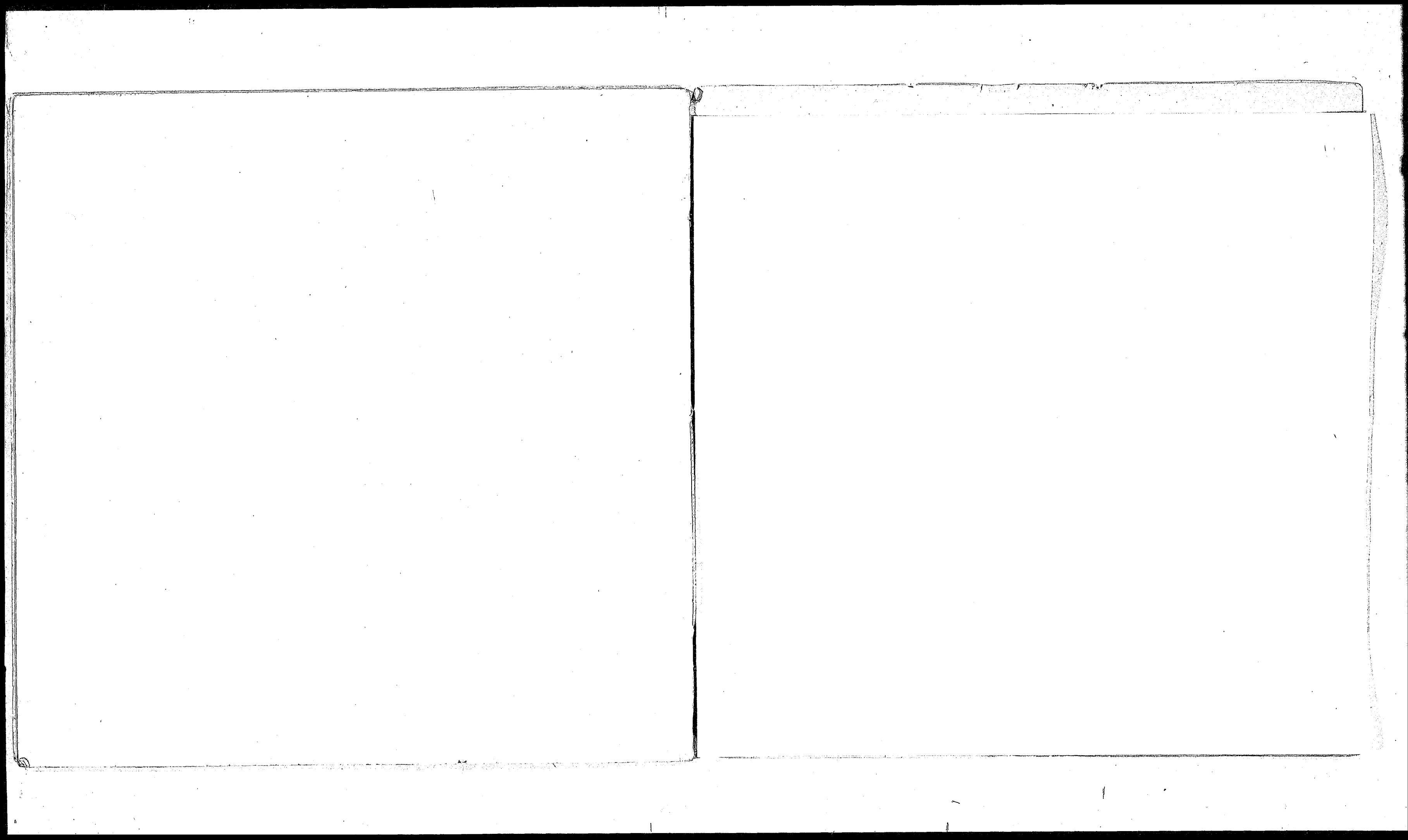
伏願
況誘掖後進。人作育之才。盛舉乎。而
賴焉。語云。人之好善。誰不如我。



圖舍宿寄屋木之住現生學

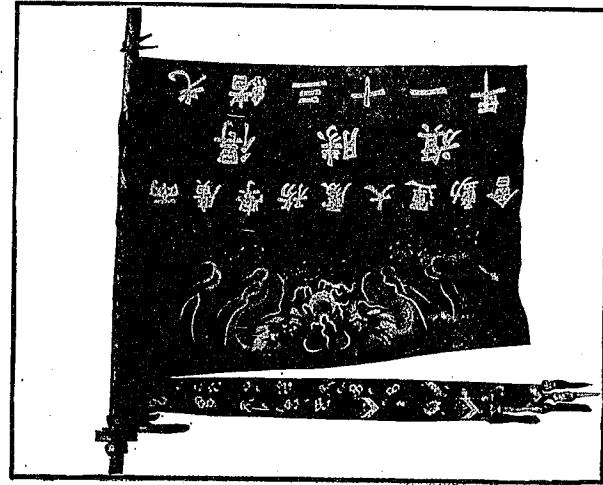


容內之舍宿寄住現生學



重
集

徐少村	盧冠廷	鍾錫璫	黎國廉	王孔殷	江莫任	周京衡	陸衡輝
司徒梓琚	何清泉	盧寶璽	余鎮藩	何鳳西	黃爵春	歐陽潮	黃業潮
陳顯忠	屈繼唐	鄭元隆	葉芸祝	馬士清	鄭幹生	陳澤齡	何炬卿
何吳啓	葉定安	劉仲維	蔡奕美	覃美齋	黃石如	劉雨田	黃富謙



旗譽名會動運年巳乙

Teaching Children
in China

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X

Teaching Children in China at the Canton Christian College

The College Primary School
H. B. Graybill

Report of the Primary School
Sz-to Wai

Christmas at the C. C. C.
Julia Post Mitchell

A Natural Out-Growth

Trustees of the
Canton Christian College
156 Fifth Avenue
New York
1915



SZ-TO WAI
PRINCIPAL OF PRIMARY SCHOOL



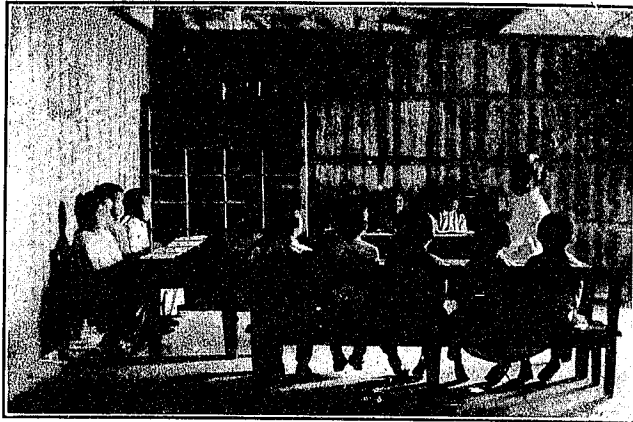
PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

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3

I.

COLLEGE PRIMARY SCHOOL

HENRY B. GRAYBILL



THE COLLEGE PRIMARY CLASSROOM
TEACHER CHAN

This shows the interior of the wooden bungalow still used by the Primary School, and the little family group idea



OLD STYLE CHINESE SCHOOL

Note the footstools—the floor is wet. The teacher sits behind the students who face the only window in the room

The Canton Christian College has a model Primary School. If its development continues American and European educationalists will be making pilgrimages to China for the latest exhibits and inspiration. The secret is largely in the personality of its young Chinese master, who seems younger as he gets older, and is constantly growing in Christ-like devotion to the children. An Englishman who recently visited the College, said, "That little school of a hundred children on your lower campus is the best primary school I have seen anywhere in China, or even"—a solemn pause—"in England."

The principal of this Primary School, Mr. Sz-to Wai, pronounced Zitto-wai, graduated from the C. C. C. Middle School a few years ago. You couldn't pass him without asking, "Who is that?" A slender, graceful fellow with fine thoughtful eyes, a splendid forehead and a radiant smile. A glance at his face seems to sweep every sad or unworthy thought from your mind. This is the effect he has upon every one. The C. C. C. had been to him a "Ho-tsoi" (Lucky Find). Before he had finished the first half year in a course in the Principles of Education he had caught fire from his American teachers and determined to start a primary school. The C. C. C. teachers were wise enough not to

kill a modern prophet in order to make this boy fit scholastic methods. As a student, Mr. Sz-to showed a keen artistic instinct and did such good work with pen and pencil and brush that his profession seemed to be already marked out for him. But China's greater need appealed to the heart of this young artist, and he became possessed with the desire to deliver the hundreds of thousands of Chinese children who were grinding away their young lives from sunrise to sunset in dark rooms over equally gloomy books, and lead in the discovery of a better school life for boys and girls.

He persuaded the Student Christian Association to help him, and in the following autumn started the first classes, most of the pupils being children of the Chinese teachers in the College and of the workmen on the College grounds. Never has a school been suffused by so perfect a spirit from its beginning. He consulted everybody, investigated differences of opinion, and was himself so sincere and faithful that everything went smoothly. Families of the better class, both Christians and non-Christians, with the ancient Chinese appreciation of discipline and character, of "bringing-up", have rejoiced at this real child-training and have filled the school to its doors. They are now sending their children seven years old and upward as boarding pupils to a Christian school under American control, and giving to Mr. Sz-to a free hand. In America, we must often work against all forms of conservatism, but in this ancient

land of China this new teacher finds himself free. This very fact has made him careful. The originality of his methods, the quaintness of some of his devices and the absolute emptying of himself into that school make us all feel that we are nothing but second-bests as long as he is about. He has gone forward on plain principles. Sympathy and simplicity characterize the teacher, and free self-activity, based on good natural motives, is the governing power in the school.

The children are up in the morning at the sound of the gong; they jump into their clothes and rush out to till and water their little gardens before the sun catches them. Then they all wash up and have breakfast. Following breakfast comes school with lots of interesting things to do as well as to learn. It is much easier to learn the difficult Chinese characters, over which so many weary hours were spent by the old method, for Mr. Sz-to and his teachers teach the character and meaning at the same time, concretely. The children draw a picture of the water-buffalo and then have great fun writing the Chinese characters, "head", "back," "tail," "legs," etc., in the proper places on their outline picture.

How they love to sing and play games! These were unknown features of school life until the missionaries introduced them. One of our students once said that the Chinese boy needed to have his "instincts revived." That is what Mr. Sz-to has done with the boys and girls in the Primary School. In

the native schools they had their natural impulses suppressed to make them appear like mature and dignified scholars.

Boy Scout work falls right in with Mr. Sz-to's plan, as does every other natural method of development. He has succeeded in putting into practice many of the principles of modern primary education, without ever having seen a model primary school in operation. Probably this is because he has made a very genuine study of child nature and needs, experimentally, having been assisted by discussions with his American teachers and by reading educational literature.

It is all so new and inspiring to him that it actually saps his physical energy. The Summer Teachers' Institute, carried on by the College, too, relies upon him for lectures and demonstrations on Primary Education. A population of thirty millions are waiting for thousands of such leaders and model schools. The College must secure from our American colleges a group of skilled, scientific primary teachers, just as it is gradually building up a staff of highly qualified physicians to deal with the difficult health problems of the Orient. As the work of teacher-training is largely in the English language, American teachers can begin work and the study of the problem at once. They must be sent out and supported by the friends of Education.

II.

REPORT OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL

MR. SZ-TO WAI

We are glad to report that the present condition of the school is better than during the two years which have passed. There are now the four regular grades in good running order with special teachers for each grade. The curriculum is fixed and satisfactory. Close attention is paid to correlation with the Grammar School. The boarding department, which we consider as the hardest part of the school to conduct is working very systematically under our experienced matron. I should say then that the good condition of the year is due mainly to our present better organized staff.

	1911	1912	1913	1914
Teachers	2	4	4	5
Student Enrollment	36	58	90	106
Residents in Primary School				
Dormitories	18	44	81	98
Day Students	18	14	9	8

I am glad to give a short history of the members of our staff:

Miss Ue Ngaam Chuk, graduate of the first Government Woman's Normal School, and principal of Yuk Wa Girls' Primary School for two years, became one of our staff last September (1913). Now she is the teacher of the First Year class, which has the nature of a Kindergarten. Though some of the small children are very hard to manage, her unflinching patience, gentle

voice and sweetness of her person overwhelms their roughness and disobedience. We see rapid changes in most of the students. We have confidence that she will be an increasing help to the school in future years.

Miss Chau Yuk Lun had been under Ch'an Tsz P'o's teaching for many years, then taught for some years in Kong Moon. She joined our staff the beginning of 1912. She began as teacher of the Fourth Year class but now is teaching the Second Year, as she feels that that age is better suited to her. With her natural personal influence the children obey and do the full and good work of their class. This is no doubt an encouraging class.

Mr. Young Kwok Chuen began to do the full work of a teacher and business manager at the beginning of 1913. He is now the teacher or advisor of the Third Year class, but also teaches Nature Study, Geography and Mathematics in some of the other classes. He is a born teacher and a great friend of the children. Seeing his spirit and work, we can say he is one of the pillars of the Primary School. At the solemn request of the Committee he promised to work four years more for the school.

Miss P'ang Pui Yin was a student for some years under Ch'an Tsz P'o and a teacher in his best branch school. It is a great privilege to have such an efficient teacher in Chinese literature join our staff. She is now the teacher of the Fourth Year class. We shall expect now that the stu-

dents will be better able to enter the Grammar School in Chinese than before.

Miss Hoh Po Wun is an all-round sided matron. With her thoughtful plans and thorough experience the boarding department is very much better than ever before. Besides being a matron, she teaches singing in the Second, Third and Fourth years. The excellent singing of the children speaks for her ability. We are sorry that she will have to leave us next semester, as soon as we can secure someone to take her place. This will be difficult.

Miss Ch'an Yuk Kwan, Mr. Ch'an Chap Ng's sister, was willing to become assistant matron of the school. She began work in 1913. It is true to say that almost every time we see her she is under patient work for the children, such as marking and examining their clothing or mending stockings and mosquito nets. She is really a mother to the children.

Miss Chau Yuk Lin, also a student under Ch'an Tsz P'o, acts as assistant matron and substitute teacher of the school. She also has charge of the outdoor exercise of the First Year children. She is not satisfied to be a teacher so young. With all possible strength she is working for the school so as to obtain a further study of modern learning through English.

Miss Ch'an Kwai Haan was a teacher in the school during the beginning two years. She thought that it would be better for her to establish her own school, and with the help of many sympathizers this was done at

Fat Shaan under the name of the "Kwai Haan Primary School." There were about twenty children of various ages. Very fine work and much good influence was sown in them. But in thinking of the permanence of the school and the condition of our school during her absence, and after long and sincere discussion, both by mail and face to face, she felt that she should return to the school. Miss Ch'an's school was able to move back here December 29, 1913. Before she herself returns she will finish her course in Kindergarten under Mrs. Bigelow so that she can work more efficiently. On hearing of the return of Miss Ch'an, all our school and every one in the College that knows her rejoices.

Sz-to-Wai. Though strength and knowledge are weak and imperfect, I always encourage myself and awake my senses to work willingly as hard as my nerves and strength permit. I try to maintain and work up to our Ideal so that our school will be the most fruitful work of our Student Y. M. C. A. The following are my aims: Make close friendship with all the children and teachers; draw close connection between the parents and our school; interest every visitor that comes and get suggestions from them; introduce every encouragement and interest in all our fellow-workers.

Things that Should be Done for the Teachers and Students of Our School

We work together here, happily, with brotherly love, all of the same will and view.

One leads, others follow. One begins, others join. That makes our hearts lighter and the work smoother, although we are all young workers and our experience is meager and our steps unsure. We need more study and reading of English books on Education. Down here in our school, in the morning and in the evening, we have two short classes in beginning English. We teach what we know to some of our teachers so as to lay the stepping stones to further study in the language. and some teachers in the College are now allowing our teachers to listen in their classrooms so that they may learn the English language to read and discuss modern methods in English. For this we hope the College Girls' School will start soon in order to give better opportunity to the members of our staff.

The temporary school buildings (old bungalows) are those which once were the dormitories and classrooms of the College. The rooms have been rearranged to suit as dormitories and classrooms for our children. The teachers' rooms are placed in the midst of the dormitories so that each teacher may care for some students. All the classrooms but one and the dining-room and laundry are placed in the north building. All the rooms are well ventilated and lighted. As the buildings are very inflammable, we are very anxious to have a permanent school built. Fortunately, a sum of over ten thousand Hk. (Mexican) dollars has been given to us by the parents of the children and by some rich men in Canton and Hongkong for

this purpose. Small cottages will be built, each of which will cost about \$4,000 Mexican (\$2,000 gold) and will be large enough to hold 20 children, a teacher and some servants. Classrooms and dining hall are also provided in it.

The things that we need at present most of all are the proper kind of lavatories, bathrooms and wet season playground, and enough apparatus for most of the children at recess. We need them so badly that we are not even satisfied with the thought that we shall have them in our new buildings. Then we need a set of permanent desks, at least enough for forty children, who are now using easily broken ones which are also uncomfortable. In order to answer these needs, the permanent cottages for the school should be begun at once and by the beginning of next semester there will be a good opportunity for us to renew our subscription campaign. We must wait till something is done first. Many of the parents have not yet helped and many do not even know of this enterprise.

School Life.

Our school is similar to a small kingdom of the primitive age in China or in European countries. Teachers are as kings and lords. They are in close touch with their children subjects and can oftener show kindness to them, punish them and influence them than an Emperor in a Great Empire. The children have very little knowledge and will. They are poor in heart and depend-



BOY SCOUTS PUTTING UP TENTS

The College campus of a hundred acres, by the river, affords opportunity for real outdoor life for the children



BOY SCOUTS STARTING FOR A HIKE

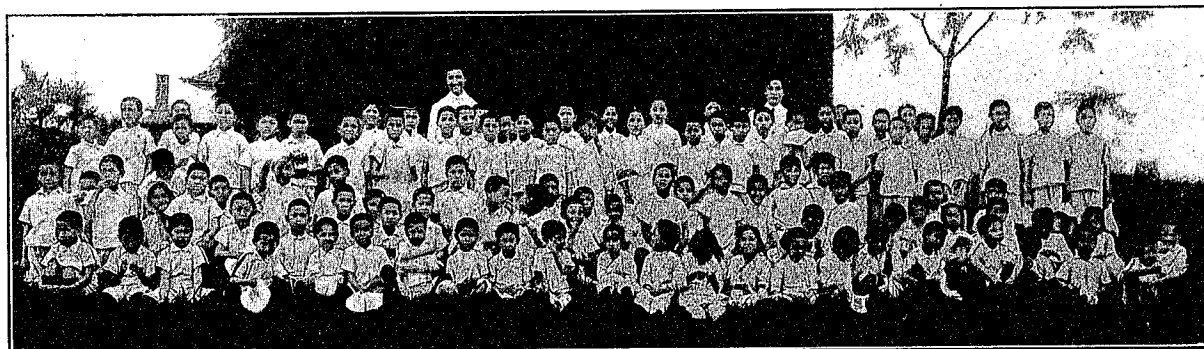
The hills and fields around the College are a great playground in the dry season



PHYSICAL DRILL, OLD STYLE



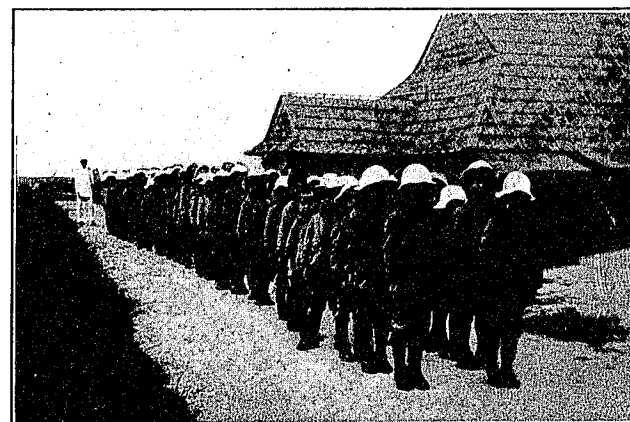
MARCHING TO CHAPEL, OLD STYLE



THE COLLEGE PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN



EXHIBITION DRILL



MARCHING TO CHAPEL IN UNIFORM



LITTLE NURSES CARRYING BABY BROTHERS

The Chinese saying is, "Two pounds carry one"



RAW MATERIAL

Some one has called this picture of one of our neighbors
"Canton Christian College or bust"

TEACHING CHILDREN IN CHINA 13

ent. But they have their own customs and enterprises. Acting freely and violently in some respects, yet in many things they look up to their teachers for advice. When the teachers are happy they are happy. When the teachers feel tired or are in trouble, they are accordingly affected. They love their teachers and their teachers love them. If there were more indoor play quarters their condition would be much better for the teachers could entertain them and play with them more.

Gifts to the School

When I come to think of the start of the school, I cannot help but admire our simple schoolmates and friends who so generously subscribed money and presented furniture to the school. With their spirit and help our school was built. Out of the numerous sympathizers there are two friends that we should always remember, Mr. and Mrs. John Weekes, whose gifts were just in time to help out our financial trouble, and Mrs. Weekes even promised to help us \$250 yearly.

We are happy to say, and it is quite an encouragement to us, that our school is in the hearts of many parents and friends. The present amount of \$11,500 Mex. of subscriptions shows how deep is their interest. Seeing this, teachers, should not we in our dreams and thought remember always how to make our school firmer and better, so that we shall not fail the hope of our friends?

III.

CHRISTMAS AT THE C. C. C.

JULIA POST MITCHELL

Do you want to hear about Christmas at the antipodes?

Two days before Christmas, the Primary School children gave an entertainment. The children sang and the teachers sang and the children acted stories from the Bible. The most memorable of these was Joseph, sold by his brethren to the Egyptians. The "buyer" was a mite mounted on the shoulders of other mites and the infants showed their satisfaction at what they evidently considered a decided bargain, in a most amusing way. The flight of the children of Israel through the Red Sea and the pursuit of the hosts of Egypt was fine. Pharaoh, proudly riding in his chariot (the children's shoulders again), surrounded by the flower of his army, gallivanted across the platform only to be caught by the rolling billows. They all fell to the ground with a great clatter, with arms frantically outstretched for help which never came, until they were buried in oblivion by the pitiless waves while the Children of Israel stood by and exulted.

There were very few "properties", but Joseph's coat was a dashing many-flowered kimono and Pharaoh's crown of pink and gold paper nearly a foot high. The "pit" was a palm behind which Joseph was unceremoniously "chucked" by his brothers. The babies that represented old men were

distinguished by long beards. The rest of the outfitting was all suggested by their acting, which was spirited.

On the day before Christmas, in the morning, Mrs. Woods had a party for the children of the Primary. The children were in festive array and their shining, eager little faces were a sight good to see. Santa Claus's appearance gave the usual satisfaction; there were few who recognized Dr. Woods through his rather thin disguise, but for most of them he was swathed in delightful mystery.

In the afternoon all the children from the village school in Sang Fung Wong, nearby, also came to the College for a party. The entertainment for this was managed by Miss Liu, in co-operation with Mrs. Laird and the teacher of that school, and given by the children themselves. These are very, very poor, ignorant people. It was a special delight to see them gathered together in a warm, comfortable room, having a good time, and to see each child carry away a stocking with something good to eat in it, and something warm to wear. Many of the mothers came, too, and looked delighted at their children's prowess in singing and reciting.

On Christmas eve the members of the faculty each entertained a class of boys. Miss Kelly and I had a party for the boys in the fourth year Middle School. There were twenty-four of them and they pretty nearly took the roof off. As soon as they arrived we told them that a catty of peanuts and quite a number of English walnuts

were hidden in my sitting-room. They were invited to turn the place upside down and see who could find the most. I wish you could have heard the bedlam. In less time than you can think, they found them all—or thought they had—and told us so. "You have done pretty well," I said, "but there are about sixty or seventy more to find." At this they all turned to eagerly again, but it was nearly five minutes before the secret was discovered and they found a quantity sticking in the bottom of the rattan chairs.

After the peanut fray was over they felt at home and we just played games the rest of the evening. What I most enjoyed was seeing those young giants down on the floor rolling walnuts with their noses over the "race-track" on my longest rug. "For this game," I said, "we need three people who are not proud." One boy volunteered eagerly—he was the leading student in the class,—and presently the three were found and started. I never saw anything funnier. Then they chose the next three. One of the new victims was dressed in the most gorgeous dress (dull-blue brocade coat) I ever want to see. It had a sort of long undercoat of a darker blue that came below. He looked pleadingly at his costume and begged to be excused. The boys weren't going to let him off, but I interposed and said that I thought he would have to entertain us in some other way. They all laughed derisively and said, "Oh! you are too beautiful," but the boy looked relieved. Many of the boys were dressed in western fashion; others wore

dark maroon cloth coats, fastening on the side, or dark blue or very dark gray. These coats are more becoming to them than our stiff coats are, but they wear the western garb very well too.

What charming manners these boys have. How we enjoy their naturalness and enthusiasm. After awhile we divided them into two companies and played a bean-bag game where they threw the bean-bags at a board containing two square holes. They were so fascinated by this that we couldn't persuade them to stop even long enough for refreshments, excepting in the intervals between their turns. I enjoyed the courtly restraint they showed about taking the candy and nuts we passed to them. One, two, yes—but no more, but when I put the plates conveniently at hand, remarking, "Help yourselves, please!" in a remarkably short time there were none in sight.

Christmas morning there was a service in the bamboo mat shed chapel for all the schools, chiefly musical. At the same time there was a Christmas tree at the Medical School Hospital to which all the work-people's children, and their mothers, and all the hospital nurses and servants, the boat-men's children, and others went. There were stockings with candy, nuts, an orange, and something warm to wear in each. The hospital nurses did all the decorating. Some of this was very pretty. They framed all the doorways with green garlands that looked like laurel leaves and stuck paper flowers among the leaves in a very realistic fashion.

At eleven o'clock the American children had a party at Dr. McCracken's house, and sang songs and carols, and Tom Woods recited "The Night Before Christmas." The little indistinguishable Woods twins sang a song about Tiddledy Winks and Tiddledy Wee, "two little fishes that lived in the sea, that were as alike as alike could be," and accompanied their singing with fin-like motions of their small hands.

We then finished the day with a Christmas dinner party at President Edmunds'. Every person on the College grounds and nearby village had had a Christmas party and knew why this day meant happiness for us, and why we wished it to bring the same to them.

Why a Primary School at a College

The presence of a primary school is necessary to the all-around education of the older students and teachers under training. The Middle School and College students take the children for walks and teach them in school and Sunday School and are themselves deeply influenced by the sense of the little fellows working up to them.

IV.

OLD AND NEW METHODS

W. HENRY GRANT

The change from the old to the new method of teaching Chinese reading and writing may be told in a few words. By the old method the teacher gave the sound for each character and the student repeated it after him. In this way a series of characters were learned and the student continued to repeat them for several hours a day until they were well fixed in his memory. To assist him in associating the sound with the character, he committed to memory a pile of twelve books. The first of these is called "The Three Character Classic". On each page there are thirty characters arranged so as to read down the page, there being two sets of three characters each in a column. The students repeated these character sounds out loud, there being ten to twenty boys in the same room, usually no two of them studying the same page. To help themselves along they acquired a sort of sing-song rhythm and learned to jingle through the following twelve books before much if any of the explanation or meaning of the characters was given:

The Three Primers — 1, San-Tsz-King, Three Character Classic; 2, Tsien-Tsz-Wan, Thousand Character Composition, in which no two characters are the same, also spoken of as the Four Character Classic because there are four characters to the poetic line;

3, Yui-Hieh-Shi, Young Students' Poem, pentemetri, a kind of boys' story book. [In addition to these the Pih Kia Sing, Century of Surnames (400); the Hiao King, Canons of Filial Duty and the Siao King, Juvenile Instructor and other books are used.]

The Sz Shu; or, Four Books—1, Ta Hiao, Superior or Great Learning; 2, Chung Yung, Common Medium; 3, Lun Yu, Analects of Confucius; 4, Mang-tsz, Mencius.

The Wu King; or, Five Classics—1, Yih King, Book of Changes; 2, Shu King, Book of Records; 3, Shi King, Book of Odes; 4, Li Ki, Book of Rites; 5, Chun Tsui, Spring and Autumn Annals.

These twelve books and sometimes the commentaries on them were memorized before the explanation was begun, and in as much as it took the student three to five years to get all these sounds firmly fixed in his head nine out of every ten boys dropped out of school before they came to the explanation, for most of them a Chinese classical education was almost worthless, excepting for its discipline and the penmanship that went along with it.

Dr. W. A. P. Martin writes, "Nothing could be more dreary than the labors of the first stage. The pupil comes to the school 'a rough gem that requires grinding,' but the process is slow and painful. His books are in a dead language, unintelligible even to the ear of the educated, and the sounds of the characters convey absolutely no meaning to the mind of the beginner. The whole of this first stage is a dead lift of memory,

unalleviated by the exercise of any other faculty."

Take for example the first four characters of the Thousand Character Composition. 天 Tien, Heaven; 地 Ti, Earth; 玄 Yuan, black; 黃 Whang, yellow, which, interpreted, means that the heaven is black or sombre and the earth is yellow. The sound, Yuan, is represented by at least twenty-six different characters, the most common meanings attached to this sound are black, hard, urgent, source, park, round, reason, ape, the thill of a carriage, a kind of plant, and several surnames, such as President Yuan. The sound, Whang, or Wang, is represented by twenty-eight or more characters. There are no verbs or any connectives in the sentence. It is in what is called the terse classical style and means nothing to the ordinary hearer.

In the good old days of the Classics all the science, mathematics and nature that the scholar learned he learned outside of school.

While the young student was learning the sounds of the character he was also learning to write them with a fine hair brush, that is, to make characters. This he learned to do very well, so that even if he did not learn the meaning of the Classics he did learn to write and might later learn to compose family and business letters.

The modern way to teaching Chinese is to give the meaning of each character, pictorially along with its sound, and to teach

simple composition from the beginning. One can better understand the difficulty of the student when he considers that while each character has only one sound, each sound or monosyllable may have from one to fifty, or even more, different characters. A man does not speak as he writes. As an instance, when he is speaking he says, "good, good," but when writing, "very good," and he may use several characters to express different shades of very.

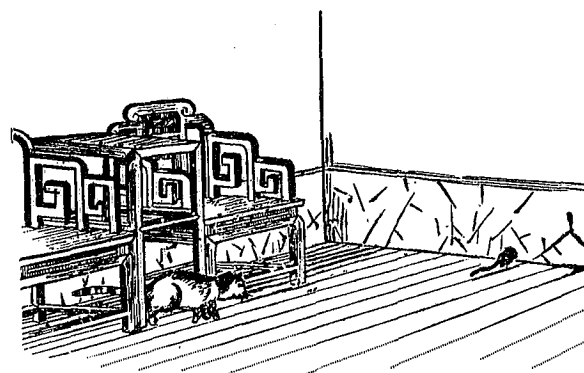
The question naturally arises, what is to become of a written language that requires more than twice as long to master as it does to learn to read, write and speak a foreign tongue, like English, which also makes accessible the thoughts and discoveries of the West.

A Nursery Rhyme

(Pronounce the a's broad. Each word has a peculiar tone but this has not been indicated)

Hang, hang, hang,
Chup kaw chang;
Chang ho shik,
Lo ho hang.

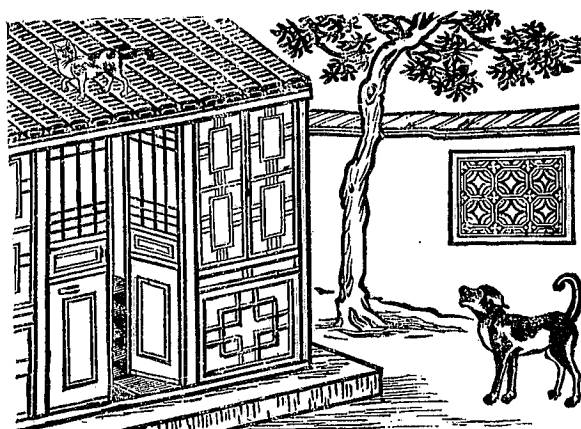
Come, come, come,
Get the orange;
Orange is sweet,
So road is good.



鼠 貓 入 鼠 貓
不 伺 穴 見 大
敢 几 中 貓 鼠
出 側

ENGLISH TRANSLATION—READ DOWN, RIGHT TO LEFT

mouse	cat			cat
		go	mouse	
not	watch	hole	see	big
dare	chair	inside	cat	mouse
out	side			little



向犬登貓犬
貓狂不能屋見大
吠逐上犬小

ENGLISH TRANSLATION—READ DOWN, RIGHT TO LEFT

face	dog			dog
cat	not	climb	cat	big
loud	can	house	see	cat
bark	catch	top	dog	little

V.

A NATURAL OUT-GROWTH

This model primary school has grown up of itself because the soil and seed were prepared. The Canton Christian College has spent and will spend years of labor securing the land, the buildings, the "atmosphere", the faculty, the other workers, the goodwill and support of the Chinese, and the American friends, all these necessary elements for the building up of a group of Christian schools at Canton. One by one they grow out strong and genuine from the main trunk. Such are the grammar school department, the agricultural department, the medical work, the girls' schools, the summer schools and night schools, the normal training and the manual training.

This little book is prepared because many members of the General Association and others are interested in the underlying problems of the work as well as its development. Other bulletins may be had for the asking.

The College came to its present grounds, which have since gradually grown from thirty to a hundred acres, only ten years ago and with only thirty-seven students. The total enrollment now is about five hundred. There are twenty-five American men and women at the College and twice as many Chinese teachers and assistants.

Sixty of the C. C. C. young men and women are studying in America. Many of them will return to work on the problem of educating China's hundred million children.

The College needs the sympathy and help of everyone who is interested in that problem. If you are interested let us know; there are many ways that you can help.

The General Association of the Canton Christian College seeks to organize effort for the promotion of this work and to make interest more enlightened and vital.

The College Trustees are incorporated in the State of New York under the laws of the Regents of New York University.

Canton Christian College

Girl Students

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The Beginnings of the Women's Department of the Canton Christian College

The Girls' School in 1903.

Fanny Sinclair Woods.

First Years at Canton.

Susan Griggs Graybill.

What Became of Seven Girls.

Susan Griggs Graybill.

Our Girl Students.

Julia Post Mitchell.

Going Back to the Work.

Fung Hin Liu.

Developing a Women's College.

Henry B. Graybill.

Who is Going to Do It.

W. Henry Grant.

Trustees of the
Canton Christian College

156 Fifth Avenue

New York

1915

FOREWORD

[Wing Kwong Chung, Dean of the Canton Christian College, Former Commissioner of Education of Kwongtung Province.]

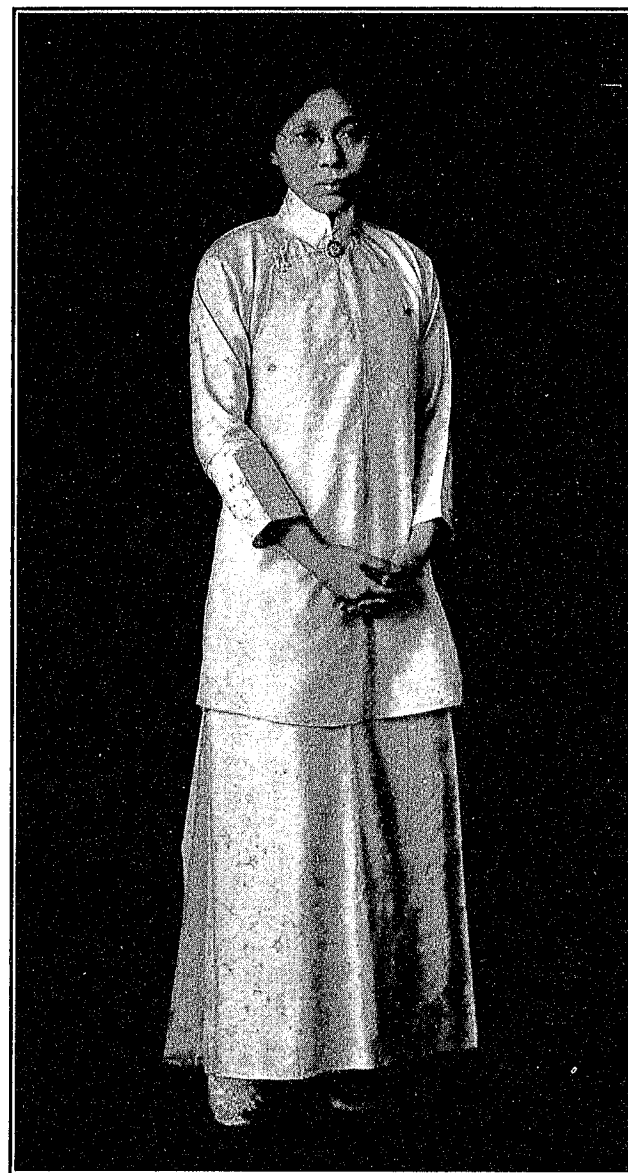
Our Chinese people are already convinced by the results in the mission schools of the necessity of educating girls.

The Women's Department was really begun as early as 1900 by Mrs. O. F. Wisner at her home in Macao. The story of the Girls' School in 1903, connected with the College, has been told by Mrs. Woods. It was the eager desire of our Chinese staff to see this work continued, and I took into my home seven girls, under the care of my wife, who were admitted to the boys' classes. Since we admitted these girls many men and women of high rank as well as others have begged us to admit their girls to our College, but we have had to deny all these requests.

I am confident that as many girls will apply for entrance as we wish to admit, and that their parents will pay the same fees as those paid for the boys, and that our Chinese friends will contribute liberally toward the running expenses and buildings.

W. K. CHUNG.

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Underwood & Underwood

Miss Fung Hin Liu



Miss Julia Post Mitchell

I.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL IN 1903

FANNY SINCLAIR WOODS

(From "*The Collegian*", July, 1904)

On February 26, 1903, a school for girls was opened in the third story of a Chinese home not far from buildings occupied by the Canton Christian College. The school was all in one class, for the three foreigners who had promised to teach English could give but one hour a day each. It opened with eleven pupils, which soon increased to seventeen, but, during the first half year it was found necessary to send away all the married women and one of the older girls, because of their inability to understand and retain the lessons. Of the twelve remaining pupils, two did not return in the autumn.

The first steps to establish this school were taken at the instance of two Chinese Christians, Wing Kwong Chung,* professor of Chinese in the Canton Christian College, and Tak Shan Liu, a Chinese doctor and pastor of the Macao Church. Mrs. O. F. Wisner had taught a few girls in her home in 1900 and 1901 and found them bright and eager to learn, and her success encouraged us to undertake the work. We had no funds for a school, but we promised to teach if Mr. Chung and Dr. Liu would secure a sufficient number of students to insure the salary of a Chinese teacher and the rent of a school-

* To avoid confusion the Chinese order is reversed and the surname put last in each case.

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room. They set to work with a will, and at once prepared and sent out a Chinese paper advertising the proposed school. The tuition was fixed at thirty-two silver dollars, and though it was a large amount to spend in educating a girl in China that did not prevent the necessary number from applying and the school was opened.

The three foreign women who entered upon this new work were newcomers to China, and their teaching was of necessity in English. The whole plan of the school was copied after what seemed to us the successful system being worked out for the boys in the Canton Christian College, using the English language from the beginning as the medium of instruction.

The school curriculum was in general as follows: Opening exercises, consisting of reading the Bible, prayer and singing, calling the roll. These were presided over by the teacher who taught the first hour. For the first month or so, Chinese was used, but as soon as possible English hymns were substituted, and a simple prayer in English was offered by the leader. Mrs. Clancey M. Lewis gave a good deal of time to teaching each hymn, showing the girls how to sing correctly and sparing no pains to explain the meaning of the English words—a task by no means easy—so that their singing might be more than mere sounds. Following the opening exercises, on every weekday except Saturday, were the English classes, lasting for three hours, with an intermission of fifteen minutes before the last

BEGINNINGS OF WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

hour. Mrs. William McKay of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission taught the arithmetic and Bible; Mrs. Lewis taught the geography and writing, while I (Mrs. Woods) had charge of the English language class. With the exception of Wednesday, the afternoons and Saturday mornings were given up to the Chinese studies under the care of a man teacher. As this was an innovation for Chinese girls, they were chaperoned by older women.

The first two months of school were hard ones for teachers and pupils alike. From the first nothing but English was spoken except in the Chinese classes, but this was not the trying feature of the work. The students were of all ages from thirty down to nine, and the ability to take in anything new was as varied as their ages. This was particularly true in Mrs. McKay's class in mathematics, and it was only due to her untiring efforts with the backward students that she was able to keep the class together. Another great difficulty was the inattentiveness of the students. The idea of paying attention unless being spoken to directly was in most cases entirely lacking and it was a great strain on the patience of the teacher, especially as those who excelled in stupidity were the ones who most often sinned in this way. Then too there was cheating and stubbornness which needed all the firmness the teacher could summon to overcome it.

Three afternoons in the week at least one of the foreign teachers took the girls out for a walk or a play in some secluded part of the

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Macao "cliff road". At such times English speaking was insisted upon, but this did not interfere with the enjoyment of playing "Drop the handkerchief," "London Bridge," "Plum, plum, pull away," and all the other favorites known and enjoyed by American children. These afternoon walks, together with the calisthenic drill, given when possible, during the morning, fifteen-minute recess seemed to put new energy and life into girls who were accustomed to a slow dragging gait. Early in the school year two of the girls went with their American teacher to do an errand and nearly wore her out by their deliberate gait. The same teacher was much surprised a month later to find it difficult to keep up with her young companions. In explanation, they said, "We learn walk very fast now."

On Sunday for an hour they were given a simple Bible lesson in English. Some of the students were Christians, a few were not, but all were required to attend. I have never had better attention from the girls who all showed a deep desire to know the truth. They thoroughly enjoyed the singing, and sang very sweetly the few hymns they learned. The Canton Christian College permitted our girls to attend the Sunday service held in the big room at eleven, and this was a great help and privilege to the girls, who enjoyed the service increasingly as they were able to understand more of what the speakers had to say. In the afternoon they usually went to the Chinese Church and Sunday School.

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From February until July this routine was kept up, each month bringing encouragements in the evident advance made by the pupils both in matters of discipline and in their power and ability to think. Then came the summer holidays, lasting three months. In October work was resumed with enthusiasm on the part of the girls that opened our eyes to see what our little school was meaning to these Chinese girls. The enthusiasm was not momentary, but carried the school through the semester of hard work upon which they now entered.

But I could not tell of our school without mentioning the Christmas entertainment. About three weeks before Christmas each teacher was approached by the girls and asked to give them something to do for Christmas, at the same time being pledged to the utmost secrecy. For two weeks all the time that could be spared from their studies the girls devoted to making paper flowers, chains and "Jacobs ladders" of all the colors in the rainbow. The day before Christmas they begged for a holiday to decorate the school building. This was done entirely by themselves, and it was done very well though quite true to Chinese style. Our guests were to be restricted to the parents of the girls and the faculty of the College, but even this audience was a large one for the girls, and one after another whispered to us the next morning, "I did not sleep all last night."

The program was all in English, two or three Christmas hymns, an exercise in which

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the Christmas story was told again, each girl representing a letter, all of which together spelled the word "Christmas." There were also several recitations, one, Longfellow's poem of "The Three Kings," was repeated, the verses being divided among the girls, while the familiar song about the three little kittens who lost their mittens and had no Christmas pie, was as well appreciated by the girls as by their audience. At the end Dr. Wisner spoke a few words to the girls about the meaning of Christmas, and after this the girls passed around Chinese dainties, the one surprise of the day, and so ended for them the happiest day of the year—I might almost dare to say of their lives.

One other day is indelibly impressed upon my mind—the day we had to announce to the girls that we could not reopen the school after the New Year holiday. We had expected loud crying and a great commotion, instead during the whole of the remaining week we were met with tear-stained faces and sobs that seemed to come from the very depths of their souls. We tried to comfort them. We hoped sometime we could establish a school for girls like the Canton Christian College. "That is good for our little sisters to hear, but for us, no, we are too old." And we had nothing to answer, for we knew how slow would be the work of building up such a school as we hoped for.

The difficulties we had were great, but the discouragements were far outweighed by the joy of teaching girls whose minds seemed under our very eyes to open to the

BEGINNINGS OF WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

meaning of life and the world around them. Of course in one year their progress could not be great, but what advance was made is proved by the record of the second semester. There was no cheating, the attention in class was good, and their sympathy, which we found difficult to win at first, was given without stint. During the last two months of the year I remember saying to one of the other teachers, "These girls used to seem far off to me, now I am enjoying playing with them just as if they were American girls."

Yes, these girls were just like American girls except in this one great particular. Their lack of early training had narrowed their horizons and dulled their reasoning faculties to a surprising degree. But when they came under sympathetic instruction, every ideal possessed by the teacher soon became theirs and a strong, patient womanhood was developed. Those who would reform China while neglecting her women are attempting to construct an arch with but one pier.

To illustrate just what results can be secured in one year in teaching Chinese girls we present the following samples of work.

About Our School, Fung Hin Liu

Many people say the Christian College is the best school of South China, because the teachers not only give their students knowledge, but they also make their characters very strong. Therefore I thank the gentlemen who support this college very much.

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But my heart was not satisfy yet, for there are 400,000,000 people and half of them are girls, which do not study. Then though all the boys have good education and strong characters, and yet China could not be as strong as U. S. & England, because the foundation of the country is in the families & the families are supported by the women.

Last year Mrs. Woods & Lewis & McKay had a girl School it was just as well as the Christian College, but Mrs. Woods must go to Canton this year with Dr. Woods, so this school could not continue this year. All the girls were very sorry for it. But I know, if we wish to do the right things, God will help us, so we ought to pray to Him & be patient to wait for the chance.

A Letter to Her Father, Lau Yuen Mei

By a ten-year-old Chinese girl after one year of English, uncorrected.

Dear Papa—

I like to go to school, I read my English book every day. I learn many things. Hay is dry grass. A hen is a mama chicken. The baby is well. I love you very much. Good bye.

A Chinese Essay by Wei Kay Yueng (Recent translation by herself)

Last year I was studying in Kei To (Christ School). Every day we studied Chinese three hours and English three hours. The teachers were Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. McKay. The arrangement of the studies and methods of the school were very

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good (i. e., inside of the school-room what you do and lessons were in good order—well systematized). The method of teaching is very easy for the pupil's progress. This is why everybody enjoyed the teaching and most of them got the benefit of it.

When Christmas time came all the students made paper flowers and cut out stars and paper balls and hung them inside in order to decorate the school, and the Christmas tree helped us to have more fun, and the teachers taught us how to sing, and we invited the Canton Christian College professors to come to enjoy it with us.

We were having a great time but suddenly Mrs. Woods had to go to Canton with Dr. Woods to start a medical school. That is why we had to stop and close the school (at Macao). When the teachers told us this, we all seemed to lose a great thing because they were so kind to us and it was very hard to find any teachers to teach us in such a good method as they did.

Now I am studying in Mr. Tsz Po Ch'an's school. This teacher is very famous in South China. The method of his teaching is very different from the others. Mr. Ch'an used to say, If we Chinese want to learn English we should first of all know our own language well because we are Chinese and to study Chinese is the foundation of our education. After we finish Chinese, then we should put all our time to the study of English.

I am standing and looking forward for them to open the school again.

II. THE FIRST YEARS AT CANTON

SUSAN GRIGGS GRAYBILL

In 1904 the Canton Christian College removed from Macao to its newly acquired land and temporary wooden buildings at Canton. But alas, the girls were left behind, there being no possible accommodation for them. Some of the younger ones, including Fung Hin Liu,* Fung Yan Liu and Kwai Haan Chan, went to Mr. Sz Po Chan's good Chinese school in Macao. Two years later Mr. and Mrs. Wing Kwong Chung were enabled to receive some of these girls into their new bungalow home at the Canton Christian College, and with great rejoicing they came. At first there were four of them, Fung Hin Liu and her sister, Fung Yan, Mr. Chung's own daughter, Wai Ha, and Yau Tsit Law, returned from the True Light Seminary in Canton. During the next three years these four remained and were joined for longer or shorter periods by three others, Kwai Haan Chan, Yan Yun Mui and Wai Kei Yeung (Lily Young). This group of seven was the nucleus of the beginning of real work for girls at the College, and I shall tell later what has become of them.

These seven, according to all reports, entered with the greatest zest into the life of the school. They were not one whit behind the boys in their studies and one was a little

* To avoid confusion the Chinese order is reversed and the surname put last in each case. El is pronounced like ay.

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ahead of all the boys. They joined the student Y. M. C. A., greatly to the advantage of that organization, for few boys had had the Christian training they had enjoyed. The boys were put on their mettle by this unique experiment in education in China. They rose to the occasion by a consistent gentlemanly behavior. The girls, on their part, had just as much school spirit; when the battalion came out one fall in their brand new uniforms, throwing back their shoulders as the girls came by, they were dumbfounded to see the seven girls also in uniforms of beautiful gray silk and just as proud as themselves.

When I first went to Canton in 1909, four of the seven remained. Fung Hin Liu had graduated from the Middle School with first honors and sailed away to America to acquire more. Yan Yun Mui was studying in Shanghai and Wai Kei Yeung in Hongkong. My first impression of them was of demureness itself, together with the pleasantest of manners and sweetest of smiles. Two days after I arrived I heard them at their weekly evening party with Miss Soles (now Mrs. Laird), the American trained nurse, who lived in one end of our house. I was at once obliged to add to my impression the conviction that very merry fun-loving hearts beat gaily under the immaculate silk coats I so admired.

A little later came my opportunity to lead them in Bible study; I was about to say "teach them Bible," but our Sunday morning hour soon came to be a time of exchange

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of thought and ideas, for three of my class members were as ready to talk as I was, and had very accurate knowledge of their Bibles. The other one would have been quite as willing to participate in the discussion, I believe, had it been conducted in Chinese. All were interested in new interpretations suggested, but slow to alter any real conviction. Did I mention that one of these girls represented the fifth Christian generation in her family? She was one of whom, it was said, a year later, when I hesitated about assuming charge of a College class in history, "You can't injure her no matter what methods you use; she will get through successfully, whatever her instructor may do." And so it proved.

As this group broke up I felt that very good friends were leaving us, congenial understanding friends, who would be greatly missed. The occasional contact with the two that remained to work was pleasant, and very soon there appeared two more, Fung Kei Liu and Wing Chan Chung. These two were quite new to English, but such workers that very shortly we were able to converse in that tongue. Our early communications were a combination of poor Chinese on my side and delicious English from them, both of which caused many a laugh, and gave us the comforting assurance that we *all* had our weaknesses, as well as our native points of strength. My share in their education was small, for when the Middle School was unable to admit them all the American women on the Campus were smitten with such sym-

BEGINNINGS OF WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

pathy for their disappointment that the services of all were immediately offered to fill the lack. Eleven o'clock was the hour, I should say the exact minute, for these eager students were promptness itself, when my doorbell rang and the girls came. I shall not soon forget these morning hours, when in the cool of my big living rooms we joined the youthful characters in our reading book in games and sleigh rides, and carpentry work, and finally in a gay trip around the world, every day pronouncing our th's a little better, and taking a little more of the Cantonese singsong out of our performance. Every expression of those two faces, even every attitude of the graceful bodies expressed the interested desire to absorb, and there was the mentality behind all this that assured success. And then the day of mingled feelings came when I must say goodbye and be gone to America. And these busy girls, both of whom were then assisting in the Primary School, gave me pieces of embroidery, done by themselves, which must have taken days of work to accomplish. They admitted that it was only by the fortunate granting of an unexpected holiday that they were able to complete these offerings. Such was their exquisite appreciation of the little time I had given to helping them. I suppose they will never understand that they helped me just as much as I helped them. These two girls, Fung Kei Liu and Wing Chan Chung, are still at the College working, as Miss Mitchell says, "Like mad."

III.

WHAT BECAME OF SEVEN GIRLS

SUSAN GRIGGS GRAYBILL

Those seven girls, who were the first group of students in their department of the C. C. C., have already made history for themselves, and there is promise that their lives are yet to be great reservoirs of benefit for the women and children of South China.

Miss Fung Hin Liu came to America in 1909, with provision made for one year's study only, but with faith that some way would be found to enable her to complete a full college course. Her first years at Wooster, Ohio, were made possible and smooth by the interest and help of Mrs. O. F. Wisner, who, years before, had in her own home, in China, done much for the girls she knew there. Miss Liu, after completing the Junior Year at Wooster University, secured the Helen Gould Scholarship at Wellesley, and entered the Junior Class there in the autumn of 1912, taking her B.A. degree in 1914. She is now taking special courses in Teachers College, Columbia University, with a view to returning to the Canton Christian College as a teacher in the Women's Department. Her double experience in China and America, her exceptional abilities and her devoted purpose fit her pre-eminently to be a corner-stone in the upbuilding of the Women's Department of the C. C. C.

Miss Yau Tsit Law finished the work of the Middle School, taught a year in Canton,

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and when the Kwongtung Government gave competitive examinations for sending students to America, she and Miss Fung Yan Liu were the only successful girl candidates. She is now a Junior at Mt. Holyoke College. While in Canton she and Miss Fung Yan Liu were very active in organizing the city Young Women's Christian Association. They are both in active sympathy with the higher education of women.

Miss Fung Yan Liu would have taken a medical course in China, after her graduation from the Middle School had she not also been accepted by the Provincial Government to be sent to America for study. I have already spoken of her activity in the Canton Y. W. C. A. She has had two years' work at the University of Michigan, and is now a Junior at Smith College.

Miss Wai Ha Chung remained at the College until this year, having completed her Middle School studies some two or three years ago. She has been one of the most tireless helpers of the American women at the College in their efforts to be of service to the non-Christian and uneducated women at or near the College. Miss Chung has served as interpreter, as teacher of Bible and of reading, and as leader in the villages. I have yet to hear of her replying in the negative to any request made of her by the American women. She will soon be in America where her father wishes her near him. She will, in all probability, study at Northfield for a time.

Miss Kwai Haan Chan is in charge of the

THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

kindergarten department of the Primary School. She has not only shown a marked capacity and bent for this work, but she has taken advantage of every opportunity to acquire proficiency and technical knowledge. A trained kindergartner from America has had a small training class in Canton for a year or two and Miss Chan has completed a course under her tuition which, in addition to her several years' practical experience, her natural aptitude and her deep Christian earnestness, makes her a splendid friend and guide for her fortunate little charges.

Miss Wai Kei Yeung (Lily Young) was a good deal younger than the other girls, and when, after studying in Hongkong for a time, she came back to the College one day to ask some advice about going to America by herself, we were almost afraid to abet such a plan. But the way was smoothed and friends were found and Wai Kei set forth upon adventure. All has been well with her. After a year in a Southern school, she came to Wilson College in Pennsylvania where she is now studying.

Miss Yan Yun Mui, the seventh of the group, was only a short time at the College, and went to Shanghai to study. We have recently heard that she has returned to the Canton Christian College, and with redoubled energy for study, has joined Miss Wing Chan Chung and Miss Fung Kei Liu in the third year class of the Middle School.



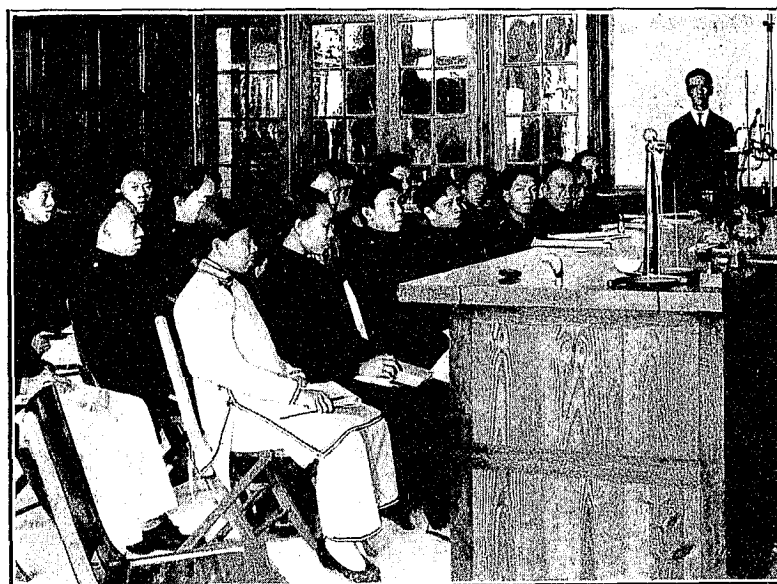
A feast in a flower-boat



The First Graduates of the Summer Normal School conducted at the C. C. C. under the auspices of the Kwongtung Educational Association



At the Christmas entertainment, 1903



Training a Group of Girls with the Boys



Part of the School at Macao in 1903. One of these girls is the daughter of the present Chinese Minister to Great Britain



The group of seven in uniform. From left to right: Yau Tsit Law, Wai Kei Yeung, Kwai Haan Chan, Fung Hin Liu, Fung Yan Liu, Wai Ha Chung, Yan Yun Mui (see Chapter 3)



The outdoor spirit at the College is the secret of many a success



C. C. C. representatives at Chinese Students' Summer Conference, Amherst, 1914. Front row, left to right: Wai Kei Yeung, Yau Tsit Law, Dean W. K. Chung, Fung Yan Liu, Fung Hin Liu

IV.

OUR GIRL STUDENTS

JULIA POST MITCHELL

[Miss Julia Mitchell, Associate Professor of English in the Canton Christian College, arrived at Canton September, 1913, and is acquiring the language, studying conditions affecting the school work in China, and making friends with the Chinese young women at the College, in addition to teaching advanced English. She writes as follows:]

The Chinese girls are simply enchanting with their graceful, charming manners, soft voices and affectionate ways. Some are bright as a flash, and they all thoroughly love good times. This means volley-ball, making candy, playing bean-bags or "seeing your things," and almost anything interests them.

Two of them, Miss Fung Kei Liu and Miss Wing Chan Chung come here one afternoon every week "just for fun" and we three play volley-ball with the five girls from the grammar school and Mrs. Lau very often. They are all enthusiastic about volley-ball and play well. You may measure their enthusiasm by the fact that there is a deep ditch a few feet from our playground into which the ball often drops; it is rather a difficult feat to get it out again and then it has to be scrubbed with dry grass to remove the mud. After this has happened a few times the ball is so heavy from its soaking that it

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is hard to get it over the high net. But the girls are as cheerful about it as can be. When the ball rolls near the place and we are afraid it is going in, we all scream very loud to stop it.

The carpenter has made a bean-bag board for me, containing a large and small square hole into which we try to throw the bean-bags. On rainy days we play this instead of volley-ball, up in my room. They seem to enjoy this very much; last week they came up several times to play, and in a short time they became very proficient at it. One day Miss Chau and her sister came too. They are the jolliest girls, always bubbling over with good spirits. It is good to have them about. As soon as the head nurse saw our game she ordered the carpenter to make one for the nurses at the hospital. It is finished and they are enjoying it very much.

With six nurses at the hospital, six teachers at the primary school, one at the village school at San Fung Wong, which is under the wing of the College, two girls studying like mad in the high school, five younger girls studying in the grammar school, just because the teachers, all Chinese, are willing to give them outside time, and several young wives of Chinese teachers, etc., there is quite a nucleus of girls and young women for whom entertainment and friendship must be provided by us in some way in order to keep them happy and good, and to help them to do their work and carry their responsibilities wholesomely and well.

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I shall never rest until there is a good, a very good school for girls right here, to do work equivalent to, though not necessarily identical with, what the boys are doing in their high school. The College classes for girls can wait but this cannot.

The peril of turning young men out from the College with no women in China, except a few isolated cases, educated anywhere near their level is very great. They take marriage very lightly or they grow cynical and disillusioned. The College here has only done half its part when it trains these fellows, fills them to the brim with idealism and enthusiasm, and the knowledge of how to do things, and then lets them build up any kind of a home they can get together.

Frankly, I think that the standard of girls' education here in China, though somewhat different than in America, ought to be higher. There books, lectures, all sorts of things more or less "make it up" to the ill-educated. They need to be taught much more about sanitation, nursing, household running in all its forms, than American girls, as a rule, and at the same time they need a chance to look the leading facts of history and economics in the face. But enough! I'm not working out a curriculum, only telling you how it grieves me to wait while new China is so desperately in need of the kind that will meet its new conditions. I want a good school for girls here, with a high academic standard, but a flexible curriculum that will bend to fit their needs. I am revelling in my teaching. The boys are

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keen and eager and work well and do their own thinking; but men's education always runs ahead of women's, and I don't want the Chinese girls to have to wait till Sophia Smith is reincarnated before they can be trained to make homes that will enable the men from here and elsewhere to shape this republic. How much can they do if they all have untrained wives hanging to their necks?

I want the girls to use my quarters in Martin Hall as a sort of clubroom until they have other accommodations. I have had a ping-pong table made and the bean-bag game still holds its attractions. "Tiddledy Winks" are on their way out and I hope to find suggestions from Miss Jessie Bancroft's book, "Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium." Quiet ones are better than none at all, but I am anxious to have appliances for as many as possible that will counteract the positions of the study period and recitation hours. Not more than four can play ping-pong at once, so I am casting about for all that I can find.

Two of the girls come up every Tuesday afternoon for a cup of tea and a short chat, but as long as the good weather lasts I don't like to keep them indoors long. They enjoy volley-ball and they are needed on the teams. The girls all play well and it is pretty to watch their eagerness and enthusiasm. To tell the truth I think one reason for their enjoyment is the fact that it is the same game the boys play. They have all the work the boys here have but only a part of their

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fun, so this helps to make up for that. One afternoon the girls were hanging on my railing watching the drill. When they came back to my room one of them said, laughingly but wistfully, "I wish I were a boy." "Why?" I asked. "So that I could do that," she said, turning her head toward the parade-ground whence some very lively bugling was wafted up to us.

Besides the girls in the primary school and the others studying and teaching on the College grounds, there are thirty or forty other girls that would be very glad of the opportunity to begin study here immediately. If the girls are always as delightful to teach as the boys are there is some fun waiting for somebody!

V.

GOING BACK TO THE WORK

FUNG HIN LIU

Wellesley College, April 17, 1913.—I feel so happy that I shall be having a share in the founding of the Women's Department of the Canton Christian College. Though at times I had been undecided about my future work, that is, the place where I should do my work, yet the desire to work in the College has always been dominant. I know that the College will grow higher and higher in the esteem of the Chinese people, and its influence for Christianity will be greater and greater. I am so happy to think that I have taken this definite step.

As to the question of finance, don't let it bother you. I have come out safely so far, and I trust it will come out for the best. It is nice to think that one has no debt when one gets out of College, but even if I had some debt "as long as I have my breath I can pay it back." So in our working toward the founding of the College, don't let my personal financial problem come into play too much. I am sure my parents, brothers and sisters will be too glad to lose the help from me when they know that I am working for this important cause. This cause has been my parents' cause for years.

You may be interested to know what my ideas concerning education for women are. I think the chief place for women is the home. During this transitional period of

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Chinese society, I think nothing is more important than to give the women of China the idea of sacredness of the home, to help them to understand that marriage is not just a means to secure happiness, but is a responsibility, to train and educate the citizens of the future, and to promote love and all that is sacred to the human race. Another place for women is the school. Not every woman can teach, but only she who has love for children can teach. There is hardly any position or work women cannot occupy, but they all need to have preparation. The preparation consists in the acquiring of a great love for humanity and a keen sense of judgment concerning the good and the bad for the country and the world, and the power to carry the right judgment into action.

Wellesley, Jan. 28, 1914.—I haven't written to you any more concerning my plan because I have not had enough time to think about it. I just had a little time to discuss this matter with some of my friends here this afternoon. It became clear to me that I must go home and work for this Women's Department. It is not a question whether I will be best fitted for it or not, but it just seems as if it is 'my job.' It 'falls upon me' to do it, as you said in your letter.

I was talking to three of my friends this afternoon about it. They were all so enthusiastic over this project that they are willing to do pioneer work with me. The problem of the proper kind of worker is a great

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one. They are girls that are willing to work with all their might and main. They delight in working up new things. One is interested in kindergarten.

Teachers College, Columbia, Dec. 21, 1914.

—I am so thrilled that our Trustees have approved the raising of funds for the Women's Department at the Canton Christian College. I know that the present work for boys is financed with great difficulty and it may be wiser not to open up new work; yet the women's work is already ripe and unless it is reaped it will go to waste. I know some of my Chinese friends will be very willing to contribute all they can toward the work if it is well started. In the meanwhile we must work hard to get some funds for the buildings and support for at least two teachers.

My work at Teachers' College is opening my eyes to many educational problems. It has been giving me what I need. I am glad I am here. One year seems too short to cover such a big field. How I wish I could stay here another year! Yet I can hardly wait to go home when I think of the many girls waiting for me there to give them what little I know. I must tell you something about my younger sister, Fung Kei. She wrote to me that she would try to write me in English in order to get more practice. She is doing very well but she does make some funny mistakes. She wrote "Mrs. Laird invited us to her home to a *soso* meeting. We

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had a very enjoyable time." In another letter she stated, "I am not very well. Father is taking me out horse-back riding. The streets are *crowed* so when we get to the *wilder* streets we *weep* our horses and make them go faster."

Not long ago a rumor started at home that I was going to leave Canton and settle in North China. She wrote concerning it in a long Chinese letter, "I cannot believe it. There are so many girls ready for high school waiting for you to come back. Our eyes are fixed on the Women's Department that you are to help build up. No matter what you may do please do not forget us. We are ready to help you in every way." Fung Kei is in the third year class now and is doing very well. She wishes to take up Primary School Supervision. I hope that she can come to Teachers College some time in the future. I am glad we have taken definite steps toward the actual building up of the Girls' Work.

I am more and more convinced that education for Chinese women should be different from that of American women. To work out a system of education adapted to the needs of our women is the greatest problem we have. It challenges the biggest intellects. So much of the new education for women at home has been transported bodily from America. This is a great mistake, especially when we realize that the curricula for women in this country have been taken from those adapted to men, and that the education for women is still in the process of adjustment.

VI

DEVELOPING A WOMEN'S COLLEGE

HENRY B. GRAYBILL

For fourteen years the Canton Christian College has been studying and working at the problem of developing a Women's Department. The building up of the institution as a whole has been so arduous that this and other departments have had to await their turn for full development. Land, administrative organization, a student body with excellent spirit and morale, and Chinese and American constituency have now been secured as a foundation for the work as a whole.

A Student Nucleus

The first task in developing any of the schools is the training of a small student nucleus. About sixty girls, in groups scattered from the Primary School to the College, have been under instruction, and many other girls have been pleading for admittance. But for the sake of the character of the student body the numbers must be strictly limited to those that can come into contact with the teachers and older students.

Another reason for the early development of such groups of girls was that they have thus furnished the first teachers for the Women's Department. From among those trained at the College one is now one of the best teachers of the primary school; one has assisted in several grades, and Miss F. H.

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Liu, now at Teachers College, Columbia, will return probably next autumn to the College to throw herself into the intensive training of more groups of girls.

Miss Liu, with the other members of the girls' school staff, will concentrate her efforts at first upon the Grammar School classes and the small class entering the Middle School (High School). The latter will be allowed to increase in size and will be carried along as a single class until the next class is ready to enter from the Grammar School two years later. The primary grades, for the present at least remain, for convenience unseparated from the boys' grades. The three girls in the Middle School, third year class, will be allowed to complete their work in the boys' classes, since it is far more desirable to build up the student body from a point lower down. This is a vital point in the educational work in a non-Christian land.

Teachers and Workers

The second essential is the formation of a staff and its organization. The organization of the institution as a whole is now described in the "Statutes." The Women's College, with its lower schools, will constitute the "Women's Department."

The following have been giving time to the girls' work:

Miss Julia Post Mitchell, B.A. (Smith),
M.A. (Teachers College),
Miss Fung Hin Liu, B.A. (Wellesley and
Teachers College),

THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Mrs. C. G. Fuson (Phoebe Meeker), B.A.
(Emporia),
Mrs. A. H. Woods (Fanny Sinclair), B.A.
(Bryn Mawr),
Mrs. H. B. Graybill (Susan Griggs), B.A.
(Vassar).

Mrs. C. N. Laird (Mary Soles), Mrs. H. J. Howard (Margaret Stroeble), and others have devoted time to the Village Girls' School, the Nurses' Training Class in the Medical Department, the Night School for Women, and other work for the girls and women at the College. Mrs. J. C. McCracken did splendid work in beginning their physical training in stimulating by her enthusiasm the whole enterprise, and in aiding the first of the girls to enter college in America. In addition to these should be mentioned the splendid and self-sacrificing labors of Wing Kwong Chung, Tak Shan Liu and Chap Ng Ch'an, who have given their time and their houses to the advancement of this department.

Others should be added to the staff at once, both to teach and to be acquiring a command of the language. This still requires a great deal of time of the first members of the staff upon whom falls most of the task of dealing with the parents, with the Chinese teachers, and with the girls before they learn to speak English.

Girls' Schools in Kwongtung

The denominational missions have already accomplished a large and noble work for

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girls. Schools in Canton and other centers and schools (chiefly British) in Hongkong are teaching nearly five thousand girls. The building up of a high-grade girls' college will be with the definite purpose of sympathetically aiding the faithful and efficient women engaged in this splendid work. The first aim of the College should be to supply teachers of high attainments, correct training, and best Christian ideals, to lend immediate aid in the strengthening of all these schools. The aims and character of these various mission schools differ greatly (as with the boys' schools, which out-number them two to one) because of the different demands they attempt to meet and the variety of conditions under which they work. From some of them students may later come to the College, but as yet the number of preparatory schools for girls is very small. One important effect of the college, therefore, will be to stimulate the growth of ordinary high schools for girls. The College's lower schools will be not only feeders for itself and practice schools for its students of teaching, but also model schools to inspire such work throughout the province. Women teachers for the elementary schools in China are needed by the tens of thousands. Women teachers are now so few that practically all primary schools have men teachers.

A Supporting Constituency

That the Chinese will rally to the support of a high standard school for girls is a certainty. They have begged the College to

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admit more girls and every year they endeavor in some new way to secure a more rapid development of this department. The girl students are required to pay the same tuition fees that the boys pay, the highest of the Christian schools in China outside of Shanghai and Hongkong. Money for buildings will very probably be subscribed in part by the Chinese.

But the necessary gifts to carry the deficit in the running expenses must come almost entirely from America. Gradually, with no church organization behind it, the College has attracted a large group of friends, but the ordinary budget of the College is at present insufficient. Therefore the growth of the Women's Department must proceed only so fast as its group of supporting friends can be developed without injury to the support of the College as a whole. There are many individuals and some schools interested in this work and it is our hope that more will enlist. One-half of the mission work is done on this side of the ocean. Each one who takes this work upon her heart will, by her very interest and prayers, become a force for its furtherance.

What Can Be Done at Minimum Cost

The estimates below indicate the next successive steps to be taken in the building up of these schools. The advance each year depends upon whether the financial demands can be met. Each estimate, moreover, presupposes the correctness of other estimates of that year, but the figures are in general

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the result of study of the actual experience with the boys' schools.

The student fees will cover the cost of the Chinese locally employed, or nearly do so, and cover the cost of board, laundry, lights and other incidentals not included above.

In estimating the faculty needed, the necessary furloughs and language study time for the American teachers have been taken into account.

The support of the wives of some of the teachers in other departments might be charged against this department, since much of their time is and has been given to working up the girls' schools and to studying Chinese in preparation for such work.

It will be noted that the rate of increase in the student body is carefully estimated at only that number of new students which can probably be readily assimilated by the student body without greatly increasing the staff or over-taxing the older members of it.

The cost of buildings includes the main furniture of each. The first buildings will be residences but used for general purposes until others are built. This will keep the school at first close to the American community on the campus.

The administration expenses of ten dollars per student seems conservative when it is remembered that all the risks, as well as the general equipment and direction, fall upon the Trustees of the College.

The total budget indicates the amount to be provided each year in addition to the re-

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ceipts from students, ordinarily called the Deficit.

School Year	Students above Primary	Cost of Faculty	Rent & Cost of Bldgs.	Adminis- tration	Total Budget
1914 High Sch.,	2	\$2,000	Rent, \$80	\$80	\$2,160
1915 Gram. Sch.,	6				
1915 High Sch.,	10	2,000	Rent, 100	200	8,300
1916 Gram. Sch.,	10		Bldg., 6,000		
1916 High Sch.,	10	3,000	Rent, 300	300	9,600
1917 Gram. Sch.,	20		Bldg., 6,000		
1917 High Sch.,	10	4,000	Bldg., 6,000	600	10,600
1918 Gram. Sch.,	50				
1918 High Sch.,	30	4,000		600	4,600
1919 Gram. Sch.,	30				
1919 College,	10				
1920 High Sch.,	20	5,000	Bldg., 15,000	900	20,900
Gram. Sch.,	60		(Chinese Gift)		
1920 High Sch.,	50	5,000		1,100	6,100
1921 Gram. Sch.,	60				
1921 High Sch.,	50	6,000		1,100	7,100
1922 Gram. Sch.,	60				
1922 College,	20				
1923 High Sch.,	60	6,000	Bldg., 15,000	1,400	22,400
Gram. Sch.,	60				
1923 College,	20				
1924 High Sch.,	90	6,500		1,700	8,200
Gram. Sch.,	60				
1924 College,	50				
1925 High Sch.,	60	7,500		1,700	9,200
Gram. Sch.,	60				
1925 College,	50	8,000	Bldg., 15,000	2,000	25,000
1926 High Sch.,	90				
Gram. Sch.,	60				

Every one acquainted with the situation expects a more rapid growth than indicated above; in fact the development should surpass that of the first ten years of the Men's Department.



Wing Kwong Chung, Dean of the College and Ex-Commissioner of Education for Kwongtung Province, and his daughter, who have kept clearly before them the ultimate building of a Women's College



Fung Hin Liu's parents and sisters have worked from the first toward the goal of a Girls' School



Mrs. Henry B. Graybill (Susan Griggs)



Mrs. Laird dons the girls' uniform

WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?

W. HENRY GRANT

American college girls are joining hands with the C. C. C. girls in their efforts to develop this Women's Department. The Central Committee of the General Association of the C. C. C., through its special Committee on Girls' School will assist in working out the problem of the future Women's College. In addition to certain individuals, several groups have committed themselves to share in the work. Some are in the city, some in suburban towns and some in colleges and schools. Wherever there is a vital point of contact with someone who is keenly interested, a group of workers and contributors will eventually be found. The Christian Association at Vassar College is providing the support of a teacher while Westover School, Middlebury, Connecticut, is contributing annually to the general work of the College and keeps closely in touch with the progress of its educational work. A Vassar Alumna has given five thousand dollars to start things.

When one is asked to join this work she naturally asks, "What can I do to forward so large an undertaking? The work seems quite beyond me. I know almost nothing of how to go about it." Possibly so, but how much does it take to make a start?—A will and a tongue, a will and a pen, a will and a prayer, a will and a heart, one woman and one cent; another woman is enlisted and the Women's Department has started on its

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undying course. It is a principle in chemistry that as soon as there is a tiny particle, like dissolving salt or sugar, about which a reaction can take place, certain elements which before were held apart immediately begin to unite. It is so with the making of a Women's College for China. As soon as there were intelligently interested individuals who had a heart and mind to work, the College began to grow.

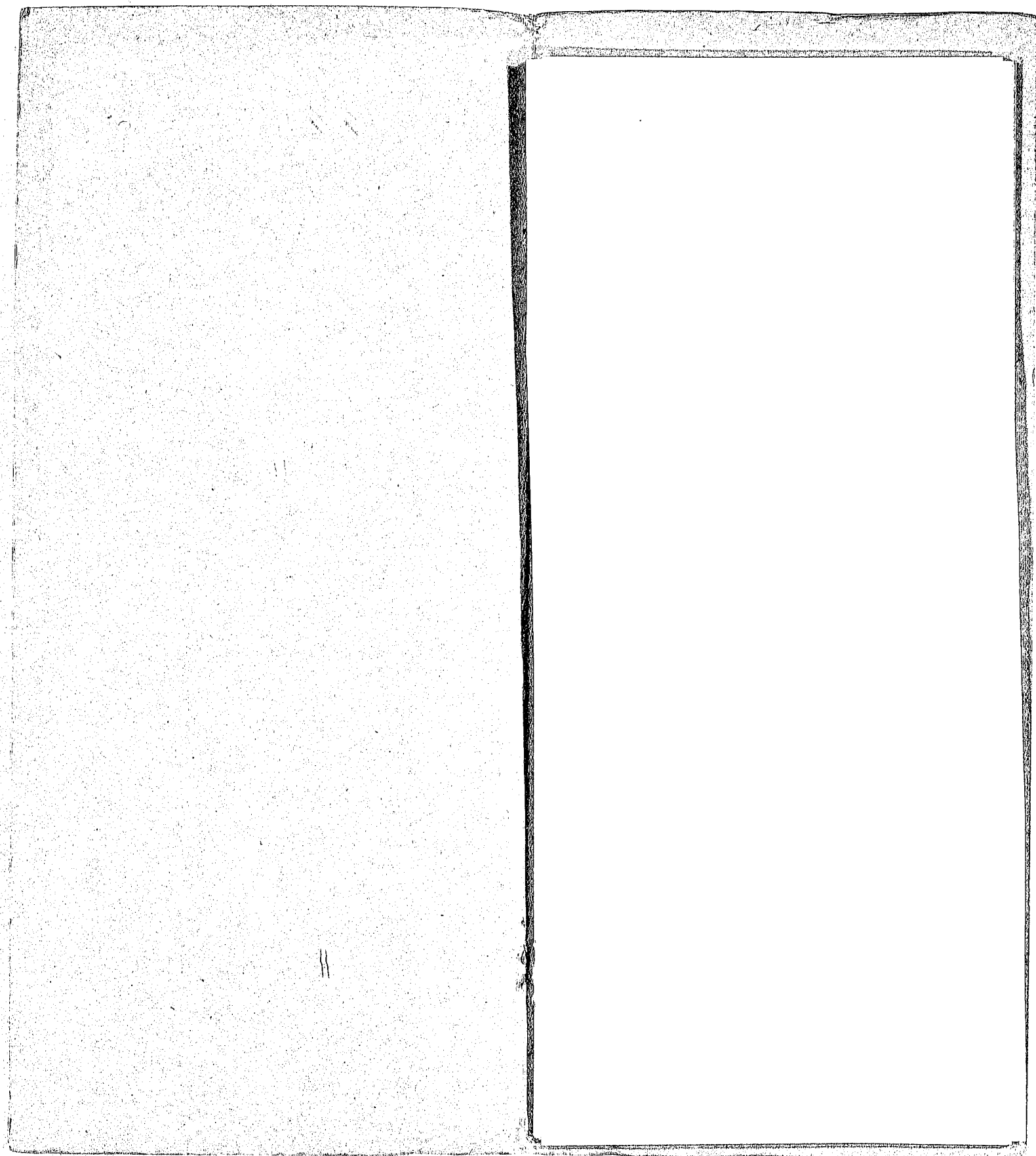
Providentially the initial outlay of starting the Women's Department of the C. C. C., is comparatively small, though a good building and playgrounds and two American and two Chinese young women teachers are quite essential to any advance. As China's new primary schools and girls' schools, from the grammar grade up, must be taught by women, and as two millions of such women teachers will be required, it is evident that a women's college is full of potential possibilities. The character of the education and its effect upon the Chinese homes and society will be determined by the character and training of the women who take the lead.

The first step toward participation in this work can be taken by joining the General Association or a local group of those who are interesting themselves in helping the Canton Christian College meet its opportunity. "Arise and be doing and the Lord will be with thee."—1 Chron. 22:16.

***The
Canton
Christian
College***

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C168 P

April, 1916



A BRIEF REVIEW *of the*
Present Stage of Development

of

The Canton Christian College
and its System of Schools

*Incorporated in the State of New York
Located near the City of Canton, China*



April, 1916

"GOD GIVETH THE INCREASE"

Office of the Trustees
156 Fifth Avenue, New York

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 *WAI SZ-TO, *Principal of Model Primary School.*
 *TIT KWAN WONG, B.A. (Chinese), *Instructor in Mandarin.*
 *POON TSAN CHAN, *Instructor in Chinese.*
 *NGAI MAN TANG, *Instructor in Manual Training.*
 *TAK WAN CHAN, B.A. (Chinese), *Instructor in Chinese and History.*
 *CHUN AU-YEUNG, *Instructor in Arithmetic.*
 *KOON TIN KO, *Instructor in Chinese and Geography.*
 *I LUN CHAN, *Instructor in Chinese.*
 *CHUNG WAI CHAN, B.A. (Chinese), *Instructor in Chinese and History.*
 *YIK HOK WONG, *Instructor in Chinese and Geography.*
 HING YING CHEUNG, *Grammar School Commandant and Instructor in English and Arithmetic.*
 *PAAK YING CHEUNG, *Instructor in Drawing and Penmanship.*
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 *LONG YEUK AU, B.A. (Chinese), *Instructor in Chinese Classics.*
 KWOK TSUEN YEUNG, *Assistant Principal of Model Primary School.*
 MISS PUI UEN PAANG, *Instructor in Elementary Chinese.*
 MISS YUK LAAN CHAU, *Instructor in Elementary Chinese.*
 MISS NGAAM CHUK UE, *Instructor in Elementary Chinese.*
 MISS KWAI HAAN CHAN, *Kindergarten instructor.*
 MISS MING KEI CHAU, *Matron, Primary School.*
 MISS WAI KAN LEUNG, *Matron, Primary School.*

* Indicates married members of the faculty.

CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL NEED AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

Christian education is the most practicable means by which America can directly aid China to develop her resources and manage her own affairs. Whatever improvement one attempts to introduce into China, he must first educate workers and leaders. Business, politics and Christian service alike are waiting for men and women of training to carry forward the national renaissance. It is of supreme importance to China's welfare that the new education be rich in the qualities of Christian idealism and active service. American schools in all parts of China make for permanent international friendship.

CANTON AND THE CANTONESE

Kwangtung, Canton Province, which gives its name to the capital city Kwangchowfu or Canton, has a population as large as New England and the Middle States. This Province was the first to have commercial intercourse with Europeans. Nearly all the millions of Chinese emigrants to Malaysia, Australasia, South Africa and America have been Cantonese. And although the Cantonese comprise but one-tenth of the population of China, fully half of the students now in American high schools and colleges are Cantonese. Canton has supplied more than its share of the modern leaders and constructive thinkers. It is a common saying that the recent revolution was born in Canton and that when Canton moves China moves. Hence as Canton is in the vanguard of progress in China and the Cantonese are the Chinese most in touch and sympathy with America, the potential influence of an American college at Canton is beyond estimation.

EDUCATIONAL SITUATION

The provincial authorities at Canton have established many elementary schools, but few high schools and no college or high-grade professional schools. The forty missionary societies working in the province have mainly devoted their attention to the important work of evangelization and medi-

cal service, and have left the task of developing advanced Christian education to the Canton Christian College.

The Cantonese find some educational advantages in the British city of Hongkong, the port for Canton, ninety miles to the south, but with few exceptions prefer to have their children educated in their own country.

Wing Kwong Chung, Dean of the Canton Christian College, while Commissioner of Education for the province of Kwangtung recently said, "The Government can do little to advance its educational work until our College produces the men qualified to establish a real system of public education."

For this reason the Chinese sometimes speak of the College as "The Man Factory."

Right through these years of political unrest the number of students in residence has been limited almost solely by the capacity of the dormitories and the number of the teaching staff.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS OF THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

The Rev. Andrew P. Happer, D.D., began the initial work of raising funds for the founding of a Christian College at Canton in the year 1885. He and a few other missionaries in Canton and some far-sighted men in this country saw at that date what is so clear to all to-day: that such an institution was peculiarly needed at Canton. Mission work had been carried on there for 75 years, but still there was no higher educational work. Forty-four societies are working in that field. A college to meet their needs and the urgent demands of the Southern Chinese churches, the strongest in China, must be without denominational bias and yet thoroughly missionary in spirit. This meant in Dr. Happer's day a big undertaking. But the gifts of Henry Martin, Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, David Torrens, and others, when the school was only a vision, were the foundation upon which it was built. The school was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and a body of Trustees selected in 1893. Little else was accomplished until 1900. The

four years after that saw, in temporary quarters, the beginnings of a staff, with Rev. O. F. Wisner, D.D., as President, and a student body which developed a splendid spirit and atmosphere and which included some who are among the strongest men in South China to-day. The careful search for a site and then the purchase of one which covered the holdings of several hundred people, required both time and labor.

In 1904 the school removed from its temporary home at Macao to its permanent site at Canton. There were thirty-seven high school students when the term opened in October. Two long, wooden, shed-like houses for all purposes had been built in the rice fields while the last owners were cutting their crops. There were then six American teachers besides their wives and children. From that time the growth of the school has been wonderful.

The American community now consists of thirty-four men and women and there are forty-five Chinese teachers and assistants. There are in residence about five hundred students. About eight hundred and fifty people, including workmen, live on the campus.

The campus now has grown to a hundred acres, and twenty-two permanent buildings of brick and reinforced concrete have been erected or are in the process of construction.

DEPARTMENTS

In pursuance of its aim to train up strong and efficient Christian leaders, the College has held to the policy of securing as teachers well-trained, broad-minded men and women. A staff is maintained large enough to insure adequate personal contact with the students. These teachers seek to discover and by gradual and careful steps to develop the lines of work which will in the end be of greatest value to the Chinese people and their church.

THE COLLEGE DEPARTMENT offers four groups of courses: General Arts, the Natural Sciences, the Social Sciences, and Agriculture.

The General Arts Group is especially intended for students who will respond to the present need for teachers of middle school English.

The Natural Sciences Group aims to qualify students to teach Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and to furnish an adequate premedical training.

In the Social Sciences Group emphasis is placed on Political Economy and Science, Sociology and History, and effort is made to qualify students to teach these subjects in the middle school.

The course in Agriculture will furnish the scientific training for those students who expect to become farm managers or to do special experimental service in agriculture.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, which corresponds roughly in its scope to the better American high schools including the freshman year of college work, is the largest of the schools of the Canton Christian College. It has laid a strong foundation in a student body and in a spirit of honesty, activity and service, which was necessary for the building of a Christian college. Required Bible courses are included in the curriculum of the first four years. The advantage of contact with students between the ages of 14 and 20 makes desirable the enlargement of this school, unless other middle schools in the province develop strongly. The student's middle school years are important for *character building*.

Western subjects from the first year of high school work through the College are taught chiefly in English, and at the same time a high standard is preserved in the Chinese subjects.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION is now being organized, but its spirit has pervaded the work and aims of all other departments. China can be reached most readily through her rising generation of teachers. Some courses in education are being given and some splendid teachers have been produced, men and women with the teacher's spirit. The development of a "Teachers College" is expected as the opportunity may ripen in the near future. The lower schools for practice work have already been developed and include a *Kindergarten* and the *Primary* and *Grammar grades*. The principals of these schools are Chinese who have studied at Teachers College, Columbia University.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT has been established by Mr. G. Weidman Groff as the first representative of the Pennsylvania State College

Mission to China. The students, faculty and friends of the Kansas State Agricultural College now propose to establish a "K.S.A.C. Mission to China" in conjunction with that of Pennsylvania State College, and to support at least one representative in the Agricultural Department of the College. It is hoped other American agricultural colleges will undertake a share in the support of this department. It affords a unique opportunity for extension work, for close contact with students, and for genuinely unselfish service for a great people. The work at present consists in running a dairy, guiding dozens of boys in school garden work (both voluntary and required), truck-gardening with introduction of foreign vegetables partly for self-support, developing a nursery, landscape gardening for the College, flower gardening, experimenting with bees, small stock, seeds, etc. China is primarily an agricultural country and the students show appreciation of this department more than of any other.

THE WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT. For years many requests have come from the Chinese for the admission of girls. From time to time a few girls have been allowed to study in the classes with the boys, but it has now become possible to organize a women's department under the leadership of Miss Julia P. Mitchell, Ph.D., and Miss Fung Hin Liu, M.A., beginning with a grammar and middle school for girls. In the primary school the boys and girls are in the same classes. Several of the American women, including Miss Lillie D. Loshe, Ph.D., a volunteer teacher, are also giving part of their time to the girls. Recent pledges from groups of friends in Topeka and Pasadena give the prospect of two additional American women teachers for the school year of 1916-1917. Further financial pledges have been made by American friends which will help toward the current expenses of the Women's Department. Miss Helen H. Cassidy of Summit, New Jersey, will join them in September, 1916.

EXTENSION SCHOOLS result naturally from the policy of the College to encourage Christian education and enlightenment in every way, especially through the activities of the students themselves. The Student Christian Association has *Night Schools* for servants and establishes schools in the surrounding villages. A *Village Boys' Farm School* has recently been started. The *Summer School* is now a popular part of the school year. A *Teachers'*

Institute is held under the auspices of the Educational Association of Kwangtung every summer at the College and extends the usefulness of the staff and plant to schools in all parts of the Province.

BRANCH GRAMMAR AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS should be established in various cities in Kwangtung province. These schools would be under the supervision of the Canton Christian College and would serve as feeding schools for the College.

A CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL should be organized at once. The number of students who can be taught at the College is small in proportion to the immense number who desire to come. Correspondence courses will reach these and instruct them in many lines of vital importance to them and to their people. Some of these are Christianity, Economics, English, History, Book-keeping, Commercial Geography, Political Science and Sanitation. A strong body of young men must be trained up to conduct these courses in the modern style of Chinese composition.

The demands of the situation point to the development of a **SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIES**. This is at present foreshadowed in the present Manual Arts courses, one of the most needed branches in Chinese education. The correlation of hand and brain is a necessary part of a complete educational training. The development of this phase of education at the Canton Christian College and the support of representatives in it offer a splendid opportunity for some university or college in America to make this their foreign mission work.

It is hoped that a **PEACE SCHOOL** and bureau for the exchange and dissemination of peace propaganda may be fully established in the near future. The College can be of large service to the people of China by presenting facilities for the investigation of problems of international relations, and for the intelligent study of the aims, purposes and results of the efforts to promote international peace. It is proposed to base the work of the Peace School on the college courses in the social sciences, to give lectures both in the College and in the country at large, to issue pamphlets and other printed material, and to maintain a complete bureau of information, library and museum on matters relating to peace and international comity. An en-

dowment is urgently needed to make a modest beginning on the Peace School.

ATHLETICS AND PHYSICAL TRAINING

Regular exercises under an instructor are required of all students both morning and evening. This results in a vigor of body and an energy which shows itself in all the school activities. One form this exercise takes is the regular American battalion drill. At recreation time every student is either at work in his garden plot or at play on some of the many courts and athletic fields.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The College has three well-trained physicians on its staff, and these men make their first duty the giving of proper medical attention to the College community. A dispensary and an infirmary are maintained on the grounds. The campus has been made a more sanitary and healthful place in which to live than many of our American cities. Contagious and preventable diseases are practically eliminated. Among the most important ideas the students of the college carry away with them are the standards of right housing and wholesome physical living.

The medical staff is gradually effecting a co-operative union with the Canton Hospital and other Missions with the distinct aim of establishing a Medical College of the highest standards. Its opportunity for development is splendid.

TRAINING HAND AND EYE

From the kindergarten to the college practically every class is required to do some sort of hand work. So few of the students have had any kind of manual work that this training is even more necessary than in American schools. They quickly learn the use of their hands and become apt with pencil and tools. Gardening is the most popular form of manual training. Basket making, rattan work, plane table mapping and carpentry are some of the other forms. This work should be greatly extended for the sake of the training and discipline which is so necessary for such professions as surgery.

STUDENT SELF-HELP AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Very rarely is financial assistance given outright to even the most deserving students. They are encouraged to engage in some of the student enterprises, such as the Fruit Store, the Barber Shop and the Student Supply Store. Some are given teaching or other work for which they receive remuneration from the College. Some Scholarships have been provided for students coming from certain missions and unable to pay all of their own expenses. For missions without schools of the proper grades such scholarships are cheaper than to provide schools of even lower grade. The following thousand-dollar scholarship funds make it possible to assist quite a number of students: Henry Martin, Yew Fun Tan, Knipp Memorial, Charles T. Bagby, S. G. B. Cook and Edmunds Memorial. It is hoped that many more of these will be given.

RELATIONS WITH THE MISSIONS

The College is established in the interests of all the missions in South China and of the churches and their work for the uplift of China. It wishes to do that which the twenty Christian denominations there cannot well effect by combination, namely, furnish a thoroughly Christian higher education open to all denominations. It aims to have every member of the staff, native or American, a genuine missionary to the Chinese, and as closely as possible in touch with the evangelistic work of the missions. Some of their Boards have promised to contribute men to the College staff, and it is hoped that many more will do so. The London Missionary Society, as noted on page 20, has already entered into such an agreement. There are forty-four missionary organizations working in the Province, including Hongkong.

CHRISTIAN SPIRIT AND TEACHING

Christianity is the force behind the "new life" found on the College grounds. The Christian spirit built and runs the College, and the College teaches that only the Spirit of Christ can build up and

guide the Chinese people. Even the students from non-Christian homes come hunting the secret of this vigorous, sincere, unselfish life. They receive it; they unite with the church without pressure; they radiate the new spirit; they make it a concrete thing in their many forms of Christian service at and near the school, doctrine and practice becoming all one piece.

The students do so large an amount of voluntary Bible study and other religious work, that it is necessary to require such in the lower classes only. Regular required Bible study is, however, continued to the fourth year of the high school, and Chapel and Sunday School are required throughout. These exercises have been developed with great care and prove of constant interest and pleasure to the students.

While too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the competent teacher as the all-important factor in education, the imparting of Christian ideals and motives by men and women who live them is the first feature of really competent training of young people. The Chinese people are beginning to realize this, and their ancient faith in the value of discipline, more than anything else, keeps the College full of students.

THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

This is the most vigorous and extensive of the organizations of the students. It has a membership of more than half the student body and enrolls about 150 in voluntary devotional Bible study classes conducted chiefly by the students themselves. Eight bands of students and teachers, the former being the leaders and the ones feeling the responsibility, go out on Sunday afternoons and preach and lecture and do other social service in the many villages surrounding the College. Many non-Christian students assisting in this work are led to unite with the church. The Association brings from thirty to forty students into the church each year; these unite with the various denominational churches of the city. A Student Volunteer Band has recently been organized. Schools for the servants are conducted at night and the Christian spirit of service shows itself in other such efforts.

The Student Christian Association works in close sympathy with the Canton City Y. M. C. A. Two teachers in the Canton Christian College are directors of the city Y. M. C. A., and two of their secretaries are graduates of the C. C. C. Middle School.

AN ARCHITECTURAL MISSION

In designing the grounds and the disposition of the College buildings upon them the inevitable expansion into a great university has been foreseen and considered from the very first, in a large, orderly and comprehensive lay-out to which all of the buildings are and will be successively fitted in their appropriate groups as they are erected.

Assuming the value to the Chinese students and people of an environment of scholarly and dignified architecture, in contrast with the prevalent nondescript adaptations of ill-assorted European styles it is the aim of the designers to give the buildings individual distinction while subordinating them to the general unity of the scheme.

The permanent buildings are of brick, stone, tile and reinforced concrete, with the necessary equipment of piping, wiring and fixtures. The direct working out of their simple requirements has controlled their style as to the composition of the large forms, but assiduous study is being given to all of their details, to bring them, as far as may be, within the traditional modes of the fine old Chinese style and, in effect, to make of them oriental buildings of the most approved occidental construction.

A MODEL CHINESE VILLAGE

In the College Model Village, two houses, sanitary and well built, and yet not contrary to Chinese tastes and needs, have already been finished and occupied by families of teachers. They have proved so popular that there are many applications to rent more. They are built by funds provided by individuals who are content with small rental returns. More investments are desired and more funds needed for purchase of land. The layout of the Village is in the open Western style and it enjoys the sanitary advantages of the College campus.

CHINA NEEDS OUR BOOKS

The College Library has about 6,600 books and 2,500 pamphlets. The books in the library have all been classified according to the Dewey decimal system, and as far as possible printed Library of Congress index cards have been secured for each volume. The absence of public libraries in Canton makes it very important that the College Library should receive especial attention. The present library facilities are wholly inadequate, and accessions are needed of encyclopædias and other works of reference, source-books and scientific works with which to supplement class-room instruction, sets of periodicals either bound or unbound, book and magazine indices, public documents, etc., in order to build up a first-class working library. Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of New York, and other friends of the College are making splendid gifts in single volumes and sets. Books in China are scarce, so that all contributions in books, old or new, or in money, will be gladly received. Do not be afraid of sending duplicates, because all are used.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington has made the College Library one of its repositories and the complete series of the valuable publications of the Institution are available at the College.

MUSEUM OPPORTUNITIES

The Museum grows gradually by gifts from Chinese and from Americans. It should have a building that would accommodate a Commercial Museum exhibiting the best products of our manufacture and invention, a Museum of Art which would attract gifts of Chinese art objects which are now poorly protected in private collections and are rapidly being lost to China, and a Museum of Natural History for specimens from China and abroad.

PUBLICATIONS

THE NEWS LETTERS, which are more or less informal leaflets issued at Canton, appear irregularly about two or three times a year. They are edited by the American women at the College, printed on the College Press by the students, and are mailed to all friends of the College who desire to receive them.

BULLETINS are issued, some in Chinese and

some in English, some annually and some less frequently. These include the President's Report and the Chinese and English Catalogues. Reports of investigations along various lines will be issued as Bulletins from time to time.

The publication of the *CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE STUDENT MAGAZINE* was started in 1914. It is a quarterly, entirely in Chinese, and aims to extend the influence and usefulness of the College as widely as possible. It is made up of original and translated articles of a popular scientific nature, essays, stories, etc., prepared by the Chinese faculty and students.

THE *CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE SERIES* includes a number of modern text-books written by members of the College staff and especially adapted for use in schools in China. These texts have been prepared both in Chinese and English, and embrace such subjects as English, Mathematics, Geography, Economics, etc.

The Students' Christian Association has issued since 1913 a weekly religious sheet in Chinese, known as the "*TSING NIN PO*," or "*YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE*."

The *QUARTERLY OF THE C. C. C. CLUB IN AMERICA* is the organ of the association of former Canton Christian College students residing in the United States. It is intended for circulation among the members of the Club, and contains personal news items as well as articles of more general interest.

KNIPP MEMORIAL PRESS

As a memorial to their parents, a fund of \$2,000 has been contributed by the family of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Knipp, of Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of establishing a printing department in the Canton Christian College. Out of this fund has been purchased one Colt's Armory 13x19 power press, one new style Gordon 8x12 press, a good assortment of English type faces, and two fonts of Chinese type.

The printing plant not only makes it possible for the College to do much of its own printing cheaply and expeditiously, but also furnishes a field for manual training work and student self-help.

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS FOR PAST SEVENTEEN YEARS

	Primary School	Grammar School	High School	College	Total
1899-1900....			17		17
1900-1901....			35		35
1901-1902....			32	1	33
1902-1903....			42		42
1903-1904....			65		65
1904-1905....			61		61
1905-1906....			76		76
1906-1907....		26	100	6	132
1907-1908....		32	153	3	188
1908-1909....		23	123	4	150
1909-1910....		50	122	8	180
1910-1911....		99	112	24	235
1911-1912....	36	128	80	24	268
1912-1913....	58	227	127	16	428
1913-1914....	100	175	157	27	459
1914-1915....	119	142	168	17	442
1915-1916*... 124	163	171	43	501	

* First semester only.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN 1915-16

College (including Middle School
5th Year):

Regular	22
Special	5
Partial	16

Total College 43

Middle School (4 years) 171

Grammar School (3 years) 163

Primary School (4 years) 124

Total Preparatory Schools 458

Summer School of 1915 (not included
in above) 25

Grand Total 526

PRESENT OCCUPATIONS OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATES

YEAR	TOTAL GRADU- ATES	OCCUPATIONS							
		Studying in U.S.A.	Studying in China	Teaching at C.C.C.	Teaching Elsewhere	In Business	Professional	Deceased	Occupation Unknown
ALL YEARS	106	45	10	13	8	8	7	2	13
1901	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1905	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
1906	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
1907	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1908	6	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	1
1909	15	7	-	2	1	-	1	2	2
1910	14	8	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
1911	13	9	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
1912	6	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
1913	11	4	-	-	4	-	2	-	1
1914	12	5	2	1	1	1	1	-	1
1915	17	6	7	2	-	-	1	-	1

There are now seventy-six former C. C. C. students in America. They comprise about one-tenth the Chinese students in American colleges. They have formed a "C. C. C. Club in America," hold frequent re-unions, and have pledged themselves to work for a large endowment for their alma mater in China.

EXTENSION SCHOOLS

Summer School (1915)	25
Teachers' Institute (auspices of Kwangtung Educational Association)	110
Night School for Men, enrolled.....	60
Night School for Women, enrolled.....	15
Village Boys Farm School	8
Village Schools:	
San Fung Wong	30
Ha To	12
Honglok	18
Total	278

COLLEGE COMMUNITY INCLUDES

Foreign Faculty	23
Chinese Faculty	31
Chinese Assistants, about.....	30
Wives of Foreign Faculty	11
Wives of Chinese Faculty	19
Children of Foreign Faculty	17
Children of Chinese Faculty	55
Builders, Workmen, Servants, etc., about.....	200
Total number resident on College Campus, about	850

PROPERTY

THE SITE represents an investment of \$66,037.94. One hundred acres of land extending from the Pearl River to the crest of Honam Island and distant about one mile from the city, affords excellent ground for buildings, agricultural fields and campus. Much of the land has been graded, athletic fields prepared, and trees planted. The Gould Fund of \$10,000 and another gift of \$1,200 for water system and drainage, have made possible extensive development along these lines.

THE BUILDINGS represent an investment of \$213,659.14.

Martin Hall, largely given by Dr. and Mrs. Henry Martin, is the recitation hall.

Grant Hall, given by Mrs. John S. Kennedy and equipped by Mrs. A. F. Schaufler, contains the administration offices, Honglok post office, the College Book Store, and printing plant.

Swasey Hall is the home of the Students' Christian Association and constitutes the center of the vigorous religious and social service work now carried on by the students. This building has an auditorium seating 600 people comfortably, in which are held the daily chapel services and other public meetings.

Four dormitories, given entirely by Chinese, now house four hundred Middle School and College students.

Two Primary School Colleges, erected in 1915, are the gifts of Chinese friends and serve as home-like living quarters for the students of the Model Primary School. These are even now inadequate and the Primary School must still use one of the two large temporary wooden bungalows, and several small out-buildings, erected in 1904, which ought long ago to have been torn down.

Seven residences, gifts of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, Dr. Samuel Macauley Jackson, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles (as a memorial to his father, Dr. Abram Coles), Mrs. N. F. McCormick (two), Mrs. I. F. Blackstone, and the estate of Frederick E. Weyerhaeuser (in process of erection), provide homes for about half of the married staff and afford the students the opportunity of studying Christian home life.

The London Missionary Society is erecting a *lodge* for Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Baxter. Mr. Baxter joins the staff of the Canton Christian College as the representative of the London Mission.

Eleven temporary brick bungalows, built chiefly to accommodate the school in its earlier years of expansion, are still used to their full capacity.

The Medical School, site and buildings, not yet owned by the College, are, with equipment, valued at about \$37,000. This includes the handsome William Penn Cottage given by Friends for Dr. Cadbury.

THE EQUIPMENT of the College and lower schools has gradually been built up as the class work and efficiency of organization have demanded. Including the College Book Store its value is \$28,302.14. Some of the items are a telephone system, telephone connection with the city, a motor launch, a laundry, a tramline and cars, a small library, an embryonic museum, the fences and bound-

aries, a pier, manual training tools, a printing press and departmental laboratory equipment. A well-furnished dining hall and kitchen are under the Students' Boarding Department. An excellent swimming pool has been constructed on the lower campus by the students themselves.

AMERICAN COLLEGE MISSIONS WITH THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Pennsylvania State College Mission in China. The Pennsylvania State College Christian Association has undertaken the support of Mr. and Mrs. Groff, and is making Mr. Groff's work at the Canton Christian College in agriculture its foreign mission work. A brief outline of this is noted on page 9, under the paragraph with the caption *AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT*. There is a splendid opportunity for other American agricultural colleges to unite with "Penn State" in promoting the establishment of a first-class College of Agriculture.

A Kansas State Agricultural College Mission to China is already well under way, and it is hoped that a representative may be chosen this spring from the student body of K. S. A. C. to go out and assist in the development of the agricultural work in coöperation with Mr. Groff and the "Penn State" Mission.

The Teachers' College (Columbia) Professorship in China, a student body enterprise, is maintaining on the faculty Mr. Kai Ming Wong, M.A. (T. C. '14), as the Teachers College educational expert in China.

The Christian Associations of the University of Pittsburgh have pledged themselves to maintain a teacher on the staff. Pending the selection of their own representative, they are lending their support to Mr. W. Russell Augur, B.A., instructor in physics.

The University of Pennsylvania Christian Association carries a share of the medical work by providing the salary and home of William W. Cadbury, M.D.

The Vassar College Christian Association maintains on the faculty Miss Fung Hin Liu, M. A., in the Women's Department, which is also assisted by some Vassar alumnae and other friends.

Other colleges and universities in America through this undenominational group of schools, can render great service to the Chinese people in their day of need.

OTHER SUPPORTING GROUPS

The Kansas Educational Mission to China has grown out of the interest of seven young college men of that state, with the result that a sufficient Kansas constituency has been secured to provide the support of Mr. Ray E. Baber on the College staff.

The Summit Association of Summit, New Jersey, has been organized to promote the Girls' School and Women's Department to which it is contributing annually.

The support of two additional American teachers for the Women's Department has been assured by recent pledges, the first of which has been made by a group of men and women in Topeka, Kansas, the second by a group of women in Pasadena, California.

The Columbia University Christian Association has through several years contributed to a share of the regular work of the College.

Westover School contributes annually to the regular work.

The Women's Missionary Society of Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J.; Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City; the Temple Baptist Church, Los Angeles, and the Men's Bible Class, Presbyterian Church, Wyoming, Ohio, have been regular supporters, and other societies, groups, Sunday-schools, and churches have contributed.

SUPPORT OF THE COLLEGE

The support of the work comes chiefly from individuals who have seen its value. The Trustees will be glad to receive gifts of any amount toward the maintenance and enlargement of the work of the College.

The greatest immediate needs are gifts for current expenses and for working capital. (The expenses for the fiscal year 1915-16 will be about \$82,000, of which about \$40,000 must be raised in the United States.)

SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS

Those men and women of faith who have put the large foundation stones into the College, have made it possible for small yearly contributions to accomplish a great work.

Those faithful friends who contribute yearly are giving the school its daily bread. They are our endowment, and a great deal of our faith is based on them. No matter how small their annual contribution, it does its own work out there on the hill at Canton, and makes them sharers in the work.

Every annual scholarship of \$100 enables the College to educate one more young Chinese man or woman. If you will take one of these boys or girls along you will be doing a great service to the Chinese people, and we shall keep you in touch with him both in school and after he enters upon his life-work.

THE CHINESE FRIENDS OF THE COLLEGE

That the Chinese believe in the College is shown in their patronage, in their friendliness to its students and teachers, in the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the Provincial Government, and in the subscriptions amounting to \$76,000 paid in, coming from the province, from northern China, and from Chinese scattered from Singapore to Boston.

During the spring of 1915, when there was a large deficit in the current expenses, the students themselves organized a campaign during their Easter recess, and secured from their Chinese friends cash subscriptions amounting to over \$8,000. The spontaneity of the students' response and their generous co-operation has been a source of much encouragement to all friends of the College.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION

The General Association of the College is composed of many friends, widely scattered, in America, China, and other countries, definitely enlisted in furthering its work. Local groups or chapters of the General Association are being organized by friends in some places. The Cen-

tral Committee take part in keeping the General Association informed and in the constructive work and publicity involved in the building of a great educational center in China.

The Chinese in America, through the efforts of Mr. W. K. Chung and his assistants, are organizing local chapters, which are contributing liberally toward the support of the College. Chapters have been formed in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Boston, Portland, Me., Worcester, Mass., and other American cities.

Those who become members of the General Association can render a real service to the work of the college, quite apart from what they may feel free to contribute directly towards its financial support. Their interest and faith in the College will be of the highest value. Their thought for its welfare cannot but express itself in some form. It is impossible that many or few or even one person should long bear the burden of a work like this daily on their hearts and nothing come of it. They can arouse interest which will sustain the courage of those who have put their lives into the work as well as enlist those who furnish the means.

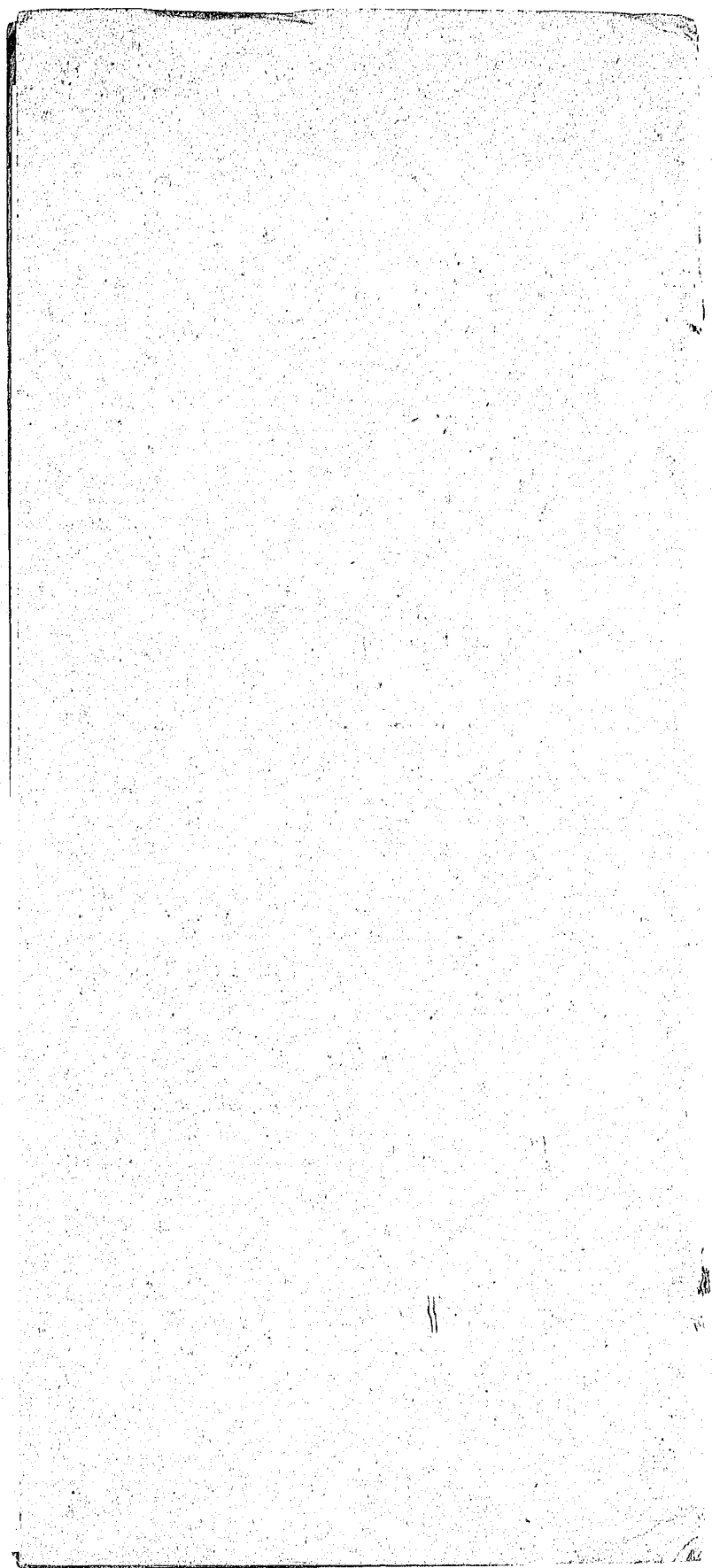
Ask the Secretary of the Trustees to enroll you as a member of the General Association so that you may receive regularly the *College News Letter and Bulletins*, and that your interest at least may add to the power that gives the work its life.

VISIT THE COLLEGE

The Americans on the Faculty are a long way from home and are delighted to see people from "The States." When you plan your next trip abroad go to China. Before you go to China call at or write to our New York office. And when you reach Canton be sure to call at the College. Inquire at Hongkong or Canton for the "Ling Nam Hok Tong." Ask at the American Consulate or at the European Y. M. C. A. in Hongkong (near the Pier) about getting in direct touch with the College by cable or telephone. The cable address is "Cancriscol, Canton." The College can readily arrange for its launch to meet any train or steamer at Canton, and to take you directly to the College.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Canton
Christian College, incorporated in the State of New
York, the sum of _____dollars.



**SOME EDUCATIONAL
PROBLEMS IN CHINA**

BULLETIN NO. 15

**CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
CANTON CHINA**

FRED LOCKLEY
RARE WESTERN BOOKS
4227 S. E. Stark St.
PORTLAND. ORE.

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156 Fifth Avenue, New York

W. HENRY GRANT, Secretary and Treasurer

MISS KATHARINE C. GRIGGS, Assistant Secretary

Some Educational Problems in China

TEACHERS COLLEGE ALUMNI CLUB

SEVEN YEARS WITH BOYS

W. SZ-TO

SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF CANTONESE SCHOOL GIRLS

FUNG HIN LIU

THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA

K. M. WONG

SOME SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS

H. B. GRAYBILL

MY GRAMMAR SCHOOL EDUCATION

A HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR

Canton Christian College

Canton, China

1918

Printed by the College Press

THE GREAT PROBLEM

How can China rise from her poverty and chaos and become a modern, clean, civilized nation? Many are saying that China cannot do it, that she must be broken up.

It is still our faith that when we have produced a moderate number of well-educated Christian leaders, the battle will be half over: and that unless these are produced and that right soon, the battle will be lost.

We are on the firing line here. It is costing comparatively little in money, but that little is hard to get now. Every cent is gold. Can you help us to hold on till the war is over?

That is the great problem.

Discuss it with our Treasurer, W. Henry Grant, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, who will welcome any aid you can give, however small.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Canton, China
March 1918

Some Educational Problems In China

The number of people interested in China's educational problems is large. One is surprised at the large number of visitors who come to enquire about this or that feature of the work. Some have "come from the ends of the earth". The number of Americans and Europeans resident in China and devoting their entire time to the subject is probably to be reckoned somewhere beyond the thousand mark.

Alumni of Teachers College, C. U., are in many places the leaders among the younger generation working upon these problems. There is, fortunately, an ever increasing number of Chinese men and women among these. Those alumni at the Canton Christian College have kept at these problems and found many opportunities to help toward solutions.

TEACHERS COLLEGE ALUMNI CLUB

In October a Teachers College Alumni Club was formed. The Chairman is, quite appropriately, Mr. K. M. Wong, M.A., who has been for some years the representative occupying the chair supported by Teachers College, the Teachers College Professorship of Education in China. The Secretary is Mr. H. B. Graybill, M.A., who was the first T. C. man to come to this work.

Mr. Y. C. Kwan, B.S., of Columbia and Teachers College, is in charge of the Translation Department of the College work and at the same time editor of the College Magazine which is published in Chinese and is devoted especially to educational matters. The result of this combination shows itself in many translations of good educational articles.

Mr. I. C. Lam, B.S., has been appointed by the College as Principal of a large school for Chinese boys in Singapore. This school, supported by the Chinese there and managed by the College, is an attempt to solve some of the unique problems of Chinese education among emigrants who on a foreign soil find it next to impossible to master their own language and come into their native cultural inheritance. The College is planning a special fitting school for children of emigrant Chinese on its own grounds also. Mr. Lam took with him a staff of nine men from Canton on his second trip to Singapore this winter, of whom three were graduates of C. C. C. Middle School.

Mr. W. K. Chung is working with other friends of the College in the Straits Settlements and neighboring islands to interest prominent Chinese there in the education of these expatriated boys and girls and in the support of schools in China.

One result of this work has been the gift of a central building for the "Primary Village". Mr. W. Sz-to has lost not a whit of his enthusiasm since he returned from America, and now has his 120 little folks in their little "school homes". There is now a little home for each class except the lowest, for which we have not yet money enough. Each cottage has its bed room, dining room, classroom, bath room and teacher's bed room. Some parents are quite convinced that here is the solution of some of their educational problems.

Miss F. H. Liu, M.A., has made headway in the girls work, but finds China still a long way from enthusiasm about educating women or using them in educational work.

Her sister, Miss F. Y. Liu, M.A., now Mrs. Folk, returned last fall, was married here at the College, and is now keeping house and teaching domestic chemistry and other subjects in mission and government schools in Canton City.

Mr. A.R. Knipp, B.A., B.S., is struggling with problems of physics teaching and with those of athletics for Chinese students.

Mr. Graybill, who shares with Mr. Wong the courses in Education in the College, is working with the Committee of Middle School Principals upon some of the problems of mission schools in Canton. He is working also on special methods and texts for the teaching of English to Chinese students.

Mr. Wong is planning a revision of his Chinese arithmetic books, aiming to adapt them still further to meet the difficulties peculiar to work in Chinese schools.

SEVEN YEARS WITH BOYS

W. SZ-TO

PRINCIPAL OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

It is more than a joy to recall the seven years which I have spent living and working among small boys and girls in the Elementary School of C. C. C. All these years have been fruitful years, and each year has made me realize more and more that such work will help our country to meet her greatest crisis, and I have never before felt such happiness in it. I have never regretted that I have entered into this work. I enjoy greatly being called the "Head of the Kids".

Our boys and girls are growing, full of vigor, play, and laughter. It is hard to find two moments in which they are doing the same thing. Many of our children came in weak and pale, but you ought to see how their parents smile now as they look at them, though the children are brown and have blisters on their hands. A large number of our former students have now been promoted to the Middle School. Some of them are now taller and bigger than I am. Many subjects, I think they can teach me. One thing at least I am sure they can teach me and that is foot-ball.

Our school is very much like a nation. The different classes are the provinces. Our total number is not more than a hundred and thirty, but there are so many different types—some big and strong, others weak and little; some quick minded, and mischievous, others slow and steady. Oh, they are of many types! Some naturally follow one line, some another. They choose different companions, helping each other and defending each other. Some group themselves into parties for a certain enterprise and are willing to give up all other things for it. There are naturally some heroes and heroines, and there are also leaders in mischief-making. As there are many different kinds of people in a nation, so there are different kinds of children in our school.

They have their own customs and form their own rules. Special kinds of talks are being used and special kinds of signs and cheers are adopted. Certain caps and clothes can be used only by runners and winners in games. Our boys are different from children of other schools. It is interesting to see how they are governed by their own rules and laws. You would be moved to see how sympathetic they are towards those poor brothers in their community who are being punished.

As I am supposed to be their "president," I talk to our little "citizens" about the war, the food problem, Red Cross, and the Boy Scouts in America, their work and their aims,— "a Scout feeds a soldier"—and their securing of \$20,000,000 in Liberty Loans. Then I command them to work hard on our gardens and they respond very naturally. The result is that this year each boy or girl produced on the average 40 lbs. of vegetables from his own garden beds.

Our boys and girls want to be sympathetic with the soldiers now fighting in Europe and all over the world. They want to know what the life and activities of the soldiers are like, so they are all fond of camping and cooking on our hills.

Our boys and girls start many activities among themselves. At first just one or two start a game such as "shuttle cock", then more and more follow and finally the whole school joins in. After a certain period of time this game gradually grows old and another kind of game is introduced or invented. I always like to call this their "Nation-wide Campaign". We have two charts to record all such "campaigns". It is interesting to note how one follows the other and how they over-lap each other. The summer games differ from the winter games and the games of the wet season from the games of the dry. They have now introduced from thirty to forty kinds of games, all of their own making or choice, some of which are very fine. After two years of experience we can now suggest all the very best ones that they have introduced or invented to take the place of poor ones. What I mean by the poor ones are those which involve cruelty to animals or insects, as "fighting crickets," etc.

Our "citizens" are active and resourceful. Whatever activities are going on in the Middle School or College, our children imitate. They even like to give nick-names to their best runners or foot-ball players after the nick-names of older students in the Middle School or College. Of course everything in our school is done on a smaller scale as compared with the Middle School or the College. Our boys run a small store for selling playthings and other necessities such as stamps, envelopes, writing paper and simple baskets and hammocks made by the boys. Each share holder gets \$2 as profit on his \$5 share.

We also run a weekly paper which we call in English "Children's Echo" and we have already issued eighteen numbers. But it is not the kind of paper you would expect. It is not printed, but is copied by hand. Each student copies a part and all the parts are finally connected up and pasted on a long piece of paper 3 x 9 feet, then posted up on a long blackboard. Twelve boys are copyists, ten boys are reporters, one teacher acts as editor-in-chief and others write for the paper. We have different departments such as foreign

news, local news, stories, war stories, simple science, art, jokes, and funny pictures. Saturday afternoon at two, all little heads are crowded around the board to read the paper. The most popular sections are at the end where the stories and funny pictures are.

The most important thing to a worker among children I now wish to mention. Our school is like a family. Though we have many surnames and are from many different parts of the country, yet we are all of one family. Girl teachers are older sisters and men teachers are older brothers and all the rest are the younger ones of the home. Singing, walking, eating, "roaming all together in all kinds of weather", we are just like one big family. Yes, many a time when we have punished some guilty one, he or she would come back in about half an hour and "hang around" as if nothing had happened, so good natured are the little ones. We used to have a number of stealing cases, but this year we have had almost none. And our children try hard not to tell a lie. I find that a direct, quiet and brotherly talk proves to be most powerful and useful.

In addition, I want to say a word about the parents of our children. I have had great opportunities of studying heredity. Some of the parents have been for many generations scholars, doctors, farmers, officials, while still others are newly successful in business. There are some, too, who are descendants of great business men and now are enjoying and living on the profits that their forefathers have handed down to them. It is pretty nearly true that good trees will bear good fruit and bad trees will bear evil fruit. So our students need help and guidance in many ways. Whatever they need, they are getting the benefit of our school. Everyone of the parents respects and appreciates our work. So we feel that it is the greatest honor and privilege to be able to work for these children and for the future of our country.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF CANTONESE SCHOOL GIRLS

FUNG HIN LIU, M.A.

PRINCIPAL OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL

Some of my experiences since my return to China reveal interesting facts regarding women's education in Canton to-day. In the minds of the majority of parents ability to read and write is sufficient education for girls. While they are willing to make great sacrifices to send their sons to the best schools they are not willing to make half so great ones for their daughters. It is necessary to equip the boys with the best education for the struggle for existence, but it is not so with the girls. Parents who send their sons to the C. C. C. and pay their full fees come to me again and again to apply for scholarships for their girls. When they are told that no scholarships are available the answer invariably is, "Well, we are sorry we must send them to a cheaper school. Boys must be equipped to earn money to buy rice so we sacrifice everything to keep them here, but this is not so with the girls. They will be supported. Many girls want to come to your school but you must lower your fees."

It is encouraging, however, that the brothers are eager for their sisters to get as high an education as they themselves are getting. One of the self-supporting students gave his whole summer's earnings to help his sister in the Girls' School this year. Another is contemplating staying out of school to earn money to keep his two sisters in school next year. Many have brought their parents here to see the school to show them the advantages of making sacrifices to give their girls a good education.

The girls themselves are very ambitious. Many girls have come to me and have written me letters asking me to assist them in finding work to help support themselves in school. Tears fill their eyes often as they tell me of their eagerness and willingness. In the government schools one often finds grown up women of twenty-five or more grinding away at their books in the third and fourth grade along with little girls. There is one student in the first year class of our Girls' School who is twenty-four years old and has a little two-year-old daughter. She is doing good work. Her husband, who expects to go to England to study medicine, is just as eager for her to get the education as she is herself. Many young married women have applied to come to our school. One as old as thirty-five

SOME EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN CHINA

who has five children tried repeatedly to persuade me to admit her.

Parents consider it their duty to make matches for their girls when they are about sixteen and marry them when they are eighteen or twenty. With the exception of those from Christian families all the girls have hard experiences in their struggle to dissuade their parents from making matches for them. Early marriage is one of the chief obstacles to overcome in the education of women in Canton at the present time.

Parents and children have different ideas and are not in sympathy with each other. The younger generation is in danger because of misconception of modern customs and western ideals. It was a hard task for me to convince a girl of the wisdom of proper chaperonage. To her mind traveling with young men and going out in the evenings unchaperoned were western customs. Last year my suspicion was aroused by the frequent letters one of the girls was getting from the same person. The girl was not more than sixteen years old, and apparently very modest and quiet. I could hardly suspect that she was getting love letters. Still, I sent for her to come to my room. As soon as I asked her from whom she was getting those letters she broke down and said, "Miss Liu, if you promise me that you will not let my parents know I will tell you all about it. My parents would take me out of school if they knew this and marry me to a worthless young man who is very rich." I told her that I loved her enough to do what would be best for her, so she continued her story. Her parents are very rich. Her father has several wives and wants to marry her to the son of one of his friends. But this girl begged him to send her to school and she promised to remain single all her life to help him to take care of his property if he would do so and not marry her. Since then she had fallen in love with a poor young student who visited her family occasionally. "Miss Liu, we are not frivolous lovers. We are patriotic ones. You may read our letters. We write about high ideals and ideas. We want to help each other so we may be able to do some great work for China. We will not be married until we both have finished our education. You know the kind of parents I have. They do not understand. They would take me out immediately and marry me to this useless man who has nothing but money." Her story was pathetic. Knowing the situation in her home, I advised her to write to her friend only occasionally and as a friend only. We talked for over an hour before she agreed to follow my advice. Chinese girls are passing through many hard experiences in this transition period. They need wise big sisters to help them to see things in their proper perspective.

Positions of big responsibility in the educational world are open to women. Of trained leaders there are hardly any to be found. Consequently women who are not properly equipped are

controlling the educational situation outside the Mission Schools. The principals of all the Girls' Schools in Canton almost without exception are women of the old type with a superficial knowledge of modern education. They are generally women between thirty and forty years of age. Under such leadership the education for women in Canton cannot be expected to have an entirely sound foundation.

The courage and energy of these women, however, show that Cantonese women when trained will become active and able leaders. For instance the principals of the two largest Girls' Schools in Canton are both married women with families of five or six children. They are able to deliver eloquent speeches and are always ready for any new enterprises. Last year as I entered Governor Chu's office, I found there two ladies and principals having an interview with him. One wanted a thousand dollars to enable her to go to the Eastern Olympic in Japan to study physical training for women. Her petition was granted and she left for Japan leaving at home her five little children to be taken care of by nurses. Another requested twenty thousand dollars to rebuild her school which was too small and old to accommodate her eight hundred pupils. The others wanted to install industrial departments in their schools to enable the poor girls to help themselves. As I listened to them I felt what great leaders they would be and how much they could do for the Chinese girls if they had a sound education, so that their reckless enthusiasm and unlimited energy would become far-sighted wisdom and well-controlled strength.

THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA AND SOME OF ITS PROBLEMS

K. M. WONG M.A.

THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT

China is an old civilized country in the Orient. For thousands of years she had an educational system sufficient and peculiar to her. It was only in coming into contact with the influences of the western civilization that she began to realize the importance of modifying her educational ideas and methods in order that she might gain her place in the onward march of nations. It was in 1905 that an imperial edict under the Manchu Dynasty was issued, abolishing at once her system of state examinations. A new system of public schools was then inaugurated under the newly organized Ministry of Education and modern education had its real beginning. Young men of ambition showed so much interest for the new learning that thousands of them went to near-by Japan to receive their education. About the year 1907 it was estimated that there were no less than 17,000 students studying in Tokyo alone. Great throngs of these eager students were also sent to study in the western countries, especially the United States, and according to Dr. Koo, the Minister at Washington, the number of Chinese students studying in America in 1915 was about 1400, including both private and government students.

With the installation of the new system of education, schools of the higher grades were established first, such as middle schools, colleges, law schools, and schools of foreign languages. This was done so as to provide immediately for the re-education of the old style scholars, generally quite too old to be taught in elementary schools. The establishment of elementary schools was, at that one time, regarded as of secondary importance, and China was building her new system of education from top to bottom. Educators in the country soon realized their mistake and immediately they changed their policy and directed their attention to elementary education. In fact, universal and popular education was taken then as the goal, for it was about a year or so ago that they specified a new name to the lower primary schools of four-year course as the "Citizen Schools": schools for all citizens to attend. Despite great zeal and energy put forth for the realization of this gigantic program of her national education, China has to face insurmountable and ever perplexing problems.

THE PROBLEM OF UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

The problem of educating the great masses in China is not an easy one when we consider the teeming population of the country.

China has the tremendous population of 400,000,000 people. In England and Wales with a total population of 36,070,492 there are 7,004,007 elementary pupils, while in America with a population of 91,972,266 the various states provided elementary education for 19,153,786 children; and this quite agrees with the generally accepted principle of educational statistics that the number of pupils of school age of any nation is about one-fifth of the whole population. With this as our basis of calculation there are at least 80,000,000 pupils in China who need an elementary education. Allowing 40 pupils in one school taught by one teacher there must be two million schools and an army of teachers of equal number in order that every child of school age may be educated. What a tremendous problem it is when we think about these figures and what a brain and talent we must have to solve it.

What is the present situation in China regarding the education of her masses? According to the report in the China Educational Directory of 1917 there are only 3,485,807 children receiving this elementary education at the hands of the state and the number of schools both primary and higher primary is 106,655. China has certainly fallen short of her educational program.

Even if the government were able to open schools in sufficiently large number for all children in the country there would still be other difficulties to be taken into consideration. The unwillingness and inability on the part of some parents to procure educational advantages for their children is found in all civilized countries, no matter how efficient their systems are, and this is more so in China. Consequently we find that the compulsory education law is enforced and that child labor is prohibited in most of the western countries. In China poverty is found everywhere and a great many people are living from hand to mouth. Children are driven to work when they ought to go to school. Therefore the educational problem is also an economic problem and unless the economic conditions of the people are improved universal education will be a failure. This reminds us of a wise saying by one of our old teachers that it is only when the people are well fed and clothed that they will have the sense of respect and shame.

The lack of inducement and incentive in the new system of education is another obstacle toward universal education. According to the old state examinations government degrees were conferred upon the successful competitors and these degrees not only gave the holders high official standing but they were also requisite in seeking official positions. In other words, the old state examinations were a kind of civil service examinations. To be able to pass these examinations and to obtain these much coveted degrees was the sole aim of an academic life and it was a common thing to find scholars well advanced in age still trying to pass the examinations even for

the first or bachelor degree. After the abolishment of the old examinations the same old degrees were granted to the graduates of schools according to their different grades and similar degrees were also conferred upon returned students from abroad after being examined and we find in existence the title of "foreign doctorate" as distinguished from an ordinary doctorate.

During the period of transition from the new to the old such steps taken by the government were justified in order that the new schools might be more attractive to the people, as they did not as yet understand the meaning of universal education. After the new system of schools had been sufficiently well under way such grants of degrees to the graduates of schools were cancelled by the action of the government. The people must be taught that education is not only for glory nor only a business proposition but it is the duty of every citizen. The idea of changing the name for lower primary schools to "Citizen Schools" is meant purposely to teach the people this new idea of modern education. This revolutionary idea is very slowly getting into the mind of the people and some are still asking the question why they should send their children to school.

THE PROBLEM OF FINANCE

The first difficulty we meet in the problem of financing the schools in China is the unwillingness and inability of the government to devote a sufficiently large sum of money for this purpose. To quote from the Educational Directory, "According to the Budget for the Fifth Year of the Republic (1916) out of a total annual expenditure of \$472,838,584 the sum of \$5,008,836 was assigned for education in the country." In our province of Kwangtung of over 30,000,000 people with an annual income of \$35,000,000 approximately, the small sum of \$850,000 is given for educational purposes. Owing to the unsettled conditions in the country, large sums of money are paid for military purposes and the government has scarcely any spare time and money for the matter of education. In America the amount annually raised for the support of public education is equivalent to \$4.45 per capita, or, in terms of the number of pupils in average daily attendance, \$31.65 per capita. Estimated in terms of population in accordance with America, China should spend an annual sum of \$1,600,000,000 gold for education.

To make the conditions better two things are necessary. First, the government must be convinced that it is to her advantage in the long run that the amount spent on educational purposes must exceed any other item of expenditures and second, there must be created a better system of taxation.

Beside the support given to schools by the government there are many schools in China supported by the public family treasury

in the villages. We have learned how much the people were interested in the state examinations under the old system. It was natural under such circumstances for the family to set aside certain definite portions of their public treasure to be awarded to the degree holders who were members of their own family. By so doing great encouragement was given those of the family who would try for the state examinations so that they might win honor and fame for the family. The amount for the reward, of course, varied according to the wealth of the different families. In one village of this province a first-degree man (Bachelor) received a sum of about \$1000 and a third-degree man (Doctor) over \$10,000. With the abolishment of the old state examinations such grants are, of course, not given any more and many of them have been turned into the support of schools. But owing to the lack of interest for the new education not all people show the same generous attitude toward schools.

Another thing that seems to obstruct development of the schools is the lack of private gifts by the people in general. As we all know Chinese people are very strong in their family ties. It is not uncommon to find sometimes three or four generations living under the same roof. They hate to see the family broken up and so it is the object of each Chinese to work as hard as he can in order that he may leave large sums of money to the family after his death for its perpetuation. This does not mean that Chinese are selfish and are not willing to give at all toward supporting any public institution, but they simply will not give to the point where they will have to give up everything, which is commonly found in American people. However, this old family idea is gradually passing away and many people are giving very generously toward the support of schools. We find this true in two of our friends of the College, who have given to the College the policies of their life insurance.

THE PROBLEM OF TEACHERS

The problem of training teachers is not only the problem of quantity but the problem of quality as well. The need for more teachers is urgent but the need for better teachers is still more pressing. With the establishment of the new schools it has been and is now a great problem to find enough competent teachers to fill the places in the schools. Naturally the supply of teachers is found in the old style scholar who know only Chinese classics and composition but have no knowledge of the new and modern methods of teaching. The old style teachers are generally very conservative and are exceedingly slow in giving up their old ideas and methods. In Canton a Summer Institute is held annually under the auspices of the Christian Educational Association of the province to improve the conditions of the teachers engaged in the work of the Christian schools, but very little result is obtained from the old style teachers.

In western countries many women teachers are employed in the primary schools. In fact, their number sometimes exceeds that of the men. The percentage of women teachers in the United States is 78.6 while that in Canada goes up as high as 82.9. It is, of course, easy in these countries to obtain women as teachers since the social and economic conditions are so favorable for them to do so. Now in China we find an entirely different situation. Women, according to our old ideas and custom should confine themselves to their homes and are not supposed to make their appearance in public. They generally depend upon either their husbands or their sons for their living. Consequently we seldom find women in China unmarried as it is commonly found in America. There is another superstitious reason why all Chinese women are leading married lives. It is commonly believed that if a woman does not get married her spirit after life will have no one to take care of her. Furthermore women are not supposed to be educated, for we have an old saying that it is the virtue of every woman to remain uneducated. With all these social and economic conditions peculiar to our Chinese people we find very few women become teachers. There are, however, a few women teaching in the girl schools but almost none teaching in the schools for boys.

The professional spirit of teaching is lacking in many of our teachers, for teaching was thought of in the olden times as a very noble work and not for the sake of earning a living. The salary paid to teachers is called "Sausage Money", which means a sum given to the teacher by his student to buy the most unnecessary part of his food. Even our Chinese teachers in the College do not like the idea of going personally to the College Bursar to draw their salaries. Of course we should value the high esteem and respect given to the work of teaching by our old tradition but as teaching is put on a larger scale with a big system of schools we should take a wider point of view and have a correct attitude toward our profession.

SOME SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS

H. B. GRAYBILL, M.A.

PRINCIPAL OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL

There are many unsolved problems in a principal's office in China. Some of them seem very simple. A new student says he is sixteen years old. But if he was born in the twelfth (or in some years it might be the thirteenth month) he was said to be a year old all that month, and the beginning of the next month found him two years old. So my sixteen-year-old student may be anywhere from fourteen to fifteen or even sixteen.

Again he may say his name is Leung Cheung, and when you insist that that is his brother's name, he will write it to prove that they are not the same, in Chinese. Or the difference may be recognizable in the tone, though not in the phonetic pronunciation or spelling. The frequent changes of names constitute another difficulty. We have had to prohibit a change while in the school. It is, however, an old custom, with the usual good reason at its root, to take a fresh name and make a new and better beginning. A boy who left the school in great anger, came back after a few years and was readmitted under the name Lei "Got Patient".

A simple fact causes such complications that one is easily convinced that the future will see a complete revolution in the Chinese language. All records, papers, schedules, and whatnot in Chinese must of course read from top to bottom and right to left, but whatever is put in English, in romanized, or in Arabic figures must be read in almost exactly the opposite way. This creates a situation that is in a degree symbolic of the conflict of cultures that China experiences when she unites in her education as she now does, her former culture with Western methods and material.

The principal in China finds discipline with the individual student very simple, but when he has to reckon with them en masse he finds his problem peculiar. Chinese boys differ one from another, very much as American boys do: some are white and some are almost black, some are tall and thin and some are short and fat, some dive like ducks and some will not go near the water, some love mathematics and some are natural artists and even musicians; but when something is at stake and a common enemy is discovered, they act as a single individual, and at that, one who has suppressed his individual reasonableness and natural impulses and is absorbed in the common purpose.

The conservatism of the Chinese has been one of their saving virtues. Whatever we may say against it, it has preserved a wonderful civilization, and even in these moving modern times it is

SOME EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN CHINA 17

still a factor to be reckoned with. A principal should always propose an innovation long enough ahead for it to become half-forgotten before it is to be developed. At first it seems all wrong and dangerous. But after a year or so it may be greeted as an old friend; no unfavorable reaction may result when it is brought forward. I am not sure that we should quickly change this characteristic if we could.

The modern learning is so new and the men of the older order are so little changed or educated up to the new that the "all around" teacher is rare. The principal, therefore, especially in government higher schools must employ a large number of teachers, each of whom does not carry a full assignment of work in this school. This adds to the expense and makes unity within the school difficult to accomplish.

One of the most important problems in this part of China now is that of establishing and managing grammar schools. Schools of primary grade, running up to about the fourth grade, and taught in pretty much the old way by old-style literati, but filling in a way the need for instruction in reading and writing, are found in almost every village. But the villages cannot as a rule afford to run a school of higher grade, say a grammar school. Nor do they know how. This grade of school demands modern books and teachers. The solution will probably come through the organization of consolidated schools, a school among several villages, which are often only a few hundred yards apart. But this requires some sort of administrative organization which does not at present exist. And it requires men who know how to administer such schools, and they also do not yet exist.

MY GRAMMAR SCHOOL EDUCATION

A PAPER BY ONE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS
IN THE NORMAL TRAINING CLASS

I did not receive any proper grammar school education except the year and a half which I had at this school. Before I entered here my education had many weaknesses. If I had come here earlier my physical development would have been much better. I should have formed many good habits; such as orderliness, cleanliness, etc. I should have learned more history, geography, science, and common sense. Even now in my school life I still feel the need of these things very much. How much more I shall feel the lack of them in later life I do not know.

Even in my grammar school education at this school there were some needs that I felt were not supplied. I wish to mention four of them.

The first is geography. I have felt the need of this every time I went back to Shek-kei. I always wonder which direction the boat is going. Even when I try to see and to find out the direction, I fail. Yet I am a so-called student, one who has studied the geography of China. Is it not strange that one who has studied the geography of his nation, does not know the geography of his own district? If I had been taken out on sailing trips by some teacher when I was in the grammar school and shown the routes on some of these rivers in Kwongtung, I should have learned much more geography than that learned merely from books in the classroom.

The second need I have felt is for manual training. From my own point of view it would be very important to be able to do some sort of work with hand and brain and with scientific accuracy. I do not know how to fix the broken chair in my room. I do not know what to do when my watch stops. My clothes may be torn, but I do not know how to sew. When I try to hammer a nail, I find my finger hurt. These are only a few of the many examples I have. I should be glad to learn in these few years printing, carpentry, and typewriting. I think manual training should include the kinds of work that daily need demands.

The third lack is for better manners. When I meet a stranger I do not know how to entertain him. I often feel excited while talking with the teachers or even with my own brother. I do not walk as well as I should. But there was no course in the grammar school which met these needs.

SOME EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN CHINA

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The fourth is the need for a knowledge of some good sayings or poems committed to memory. I only remember two poems which Mr. Tsang, the English teacher, taught me. These two were "The Blacksmith" and "Sweet and Low". I am glad that I know those two, but I feel that I could have learned more. The work in the high school and college is heavier, so the teachers in the grammar schools should make the students commit things to memory then.

These are four needs that I feel now. I may feel others later on. And there are now many others that I cannot take time to describe fully. Let me list a few: better appreciation of art and music, agricultural work, flower garden work, physiology, book-keeping, mechanical drawing, Boy Scout work, how to travel, interior decoration, buying and selling.



A TESTIMONY

From "The Hongkong Telegraph"

"The task that the Christian College has set itself to do is a noble one indeed. To instil a spirit of pure patriotism and self-abnegation into the youth of China must seem a most formidable task even to those who possess but a superficial knowledge of the characteristics of the Celestial, but that it is on this basis alone that any real and lasting reform can be established is beyond question. Time alone can prove whether the efforts of these devoted teachers will produce success, but whatever the results may be all admiration is due to those who so unflinchingly set themselves to point out the way; the only way."

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

Deficit Current Expense Account 1917-18	\$33,500
Working Capital	200,000
Endowment of Present Work	1,000,000
Building Funds	150,000

SOME IMMEDIATE NEEDS IN DETAIL

Thirteen Professorship Endowments, each	\$60,000
Twelve Instructorship Endowments, each	25,000
Library, annually at present	500
Manual Training, annually	1,000
Physics Apparatus, Tools, etc., annually	1,000
Chemistry Apparatus, etc., annually	300
Geography, annually	200
Museum, annually at present	300
Land, annually at present	2,000
Electric Light Plant and Distributing Mains	25,000
Pier and Harbor	12,000
Roads and Other Improvements, annually	2,000
Science Laboratory Building	60,000
Science Laboratory Equipment	20,000
Two College Dormitories, each	37,000
A College Dining Hall	30,000
Five Residences for American Staff	35,000
Five Residences for Chinese Staff	35,000
Elementary School Cottage	4,000
Agricultural Building	20,000
Agricultural Equipment	10,000

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156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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COLLEGIATE MISSIONS
in the
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

- The Pennsylvania State College Mission to China
GEORGE WEIDMAN GROFF, M.S. (Pennsylvania State)
Horticulture 1907
- The Foreign Work of the Christian Association of the University
of Pennsylvania
WILLIAM W. CADBURY, M.A. (Haverford), M.D.
(Pennsylvania)
Pathology 1909
- The Teachers College of Columbia University Foundation for a
Professorship of Education in China
K. M. WONG, B.S. (Teachers College), M.A. (Columbia)
Mathematics and Education 1914
- The Foreign Work of the Christian Association of Vassar College
Miss F. H. LIU, B.A. (Wellesley), M.A. (Columbia),
Women's Department 1915
- The Foreign Work of the Christian Association of the University
of Pittsburgh
ARTHUR R. KNIPP, B.A. (Johns Hopkins), B.S. (Massa-
chusetts Institute of Technology)
Physics and Mathematics 1915
- The Foreign Work of the Williams College Christian Association
W. RUSSELL AUGUR, B.A. (Williams)
Mathematics 1916
- The Kansas State Agricultural College Mission to China
CARL OSCAR LEVINE, B.S. (Kansas State)
Animal Husbandry 1916

CO-OPERATING
with the
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

- The London Missionary Society
Supporting Rev. ALEXANDER BAXTER 1915
- The Church Missionary Society
Supporting Rev. W. W. ROGERS 1918

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THE REPORT

OF THE

EVANGELISTIC WORK

IN THE

CANTON HOSPITAL

*Revised
C19/10*

S.O.M.P., Ltd.

THE REPORT
OF THE
EVANGELISTIC WORK
IN THE
CANTON HOSPITAL
BY
LAURA L. DITTMANN.

PREFACE.

The Report of the Evangelistic Work in the Canton Hospital, while being too full for inclusion in the Regular Yearly Report of the Canton Hospital for 1918, and on the other hand too important to allow of much cutting down, the Canton Medical Missionary Union Directors have deemed it necessary to print this a special Report on this most important branch of our work.

The Directors,
Canton Medical Missionary Union,
Canton Hospital,
Canton, China.

December 31st, 1918.

Report of Evangelistic Work in the Canton Hospital.

Since June of this year I have been engaged in evangelistic work in the Canton Hospital. This is a large field of labor for the Lord. Here, people from all over China hear the Gospel, many who otherwise would have heard little or nothing of the Christ who died for them. Although some remain in the Hospital for short periods of a few days or a week, most spend weeks and months there, and thus there is a splendid opportunity of teaching them by precept and example, the meaning of God's message of love to man.

There are some Bible women workers who visit the Hospital occasionally and witness for the Master, but there are others who devote much time to this blessed work of evangelizing these people. There is a Gospel service in the Hospital Church every morning, to which all of the sick are invited, and many who are able, attend. Every Saturday and Sunday, students from the Theological School at Pak Hak Tung visit the Hospital and talk to the men in the wards.

Six days a week, a blind Christian young woman, a graduate of Dr. Niles' School for the

Blind, teaches all the girls and women in the Hospital who desire to read the Christian Three and Four Character Classics. Many take advantage of this opportunity, and it has been the means of enlightening some darkened hearts. Those who take part in the study of these Classics are revived once a week by a foreign missionary.

There are three dispensary days each week, when large numbers come to obtain free treatment. Advantage has been taken of this opportunity to read a portion of Scripture and a simple Gospel Message, as well as to meet the people personally and get acquainted with them. Blackstone's Pictorial Scripture portions and other tracts have been distributed on these occasions.

A weekly Bible Class was held during some months when the story of the Birth of Christ was taught. It was attended by a small number of interested patients. Each ward is visited regularly, when tracts are distributed and Gospel portions sold. Opportunity is afforded to give the message from the pictorial Scripture portions; for the interested recipients want to know what the picture means, and especially the women who cannot read.

There have been some precious results from these labors, though ours, for the most part, is seed sowing, as our people stay with us only for a time and then scatter far and wide, to be followed by others who do the same.

Some months ago a young woman patient was converted and baptized. She gave a very bright testimony, and was very happy in her Saviour's love. She was always ready, while in the Hospital, to tell the Story to others, and was loved and looked up to by her fellow patients. She has gone home for some time past, but has returned to the Hospital several times since. She also attends the Sunday service in the Hospital Church, of which she is a member. She has tried to influence her husband and family to hear the Gospel, and succeeded in getting her husband to attend the Y. M. C. A.

Some young men were also received into the church on their profession of faith, and one of these gave Christian literature to his friends who called on him while in the Hospital, and tried to influence them for the right.

One of the patients, a young girl, after having left the Hospital for quite some time, wrote a letter to the missionary asking her about a Christian school of which she had heard while in the Hospital. She asked that the missionary who visited her, while sick, and told her about this school, would meet her in the Hospital. She did so. Inquiry was made as to school regulations, etc., this young girl, as well as others whom she had influenced, being desirous of entering.

A great change took place in the heart and life of a young Christian woman who spent some

months with us. She said that although she had promised to serve the Lord, when she was baptized some years before, she had not felt the necessity of fulfilling her promise afterwards. But while in the Hospital she came to realise a change in herself. She was filled with joy and a great desire to serve Him who had done so much for her. She became greatly interested in Bible study, and what was more, she got her husband, who also is a Christian, interested. She spent much time in telling to others in the Hospital who came to her room for the purpose, what she knew of Jesus and His Word. She intended to open a Bible Class in her home when she returned and her husband agreed with her in this.

One day while visiting in the country, we found one of our Hospital patients, a young girl of about fifteen years of age. She was very well and so happy to see us again. We were cordially invited into her home, where we had a splendid opportunity to witness to her family. She has welcomed us to come and see them again to teach them about Jesus, as she is very anxious to learn more and has no other opportunity.

Every Sunday patients attend the regular church service and also the Sunday School.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LAURA. L. DITTMANN.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE CLUB
IN NORTH AMERICA

THE QUARTERLY

APRIL, 1918

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EDITORIALS

A WAY TO LASTING PROMINENCE FOR OUR ALMA MATER

Efficiency is the gist of all modern human progress. One after another, nations have strengthened themselves by mobilizing and developing their intellectual resources. To achieve efficiency, educational institutions are endowed with the function to educate not the students alone but the public. Their professors and teachers, who were once thought of as dreamers and talkers whose profession was to formulate theories, have then been given a chance

to put their belief into practice. As time passed, the public was convinced of their practicability.

Indeed, the problems of a nation can never be solved by a few strong brains, as it could be in the past. The cooperation of all intellectual persons is the only efficient way. Nowhere can one find more intellectual persons than in educational institutions. Inasmuch as universal and compulsory education is to be the supreme function of a state, the position of professors and teachers must be of paramount importance. They are to develop the intellectual resources of the country. Their participation in public activities is desired, not only because their intelligent contribution can help a better solution of all vital problems, but because the practical experiences which they acquire in public services are necessary to train the younger sets for public life.

If, then, such an intellectual cooperation has been proved indispensable and beneficial to the western world, we can see no reason why it should not be so to China. Our people have rejected and even dreaded it. Some said that these persons who make teaching their profession are theoretical and lack practical experience. But are they not the most intelligent, educated persons we have at home? Are there not among them many returned students from well-known educational centers of the world? Is it not true that they are usually the most progressive and democratic elements? Is it fair not to give them a chance to gain practical experience, before they are to be criticized? Without doubt, the energetic cooperation of all our educated persons in various educational institutions with the civic authorities must be a great, if not the chief, help to solve all our social, economical, and political problems. Let those who are acknowledged as public leaders invite the active cooperation of our edu-

cational institutions, teachers, and professors; let the latter voluntarily offer their services; let them all earnestly urge and encourage such a participation; then, the intellectual resources of the country will be mobilized and developed, and a new life will be given to the people.

But we can see no better way than an earnest and persistent plea for this movement, if our dear Canton Christian College is to gain any lasting prominence in the public. Our College is admittedly young. Nevertheless, we pride ourselves on its developments and on its having a well organized faculty. It has professors and instructors of thorough education and practical experiences. With them four departments—general arts, natural science, social science, and agricultural departments—have been established. But education must be practical. It must be treated extrinsically and objectively. Parents can never make their children do a right thing just by telling them; it has to be done both by precept and example. The same principle holds true with the students in a college. Students are restless creatures constantly yearning for activities, achievements and improvements on experiments of their actual daily life. Failing to educate them in accordance with their nature, a college would certainly make them book-grinders and lecture-hearers. That is why the Columbia University has established a Training School for its civic students in cooperation with the Municipal Research Bureau of the City of New York; why an experimental station of the United States Agricultural Department is managed by the University of Wisconsin, and another by the Cornell University; and why many governmental commissions of different states in this country are headed by professors, whose students are invariably the assistants. Needless to say, the work done by the professors and students in the training schools, experimental stations and commissions has been great and invaluable. It is necessary for our College to follow these examples. Research bureaus may be organized in the various branches of the College, and offer their aids to the provincial government of Kwangtung, or at least make known their serviceable efforts to the public through the means of speeches, lectures, pamphlets or newspapers. Various reform movements may thus be

PAGE TWO

given a start. In time the College will not only create numerous opportunities to its students in their public careers but also become the guiding spirit of many reforms in the province. Our success is not uncertain. Governor Chu's admiration of our agricultural department and establishments still remains in our memory. But if we could win the admiration of Governor Chu in our agricultural success, why in other work can we not win the admiration of other governors, the provincial legislature, and, above all, the public? Why can we not inspire their confidence and convince them to accept our aid when we offer it sincerely and to their advantage?

The public must see and test the practicability of our students before it takes our College into confidence. The most efficient way for us to train and prove our practicability is to link our College with every activity of the public.

APPEAL OF THE C.C.C. BOYS AT HOME FOR BOOKS

Books are fundamental equipments for facilitating education. Without them education is rendered impossible. Sometimes we do not fail to recall the severe hardship which we had once undergone in understanding the many new things taught to us by our teachers. If we had enough books to consult, we might have avoided such a hardship. Books enable us to understand new things, supplement the old, and magnify our thinking power. Now we are studying in such a leisure way that we already forget the many difficulties of our past and, moreover, overlook those which our C.C.C. boys at home are suffering.

We may have brothers or sisters studying at the College. Our books of a more elementary character and of no immediate use to us will naturally be given to them. But what is private ownership of books when compared with public ownership. By giving those books over to the College, in no way we neglect our brothers or sisters, who may conveniently share the use of those books in the College library with others just as needy. Instead, we are performing a beneficial and much-needed service to the College and to many other brothers and sisters as well.

Even if we have no brother or sister

in the College, we should be generous enough to help others. Unless we are utterly narrow-minded, we will not refuse to help our needy fellow-C.C.C. students in the College, who are looking to us for leadership and stretching out their hands to beg for books of which we have no more use. It is true that we might need books for our home folks, but let us try to see what a better service can be done, and how much greater value can be given to a book by giving it a wide circulation. Books are not made for decoration on walls or in bookshelves; they must be used, and used by many, before they have any real value.

To the friends of the Canton Christian College, we might suggest that a good service can be done without much sacrifice. Here are hundreds of young persons who are eager to get education but have not enough necessary books to fulfil their expectation. They will appreciate deeply any effort to help them and will always be grateful to any generous person for any generous contribution. If our C.C.C. friends have books of no immediate use, they can do a good service by contributing those books to the C.C.C. library.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY OF CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

The world war has at last brought pressure to bear upon our College. Many of the generous C.C.C. benefactors have their attention entirely absorbed with their noble war work and deem it necessary to delay the payment of their financial pledges to the College. As a result the College budget is facing a deficit of over \$50,000 silver this year.

It is a tremendous task for our College to meet this deficit. Such a crisis is not to occur this year alone, but will remain so long as the cursing effect of the war continues, and in so far as no unexpected large contribution comes to the rescue. On the other hand, the discontinuation of some activities by the College is a very inefficient way to cope with the heavy annual expenditure and will hurt itself fundamentally.

Every loyal son and daughter of the Canton Christian College must, therefore, exert the utmost strength to avert its financial crisis. The College faculty is curtailing expenses to the limit. Being students, it is impossible for us to contribute any substantial

amount to support the College. But our energetic cooperation—or even our mere appearance personally—in its financial campaigns in this country will help much to arouse the interests of all would-be contributors.

People will not give us their money unless they know what we are doing. They want to see our accomplishments. They want to speak to our representatives—the students. It is our duty and opportunity to convince them of our success and our proper claim to their support.

Therefore, let us all participate in the financial campaign of the College!

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

THE FUTURE OF CHINA

By Samuel T. Dutton, LL.D.

It is not possible in this brief article to deal with the serious and profound problems which are bound up in China. She is regarded as a nation gradually awaking to a new life and a new career. She must and will rid herself of those impediments which have hindered her progress. As a nation having a great and glorious past, she may justly stand on her dignity and insist upon fair treatment by other nations. She is not to be exploited by the other powers whether they belong to the East or to the West.

Now that the Great War has set World Democracy as the goal for which the Allied nations are fighting, the great Republic of China stands forth as being ahead of the game. She did not wait for the cataclysmic shock of war to release her from the shackles of autocracy. With a democratic government, she will wish as rapidly as possible to make her vast population fit for self-government and will undertake to establish those institutions and those civic customs which insure health, freedom and happiness.

This attitude, this reaching out for the gifts of modern civilization, makes an appeal to America and to Europe as well, which cannot be ignored. Nations which have encroached on China's territory or hold spheres of influence beyond the limits of reciprocity should vacate them and recognise to the fullest extent the principle that sovereign nations must be permitted to control their own affairs. This is not saying that

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there will not be a great opportunity for beneficent action by Christian nations in helping China in the enormous tasks before her, economic, financial, educational and social.

It is of international concern that China succeed in working out her problems. Nothing short of social revolution can overcome the effete customs and prejudices of centuries of sloth and inaction, but her people are unusually hardy and competent. The new spirit which has led them thus far, will gradually permeate the masses in all the vast spaces of the Republic.

What an opportunity presents itself to the young men and young women who have been broadened and quickened by a liberal education! When I think of Canton Christian College and the fine young men and women who have represented that institution in the United States, I am filled with enthusiasm at the thought of the great work which opens before them, that of assisting in the moral and intellectual regeneration which China needs, in order to make her strong and efficient among the nations. While China looks to the United States for guidance and sees how successful republican institutions here have been, she must realize, and her young statesmen must realize, that her problem is essentially different from that of building up a new nation upon a continent, which, except for a few tribes of Indians, stood invitingly open to immigrants from other lands. The fact that the task of giving universal education and modern institutions is more difficult than pioneering in a new country, only makes the demand more urgent upon her men and women of ability to throw themselves into the struggle with all the courage and energy which they possess.

Canton Christian College has just begun its work. We may safely expect that it will become in time a University whose influence will be felt throughout south China and whose colleges and professional schools will rank with the best institutions in Europe and America. So I congratulate all connected with that institution on their opportunity for sharing in the upbuilding work and it is a matter of gratification to all American friends of the college that it is Christian not merely in name but in spirit and life. There is seen a sincere devotion and allegiance to the Great Teacher and a faith and trust in the Power that rules all nations; such alle-

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giance and such faith as are manifested all over the great Republic will, I am sure, bring a happy future replete with security, progress and prosperity.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR TEXTUAL CRITICISM IN THE HISTORY OF CHINESE MATHEMATICS

By David Eugene Smith, LL.D.,

Trustee of Canton Christian College

I wish to avail myself of the opportunity offered by the kind invitation of the Editor of THE QUARTERLY to call the attention of Chinese students to an important service which they may render to the history of science in China. There is a great piece of work to be done, and, while it is quite probable that no reader of this article will feel that he can undertake it, everyone can assist in calling the attention of simologists to its importance.

It is possible for us to date a European manuscript with fair accuracy not merely from the handwriting, but, in the case of a late copy, from other internal evidence. This evidence is partly found with respect to style, as in the words and phrases used by the writer, and with respect to historical color, or at least to historical tints. In this way the periods in which the various parts of the Bible were written have been fairly well ascertained, and similarly with respect to many papyri from Egypt.

The problem as it relates to Chinese mathematics is an extensive one, more extensive even than the one relating to India. I will not suggest the investigation of the validity of Professor Schlegel's assertion that there is evidence that the Chinese recognized the constellations of the stars as early as 17,000 B.C., which was probably about the close of the Early Stone Age, or that they fixed upon the duodenary zodiac about 14,700 B.C., although this problem is related to the one in mind; but I will address myself to a few more definite questions of textual criticism.

It is well known that Shih Hoang-ti, who died in 210 B.C., the founder of the Ch'in Dynasty, ordered the burning of all scientific books in 213 B.C. How many books were saved in secret we have no means of knowing, but we have reason to believe that the greatest books could in any case have been reproduced from memory. But was this done? Are

our present texts exact reproductions of the ancient ones?

In particular, what we would like to know is the date of the Shu-ching (Shou-king). Did the emperor Yü write this work? If so, was the period from 2400 to 2100 B.C.? Do the calendars of his time and of the emperor Shun (say, 2043-1990 B.C.) resemble the Babylonian ones enough to enable us to fix their dates more exactly? Similarly, when was the Yih King written? We have a very extensive literature upon this so-called "antiquissimus Sin-arum liber," but we have nothing that shows the textual criticism necessary to fix its date with any certainty. With respect to the celebrated *Chou-pei* or *Chou-pei Suan-ching* we are quite as much in the dark. Does it date from about 1105 B.C., or is it much earlier? The same question arises with respect to the "Nine Sections," the *Chiu-chang Suan-shu*, which has been referred to the 27th century B.C., but is more probably of the eleventh or twelfth.

These are a few of the definite questions that will sometime be answered with approximate certainty based upon textual criticism. Such criticism has never yet been seriously applied to the problem, but why should it not be applied here as well as in the case of an Egyptian papyrus, a commentary on the Talmud, or the books of the Old Testament? Will not a study of the language and the style of these Chinese classics and of other books of about the same period solve the problem for us? There are dozens of possibilities in the way of foreign words (Greek and Babylonian), of foreign measures, of veiled references to foreign or domestic events, besides the general question of style and vocabulary, and the time will come when Chinese scholars will undertake this investigation. May it not be that the leader in this movement will be a graduate of the Canton Christian College? Let us hope that such may be the case.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE C.C.C. CLUB IN NORTH AMERICA

Miss Katharine C. Griggs

Assistant Secretary of the C.C.C. Trustees' Office

It is a great pleasure to me to address a few words of greeting to the members of the Club. Many of you I

know, and with many of those whom I have not yet had the opportunity to see face to face, an acquaintance has been established through the medium of letters. My mental view of the map of the United States includes dots here and there over its whole breadth indicating the places of residence of the C.C.C. Club members. One of our greatest pleasures in the New York Office of the Trustees is the occasional calls which we have from you students. We hope that, as has been the case in the past, very many of you, who are studying elsewhere, will find it possible to visit New York during your stay in America.

Though I have not yet had the privilege of visiting the College nor of obtaining by actual experience a realization of the life and activities there, you students, both individually and collectively, have helped me to obtain a real, vital impression of the fine, vigorous spirit of the student. I feel like reminding you that we not only enjoy seeing you, but really need the touch with the College which your visits give us. Write us and come to see us often.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Editor of THE QUARTERLY has recently received a copy of the Directory of the C.C.C. Alumni and Old Students. Members or friends of the C.C.C. who wish to communicate with old acquaintances in China but are prevented from so doing for not having their addresses may consult the Editor.

GENERAL NEWS

THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE GENERAL ASSOCIATION IN NORTH AMERICA

Mr. T. Y. Chen

Chinese Secretary, C.C.C. General Association

The Chinese General Association in North America was founded by Mr. W. K. Chung in the fall of 1915. The object of the Association is to make the College known to all Chinese in North America and to get them interested in it so that they may generously give their moral and financial support to the College. The Association grows very rapidly ever since its formation. At present there are thirty branch associations in different cities both in the States

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and in Canada, with a membership of more than 2,200 since 1915. Over \$16,000 have been contributed by the members to meet the current expenses of the College.

The New York branch of the General Association is now conducting a membership campaign under the leadership of Messrs. S. C. Lee and Titus Y. Chen. The campaign is conducted in a very efficient way. Campaign captains were elected from various classes of Chinese people at a meeting held three weeks ago. All the captains and their assistants are very enthusiastic and willing to do their utmost to help the College. The campaign has already been started. Over 50 members have been recruited thus far. It is expected that the number would reach the 200 goal and that \$2,000 would be raised for the Association and College.

The San Francisco branch of the General Association will soon have a big campaign. Mr. K. H. Chiu, executive Secretary, is trying his very best to get all the Chinese people in San Francisco, California, interested in Ling Lam. During the past three months he has got 200 new members to join the Association. We all appreciate what he has done for our Alma Mater. We wish him further success. Mr. K. C. Mui of Boston and Mr. S. W. Tsai of Chicago are doing the same thing. Mr. Mui had a very successful campaign, for he has obtained 76 members for the Association and \$540 for the College. Such a spirit of service is much to be admired. Mr. Tsai will start the campaign in Chicago soon. We all wish him great success.

Canton Christian College Club for Japan

Mr. Yuet Tong and some other C.C.C. students are organizing a C.C.C. Club in Japan.

Canton Christian College Feeding School

The C.C.C. Feeding School was opened last March by President C. K. Edmunds. It is situated in Pak Kai, Kongmoon, and was established at the request of the people there.

Earthquake in Canton

The earthquake in Canton has done no damage at the College.

Cultivation Work in Southern Pacific Islands

President C. K. Edmunds went to Singapore for cultivation work, last De-

cember, accompanied by Messrs. W. K. Chung and T. N. Chan, and returned to the College last January with seven pupils for the C.C.C. Wa Kiu School. The interesting fact was that one of the pupils is a girl.

Last February Dr. Edmunds went to Hongkong to meet Mr. Kan Ying Poh and returned with \$20,000 (silver) of the \$70,000 (silver) pledged for the Wa Kiu School.

Financial Pledges in Saigon

News was received that \$20,000 (silver) were pledged in Saigon, mostly by the Chinese merchants.

Recent Gifts

Cablegram was received lately, saying that many gifts in gold were obtained recently. Some of these gifts are payments of previous pledges, while others do not have their purposes clearly stated and may be new pledges. We learn the news with our hearts full of joy and are very grateful to the benefactors and workers of the campaigns. The gifts, totaling \$32,000 (gold), are obtained as follows: from Staff, \$1,100; from officials, \$12,000; from student campaigns, \$17,000, and from others, \$2,000.

The Progress of the C.C.C. Students' Christian Association

The Students' Christian Association in the College has always been considered the most important student body in the promotion of various social activities. It has been reorganized and modeled after the Personal Promotion Force Plan. Thus, the supreme control of the association rests in the hands of a board of directors, while the various activities are being carried out by the student-officers under the direction of a general secretary. Among the five directors of the board of directors two are representatives from the students, the rest being appointed by the President of the College. One of the student representatives is to be the president of the association.

Last year the membership fee basis was abolished, and as a result the number of members was doubled. But in lieu of fees the voluntary contributions in the financial campaign held by the association exceeded its goal of \$1,600 by a thousand dollars, a fact showing the enthusiasm of our students and other people at home.

The work of the association in the first semester of the academic year deserves the warm applause of the whole religious world. Besides a series of lectures and other special meetings on sex education, sixteen regular religious meetings were held, with an average attendance of 177. Prayer meetings were scheduled on every Monday and Wednesday for the College and Middle School students respectively. Ten discussion groups with a total enrollment of 270 men have been arranged for the free discussions of many social problems. The special committee on personal relationship was proved a great help to new students and an efficient promoter of mutual friendship. The "big brother" movement was started and successfully carried out by the committee on boys' work. The association publishes a weekly of four pages with a circulation of a thousand, manages a student band of fifty members, and maintains a library of religious literature. It has given a series of remarkable entertainments on Christmas and other occasions, enlists many voluntary tutors to help the delinquent students, and arranges frequent visits to the sick in the College or the surrounding villages. As its community service it undertakes to educate college workmen and village boys, to send deputations of students to churches and schools even of distant places, and to promote the interest of all alumni in their Alma Mater. In 33 testimony meetings which the deputation teams of 90 students held during the semester, the total attendance was found more than ten thousand. Five schools are now under the direct management of the association. The Night School with 69 workmen, the Farm School with 45 boys, the Moon Light School with 29 peasants, the Ha-to Girls' School with 17 girls, and the Fung Wong Girls' School with 25 girls.

The Great Unifying Force of the Canton Christian College in the Educational World of Southern China

To our deepest regret, no systematic educational policy in Kwangtung has ever been inaugurated by the public authority. Private and governmental colleges and schools of various grades were established here and there, with no regard to the needs of the community or to the goal and efficiency of education. Much to our desire, many of these colleges and schools, however, vol-

unteered to cooperate with our College in the hope that a constructive program of education may be worked out. Sincerely we wish that in the near future our College may gradually transfer its irksome burdens of elementary and high school education to the schools and devote its entire attention to college education.

To show the chaotic situation more plainly to the readers, the editor may quote part of a letter he received from Mr. H. B. Graybill. "Mr. I. C. Lam took nine teachers and went down there (Singapore) to run the Yeung Ching School, which is under C.C.C. management. Several other schools have connected themselves with us recently. The important fact is that there is as yet no effective school administration in this part of China, and the villages have no guidance in the establishing of small schools. They are looking to the College to help them build up grammar and high schools. China cannot get anywhere until this is done. There is little demand for engineers and such highly trained scientific men, even for men trained in commerce and political science. China cannot do anything along these lines until the people have some education."

It is, therefore, interesting to note that the Church Missionary Society, the missionary organization of the Church of England, has recently entered into active cooperation with the Canton Christian College by placing on the staff of the College a member of their mission, Rev. W. W. Rogers. While teaching on the staff of the College, Mr. Rogers will continue to direct the Holy Trinity College, the educational work of the Church Missionary Society in Canton.

Harvest Day in the College

During his evangelization campaign in south China Dr. Sherwood Eddy had kindly accepted the invitation of our College to hold a meeting within the campus. The meeting was held at 9:30 A.M., Feb. 27, and continued till noon. Dr. Eddy's address was a very powerful one. By means of charts, Dr. Eddy compared the China that is with the China that might be. Then, with telling illustrations, he revealed China's great need for men of upright character who would withstand temptation and work for their country's good. Going on to show how only Christ could

produce such men, he finally brought the students face to face with the personal question, "What shall I do with Jesus," and appealed for their decision and discipleship. The audience was not composed entirely of students and teachers. Workmen and servants were there also, and it was splendid to see how the address reached every class. In all parts of the hall people stood up—students (boys and girls), teachers, servants, workmen,—some to signify their acceptance of Christ as Saviour, some to pledge themselves to more consecrated service. In all, over two hundred and fifty were on their feet when Dr. Eddy at last commended them all to God in prayer. Then followed a brief after-meeting, at which Dr. Eddy spoke to the men and boys, and Mrs. Eddy to the women and girls. This in turn was followed by interviews in which not only Dr. Eddy and his party, but the members of the College staff, took part. After a short interval, at mid-day, these interviews went on till 6 P.M., and by means of them more decisions were made. Eighty-eight boy students, five girl students, a Chinese teacher, twelve workmen and servants,—in all, 105 persons—had decided to become Christians, while over 150 Christians pledged themselves to more earnest service.

HOME NEWS

New Buildings

The infirmary, provided by the generosity of Mr. Ma Ying Piu and other Hongkong friends, is nearing completion and will be ready for use this fall. It is located on the campus southeast of Swasey Hall and south to southwest of Mr. Chan Chap Ng's residence. Work has already been commenced on two other new buildings. The erection of the central building of the elementary school group has been made possible by the generosity of Mr. Kan, Ying Poh of Singapore. The first building of the Wa Kiu (emigrant) Department is also being erected with funds supplied by the Cantonese resident in Singapore. The fourth dormitory has just been completed; it is interesting to note that each dormitory cost less and was better constructed in every way than its preceding one.

Vists from Prominent Persons

During the last few months many persons of note, both Chinese and for-

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eigners, have been guests at the College, such as follows:

Dr. George E. Morrison, Adviser of the Chinese Government, giving an address on the present political situation of China.

Mr. C. T. Wang, Vice-Speaker of the Senate.

General Wu Ting Fang, who reviewed the students and faculty of the College in Swasey Hall and gave a very rousing address in Chinese, a fatherly talk on love of the country, diligence in study and unselfishness.

Rev. James R. MacDonald, D.D., LL.D., of the Globe Daily, Toronto, Canada. Rev. MacDonald visited the College with his family. Some extracts of his address on the "Law of Good-will from Canada to China" may interest our readers.

"Good-will," says he, "is in the world of men and of nations what gravitation is in the world of suns and of systems. By good-will moral things are held together in families, in civic organizations, in political associations, and in national federations, republics and commonwealths. Where there is no good-will there can be no social service. Where there is no social service there can be no social cooperation. Where there is no social cooperation there can be no social progress. Where there is no social progress the neighborhood has already turned backward to the jungle, and the fire of hate and of hell are already kindled.

"Let us not be deceived; God is never mocked, neither in the moral world nor in the physical world. Law never is broken. Men may be broken. Political institutions may be broken. But the eternal law of the social order stands fast, even though the social order itself, because of the selfishness and the infidelities of men, may suffer wreck."

"And good-will," says he in another part of his address, "is as insistent for peace in the disturbed and revolutionary republic of China as it is in any family circle anywhere or among the warring nations of the world. There can be no social order in any community or under any flag unless there is obedience among all classes to the eternal law of human society: 'Thus shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

Athletic Victories

Football games:

C.C.C. vs. St. Stephen's: 5—0.

C.C.C. vs. Queen's College: 5—2.

C.C.C. vs. St. Paul's: 5—2.

Volley ball game:

C.C.C. vs. Hongkong Y. M. C. A.:

3—1.

Such was the wonderful record of C.C.C. athletic victories during the year. The boys were proud of it, and in their telegram to the College from Hongkong they declared to have revenged themselves for the athletic humiliation they have undergone during the last several years. They lost, however, the tennis tournament to St. Stephen's.

To them, all the Canton Christian College students in this country extend their warmest congratulation.

The Christmas Festivities

Last year the Christmas celebration in C.C.C. had a special feature. On the Sunday before Christmas the boat people in Canton were for the first time invited to share the happiness of Christmas. A score and more of little boats appeared at the mouth of the narrow canal flowing into the river at the College. The men, women, and children eagerly landed and were warmly received by the faculty and students. The story of the birth of Christ was told to them. The Camp Fire Girls entertained them with many songs. Finally they were given Christmas presents, which they shyly received. They returned to the city full of delight, and the reception was very successful.

The Girls' School played the most important part in the Christmas celebration by offering a series of carefully prepared entertainments. Its remarkable presentation of Tolstoy's "Where Love Is" has won admirable comment. In this presentation the girls of the True Light Middle School were invited.

The Students' Christian Association entertainment scored an unusual success. The Swasey Hall was packed with more than a thousand persons, including workmen and villagers.

Another wonderful display of Christmas spirit was the substitution of offerings in the Chapel service on Christmas morning for the meaningless exchange of Christmas greetings and gifts. The money thus offered is to be used for securing the services of a nurse to take care of the sick in the villages. The response was so great that one hundred and six dollars were raised. Thus, throughout the year many lives, otherwise lost through ignorance, will be

saved, much suffering be avoided, and many be restored to health. The new spirit of Christmas at Honglok, the spirit of finding our Christmas joy through bringing it to others, has come to stay.

Plague in Hongkong

The plague in Hongkong delayed an early financial campaign for C.C.C.

CLUB NEWS

Michigan

During the spring vacation Messrs. C. K. Chow, K. T. Wong, and W. C. Kwong visited the C.C.C. boys at Oberlin. A hearty welcome was received. On their arrival a Chinese dinner had been prepared for them by Mr. Y. L. Lee to satisfy their hungry souls. Overcome by hunger, one of the visitors, Mr. "Stomach," complained throughout the dinner for having no chicken, but he was unconscious of the fact that in Oberlin chickens may be purchased only on Saturdays. The visitors stayed with Mr. Lee, their old classmate, and had a very good time in being together and talking about the old time. During the two nights before they were to leave, general discussion on some affairs of the class 1914 was made; definite conclusion was reached, and resolutions were sent out to the members of the class for decision. The affairs under discussion are, however, to be kept secret.

W. C. KWONG.

Chicago

A letter from Mr. S. W. Tsai tells that the three C.C.C. students in Chicago University are planning an active campaign for the C.C.C. General Association. They decided to call an election meeting in the early part of May to establish a well-organized staff for the campaign. At the beginning of June they will hold a general meeting to start the financial campaign and recruit new members. They need time to have a thoroughly prepared campaign. "The interests of the people in the college," said Mr. Tsai, "must be aroused sufficiently high before we can appeal to them for financial support."

Oberlin

At the beginning of the year the C.C.C. boys in Oberlin helped to raise money in Cleveland for our Alma

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Mater. One hundred and forty-eight dollars were raised. It was a small amount but the campaign was considered a success. The boys have certainly aroused the interest of the Chinese in Cleveland in the work of C.C.C. Mr. S. C. Chan was a victim of measles and grip, which were rather common in Oberlin this spring. But he recovered quickly afterward.

The members of the class 1914 have been noted for their class spirit. For an impromptu reunion Messrs. C. K. Chow, W. C. Kwong, and K. T. Wong, and Y. L. Lee met together in Oberlin for more than one week in the spring vacation. They were sorry that the other four members of their class could not be with them.

Y. L. LEE.

C.C.C. Students in West

Mr. K. H. Chiu has received his diploma from the Pacific School of Religion on May 1 and is now planning to come to the East after summer. He gave a Chinese entertainment to the Faculty and students of the school and some other American friends. The most striking feature in that entertainment was the showing of the Canton Christian College in lantern slides, which gave his guests a very deep impression and roused a very hearty admiration from them. Being the Executive Secretary of the Canton Christian College General Association of San Francisco, Mr. Chiu always tries his best to make his Alma Mater known to both the American and the Chinese people.

Under the name of the C.C.C. General Association of San Francisco and co-operating with the Chinese merchants and ministers, the C.C.C. students in the West are planning to run another financial campaign for their Alma Mater in May. They ask all the teachers and students of the College to participate with them in their prayer.

K. H. CHIU.

M. I. T.

Messrs. K. C. Mui and S. K. Lau were faithful co-workers in conducting the membership campaign for the C.C.C. General Association.

New York City

Last March Mr. Edwin J. Gillies and Miss Gillies gave a reception in their home to the C.C.C. students in New

York City. Miss Helen Cassidy, formerly of the C.C.C. Girls' School, made a very interesting speech concerning the welfare of C.C.C., and Miss Palmer entertained the students with violin solos.

During these several months Messrs. Y. T. Kwok, S. C. Lee, C. K. Chow and T. H. Tang were the guests of Mr. W. H. Grant, to spend a week-end in his house in New Jersey.

Last April Mr. T. H. Tang addressed the trustee meeting of the C.C.C. Office, concerning the affairs of the C.C.C. General Association. But the financial campaign of the association will be mainly conducted by Messrs. S. C. Lee and K. S. Fung.

Harvard University

The C.C.C. students in Harvard University deeply regret their inability to meet their fellow C.C.C. students in New York City last Christmas, but they hope to join them in the coming annual reunion, so that they shall have the opportunity to renew their old acquaintances.

W. T. YU.

Mr. Yu had been sick for two weeks last April. We are glad to hear that he has recovered.—Editor.

University of Illinois

The C.C.C. Club in this locality has doubled its constituency since last fall by the coming of Mr. W. S. Fung from China and Mr. P. S. Chung from Iowa State College. Mr. J. T. Chen, who came in 1914, is taking post-graduate work this semester in agriculture. Mr. P. H. Liu, who entered last year, is under severe training in mechanics. Mr. Fung is preparing to be a business man by taking commercial course. Mr. P. S. Chung is doing original research work in animal husbandry in the agricultural experiment station of the university, which is over a mile away from his dwelling place. He has to go there every morning and evening and sleep there once a week for the whole semester.

It is very fortunate that all these Ling Naam men are unlike "the man in the barrel." Having the ardent desire to be saturated in the American language and occidental way of thinking, they segregate themselves among the most representative American families.

The Mid-West Conference will be held at the University of Illinois this summer, and few of the most active

leaders are members of the C.C.C.C. It is the most earnest desire of the C.C.C. Club in this locality to see an exceptionally large Ling Naam Reunion here.

P. S. CHUNG.

Illness of Mr. C. K. Cheung

The condition of Mr. C. K. Cheung, who had one of his legs broken in an automobile accident last winter, is not improving as fast as we expected. It is said that it would take one or two years before he will be able to walk. But the physicians are contemplating to have another operation on him.

To him the Editor of THE QUARTERLY extends the earnest wish of all C.C.C.C. members for his speedy recovery.

Let each C.C.C.C. member write to him, so that he may be comforted and his loneliness in Women and Children's Hospital, Syracuse, may be averted.

PERSONAL NEWS

Mr. M. H. Tang is now the President of the Foo On Insurance Company in Hongkong.

Mr. H. Y. Tang, '09, has been appointed by the Kwangtung Government the Chief Engineer of the Canton Cement Work.

Mr. P. T. Lau, an instructor of business administration at the College, has resigned from the College and gone into business in Southern Pacific Islands. His position will be filled by Mr. T. K. Lin, B.S., '17, in commerce of the University of Illinois.

At the end of last April Mr. Timothy Y. Jen went to Shanghai with President C. K. Edmunds to manage a financial campaign for the College.

President C. K. Edmunds will arrive at Victoria, Canada, on June 10th, and will spend several months, at least, in this country in furthering the interests of the College.

Mr. Andrew H. Woods, M.D., has accepted a Captaincy in the U. S. Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and has already entered the service of the government.

Mr. Herbert E. House has been, since the autumn of 1917, in the service of Y. M. C. A. in their work on the Pacific coast. He is at present stationed at Imperial Beach, San Diego Co., California.

Mr. Clinton N. Laird and family, who have been living this year in Philadelphia, where Mr. Laird has been study-

ing at the University of Pennsylvania, are to remain in America for another year. Mr. Laird will probably continue his studies.

Mr. Henry C. Brownell and family are to come to America in July for a year's furlough. It is probable that Mr. Brownell will study at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University.

It is expected that Miss Lillie D. Loshe, Ph.D., of New York City, will return to the College this summer to become the Professor of English in the College of Arts and Science for a period of two years.

Mr. K. M. Wong has accepted a position on the staff of the Pui Ching Baptist College at Tungshan. Mr. Wong will continue to keep in close touch with C.C.C.

Last February Mr. Chauncey Wisner and his wife, son of Dr. Wisner, stopped at C.C.C. en route to India, where he is to engineer an irrigating project for the government.

Calvin C. Rush, M.D., and family will leave America this summer and take up their residence at the College. Dr. Rush, an eye specialist, will work at the Canton Hospital and also do all necessary eye work at the College.

Mr. P. S. Chung is made the Chairman of the Mid-West Section Conference of the Chinese Students' Alliance in North America.

Mr. K. C. Mui of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology lives a very busy life in Boston. He is the Scout Master of the Boston Chinese Boy Scouts, a corporal of the Advanced Artillery of the institute, and the leader in the membership campaign of the Boston branch of the C.C.C. General Association in North America. Mr. Mui's devotion to social service, his loyalty to the Alma Mater, and his willingness to work for the welfare of the public are much to be admired. Wherever he worked he met success.

Mr. S. K. Lau devotes much time every Sunday to help the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Boston.

Mr. K. T. Wong, M.S.E., '18, of the University of Michigan, was elected president of the Michigan Chinese Students' Club for the second semester of the academic year.

Mr. P. L. Li, M.A., '17, of the University of Wisconsin, is working hard for his Ph.D. in the Economic Department of Harvard University.

Mr. S. K. Wei has been chosen a

member of the varsity debating team in Oberlin College. He will graduate this summer.

Mr. K. C. Fung, who is studying in the Oberlin High School, intends to return to China this summer. He has a strong desire to resume his study in C.C.C.

On account of his success in the work of the foreign student department for the Y. M. C. A. of Oberlin College last year, Mr. Y. L. Lee has just been appointed to head the same department for the coming year. He is also serving the Chinese Students' Club as Treasurer.

Messrs. S. C. Chan and H. L. Ching expect to leave Oberlin College next year.

Mr. T. K. Wong has come back from China and expects to graduate from the Stanford University in the coming Christmas.

Mr. Tso Yam Tang, of the class of 1919 in the High School of the College, has come to this country, but he expects to go back to China after summer and continue his study.

Mr. K. C. Lau will graduate in May from the Cornell University. It is said that he owns in town the best automobile, which has been quite a show for the Chinese.

Mr. C. H. Lee has accepted a position in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, where he will go immediately after his graduation in May from the Cornell University.

Mr. L. N. Law of the Cornell University was elected Manager-in-Chief for the Chinese Students' Monthly.

Mr. S. C. Young of the Cornell University was elected Vice-President of the Chinese Students' Club and will also graduate in May.

Mr. Y. L. Yeh and family have gone to Boston.

Messrs. Nga Kok Ip and Ching Lau Lei have graduated last April from the Penn State College. In the summer Mr. Ip will work in the Yale Forestry Nursery School, Cheshire, Conn. He can be addressed: c/o F. S. Baker, Superintendent, Northeastern Forestry Nursery Co., Cheshire, Conn. Mr. Lei intends to remain in the College for further practical research work.

Last summer Mr. C. T. Lau helped to conduct the boys' camp of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania at Green Lane, Pa. He had successfully managed the boy scout work in the camp. Mr. Lau expects to go there again this summer.

Mr. S. Y. Lee is acting as secretary to the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Chicago.

Miss F. K. Liu will probably go to summer camp for girls. She spent her spring vacation in New York City.

Miss Elizabeth Groff, Secretary to President C. K. Edmunds, is coming back to America in the summer and may pursue studies here.

Mr. Y. H. Yeung has resigned from the American Bridge Company and is now working in the New York Central Railroad Company. It is said that he has already won several raises in salary.

Mr. Y. H. Chan is working with the Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company in Jersey City, N. J.

The partnership business of Mr. Key W. Au, known as The Omega Chemical Works, has been reorganized and is now incorporated under the state law of the State of New York as Ketonic Chemical Co., Inc., with factory in Brooklyn and office and laboratories in New York City. It was through Miss Lily W. Young's financial aid that this reorganization had been rendered possible. She is one of the original incorporators and is a director and secretary of the corporation. She is now devoting part of her time in attending the business of the corporation in spite of her heavy work in New York University. In the summer the entire business of the company will be placed under her charge. Mr. Key W. Au is a director and the treasurer of the company. He devotes all his time to research work of dye manufacturing.

During the last two months Mr. S. C. Lee, Secretary of the Chinese Students' Alliance, worked hard on the New Chinese Students' Directory and has added to it many new features. Mr. Lee is also the Chinese Secretary of the C.C.C. General Association in North America. With the help of Mr. T. Y. Chen, he carries on his work efficiently. He has got many prominent men interested in our Alma Mater.

Mr. K. S. Fung works faithfully every Sunday in Rev. Huie's church. He teaches English and conducts the Bible study class. Occasionally he serves as a preacher.

[From "The Chinese Recorder," June, 1918.]

Canton Christian College

A HALF hour's launch ride from the center of Canton's waterfront, on an elevation in the midst of a quiet agricultural community, and overlooking that teeming trade route, the Pearl River, is Canton Christian College. In response to a petition from more than four hundred leading officials, gentry, and merchants of Kwangtung some thirty years ago, the leading American missionaries in South China began to plan and work for the establishing of a Christian University. Rev. A. P. Happer was the chief agent in securing the initial fund about 1885.

The school has had two temporary homes before it came to its present site in the district of Honglok on the Island of Honam in 1904. Additions have gradually been made to the original tract until now the campus comprises 134 acres, including about one-fourth of a mile of river front. Plans were carefully made in the beginning so as to allow for growth and expansion, and a comprehensive scheme has from the start been kept in mind in placing each new permanent building. However, this scheme has not been taken as absolutely rigid, but has always been subject to re-study for a given area whenever a new group of buildings has been inaugurated. For adequate control of this feature of lay-out as well as for the design of the individual buildings the College maintains a resident architect. The number of permanent buildings thus far is 24 with two others in course of construction. Those already completed represent an investment of \$225,000 gold with equipment \$32,000 gold, while the site and its improvements have cost \$76,000 gold. Besides a number of temporary buildings and residential bungalows there are the following permanent buildings:

- Grant—Administration Building
- Martin—Recitation Hall
- Swasey—Student Christian Association Building, used as Chapel for the present.
- 4 Student Dormitories—Men
- 1 Dormitory and Recitation Hall—Girls
- 1 Dormitory for Special Students (under construction)
- 4 Elementary School Cottages (living quarters and class rooms)
- 1 Central Building of Elementary School (under construction)
- 9 Staff residences
- 2 Cottages in model village
- 1 Infirmary.

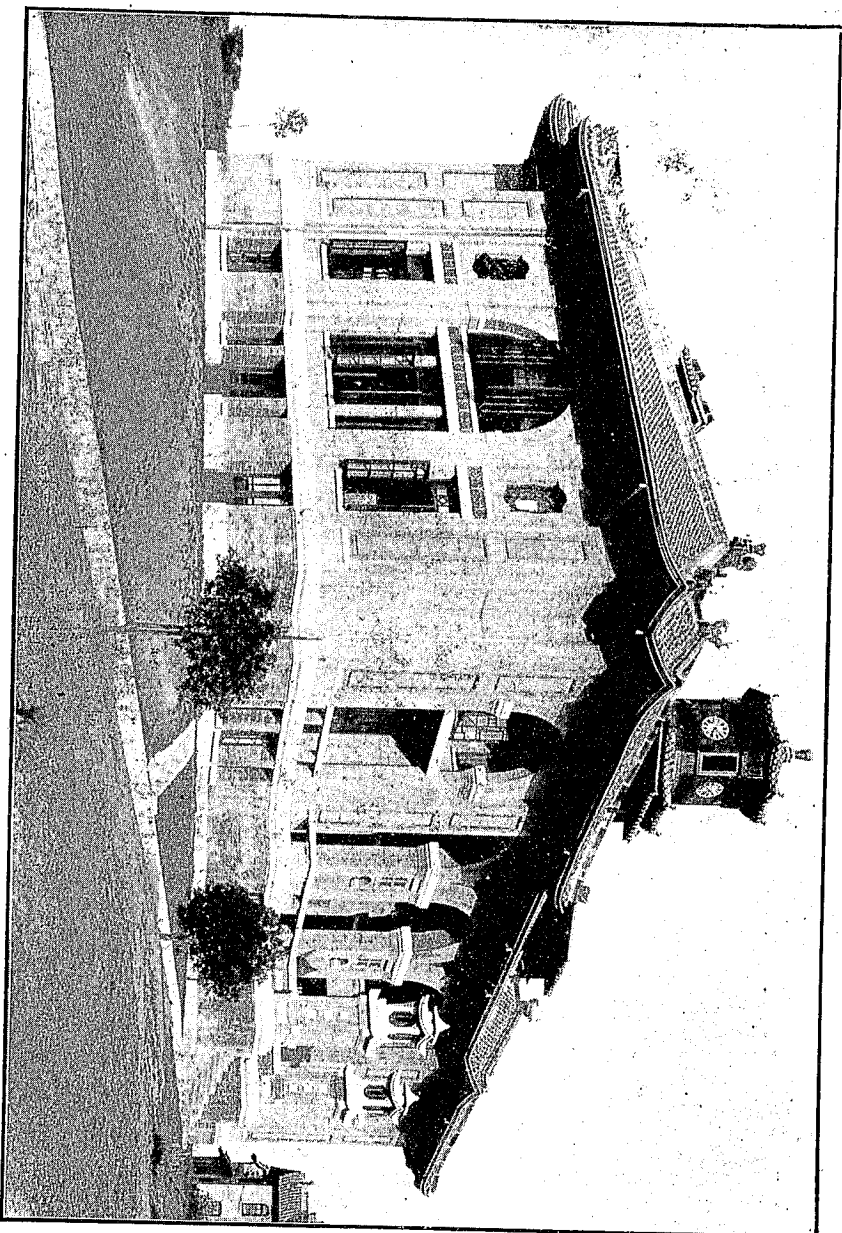
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The College aims to fill the need for higher Christian education in the most southern provinces. The work is non-denominational, but is as distinctly Christian as it is unsectarian. Student Christian Associations of seven universities in America have representatives on the staff and the London Missionary Society and the Church Missionary Society are each supporting a teacher. The College offers a standing invitation to any denominational board having work in Kwangtung or Kwangsi to participate in the work of higher education by contributing a man to the staff, and in consequence to have the privilege of nominating a member of the Board of Trustees. The institution is chartered under the University of the State of New York, and in the last analysis is controlled by the Board of Trustees most of whom reside in New York City.

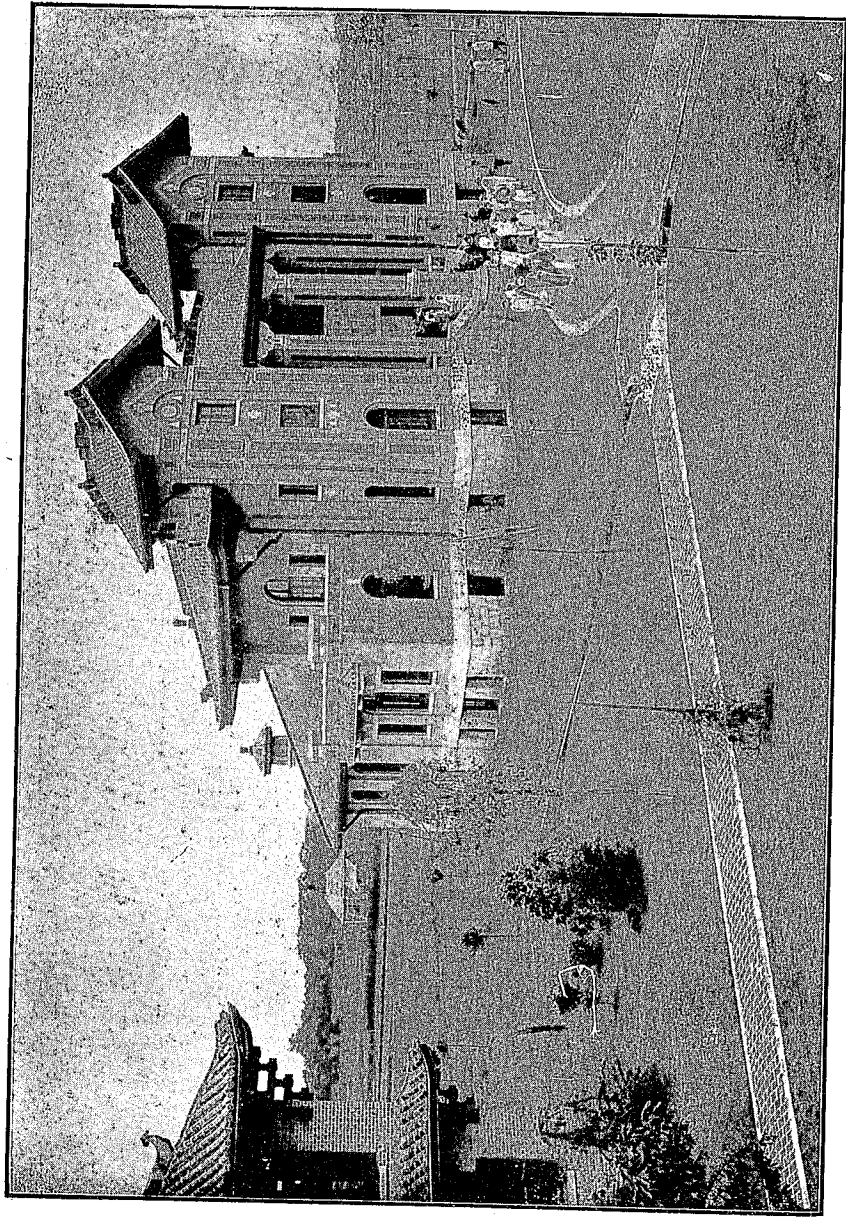
The work on the field, however, is very fully organized under the direction of a Council composed of a President, Vice-President for Chinese Affairs, Bursar, and the head of each constituent school, the President of the College being empowered with veto over the actions of the Council. The Council is responsible for the drawing up of the budget for approval by the Trustees and is charged with all affairs that concern more than one school. The plan of organization is that of an American University with lower feeding schools. All academic questions are dealt with directly by the faculty of each school, the head of each school having veto power over the action of his faculty.

Of the 560 students on the campus 126 are in the Elementary School, 331 in the Secondary School and 103 in the College. At present there are fifteen years of instruction offered, and all students are boarders.

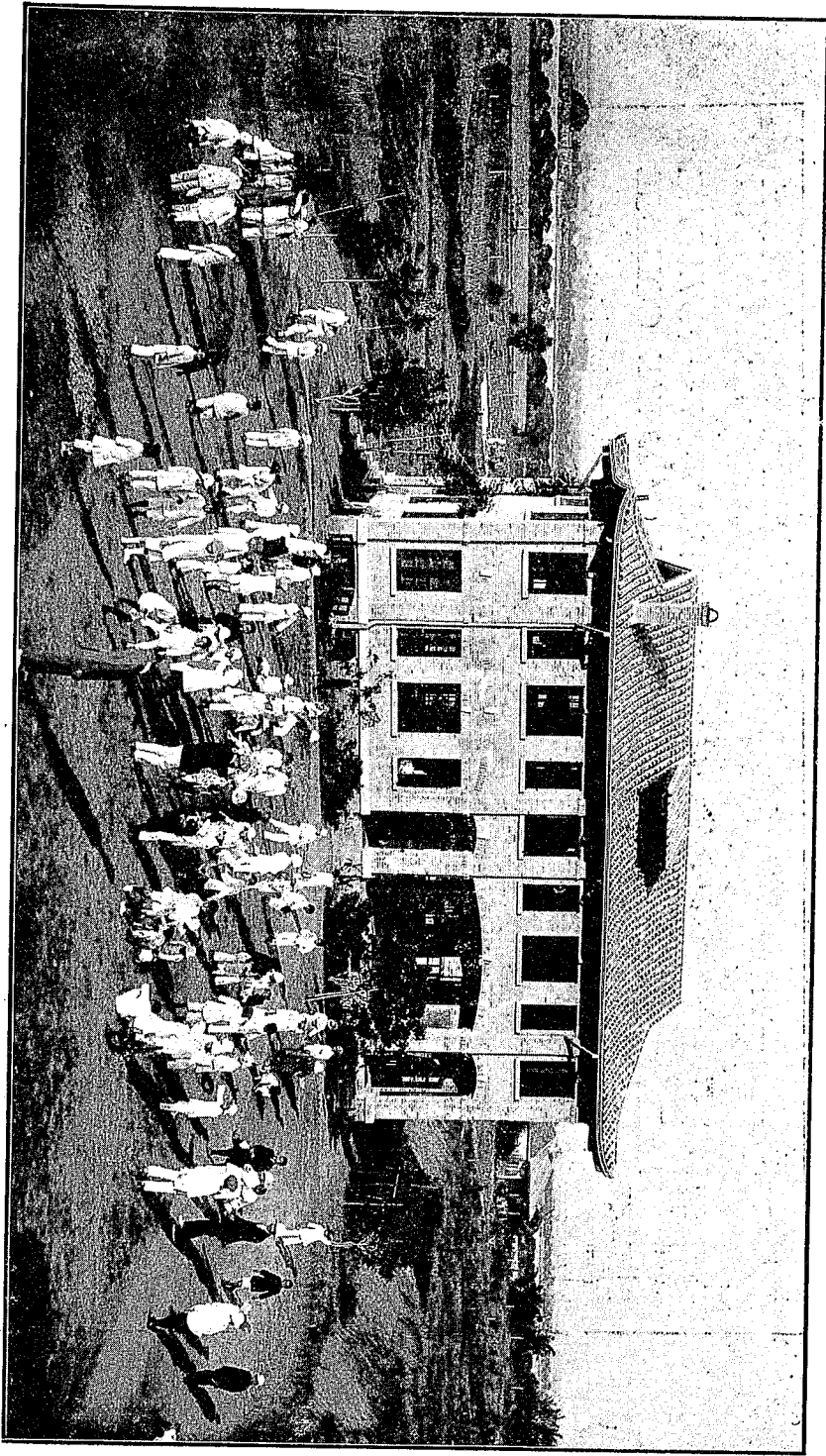
The College offers special facilities in business administration and agriculture, and contemplates the inauguration of a school of medicine, and has already under way courses in education which, with the model school, form a good basis for the development of a teachers' college. While all modern subjects are taught in English great stress is put upon the study of Chinese and especially Mandarin, Mandarin not only being taught as a subject, but some other courses such as the Geography of China being taught in Mandarin by scholars from Peking. A new department has recently been opened in which the children of Chinese resident abroad may receive special instruction in Chinese language and composition.



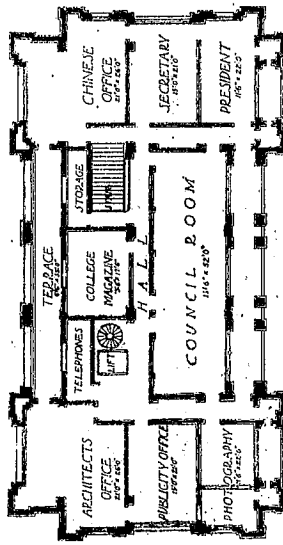
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.
Grant Hall. Administration Building as seen from Southwest.



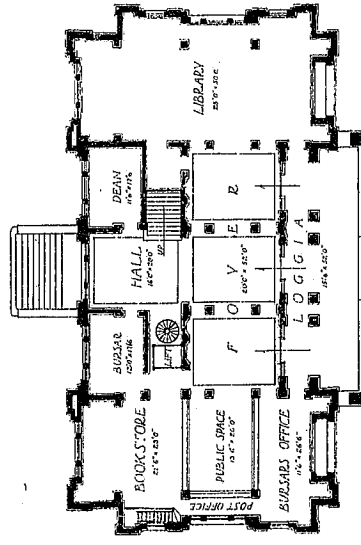
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.
Swasey Hall. Student Christian Association Building, used also as College Chapel.



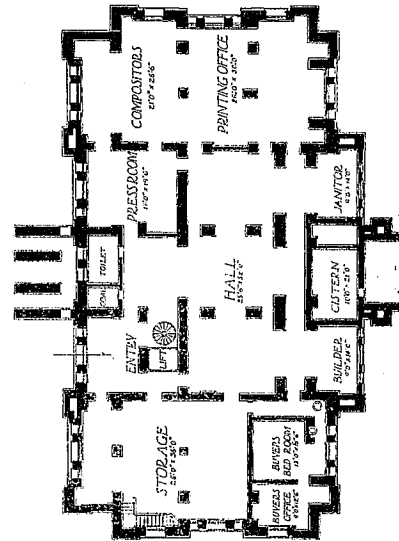
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.
Elementary School at play before one of their Cottages.



SECOND FLOOR



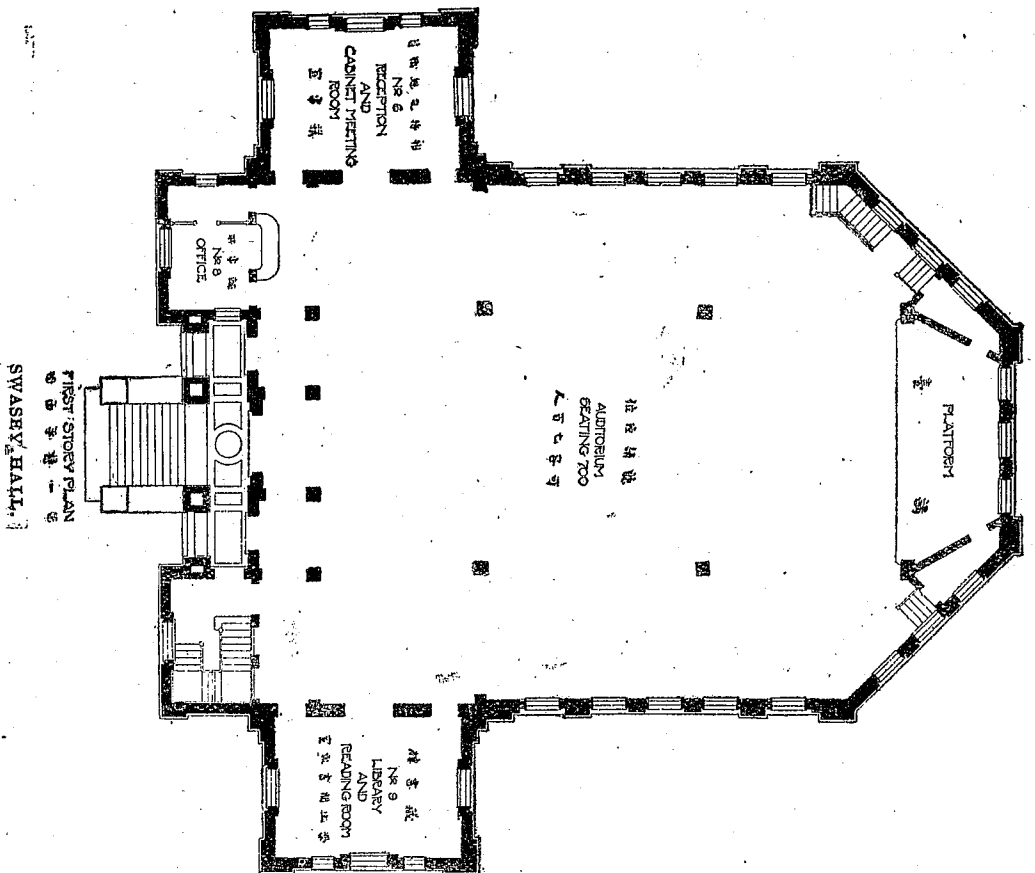
FIRST FLOOR



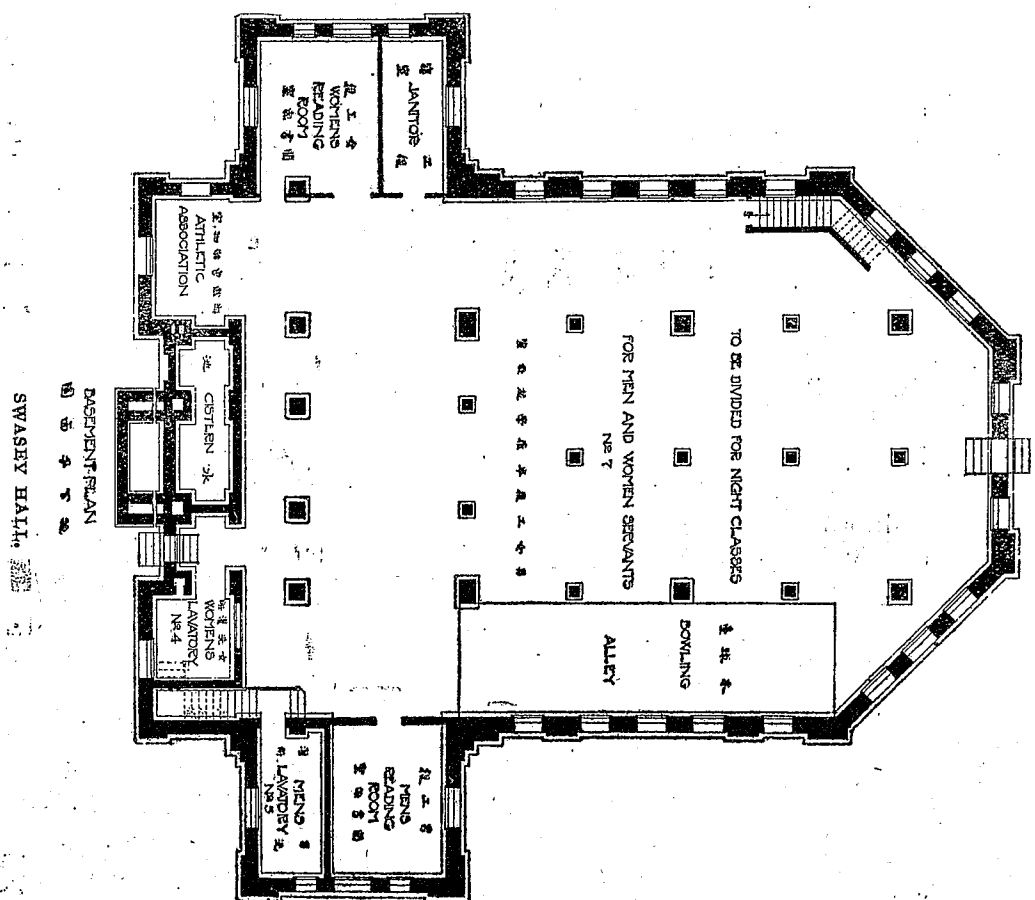
BASEMENT

FLOOR PLANS · GRANT HALL
ADMINISTRATION · BUILDING
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
Building - \$23,000 G.-by Mr. John S. Kennedy.
Equipment - \$3500 G.-by Mr. A.E. Schaeffler.
Fire and ant proof construction.

LENGTH 150 FT. WIDTH 60 FT.



FIRST STOREY PLAN
SWASEY HALL



BASMENT PLAN
SWASEY HALL

Besides the formal academic work several kinds of extension work are carried on. A night school for servants and workmen is maintained under the auspices of the Christian Association, and under the same auspices a day school for boys from the neighboring villages, known as the Farm School, and day schools in adjacent villages for boys and girls as well as a night school in a nearby village for adults.

Attendance upon daily chapel, Sunday school and Sunday preaching service is required of all students. The percentage of Christian students in the lower classes is small, but steadily increases in the upper classes. In the collegiate department at the present time about 85% of the students are Christians. Throughout all student activities stress is laid upon the necessity for co-operation in service. The staff comprises 54 Chinese, 3 English, and 25 Americans, not counting wives who do not render scheduled service.

Notes on Buildings, Shown in Illustrations

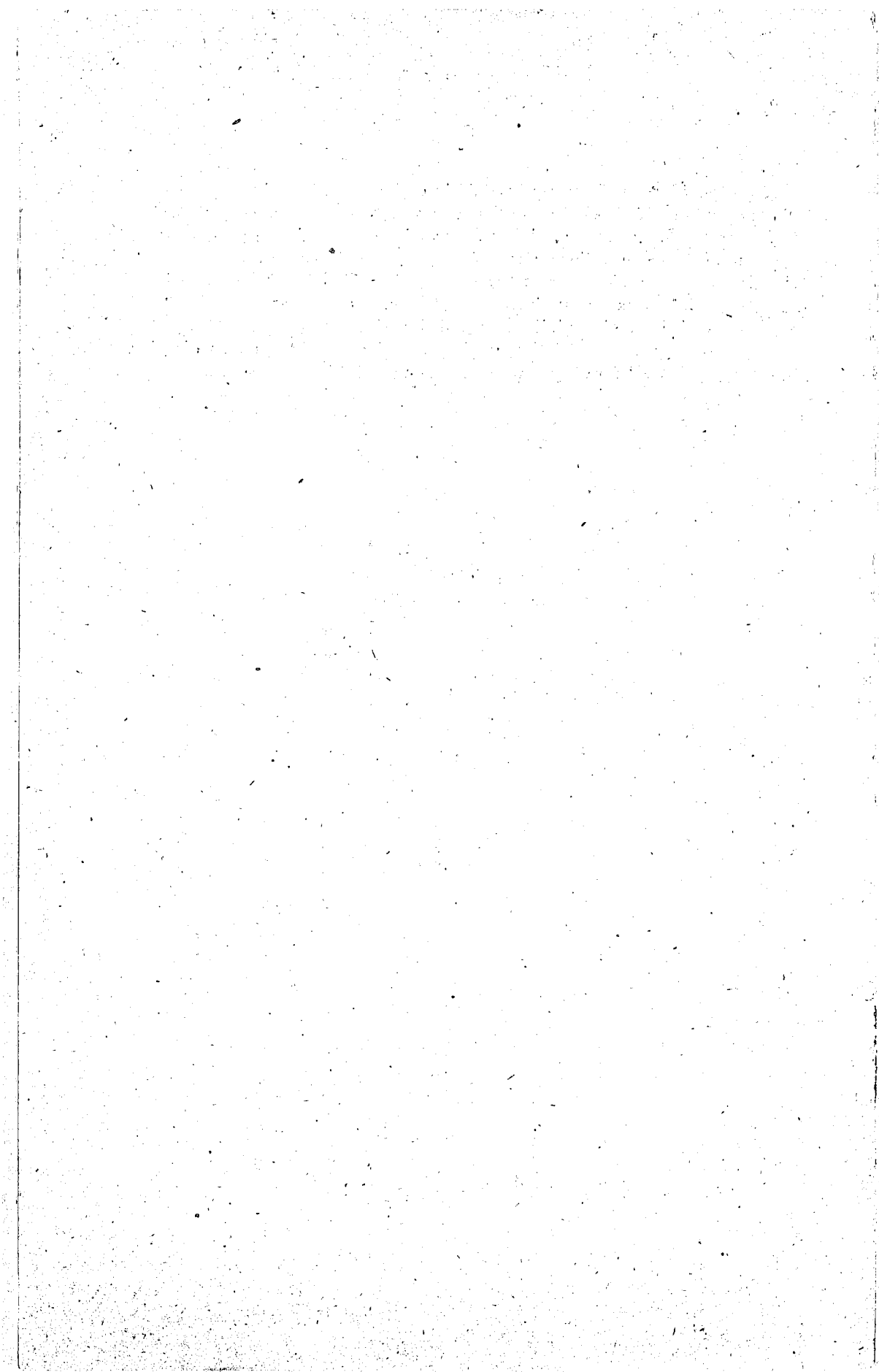
1. Grant Hall, Administration Building. Essential details already stated on drawing of floor plans.

2. Elementary School Cottage. One cottage to each class, five cottages to the group with one central building providing office rooms, assembly hall, demonstration class and play room, and central kitchen from which the dining rooms, one in each cottage, are served. Cost of a cottage G. \$3,000, housing completely the thirty students, two teachers, and one servant, both for living and for class room work. These cottages and the central building have been provided by Chinese donors.

3. Swasey Hall, Student Christian Association Building, provided by Ambrose Swasey, cost G. \$25,000, including furniture and development of grounds around the building and Swasey Park to the north of the building. Basement occupied by the manual training classes of the Secondary School, by the Farm School students, and night class for workmen, men, and maid servants. Main floor: office, library, reception room, and auditorium seating 800. Second floor: five rooms for games and Bible study. Tower rooms for living quarters. Roof over auditorium carried on steel trusses. Panels in the facades of towers filled with green glazed tile.

N. B. All the buildings shown are in light red brick, all roofs of green glazed tile, all floors of reinforced concrete, all basement

walls, pillars, and corners are laid in cement mortar. Each building is provided with a reinforced concrete cistern in connection with the basement walls, fed by water from the roof, which is then pumped to an attic tank and serves the immediate building throughout with water of the first grade which has been filtered through a brick septum in the cistern. A second water system is installed in each building, served by river water which, after passing through a sand filter, is pumped to service tanks, which supply is used for all purposes other than drinking and cooking.



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CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

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CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

TRUSTEES

(Incorporated in the State of New York)

HERBERT PARSONS, <i>President</i>	CHARLES H. PARKHURST, <i>Second Vice-President</i>
FRANCIS S. PHRANER, <i>First Vice-President</i>	W. HENRY GRANT, <i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>
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F. H. HAWKINS, London	DAVID EUGENE SMITH
	WILLARD D. STRAIGHT*
	CHARLES A. STODDARD
	YING PIU MA, Hongkong

*Deceased.

The President of the College, Ex-Officio

ADVISORS

HARLAN P. BEACH, New Haven	FRANK J. GOODNOW, Baltimore
J. ACKERMAN COLES, New York	BOON KENG LIM, Singapore
CHARLES R. ERDMAN, Princeton	FRANK M. McMURRY, New York
W. H. P. FAUNCE, Providence	THOMAS W. PEARCE, Hongkong
EDWIN J. GILLIES, New York	AMOS P. WILDER, New Haven

The Executive Secretaries of Mission Boards having work in China are
ex-officio Advisors to the College.

ADMINISTRATION IN CANTON, CHINA

CHARLES K. EDMUNDS, <i>President</i>	WAI SZ-TO, <i>Principal of Elementary School</i>
W. K. CHUNG, <i>Vice-President for Chinese Affairs</i>	JESSIE DOUGLASS, <i>Librarian</i>
OWEN E. POMEROY, <i>Bursar</i>	C. W. HOWARD, <i>Curator of Museum</i>
KENNETH DUNCAN, <i>Dean of College of Arts and Sciences</i>	W. W. CADBURY, <i>Physician</i>
H. B. GRAYBILL, <i>Principal of Secondary School</i>	J. R. EDMUNDS, Jr., <i>Resident Architect</i>
CLARA SOO-HOO, <i>Dean of Women</i>	A. R. KNIPP, <i>Resident Engineer</i>
	BONNIE B. CRAWFORD, <i>Secretary to the President</i>

OFFICE IN AMERICA

W. HENRY GRANT, <i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	MAHLON B. DAY, <i>Home Secretary</i>	KATHARINE C. GRIGGS, <i>Assistant Secretary</i>
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TRUSTEES OF THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

LING NAAM HOK HAU

ITS GROWTH AND OUTLOOK

"China is the Key to the Future of the World"—JOHN HAY.

TRUSTEES OF THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

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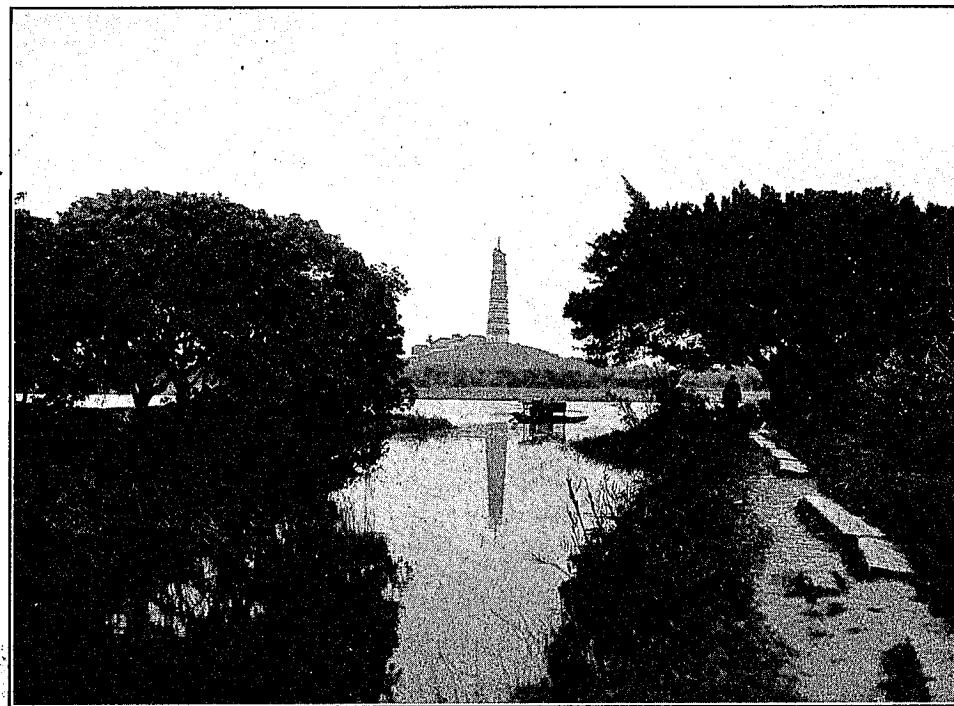
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FOREWORD

To the Trustees of Canton Christian College,

Gentlemen: It is now sixteen years since I joined the staff of Canton Christian College and twelve years since I ventured to accept appointment as its President. These sixteen years cover the whole span of the institution's life on its present site and are crowded with evidences of a great future.

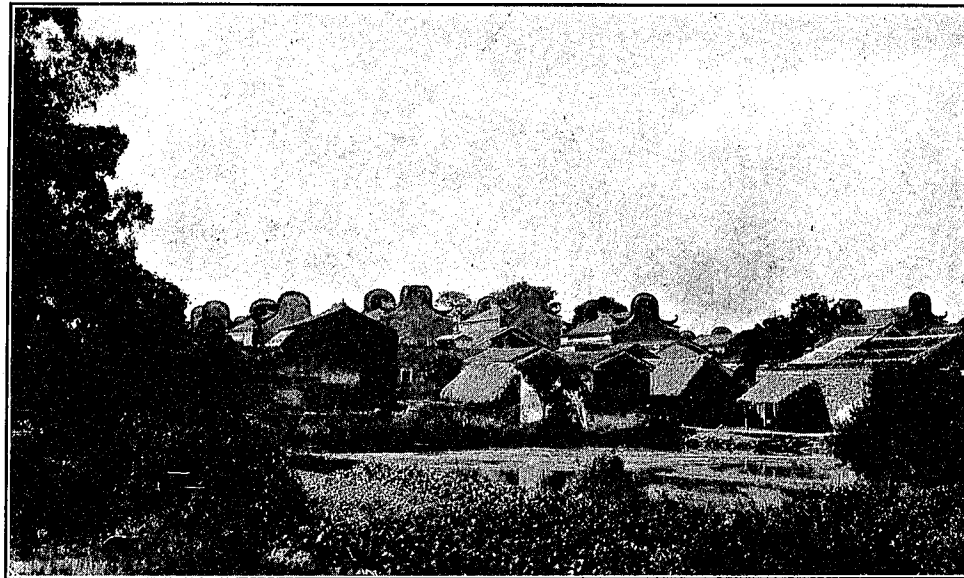
Since the Statutes require the President to make annual report to the Trustees of the condition and needs of the College, I have each year transmitted to you a brief review of the reports from the various officers and heads of departments. My last published report as President covers the academic year 1911-12. The progress since has been even more marked than therein noted. Hence in lieu of a report for 1918-19 only, or one that bridges the interval since 1912, I have prepared a brief history of the institution from the beginning and a survey of its present condition, depending largely upon a pictorial presentation in order to give a more adequate impression of the growth and set forth the still greater opportunities that lie ahead.

New York,
April 11, 1919.

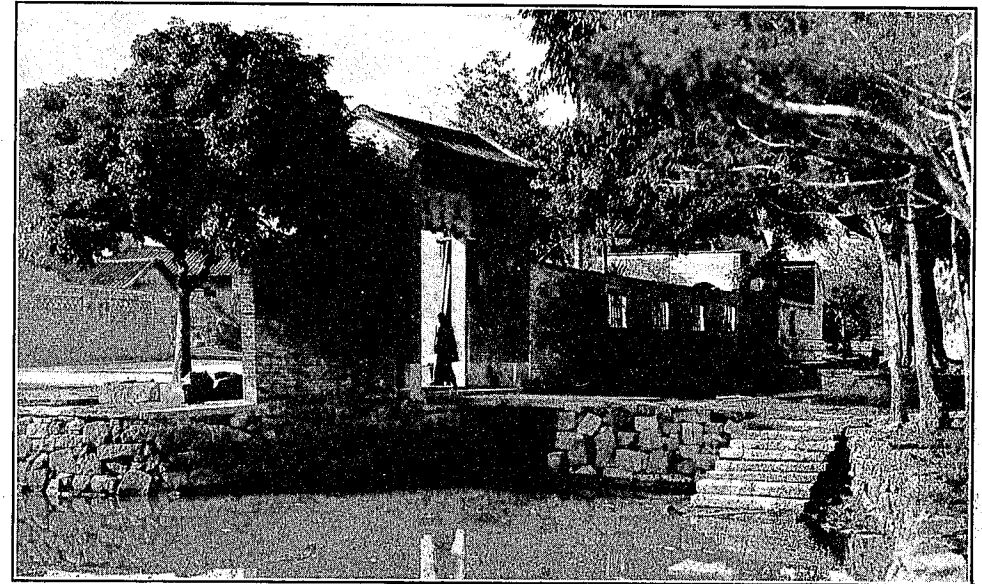
The President's Report was accepted by the Trustees, April 11, 1919, and its publication committed to the Secretary of the Board and the President of the College.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES K. EDMUNDS,
President of the College.

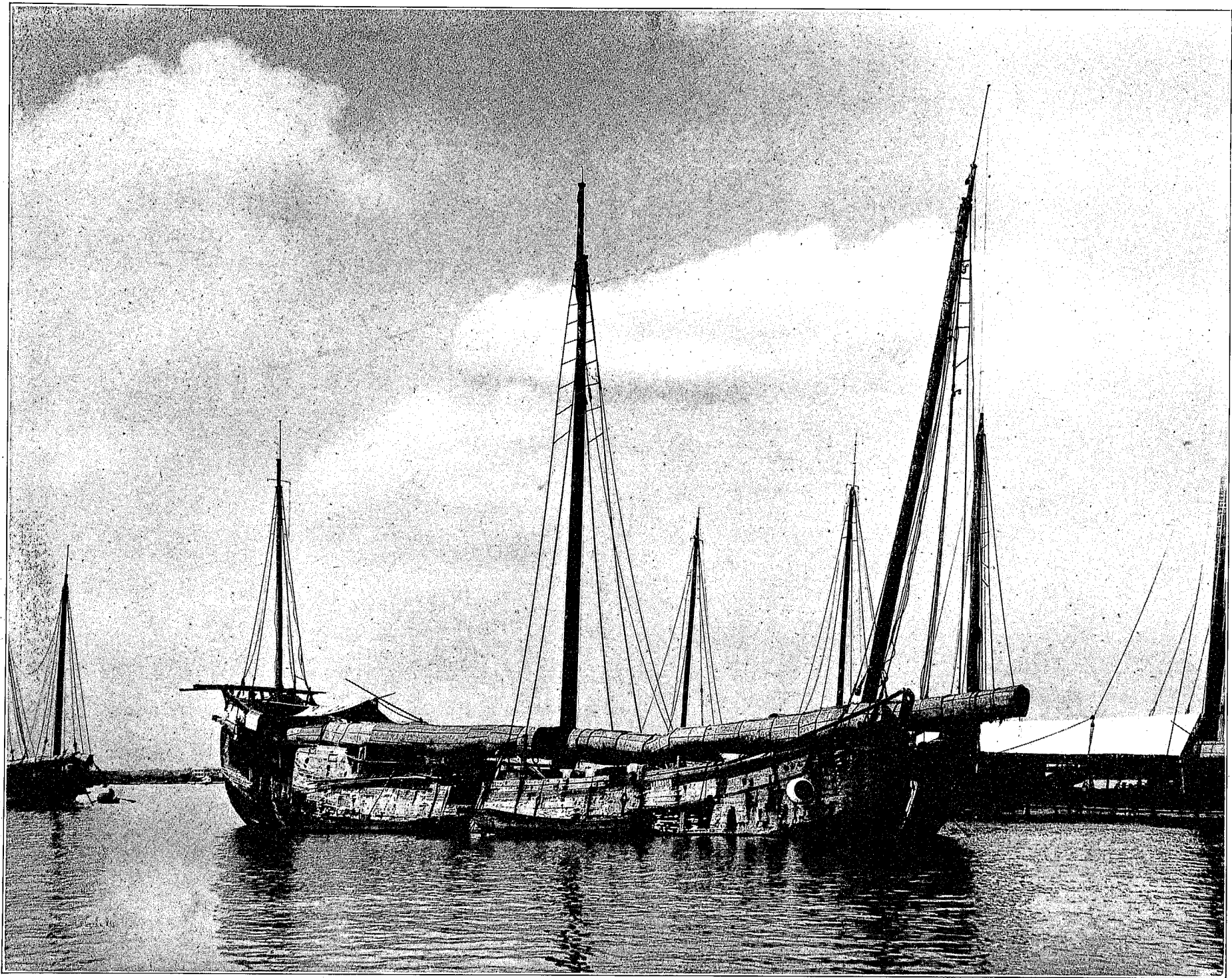
W. HENRY GRANT, *Secretary.*



GLIMPSE OF A NEIGHBORING VILLAGE



GATEWAY TO THE NEAR-BY FIVE PHOENIX VILLAGE



A CANTON SALT JUNK.

These ocean-going junks are similar to the caravel in which Columbus crossed the Atlantic seeking China, but finding America instead. The great eye at the prow enables the ship to "see" its way.

THE PROBLEM OF CHINA

The problem of China is a world problem, culturally as well as commercially.

The knowledge, morality, comfort and organization of the Chinese people are all below the level which might be attained through greater educational effort in their behalf, and while the timeliness of such an effort is largely independent of the present crisis in Chinese affairs, it is greatly emphasized by the special conditions now existing which affect the whole international situation.

China is destined to become one of the foremost producing nations of the world, a vast market, a huge stabilizing, peaceful power if allowed to develop her great wealth in her own way. Western nations having forced their intercourse on China have now the responsibility to safeguard her independence and the best interests of the Chinese people as well as to look after the development of trade.

The world will profit greatly by events in the Far East if they result in bringing China into the front rank of human progress, free to be herself, and free to join in making the history of the next hundred years, and to supplement, with all of good there is manifest or dormant in her, the strength and goodness of the West.

The shortest road to a partial success in this endeavor to preserve free nationality in Asia is the development of China's material resources, which will not only enrich China and the world, but will help to arouse the people from their age-long sleep, and to create a sense of nationhood.

But China's independence should concern her friends in the West chiefly because such independence is essential to something far more important: true freedom of the Chinese people. The dormant powers now awakening in this race and promising such a future for it in the commercial and political affairs of the world demand imperatively that there be set in motion, side by side with this material transformation, forces far more subtle that shall bring about a true renaissance of the nation by influencing profoundly the intellect and the soul of the race. Only so can China be speedily brought into full possession of her place among the nations.

This nation, whose past achievements rank among the wonders of history, this ancient and largest of all the nations, lies helpless among the Powers of the present day, surviving through the protection arising from the balance of competitive interests of the larger Powers, and yet subject to the aggressions of a comparatively small and poor neighbor.

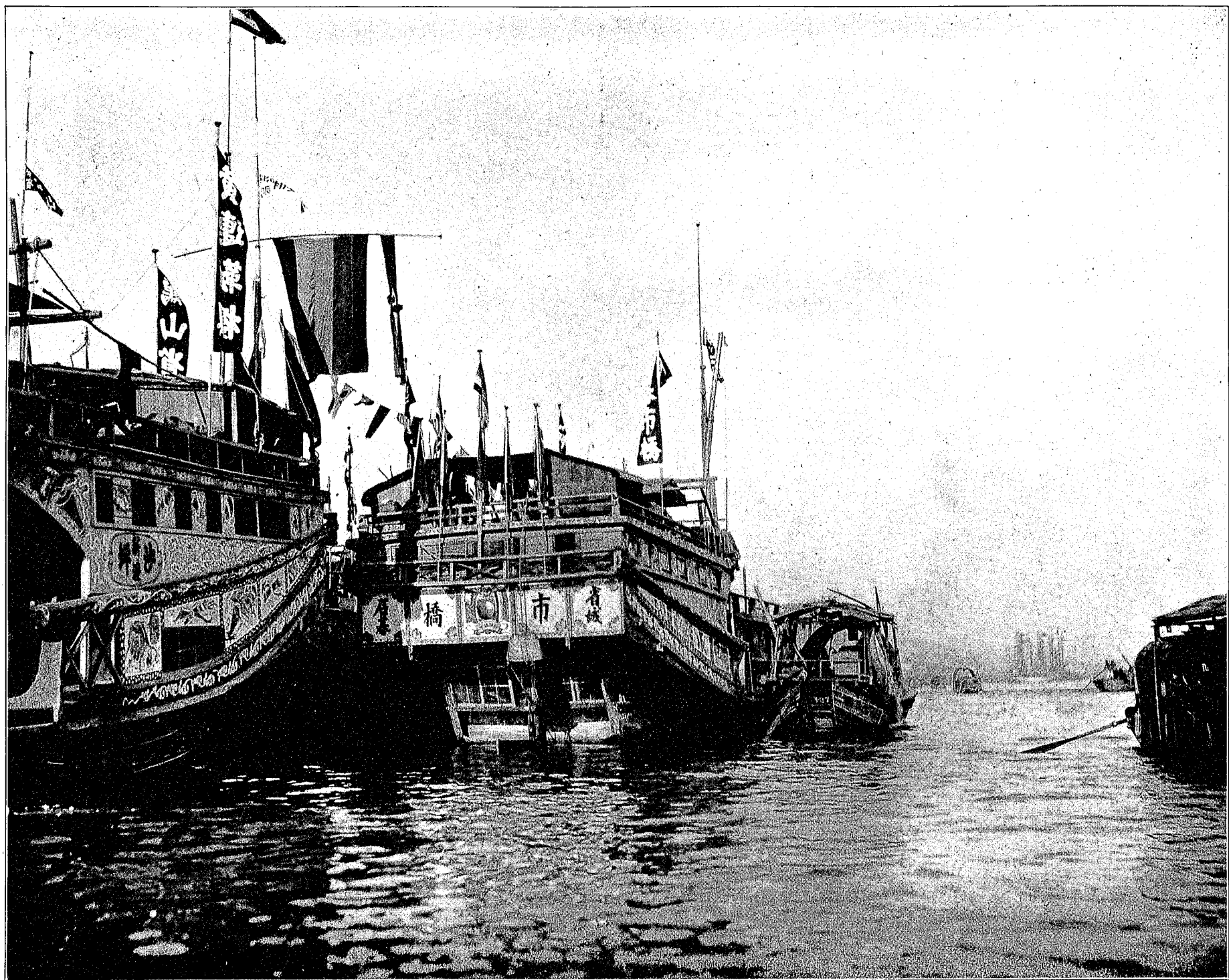
The reason for this is complex but the solution is clear. The introduction of foreign capital and the internationalization of foreign interests in a cooperative spirit with China and the supervision by a League of Nations constitute the chief hope at present as regards China's foreign relations and even as regards her internal development. The fundamental element in all this from the Chinese side is the more general education of the people to give the background for progress and the training of native leaders upon whom must rest the responsibility for carrying out in detail such plans as may be formed for the alleviation of present conditions.

To train these leaders in situ, without loss of connection with China, for they need to know China as well as Western science and institutions and methods, is one of the reasons for maintaining missionary colleges.

Mere education in the science of the West, mere contact with western civilization, commerce, railways, telegraphs, mines, etc., cannot be expected and are not calculated to regenerate China, because they have no direct moral or spiritual value, and the Chinese have never been profoundly moved by other than moral and spiritual forces.

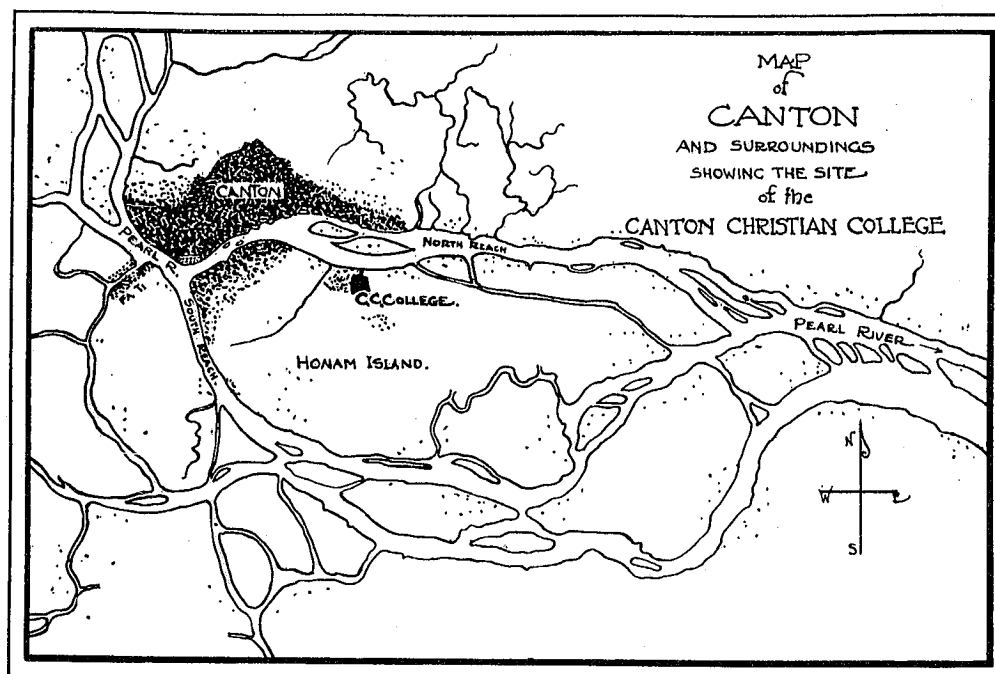
Education which deals only with coordinated physical or mental facts, conducted however thoroughly, has not proved adequate for the regulation of conduct. It leaves man's highest nature unsatisfied, almost untouched. It is imperative in the present intellectual and material awakening that full advantage be taken of the critical state presented by this transition, in order to gain for Christianity its rightful place among the educated men of the rising generation.

At the same time care must be taken to avoid repetition of the unwarranted conflict between science and religion. Our instruction must be such that these two departments are not regarded as antagonistic, but



PASSAGE BOATS OF THE CANTON DELTA.

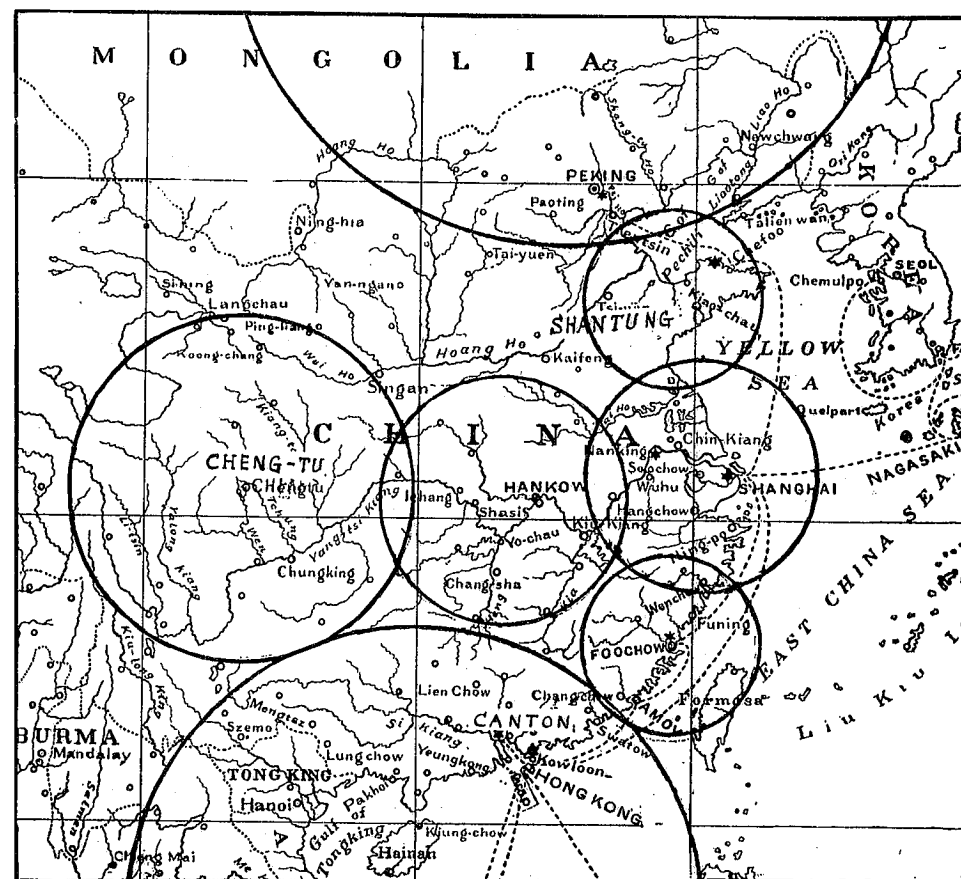
Scores of these highly decorated three-storied boats are towed by steam launches throughout the Canton delta, where the waterways, artificial and natural, are as frequent as the cross roads of an American county. They carry over two hundred passengers in addition to considerable freight.



Canton, the capital of Kwangtung Province and the metropolis of South China, lies on the north bank of the Pearl River, ninety miles northwest of Hongkong, and has a population of approximately 2,000,000. The College is two miles from the city, south of the River, hence has all the advantages of proximity to a large city, with plenty of land obtainable for the proper development of all departments of a future university. School discipline is more easily maintained and the conditions of air and surroundings are in every way more healthful and under better control.

as supplementary, not only in affecting daily life and conduct, but as revelations of the character and purposes of God. We must, also, avoid the tendency to impose a system which is the outgrowth of western civilization without due regard for the oriental character and mode of thinking.

Much of the prejudice against missionary work has doubtless been due to its connection in many instances with a dogmatism which happily has been and is being largely eliminated by the broadening of education. Missionary education should be characterized by the broadest possible horizon, adapted to China's present situation, yet with distinct reference to her future welfare and that of the world as influenced by her; with the utmost care it must look to the moral development of the people, for such faults as the Chinese have can be eradicated by education, in the broadest sense of that term. Both the strength and the weakness of China emphasize the necessity of bringing those influences to bear upon her which will align her with the progressive nations which are



CHIEF AREAS RELATED TO CHRISTIAN COLLEGE CENTERS IN CHINA.

Canton is the educational center of fifty millions of people.

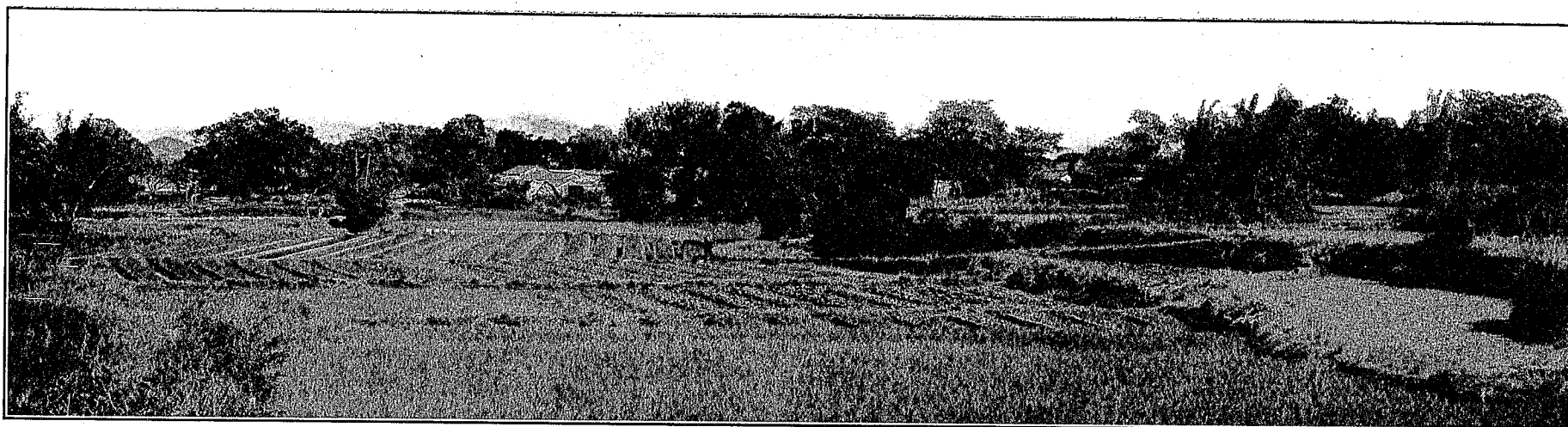
working for the higher development of the whole human race.

The wide diffusion of Christianity in its best form will not suddenly introduce the millennium into China, for all intermediate stages must be passed through before the goal is reached, but it will for the first time in Chinese history, realize the motto of the ancient Tang repeated so impressively in more recent days by Chang Chih Tung: "Renovate, Renovate the people." Thus alone can the country be adapted to the altered conditions brought about by the impact of Western thought. Christianity has been tried as yet upon a small scale only, but has already brought forth fruit after its kind. When it shall have been thoroughly tested and have had opportunity to develop its potentialities in a manner specially adapted to the situation, it will give to China intellectually, morally and spiritually the long needed motive which will both generate and sustain the renovation to be desired.



THE BUND AND HARBOR AT CANTON.

From the top of the Missions Building one looks downstream on the Bund, which, together with the hotels, restaurants, department stores, in semi-foreign style, located there, has been built in the last fifteen years, and on the eastern half of the harbor with its thousands of boats. The Canton Christian College lies two and a half miles downstream around the great bend of the river, just beyond the limits of the picture at the upper right.



HA-TO VILLAGE, NORTHEAST OF THE CAMPUS.

This village of eight hundred inhabitants is seen from the College over rice fields and vegetable gardens and lies half hidden among the spreading banyans and graceful bamboos. A small day school is maintained in the village as a part of the extension work of the College.

THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE CHINA

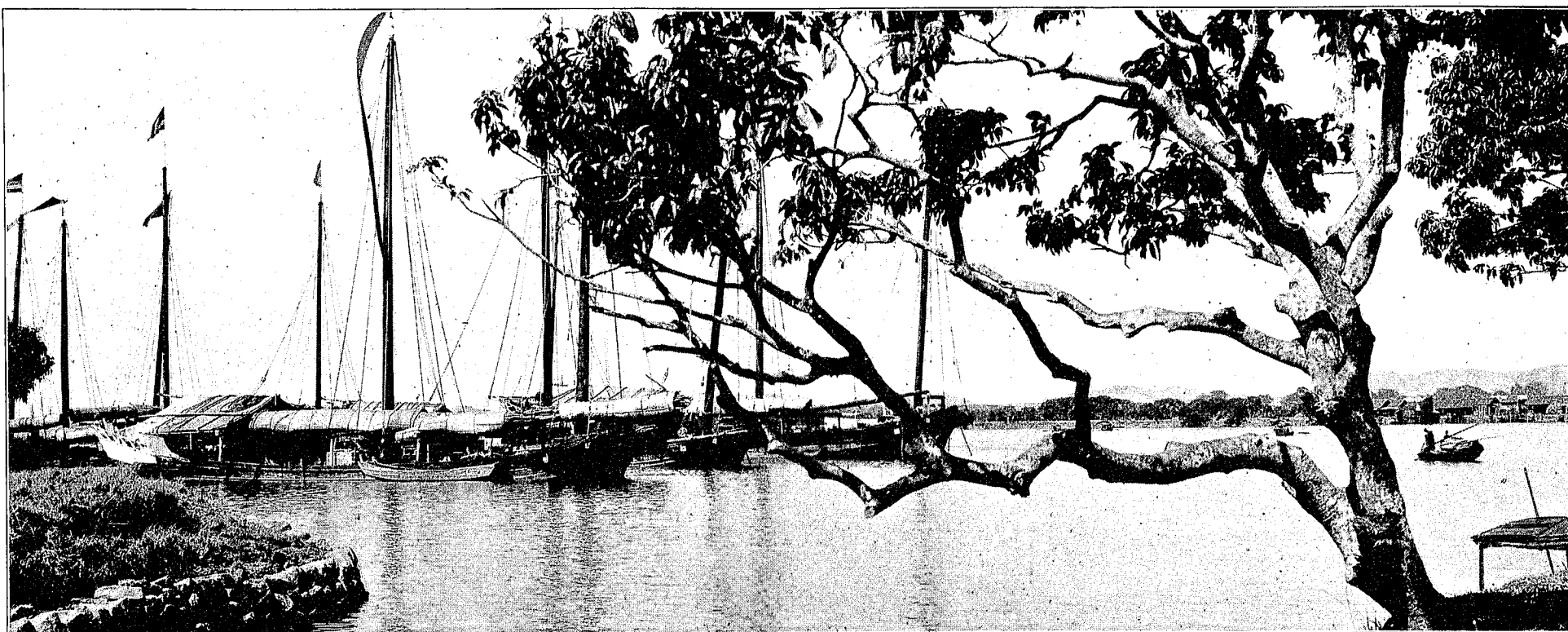
Although the first modern schools in China were begun under mission auspices and some of the best educational institutions today are under mission auspices, the education of the Chinese is not the problem of the mission boards; it is China's own problem. But in view of the immensity of the Government's task, the missions have an unprecedented opportunity to render a really great service to China. In view of the disturbed political conditions ever since the revolution of 1911, the Governmental effort at providing general education has, with a few exceptions, been very ineffective and the mission schools have even a greater opportunity today to help mould the educational system of China than was thought possible in 1911 when such a new spurt was taken under the First Republic in educational matters, the most marked advance since the eventful day in 1905 when a stroke of the Imperial pen abolished the old system of literary examinations and called for the establishment of modern schools throughout the land.

The great handicaps in the Government's educational work are the lack of funds, the lack of qualified teachers and the lack of honest and progressive administrators. An adequate appreciation of the function of education and the precise adjustment of the type adapted to the needs of the community and of the nation are also still to be achieved. It is for these reasons that mission institutions have had and are still to have a very great share in shaping the course of China's educational development and to a large extent in Christianizing it.

After several decades of diffused and experimental ministry, which, however, has been of great value and was even a necessary preliminary, the protestant missions are aiming to furnish China with a thoroughly standardized and coordinated system of Christian education, emphasizing quality rather than quantity, so as to provide educated leadership in the various professions and vocations, and an intelligent and reasonably educated Church membership and dependable citizenship who will constructively influence their community life. This is serving as a challenge and a corrective to the national schools of similar grade.

The system of Christian education ranges from kindergarten to university, is widely spread throughout the country and heads up in several strategic centers. There are nine local Christian Educational Associations covering from one to three provinces each, and in turn affiliated with the Christian Educational Association of China with headquarters in Shanghai.

A relatively small portion of the population of China is found in the cities. Nine-tenths of the population live in the country or in relatively small aggregates, some in isolated homes, but generally clustered in hamlets and villages. These afford a smaller working unit than is usual in many other countries, and are the natural base upon which to start in the education of the common people of China, whereas the training of the leaders for that more general educational conquest can best be done near the largest cities.



ON THE BANKS OF THE FAR-FAMED CHU KONG OR PEARL RIVER.

From under the lychee trees that fringe the College riverfront one looks northwest across the Pearl River towards the eastern end of Canton. The salt junk fleet frequently anchors in front of the College.

THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN KWANGTUNG

Kwangtung province, with a population of thirty millions, altho long famous for its political, commercial and industrial leadership, has lagged behind other parts of China in education. The latest available official statistites show that in 1915-16 there were 207,000 pupils in the government grammar school grades and that in 1917-18 there were 7,600 boys and 257 girls in the government high schools and normal schools. The expenditure per year by the province is about eight cents, Chinese currency, per capita and less than twelve dollars per student. There is no government high school for girls. There is no government college, and the high schools for boys are many of them not up to standard. The Canton Christian College is the only school in Kwangtung which is doing full standard college work.

The Catholic Mission under the French Bishop reports sixty-seven schools for boys, thirty-nine for girls and one high school for each, but does not give enrollments. The Sacred Heart "College" in Canton

enrolls over three hundred and carries its students into high school grades.

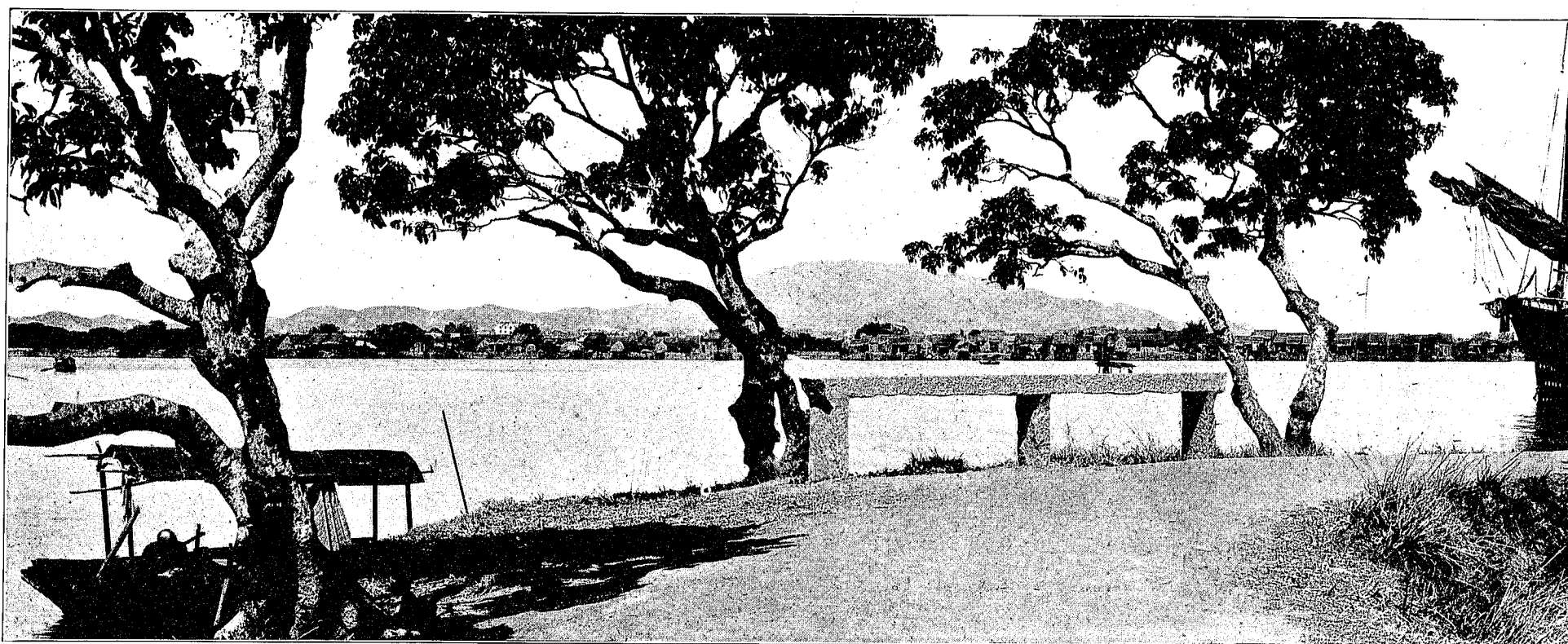
The data of Protestant Mission Schools except the Canton Christian College for 1917 are as follows:

Teachers: Chinese men, 1,002; Chinese women, 474; foreign men, 63; foreign women, 91.

Students: Kindergarten thru grammar grades, boys, 16,500, girls, 8,500; High School, boys 1,400, girls 300; College, boys 12; Normal Training, boys 87, girls 293; Theological, boys 326; Industrial, girls 92.

The total number of students reported in these schools is about 28,000. The Normal Schools and many of the high schools are not up to the standard, while the two "Colleges" are really only high schools.

A very large proportion of the educational work in the Government and Mission Schools is in the Lower Primary Schools, grades 1 to 4, with about 185,000 pupils, and the Higher Primary Schools, grammar grades 5 to 7, with about 50,000 pupils, a total of 235,000 pupils as against say 10,000 students in high, normal and theological schools.



THE COLLEGE WATERFRONT

Late in the afternoon the students like to gather under the lychee trees and look north across the river at Canton's land-mark, White Cloud Mountain. The village of Sha-Naam lies directly across the river.

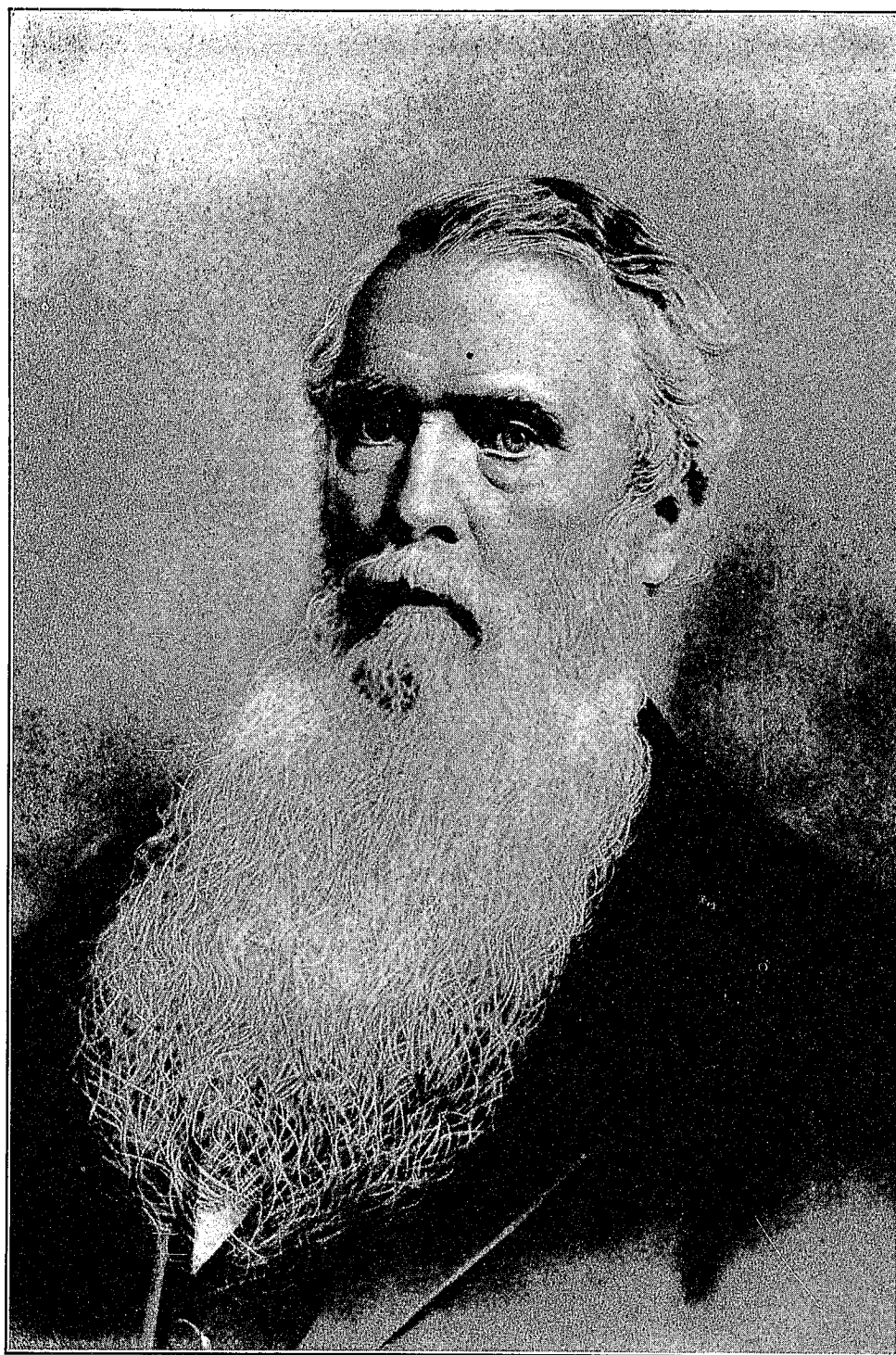
In addition to the government and mission schools, there are an undeterminable number of private and clan schools almost exclusively teaching Chinese characters, reading and writing, tho some add arithmetic and general knowledge and give a very good foundation training, fitting for higher grades. In these schools the number of pupils probably far exceeds 500,000, most of whom should be classified in the first four grades of school, tho no accurate data are available.

The Kwangtung Christian Educational Association has recently formed a Union Board of Education for elementary schools, while a standing Committee of Middle School Principals is standardizing the work of high school grades. This Association has addressed itself to the task of coordinating all the educational work of the Protestant Missions in Kwangtung and has recognized the College of Arts and Sciences of the Canton Christian College as the apex of the Christian Educational System in that province.

The good will of the government towards the College was evidenced in the appointment of Mr. Wing Kwong Chung, Dean of the College, as Commissioner of Education for Kwangtung from 1911-13, and by gifts to the College from governors and other officials, and particularly last year by the grant of \$10,000 from the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Beginning with the founding of the "Anglo-Chinese College" at Malacca, when China proper was still closed to foreign teachers, it has taken over one hundred years of missionary work to reach the present stage; and we may expect it to take another generation or two of foreign aid and cooperation before in any measure our share of the work is done.

The task falling to the Canton Christian College is to lead the way in the training of two hundred thousand teachers for Kwangtung and its connected populations.



REV. ANDREW P. HAPPER, M.D.

Founder and First President. Missionary to China, 1844-1891. A memorial to Dr. Happer is proposed to commemorate his foresight and activities in founding the College.



THE HISTORY OF THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE falls naturally into three periods: Inception, 1884-1903; Organization, 1904-1918; and Realization, 1919 and beyond.

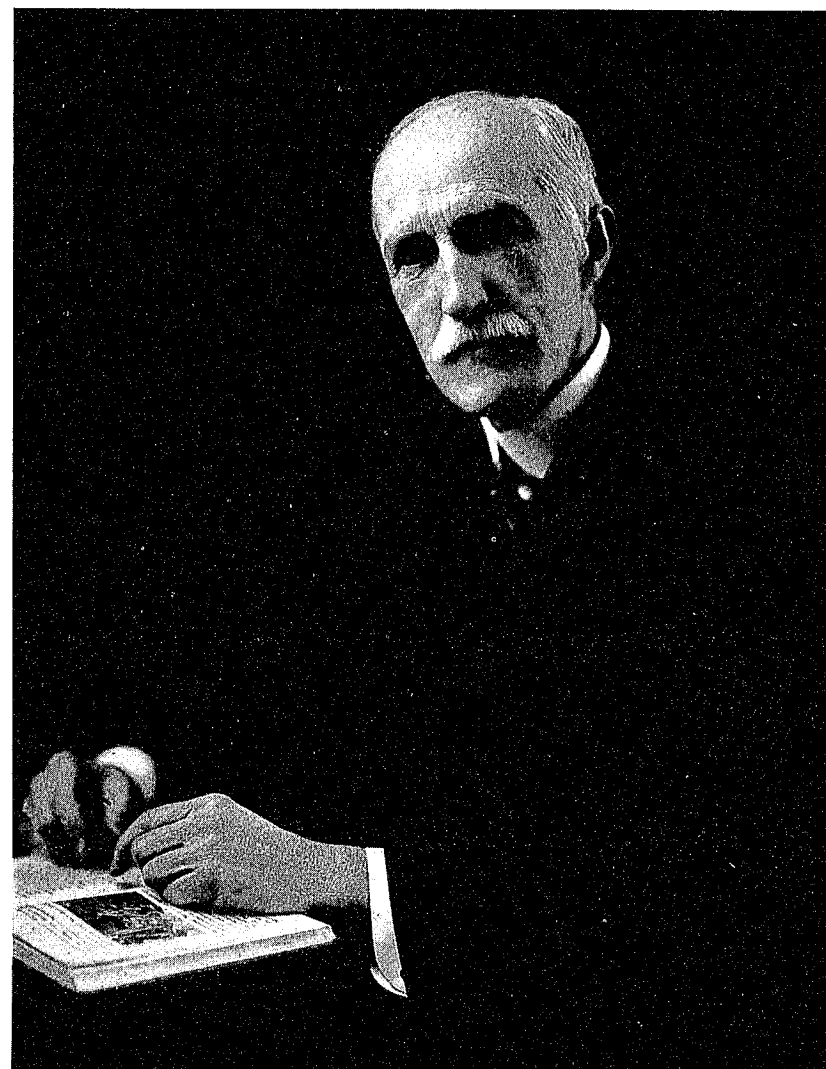
PERIOD OF INCEPTION

The embryonic stage began in 1884 with the conception on the part of two far-sighted members of the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton, Rev. B. C. Henry and Dr. A. P. Happer, that there should be established under Christian auspices a college of high standard to serve South China. In 1885-87, Dr. Happer raised in America an initial fund of approximately \$100,000, a very large sum in those days for higher education in China. In the latter year he received a remarkable petition signed by no less than 400 Chinese, including prominent officials, scholars, gentry and merchants of Kwangtung Province, urging that the project be carried forward as rapidly as possible, so as to satisfy a long felt want. In another petition received in 1890, fifty-four pastors, licentiates, teachers and elders of all denominations in and near Canton urged that the College be maintained in Canton to serve the Church as a whole, so the Trustees finally determined to secure a permanent site in the vicinity of this ancient "City of Rams," the second largest non-Christian city in the world.

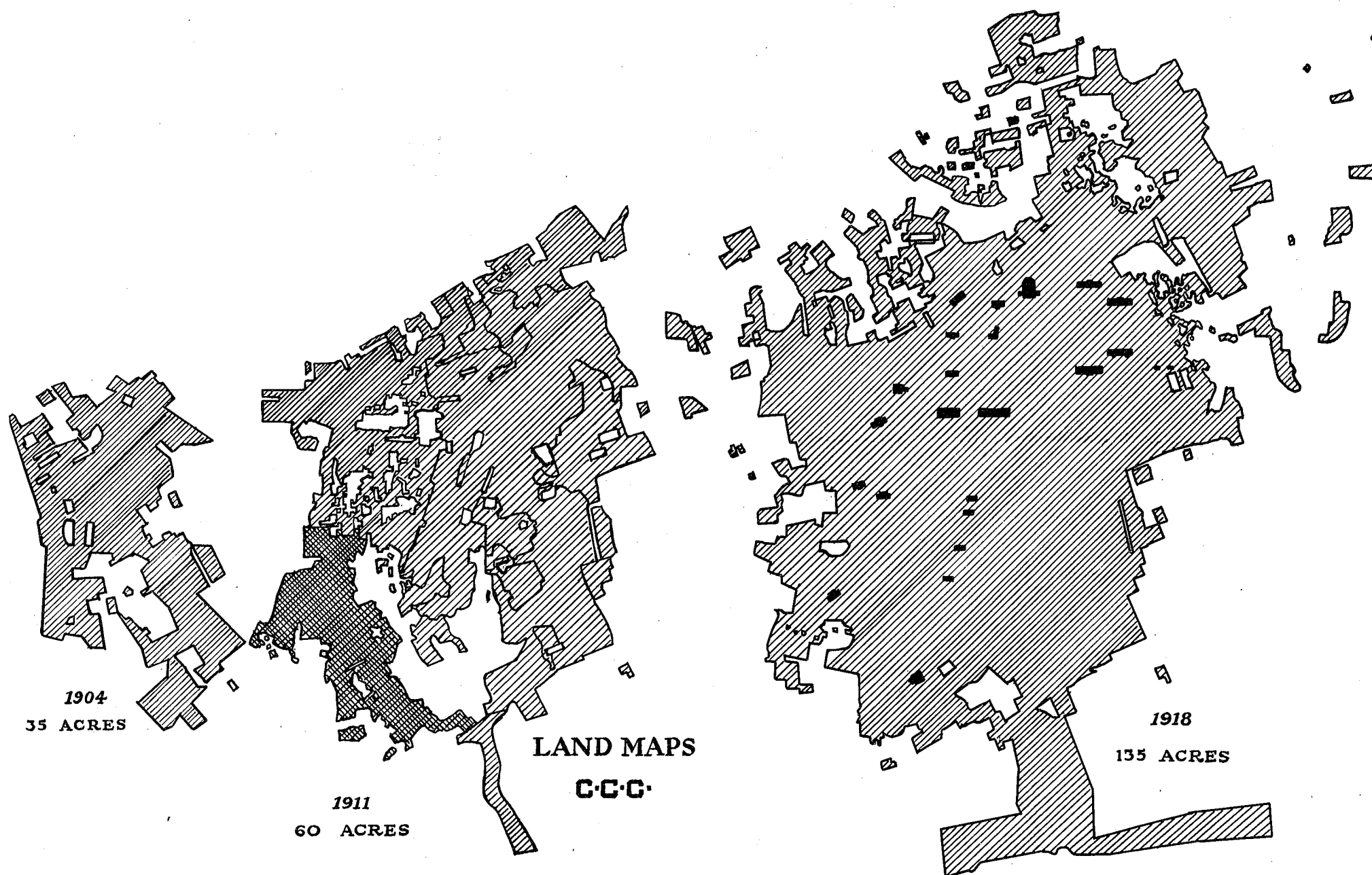
The College was incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York, December 13, 1893, as "The Trustees of the Christian College in China," and for a time owned the property and carried on the boys' school of the Presbyterian Mission at Canton, pending decision as to the permanent location of the proposed higher institution. In 1899 a separate school was started on a wholly denominational basis which was moved to Macao during the Boxer disturbances and remained there four years while a beginning was made in the acquisition of small rice-fields, bamboo groves, ponds, and innumerable grave plots near Canton on which the College could be built.



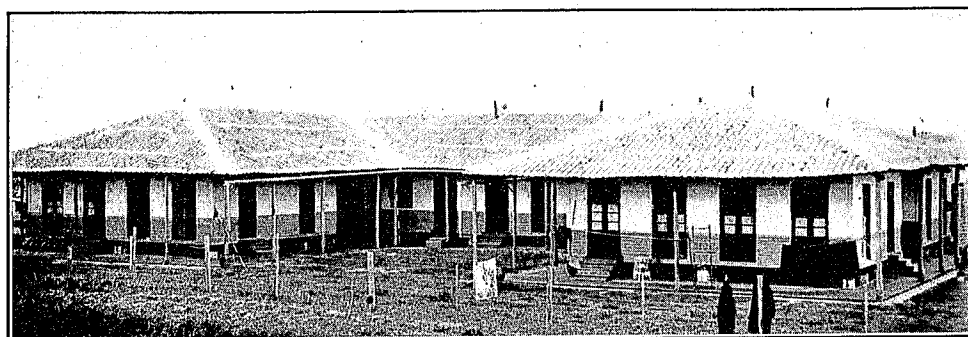
WING KWONG CHUNG, CHINESE SECOND DEGREE.
 Vice-President for Chinese Affairs, 1917-
 Head of Chinese Department, 1900-8. Chinese Dean, 1909-16.
 Commissioner of Education, Province of Kwangtung, 1911-1913.
 Study and Travel in America, 1913-1916.



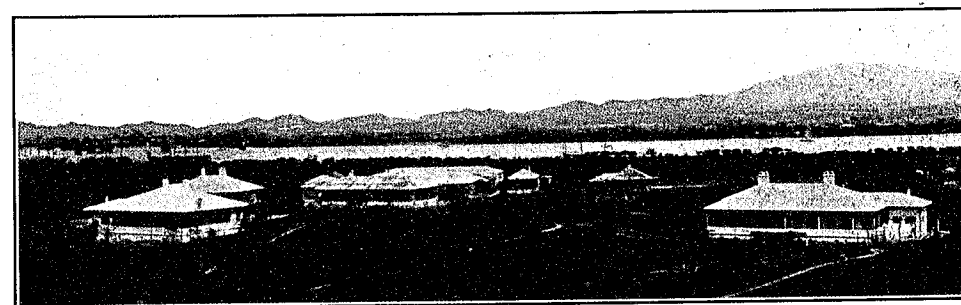
W. HENRY GRANT.
 Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, 1896-
 A voluntary worker who has given his time, money and energy. His
 faith and fidelity have made the Canton Christian College a possibility
 and a reality.



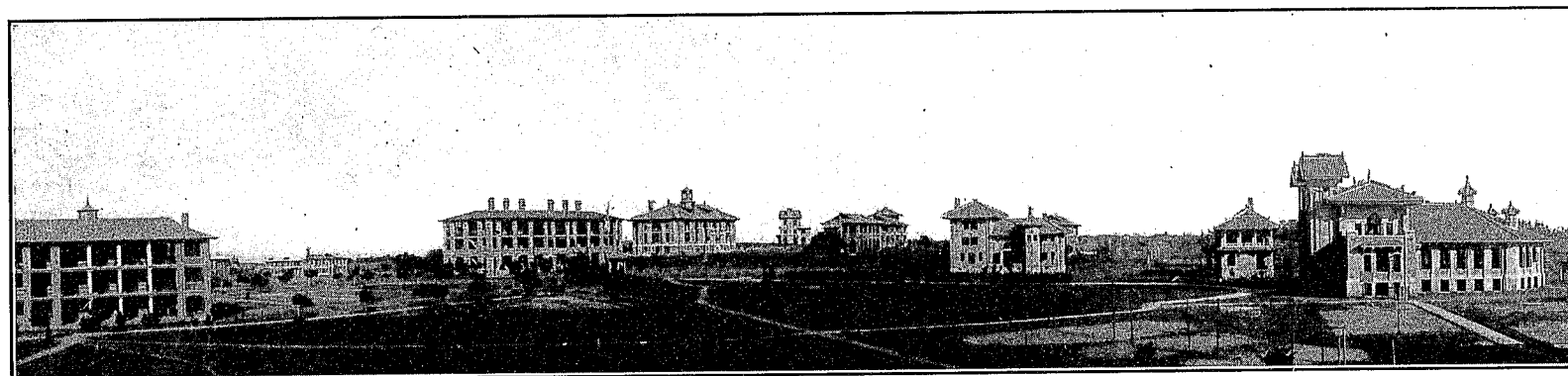
THREE MAPS ON THE SAME SCALE COMPARING LAND OWNED IN 1904 (35 ACRES), 1911 (60 ACRES) AND 1918 (135 ACRES). The 1904 map represents holdings covered by over two hundred deeds, while the 1918 map is covered by over four thousand deeds, including those for graves. The 1911 map shows how graves and other holdings seriously interfered with the development of the campus. On the 1918 map the present permanent buildings are indicated, also on the layout map on page 36. The campus is now completely cleared of graves and the gravehill to the east (left) of the 1904 map, which it seemed impossible to purchase, is now College property. The base of the 1918 map shows a river frontage of 1500 feet on the north belonging to the College.



FIRST BUILDING ON THE PRESENT SITE IN 1904.
This temporary wooden building, with another like it, in 1904 provided student dormitories, dining hall, class rooms, chapel, office, bookstore, instructors' quarters and mess hall, and residences for two families.



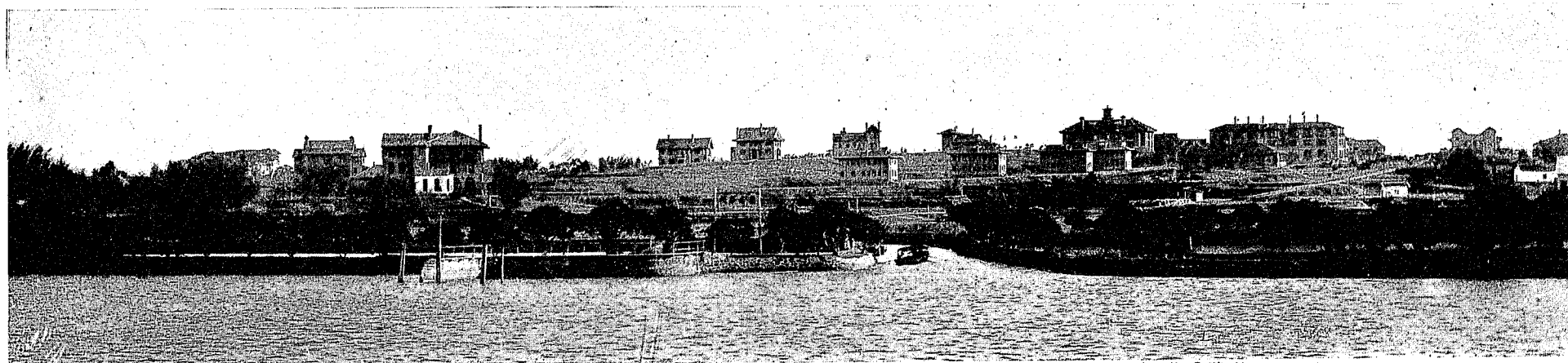
CAMPUS IN 1907, LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM MARTIN HALL.
In addition to the two buildings of 1904 there are shown a number of brick residences of temporary construction, which, tho still in use, are fast being made unsafe by white ants.



DORMITORY (73) 43 44 MARTIN (61) GRANT (63) R37 R1 R20 R11 R7 R10 SWASEY (70)

SOUTHERN HALF OF CAMPUS IN 1916, LOOKING EAST FROM DORMITORY 76.

All these brick and concrete buildings are located as shown on the plan on page 36. R preceding a number indicates a residence.



HONGKONG 90 MILES

R54 PART OF 25
R preceding a number indicates a residence.

R44 R46 BUILDINGS 48 44

R37 R20 GRANT 43 47

MARTIN

SWASEY
CANTON 2½ MILES

EASTERN HALF OF CAMPUS IN 1918, LOOKING SOUTH BY EAST FROM HONGKONG STEAMER.

The locations of these buildings may be noted on the land map opposite or from the layout map on page 36, which latter contains a numerical index.



TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATION STAFF, 1917-18.
Chinese, 51 Americans, 31 British, 2 Total, 84

PERIOD OF ORGANIZATION



T. S. LIU O. F. WISNER W. K. CHUNG
 President, 1898-1907
 K. T. TSUI A. H. WOODS C. M. LEWIS C. Y. HUI
 H. B. GRAYBILL C. K. EDMUNDS O. D. WANNAMAKER

ENTIRE FACULTY, 1903-4.

Two Chinese members are absent from picture.

The numerical growth of the faculty is about in proportion to the growth of the school.

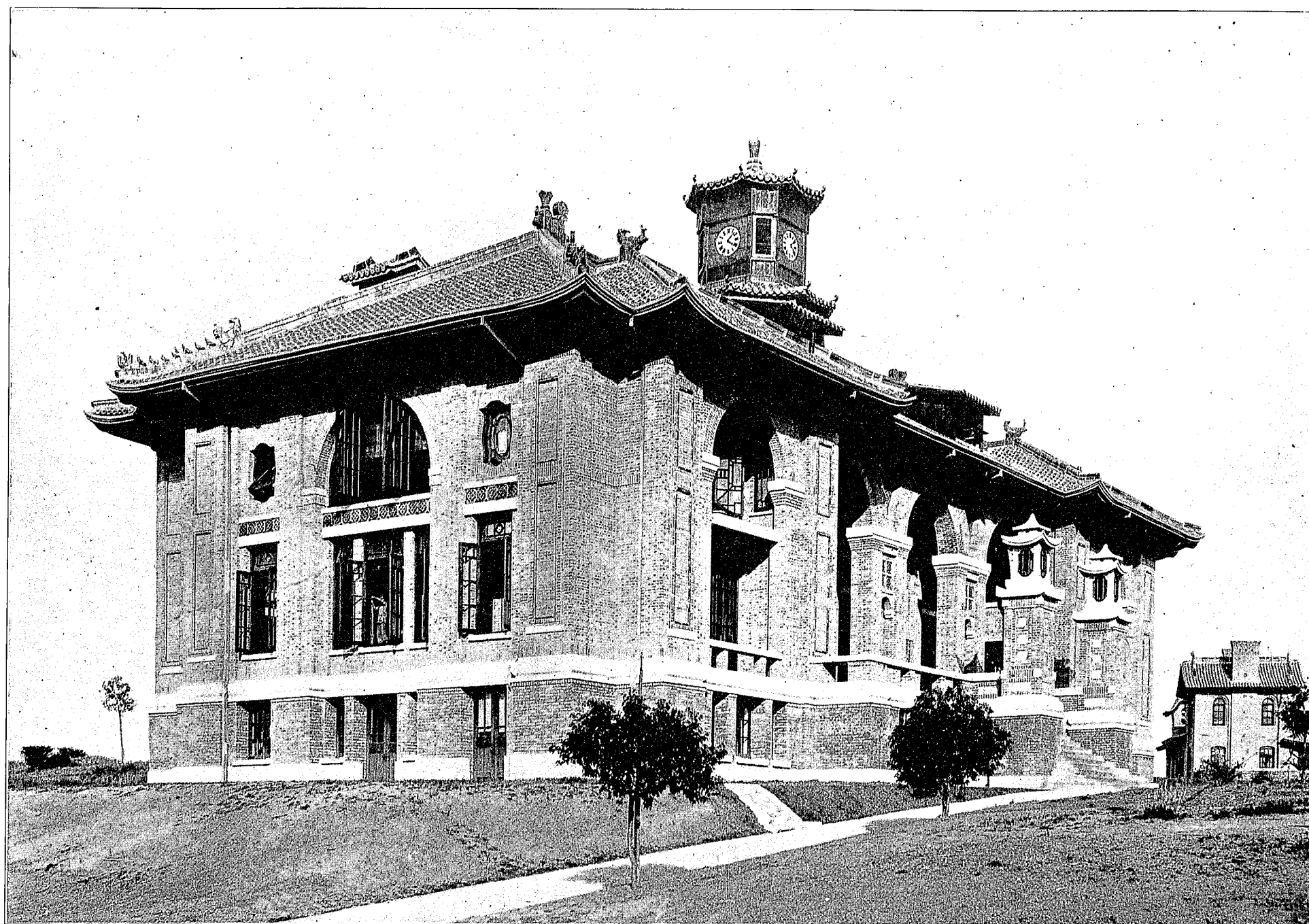
Following eight years of service as a missionary at Canton, during which period Dr. Wisner proved his value as an educator of high quality, he served for nearly five years as minister to a church in Southern California. In 1898 he accepted the presidency of the College, and entered enthusiastically upon the work of developing a college suitable to the times and local conditions calling for a high standard of Chinese scholarship, with all Western subjects in English. He took the lead in the development of textbooks such as "Beginning English," and in broadening the courses taught, and also encouraged the physical development of the students. Professor Wannamaker gave a standard and character to the English teaching which continues, Mr. Lewis to the physical development of the students and the business side, and Dr. Woods to scientific thoroughness.

The period of organization began with the occupation in 1904 of the present site on the north shore of the island of Honam, two and a half miles east of the center of Canton City, the metropolis of Kwangtung Province, ninety miles from Hongkong, one of the great ports of the world. In anticipation of this fixing of site, the corporate name was amended May 21, 1903, to "Trustees of the Canton Christian College."

Perhaps the most striking feature of the institution since 1904 has been the *rapidity of its growth*. The campus has increased from thirty acres to over one hundred and thirty; the two long wooden bungalows which provided temporary shelter for the whole institution in the first years are now supplemented not only by a score of other temporary buildings, many of which are of brick, but by twenty-five permanent fire-resisting and ant-proof buildings, with five more in course of construction. The student body has grown from sixty to six hundred and the staff from six Americans and six Chinese to thirty-one Americans, two British and fifty-one Chinese (not counting the wives who do not teach). The budget of current expenses has risen from twenty thousand dollars Hongkong currency to over two hundred thousand dollars annually. Only one element has failed to grow, the all important item of endowment; we had none in 1904 and we have almost none in 1919.

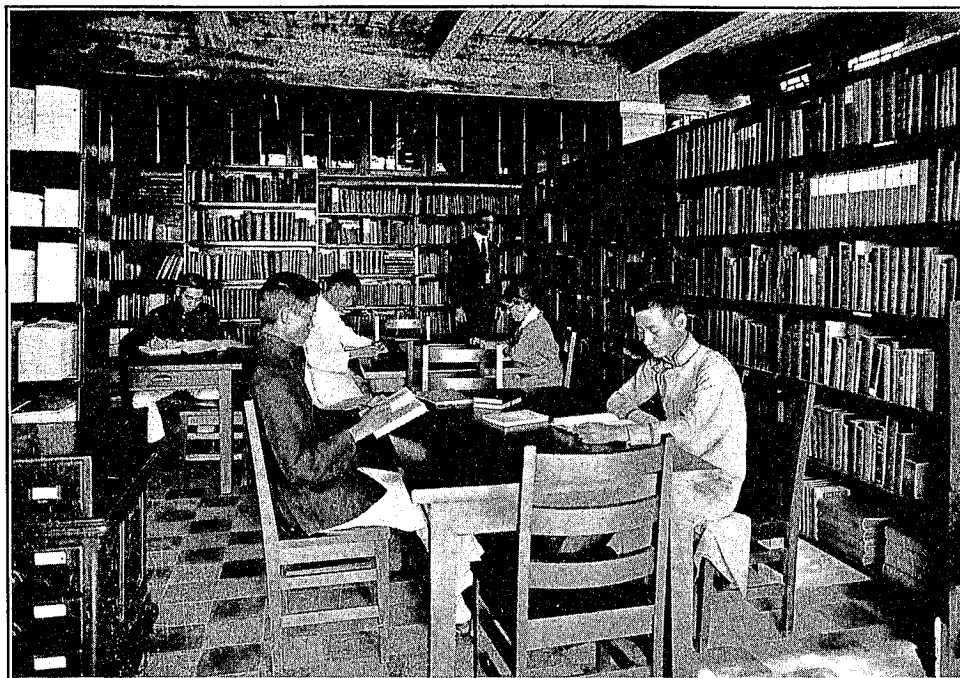
Half of the budget for current expenses is met by student fees and rentals; the remainder must be secured each year from generous individuals or supporting groups, Chinese or American. The investment at the College to date is about as follows: Grounds \$80,000, Buildings \$350,000, Equipment \$35,000, or a total of \$465,000 U. S. Currency. In view of the lower cost of buildings as compared with the cost in this country, this item corresponds to at least \$1,100,000 in the U. S. A. The rapid growth and this substantial investment make even more urgent the securing of an adequate endowment.

To carry the present work with all possible economies, gifts for general current expenses of \$50,000 a year are required. For normal growth we should have \$100,000 a year. With an endowment of \$1,000,000 to safeguard our present work, we shall be enabled to go forward as rapidly as the conditions in China call for.



GRANT HALL—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The building is the gift of Mrs. John S. Kennedy. The equipment is the gift of Mrs. A. F. Schaufler and the tower clock of Dr. J. Ackerman Coles. Grant Hall is 115 by 55 feet, built of red brick with inner walls of gray brick, with a green tile roof. Cement floors and stairs render the building safe from fire and white ants.



TEMPORARY LIBRARY ROOM IN GRANT HALL.

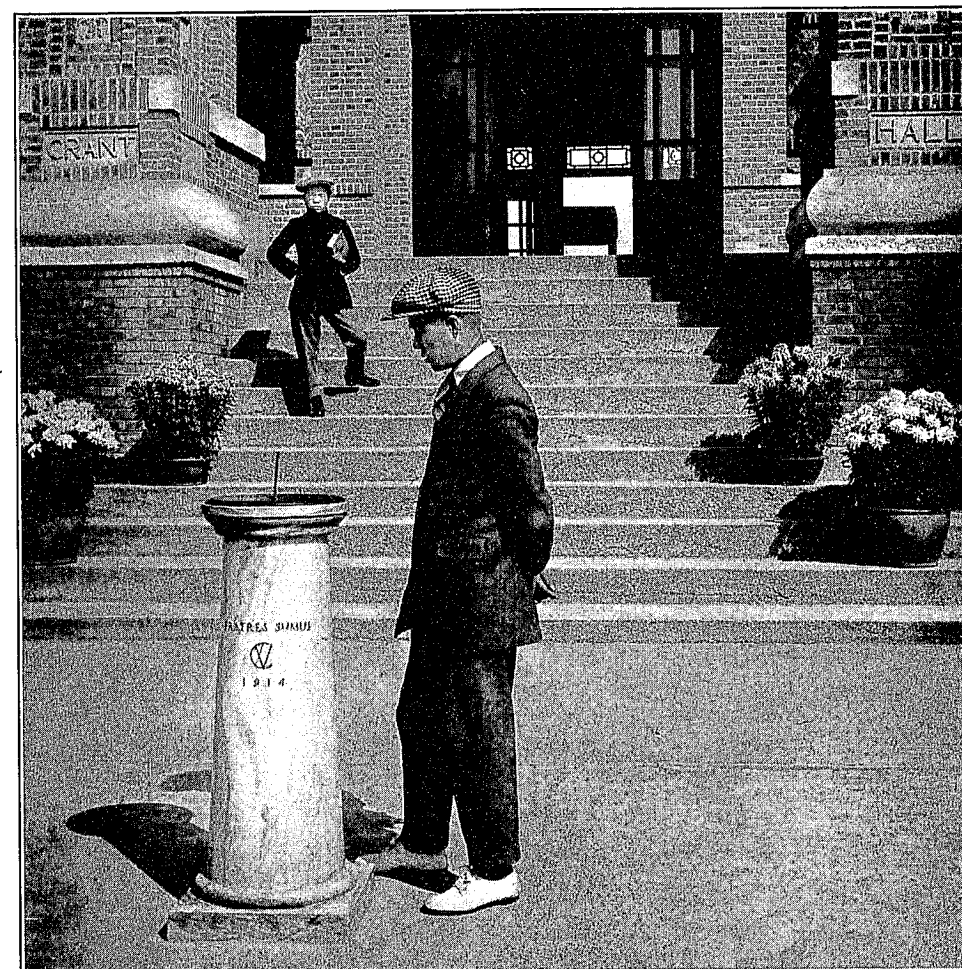
In this corner of the room may be seen part of the 8,000 English volumes, to the left, a few of the 6,000 Chinese volumes. A complete catalog of Library of Congress cards for all books on China in European languages is maintained for research purposes whether the books are in the Library or not. Besides a large number of agricultural and other bulletins, the College is maintaining complete sets of several of the scientific journals. It is the aim of the College to be able to supply any book in English or Chinese that may be needed by teachers, students or residents of South China. Gifts of books, magazines or journals or for their purchase are requested; to prevent duplication, correspondence with the Librarian or the New York Office is suggested.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Grant Hall furnishes much needed quarters to the officers of administration, who were formerly crowded into nooks and corners in Martin Hall. In the basement are located the composing and press rooms of the Knipp Memorial Press, the office of the Master Builder, the office and sleeping quarters of the Buyer, the Janitor's living quarters, storage for building materials and the College Store. On the first floor are situated the Library (temporarily), the office of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Bursar's office, the College Bank, the College Bookstore and the Post Office.

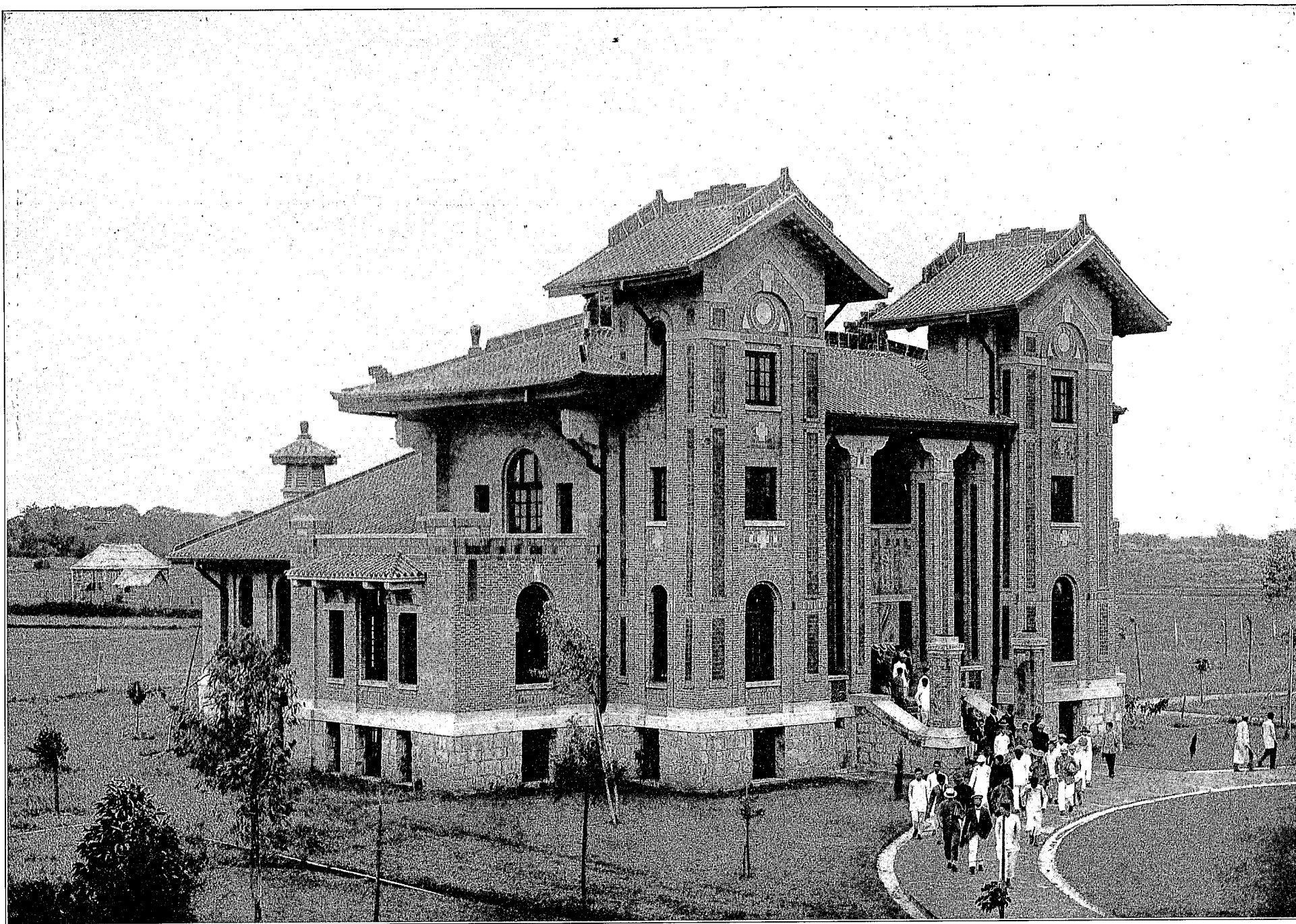
On the second floor are located the President's office, the office of the Vice-President for Chinese Affairs, the magazine office, the faculty meeting-room, the telephone exchange, the Resident Architect's office, the photographic room.

The attic furnishes living quarters for the printers, a place for the main water supply tank and storage space.



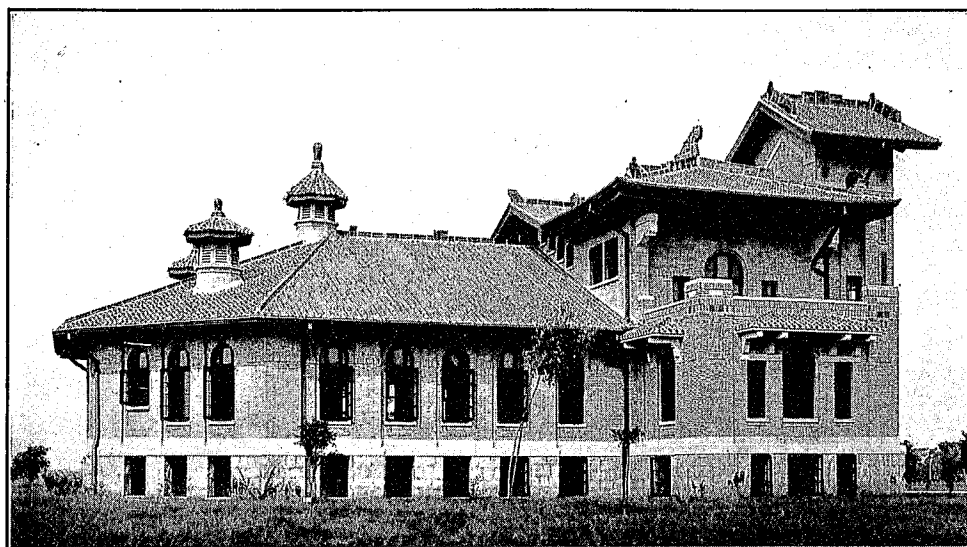
SUNDIAL IN FRONT OF GRANT HALL.

The loyalty of students and graduates to their Alma Mater is shown by the large number of Canton Christian College Clubs—"4 C's"—already formed in America, China and the South Seas, and by their substantial gifts. This sundial was the gift of a small class of Middle School graduates.



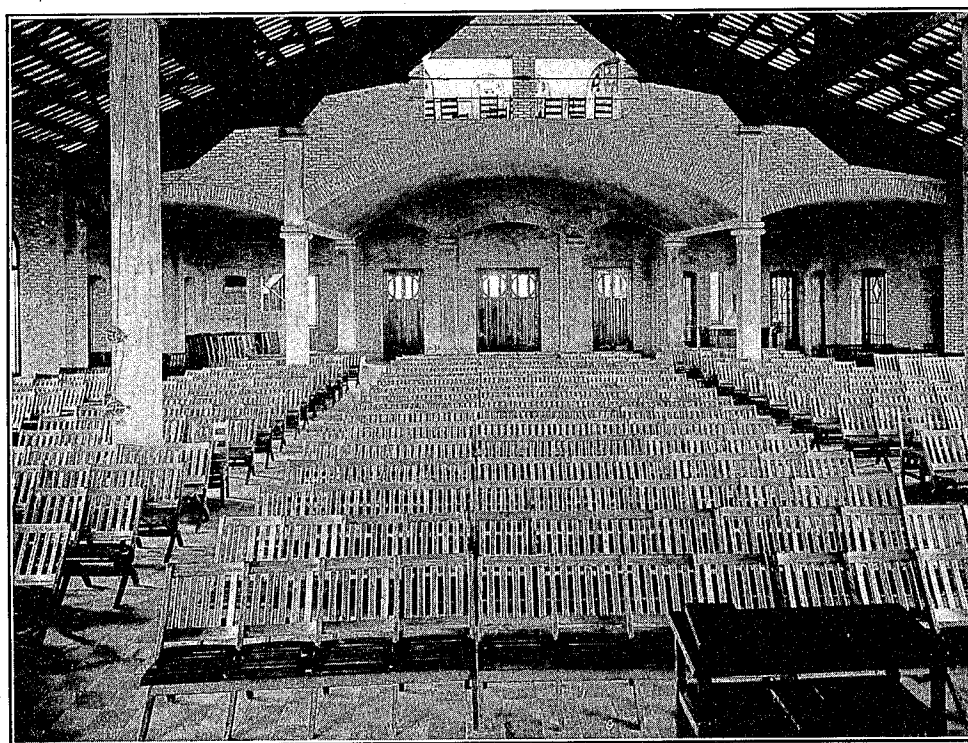
SWASEY HALL, STUDENTS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, FROM THE NORTHEAST.

This building, including equipment and the park in front, was the gift of Mr. Ambrose Swasey. It contains an auditorium, reading room, reception room, Secretary's office, and rooms for Bible study, games and night school for servants and workmen.



SWASEY HALL FROM THE EAST.

The auditorium extends from the platform at the left to the front doors and is well lighted and ventilated.



SWASEY HALL AUDITORIUM.

In the assembly hall, which seats 800, are held church services, morning chapel exercises, concerts, meetings and entertainments of all kinds.



CABINET STUDENTS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Ambrose Swasey, who is near the center of group, met the cabinet during his visit to the College in 1917.

TABLETS ON SWASEY HALL.

In English

"THIS BUILDING IS THE GIFT OF AMBROSE SWASEY, AN AMERICAN FRIEND OF CHINA, ERECTED A. D. 1914."

"TO DEVELOP MANHOOD, FOSTER FRIENDSHIP, SOLIDIFY CHRISTIAN CHARACTER, INSPIRE TO SERVICE."

In Chinese from the Classics

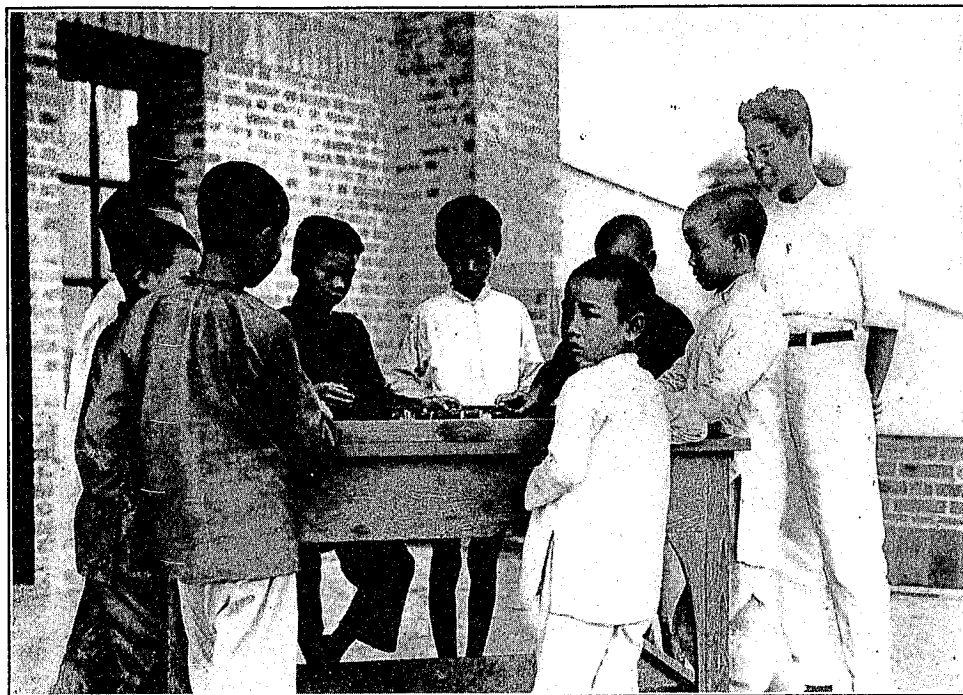
"EDUCATION AIDED BY RELIGION SHAPES MEN FOR GOD'S SERVICE."

"HE WHO DISCERNES THE PRINCIPLES OF HEAVEN BECOMES THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD."

STUDENTS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

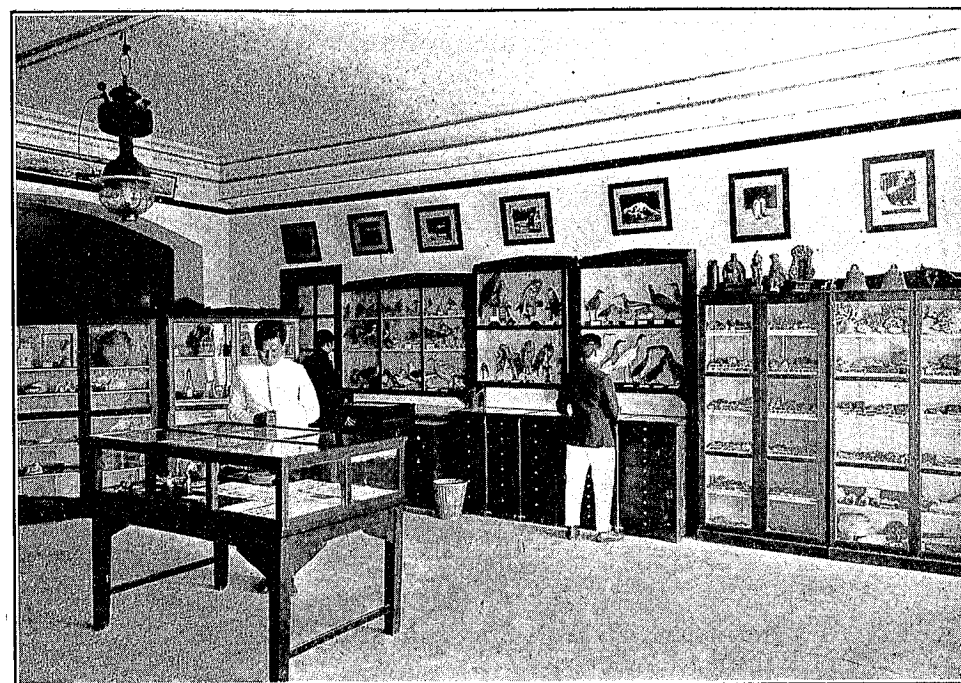
The motto of the College for this year, "Education for Service," is exemplified in the work of the Students Christian Association.

The leaders and members engage actively in personal work among their fellow students. For many years preaching bands have gone out on Sunday afternoons among the villages. The Elementary School of the College was founded by the Students Christian Association and was largely developed under its care. Night schools are conducted for the workmen and servants on the campus and for men and boys in a near-by village. Day schools in three villages and a Farm School for village boys at the College are conducted under the auspices of the Association.



BOYS OF THE FARM SCHOOL.

In Swasey Hall, under the auspices of the Students Christian Association, a College student is teaching village boys to play, an important "subject" in their education.



THE BEGINNINGS OF THE MUSEUM.

The museum, tho still small, has been a source of instruction and pleasure to the students and their friends.



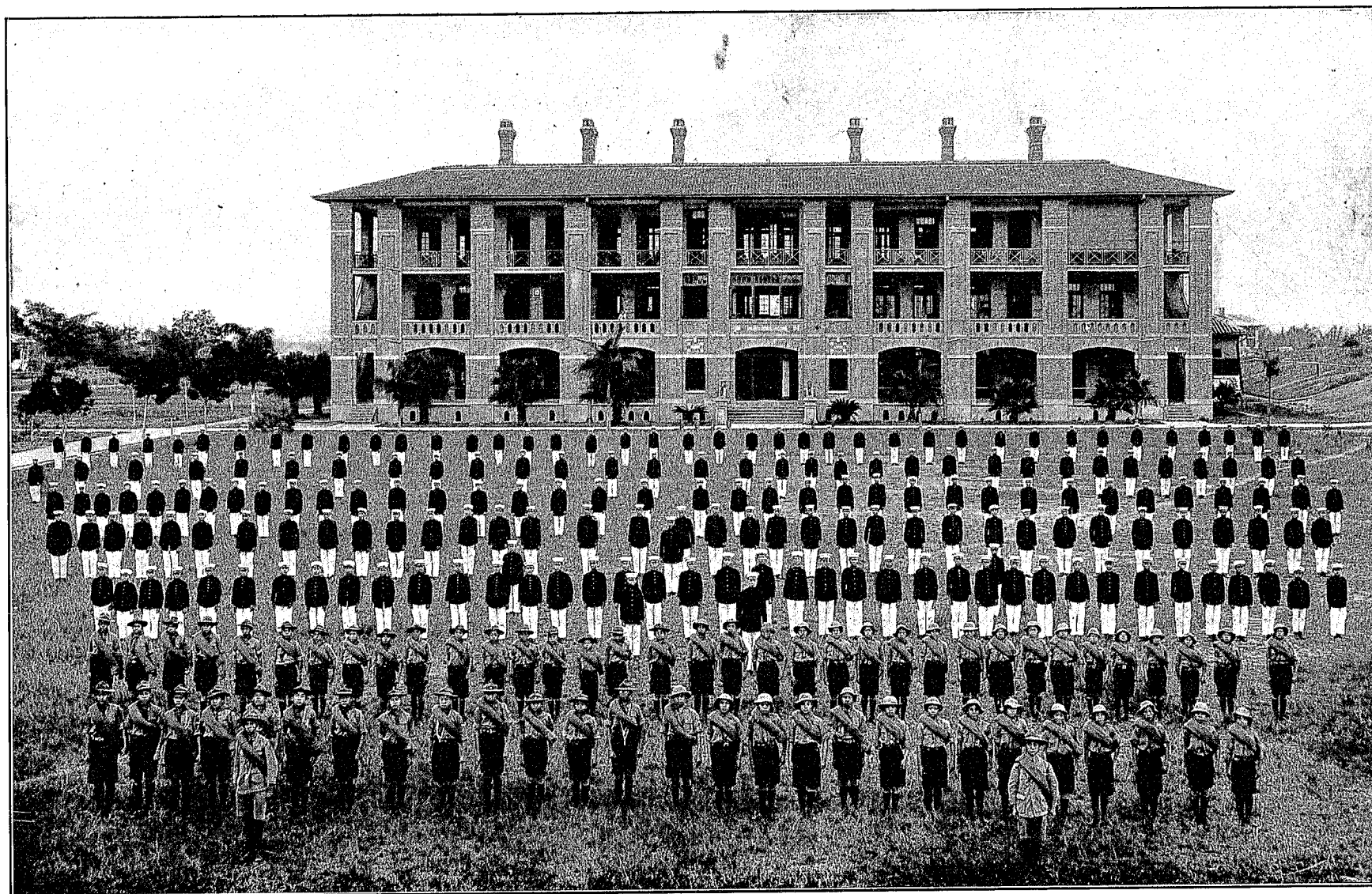
PALM TREES IN FRONT OF MARTIN HALL.

Native and foreign trees are being systematically set out on the campus as rapidly as funds will allow.



ENTIRE STUDENT BODY IN 1900.

Nineteen years is a brief time for the school to grow to six hundred and six students.



SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN FRONT OF MARTIN HALL IN 1917-18.

The Secondary School is run on a military basis so as to inculcate obedience, promptness and concerted action as well as to provide physical development. In the upper grades the drill is by means of a military battalion, while Boy Scout work is conducted in the lower grades. Compare the size of this school alone with the size of the entire student body in 1900 (picture on opposite page).



NEW YORK CHAPTER, CHINESE GENERAL ASSOCIATION.
Chapters of the Chinese General Association of the Canton Christian College have been formed in many centers in Canada and the United States and their members have loyally aided the College.

A most encouraging feature of this period of organization has been the *cooperation of the Chinese*. Of the thirty permanent buildings, ten have been given by Chinese, while during the past seven years as much money for all purposes, current expenses as well as buildings, has been received from Chinese sources (including tuition fees) as from America. Twice, since the great war unbalanced everything and American contributions to the College fell to half their former rate, the students have voluntarily and enthusiastically conducted local campaigns and in ten days collected individual subscriptions of small sums, which totaled in 1915 seventeen thousand dollars Hongkong currency and in 1918 twenty-seven thousand dollars, to be applied to current expenses. Without these student campaigns the institution could not have met its obligations. But such efforts cannot be relied upon too often and from American friends more adequate help should come in behalf of students who thus have proved their worth. When in the early summer of

1918 a chapter of the American Red Cross was formed in Canton, *every student and every Chinese instructor* in the Canton Christian College became a paying member of the *American Red Cross*.

Besides organizations of former students in Canton, Hongkong, Saigon and Peking, the Canton Christian College Club of North America includes some seventy-five alert members. These groups have done much in securing friends for the College as well as by contributions in money.

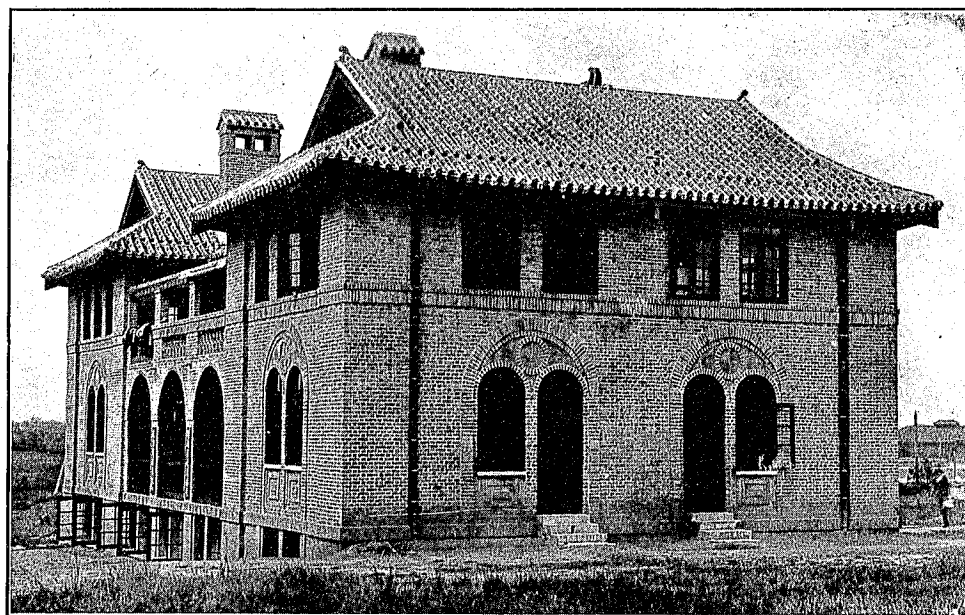
Chapters of a General Association of Chinese friends and supporters have been established in China and in thirty-six cities of North America, including such centers as San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In the year 1916-17 the membership fees of this Chinese Association in North America amounted to \$6,400 and were applied to the current expenses of the College.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—STUDENTS' CAMPAIGN, 1915.
This committee directed the student campaign for current expenses.



CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE CLUB, PEKING.
Former students of the College at a reunion in Peking pledged their support.



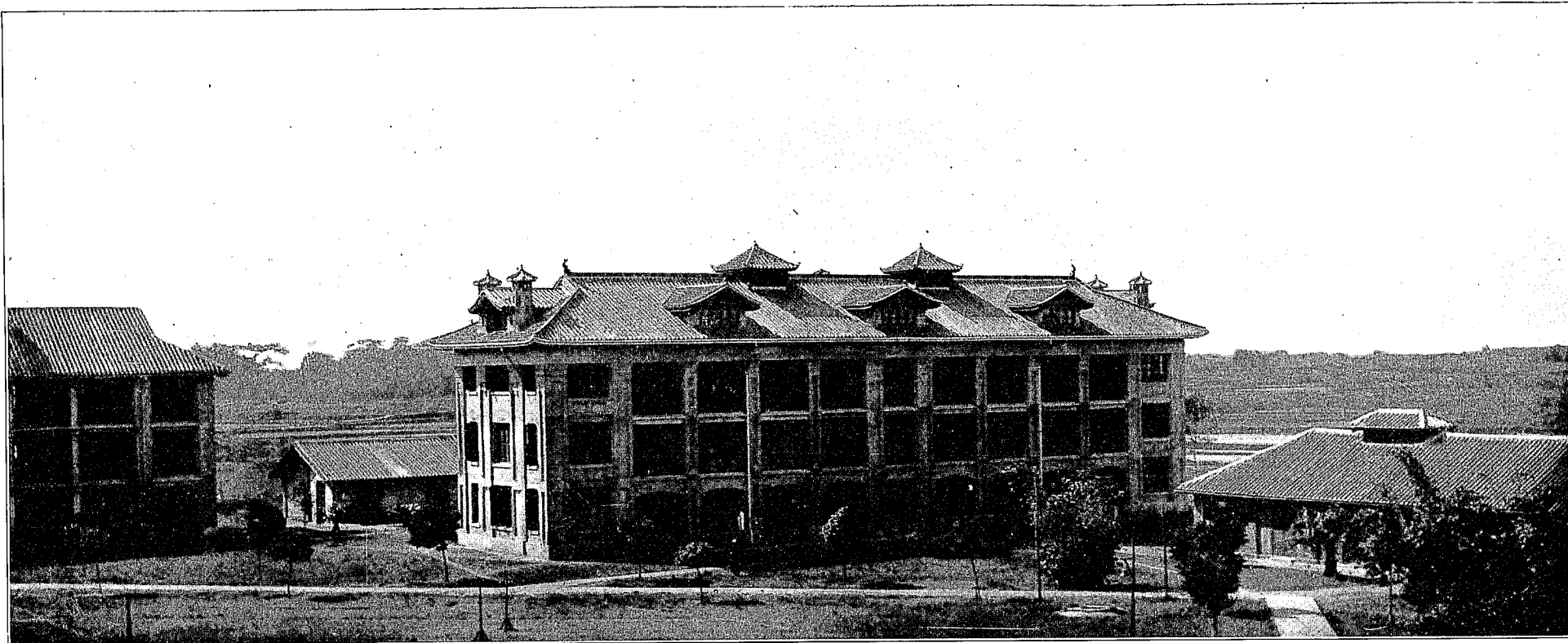
INFIRMARY FOR STUDENTS AND STAFF.
The Infirmary, 74 by 40 feet, was the gift of Ying Piu Ma in honor of his wife. The equipment was provided by the Hongkong Branch of the General Association.



YING PIU MA OF HONGKONG.
Mr. Ma, the John Wanamaker of China, as the head of "The Sincere Company," operates large department stores in Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton. Mr. Ma is a far-sighted, broad-minded Christian gentleman and a generous supporter of the College, of which he became a Trustee in 1918.



HONGKONG CHAPTER, CHINESE GENERAL ASSOCIATION.
The executive committee of this chapter was formed in 1915 at a meeting attended by President Edmunds and Dr. Woods. On the committee are Mr. Ma and Mr. Chan, the first graduate of the Middle School.



SECOND DORMITORY BUILDING 74

NEWEST DORMITORY, BUILDING No. 76.

Each dormitory accommodates about 100 students and three teachers

TEMPORARY DINING HALL

CHINESE PARTICIPATION IN MAINTAINING CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Analysis of Receipts from Chinese Sources, 1917-18

	Hkg. Cur.	U. S. Cur.*
Total Receipts from All Sources	\$308,792.00 @ 80 =	\$247,034.00
Chinese Gifts to Current Account.....	\$41,036.00 @ 80 =	\$32,829.00
Chinese in U. S. A., \$7,106		
Chinese in Asia, \$6,226, General		
Chinese in Asia, \$27,704, Student "Drive"		
Chinese Gifts to Building and Equipment Accounts	61,970.00 @ 80 =	49,576.00
Total Chinese Gifts, 1917-18....	\$103,006.00 @ 80 =	\$82,405.00
Student Fees	119,978.00 @ 80 =	95,982.00
Total from Chinese Sources in 1917-18 (one year)	\$222,984.00 @ 80 =	\$178,387.00

Partial Statement of Receipts from Chinese, 1918-19

Up to March 31, 1919
(Fiscal Year ends June 30)

Current Account:

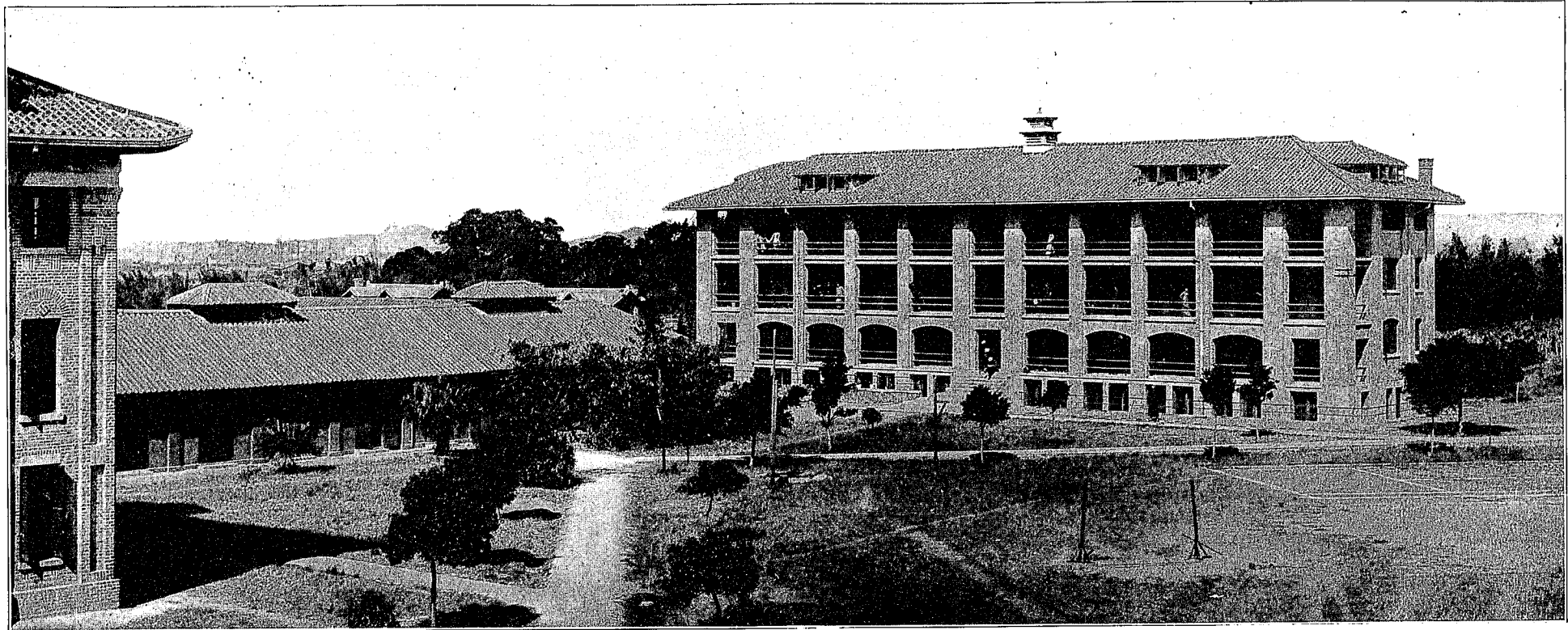
	Hkg. Cur.	U. S. Cur.
Gifts in Asia	\$14,000.00	
Gifts in U. S. A.	6,600.00	
Total Gifts	\$20,600.00 @ 80 =	\$16,480.00
Student Fees	156,000.00 @ 80 =	124,800.00

Building and Special Funds.....

Total paid to March 31, 1919..	\$213,900.00 @ 80 =	\$171,120.00
Promised April 5, 1919, from Singapore	\$70,000.00 = 50,000.00 @ 80 =	40,000.00
	\$263,900.00 @ 80 =	\$211,120.00

* At the average rate for the year of 80 cents U. S. gold=\$1.00 Hongkong Currency.

Considering the purchasing power of their money as compared with Chinese living expenses, these sums given by Chinese for buildings and for current expenses are really very large. All of these monies are given outright without conditions to the Trustees of the Canton Christian College incorporated in New York.



BUILDING No. 76

FOURTH DORMITORY

TEMPORARY DINING HALL

Canton harbor and the city may be seen in the distance over the dining hall

THIRD DORMITORY, BUILDING No. 75.

The four dormitories in the Secondary School group have averaged about \$33,000 Hong-kong currency each, and have all been given by the Chinese.

CHINESE PARTICIPATION IN MAINTAINING CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Year	Total Receipts	* Chinese Sources
	U. S. Cur.	U. S. Cur.
1913-14	\$92,980	\$35,288
1914-15	107,656	54,434
1915-16	108,202	53,944
1916-17	110,000	60,000
1917-18	154,396	114,374

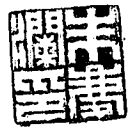
Student Campaigns. As already noted on page 22, the student body has twice come to the help of the Trustees in meeting the budget. The \$17,000 and \$27,000 secured in 1915 and 1918, respectively, by local student campaigns are included in the above receipts from Chinese sources. In comparison with the purchasing power of their money for living expenses, C. C. C. students are paying a higher rate for their tuition than students in American colleges, yet more apply and qualify for entrance than can be accommodated in the dormitories. Even the attics of the dormitories are occupied.

* Note on rate of exchange: Items originating in Hongkong currency have been transformed into U. S. gold at 50, tho during the latter part of the period covered a Hongkong dollar has been worth from 75 to 93 cents, U. S. currency.

Chinese resident in U. S. A. and Canada have contributed in small sums a total of \$6,400 U. S. Cur. in 1916-17 and \$5,700 in 1917-18. *Chinese contributions, 1908-1918*, in addition to student fees, have amounted to \$163,245 U. S. Cur., of which \$64,234 has gone to current expense and \$99,011 into buildings.

Buildings given by Chinese:	Hkg. Cur.
Four Dormitories, at \$33,000 Hkg. each (average)	\$132,000.00
One Dormitory (under construction) (not counted in previous paragraph)	50,000.00
Two Elementary School Cottages	12,000.00
Elementary School Central Hall	8,000.00
Student Infirmary and Equipment	16,000.00
Guest House (promised) (not counted in previous paragraph)	8,000.00
	\$226,000.00

晏文士先生監督嶺南學校
 成績既斐然可觀校風又極
 為整肅規畫擴張效可述
 觀系淵泰長是邦敢不為吾
 粵人子弟三就學於校中者
 敬向先生致謝誠謝之忱
 茲者先生歸國未謹代校
 中子弟貢一言於先生曰世
 界萬事不能進則退學術
 尤甚者也諸生受先生
 之教有年矣先生德猶
 冀早成學業大進者臣於
 既歸國事竣之後速來吾
 中國而致校中諸生之課
 程也則大幸矣丁巳春
 月廣東省長朱慶陶謹



FACSIMILE OF GOVERNOR CHU'S AUTOGRAPHIC GREETING TO PRESIDENT EDMUNDS IN 1917 ON THE LATTER'S DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.

Translation of Letter from Governor Chu Enclosing Check for \$1,000.

Dr. C. K. Edmunds, President Canton Christian College, Honglok, Canton.

Canton, China, April 7, 1917.

My dear President:

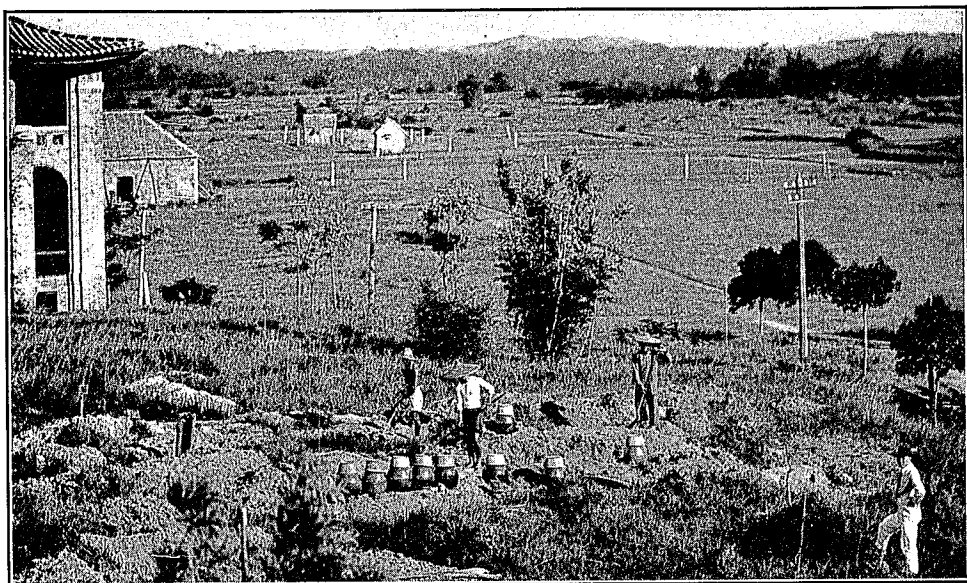
Recently I have had the pleasure of visiting your institution on several occasions, and I have observed that orderliness and decorum pervade the atmosphere of the whole place, that the accomplishments of your School are conspicuous, that the number of students is increasing, and that the model plan is being developed. All these are due, I believe, to your whole-hearted effort in planning and organizing and to your ability to execute and carry forward the ideas and ideals which you have so carefully formulated. Then the faithfulness and loyalty of those who have been entrusted with the management and discipline of the School are contributing no small share in the success of the work.

I understand that most of your graduates are natives of the province of which I have the honor to be the Governor, and I feel it my duty to express to you, on behalf of the people of Kwangtung, our heartfelt gratitude. Hearing that you are about to return to your country in the interests of the College, I beg, therefore, to take this occasion to express in writing our deep appreciation of your services to our people, and sincerely hope that you will, when your work in America is done, return as soon as possible to Canton so that we may often have the pleasure of seeing you and receiving your instruction.

With high regards,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) CHU CHING-LAN, Civil Governor of Kwangtung Province.



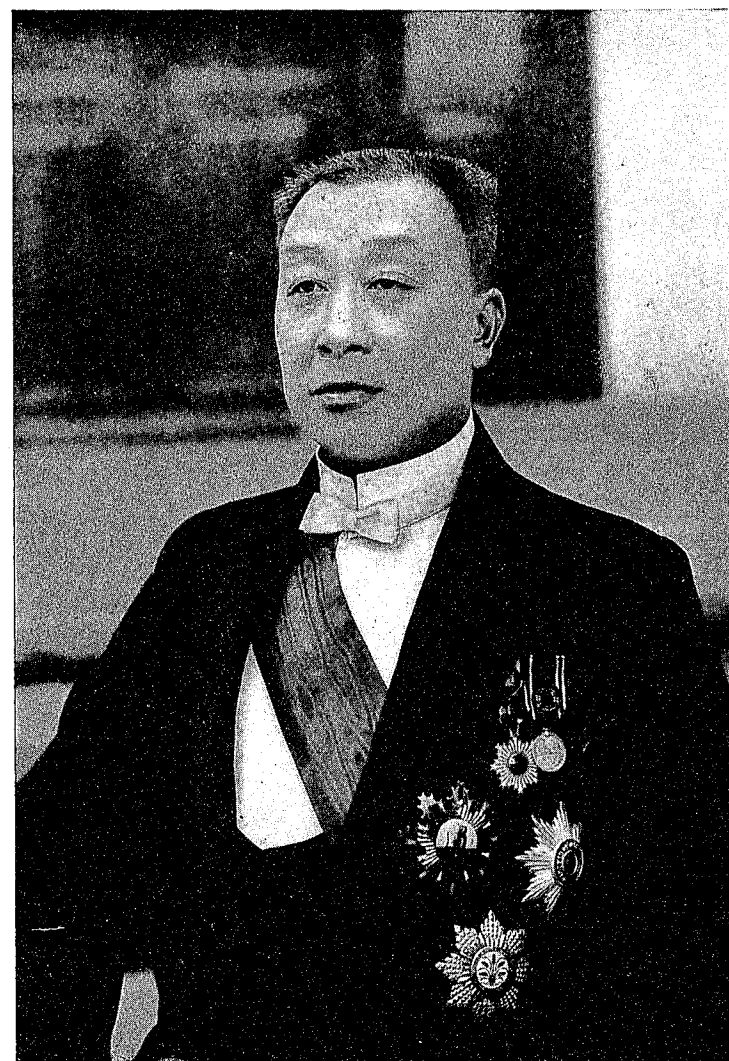
REMOVING GRAVES FROM COLLEGE CAMPUS, 1917.

On the 1911 Land Map (page 12) the white plots indicate grave land mostly that the owners were unwilling to sell or were holding for a higher price. By the help of Governor Chu, in connection with tree-planting on Arbor Day, 1917, the College was able to buy this land. The descendants carefully removed the bones in pots to another burial place.



ARBOR DAY INAUGURATED BY GOVERNOR CHU.

By planting a magnolia tree on the College campus with his own hands he showed himself as belonging to the new type of leaders, since no leader of the old school would have degraded himself by manual labor.

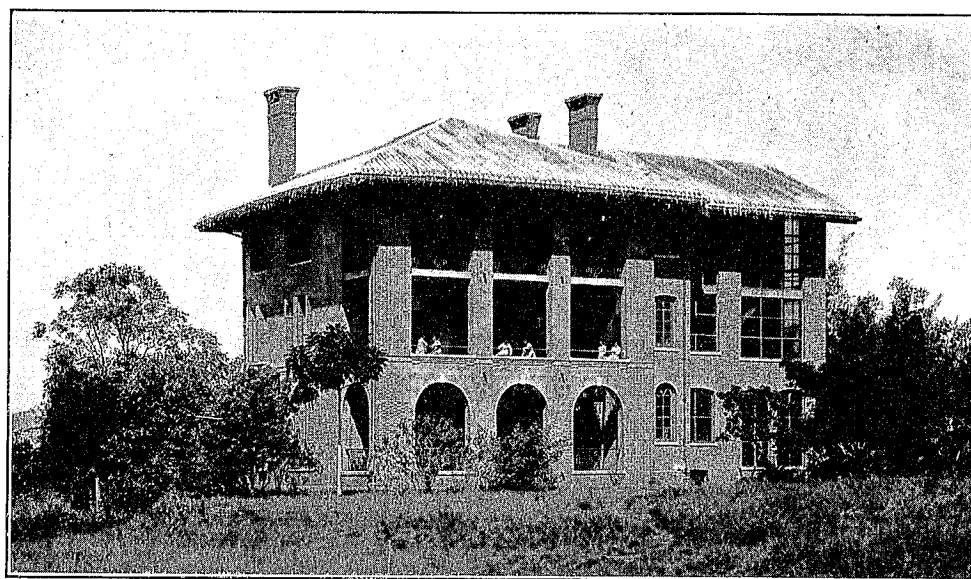


HIS EXCELLENCY CHING LAN CHU, CIVIL GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG, 1915-1917.

Progressive, Democratic, Honest. Counsellor and Patron of Canton Christian College.

Under Governor Chu's inspiration, on Arbor Day, 1917, six other officials joined him in contributing \$1,000 (Hongkong currency) each to the current expenses of the College.

A third noteworthy characteristic of this period of organization is that the institution was practically forced to become *coeducational*, as it now is in all grades. While continuing to have girls as well as boys in the elementary school and to keep the secondary school open for girls who prefer this type of institution, it is now proposed to refrain from developing a separate secondary school for girls and to back the True Light Middle School for Girls already fairly well developed under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Mission, on the condition that they offer adequate preparation for entrance to our College of Arts and Sciences and direct girls desiring to pursue collegiate studies to the Canton Christian College, in which, as the number of women increases, courses especially adapted to their needs will be developed and in due time a separate College for Women be established, although for some time the numbers will be far too small to warrant such a step. At present there are about forty girl students in the whole institution, of whom only one is in the College proper, though in previous years six other girls have been regular students in this department. Experience in the secondary grades has shown that the girls are very close competitors of the boys in point of scholarship.



WEST END OF HOSPITAL BUILDING, TEMPORARILY THE GIRLS' DORMITORY.

The provision of a permanent dormitory for the girls (estimated to cost \$50,000 Hongkong currency) would enable the College to care for them more adequately and would release the hospital building for medical work among the 100,000 villagers in its "parish."



GIRL STUDENTS OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL AND THEIR TEACHERS, 1918.

The political equality of men and women was recognized by the Chinese at the beginning of their Republic. The College will continue to see that young women and young men have the same educational opportunities in Canton.



STUDENTS, GIRLS AND BOYS, ON AN EXCURSION.

Parties of students are frequently taken to points of interest by their teachers. Supervised instruction in social life is as much needed as any other subject in the course.



SECONDARY SCHOOL GIRLS AT PLAY.

The girls enjoy long walks, volley ball, gymnasium and other games as much as the boys.

In accordance with Dr. Happer's original intention and for the reasons set forth in previous reports on the language problem, *English is the medium of instruction* for all modern subjects beyond the second year of the secondary school. At the same time a *high standard in Chinese subjects* is maintained and all students are required to study Mandarin, which is also employed as the medium of instruction for some of the courses such as the Geography and the History of China.

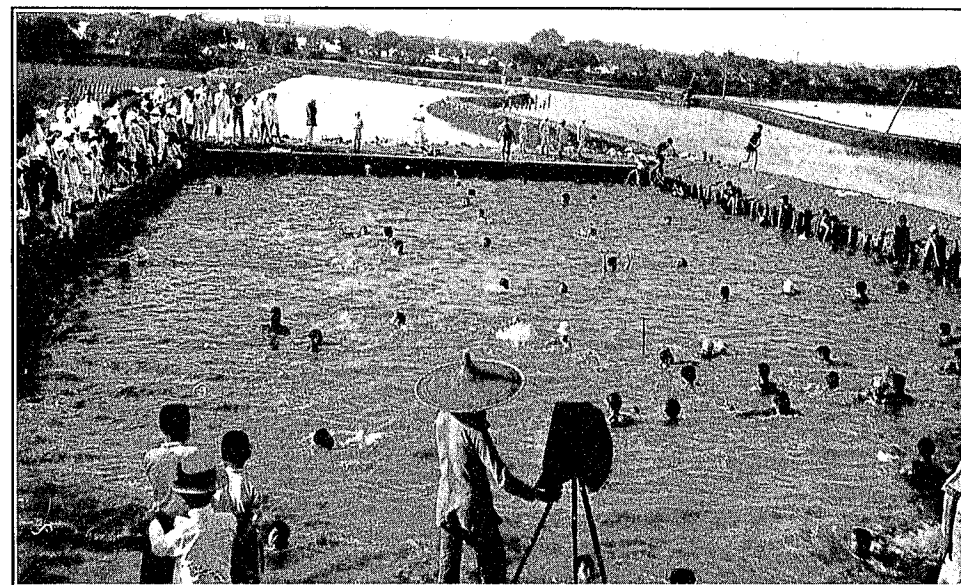
Three elements of modern education are so entirely novel in comparison with the old style and are now of such recognized importance that a brief mention will suffice to indicate the special emphasis they receive in the Canton Christian College and other progressive schools in China: *The Natural Sciences, Manual Training and Athletics.*

In endeavoring to introduce and develop interest in manual training, it has been necessary to proceed wisely, in view of the traditional antipathy toward any sort of manual work on the part of the scholar class. But that the movement has been crowned with abundant success is evident from the spirit exhibited by our students in digging a large outdoor swimming pool two years ago, a tremendous undertaking involving daily participation in dirty work which covered more than a year. Rich and poor, girls as well as boys, old-style teachers as well as returned students from America, all joined in the work. This result was not suddenly attained but was the culmination of a sequence of many steps calculated to overcome traditional prejudice. And in all of this, cooperation or example on the part of the American instructors has been a leading factor, indeed, in the digging of the pool some of the American women of the campus took active part.



STUDENTS AND TEACHERS DIGGING THE SWIMMING POOL

Students of all schools and teachers, both American and Chinese, toiled in the mud and clay to make this pool, which is the northwest quarter of the pool on the plan on page 36.



OPENING OF THE SWIMMING POOL, MAY, 1916.

In addition to the opportunity of learning to swim, the students enjoy the pool during the hot months, particularly those who helped to dig it.



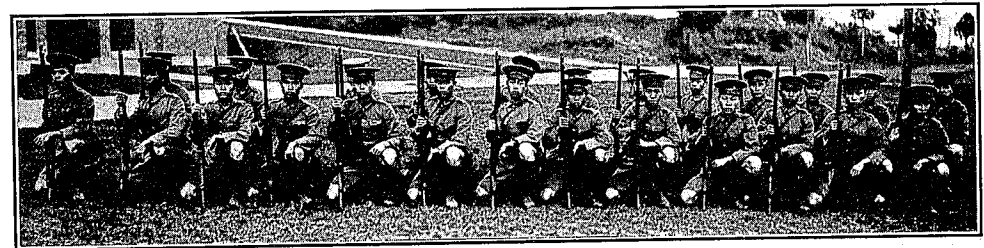
STUDENT GARDENS UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Each student in the upper class of the Secondary School conducts a small garden as part of his regular science work. Fifteen years ago it was degrading for a student to do any manual work.

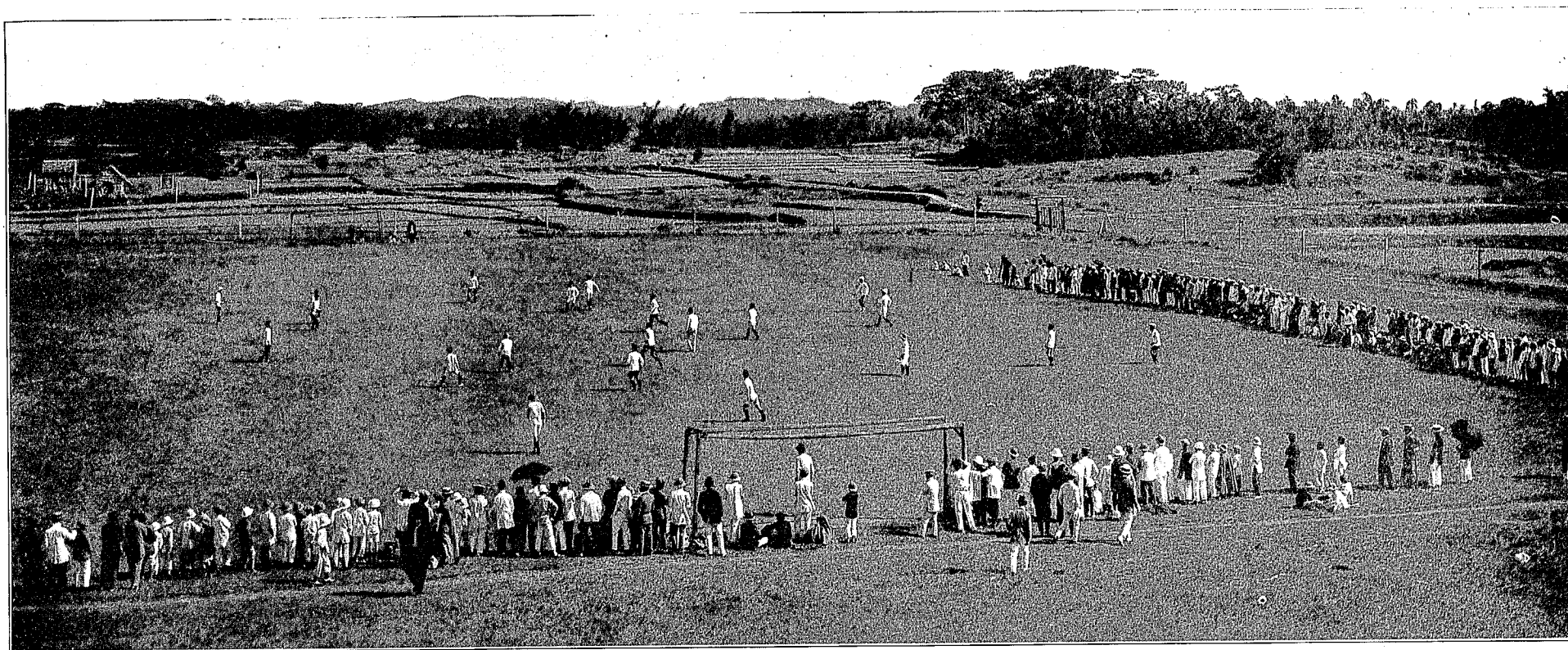
Outdoor games were, of course, introduced at the very inauguration of the institution and naturally the long finger nails and the long gowns were not long in coming off when once the wearer actively participated in a game of association foot-ball. That was the first step; other athletic forms were readily developed and the total effect of such in opening the mind as well as the pores has been of untold value.

In the line of manual training, more properly speaking, advantage was taken of the traditional reverence for the written and printed "character" and elementary practice in type-setting and printing was introduced as the thin edge of the wedge. In due course this was followed by required work in carpentry, basket and rattan work, and then later in gardening—all in the secondary school, while in the college grades proper nearly the whole time assigned to science courses is spent in laboratory and field work.

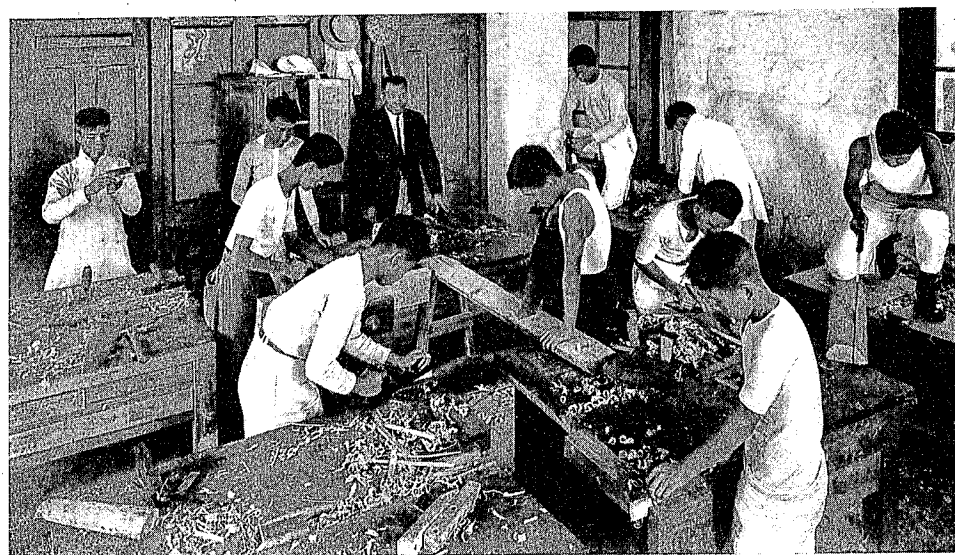
Somewhat related to the same principle underlying this athletic and manual work is that involved in military drill. Not only is the discipline of the Secondary School conducted on a military basis but military as well as physical drill is required. In the College of Arts and Sciences there is no required military drill but a vigorous volunteer corps has been formed entirely on the initiative of the students.



COLLEGE VOLUNTEER CORPS.



ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCH BETWEEN THE COLLEGE AND ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, HONGKONG
 Next to tennis, this is perhaps the favorite game in the Orient. Every student is expected to take part in some form of athletics.



MANUAL TRAINING IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL
 The training of the hand is even more important than in America. Most of these boys had never before even held a hammer, saw or screw-driver in their hands.



VOLLEY BALL MATCH
 This game, a splendid one for a large number of players in a limited space, develops team play, quick thinking and alert action.



SUNDAY BIBLE STUDY GROUP

Each staff-member conducts a Sunday Bible Class of ten to fifteen students. These classes are personal and devotional and give the teachers an opportunity for intimate helpfulness.

The College is *nondenominational*. The doors are open to all students qualified by character and scholastic attainment to enter, irrespective of religious belief. Great care is taken to make the atmosphere of the campus wholesome and tolerant. Religious instruction is an integral part of the curriculum in all grades and weekly preaching services as well as daily chapel exercises are held under the auspices of the institution, but there is no organized church at the College. Though at first regarded by many denominational missionaries as a very doubtful experiment, the Canton Christian College, while maintaining high educational standards and a strictly non-sectarian attitude, has nevertheless fully justified its existence even as an evangelizing agency. For every year many tens of students make public profession of Christian faith under circumstances that indicate their grasp of the fundamentals of a tolerant and effective Christianity. Though very few are Christians when they enter or come

from Christian homes, ninety per cent of all students who go out from the College after two or more years attendance are church members. In this connection it is noteworthy that when information about the different churches is publicly given by Chinese Christian teachers, denominational differences are barely mentioned, while in every case the need for workers

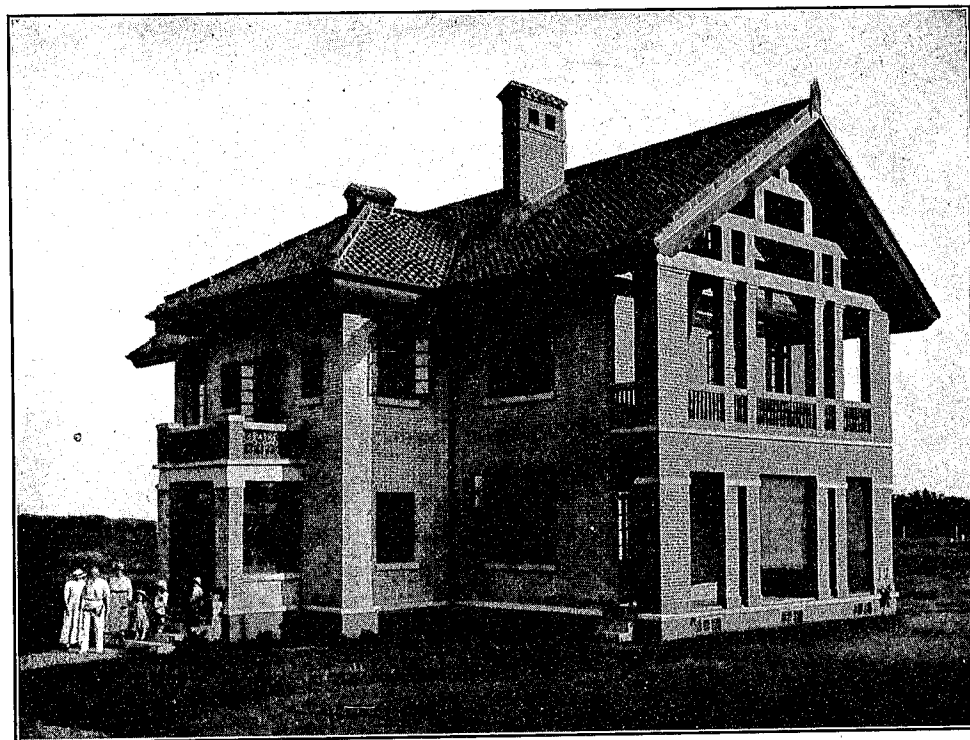


STUDENTS WHO BECAME CHRISTIANS IN 1917

In 1918 ninety-eight students confessed faith in Christ and in 1919 there were sixty-seven students, one teacher and twenty-two workmen and servants.

is emphasized and weak churches make a strong appeal to new converts.

The College offers a standing invitation to any denominational board having work in Kwangtung or Kwangsi to participate in the work of higher education by contributing one or more men to the staff, and in consequence to have the privilege of nominating a member of the Board of Trustees. The London Missionary Society has already entered into this arrangement, and doubtless its example will in due course be



THE LONDON MISSION HOUSE ON SITE No. 44.

A definite base at the College for their work is provided by this house built by the London Missionary Society. This society sent out Robert Morrison, the first missionary to China, and has ever since taken a leading place in the work in South China.

followed by others, since the College aims to serve them all as the apex of the system of Christian Education in South China.

While this non-denominational basis receives endorsement from many Americans as well as from the Chinese generally, financial support from organized denominational sources is thereby reduced and the College has been obliged to build up also an American constituency of its own corresponding to the General Association of Chinese supporters. This General Association in North America has been actively promoted by

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVE AT THE COLLEGE.

Their representative is Rev. Alexander Baxter, who is Associate Professor of Religion and Supervisor of Religious Work at the College. This Society is thus definitely sharing in the effort to meet the great opportunity for higher education under Christian auspices in Canton, which demands the united strength of all Christian forces.



REV. ALEXANDER BAXTER.

Central Committees, one of men and one of women, with headquarters in New York. There is great need of many more individual supporters of the College on a non-sectarian basis.

In a sense Canton Christian College is an intercollegiate mission since eight American institutions each maintain in whole or in part a representative on the faculty of this school in distant China as a part of the foreign work of their Student Christian Association or other special organization, as follows: Pennsylvania State College, University of Pennsylvania, Teachers College of Columbia University, Vassar College, University of Pittsburgh, Williams College, Kansas State Agricultural College, and Washington and Lee University. The undergraduate body of each institution and their friends have been able in most cases to finance the current budget of their representative in China. The raising of \$9,000 Gold for a residence is probably more than can be expected of students in college, and it is hoped that some alumnus or group of alumni of each institution represented will furnish the funds for a residence to be named for their alma mater, and thus create a definite base for the spread of her influence across the sea.

Photographs of the representatives will be found on the next page.



GEORGE WEIDMAN GROFF, M.S.
Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College Mission to China



WILLIAM W. CADBURY, M.A., M.D.
College Physician, Pathology
The Foreign Work of the Christian Association
of the University of Pennsylvania



K. M. WONG, B.S., M.A.
Mathematics and Education
Teachers College, Columbia University
Professorship of Education in China



CLARA SOO-HOO, M.A.
Dean of Women
The Foreign Work of the Christian Association
of Vassar College



J. FRANKLYN KARCHER, B.S.
Biology
The Foreign Work of the Christian Association
of the University of Pittsburgh



W. RUSSELL AUGUR, B.A.
Mathematics
The Foreign Work of the Williams College
Christian Association



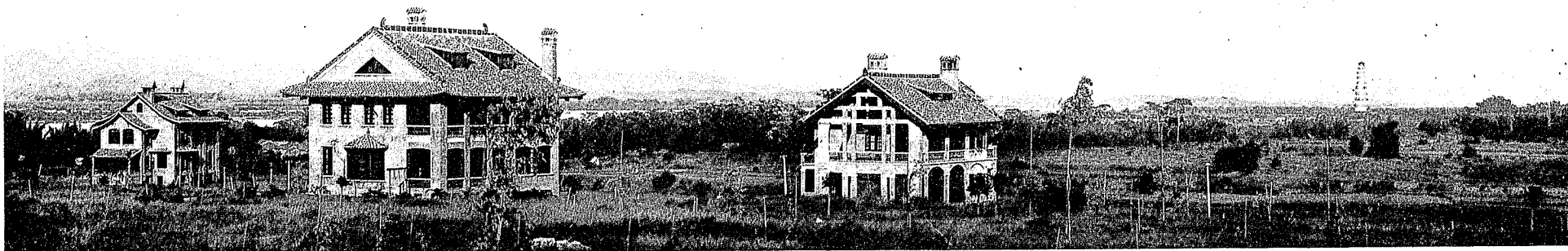
CARL OSCAR LEVINE, B.S.
Animal Husbandry
The Kansas State Agricultural College Mission
to China



HENRY B. GRAYBILL, B.A., M.A.
Education and Principal of Secondary School
The Foreign Work of Washington and Lee
University

Representatives of Collegiate Missions in the Canton Christian College

A Residence is needed for each of these except Dr. Cadbury

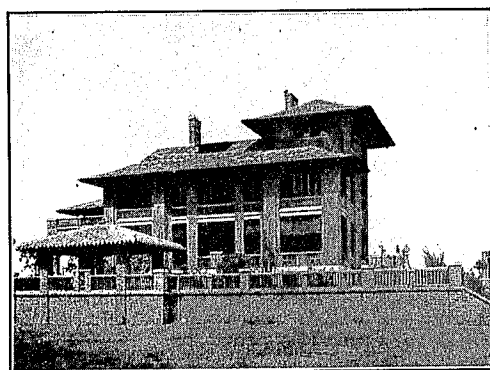


WILLIAM PENN LODGE

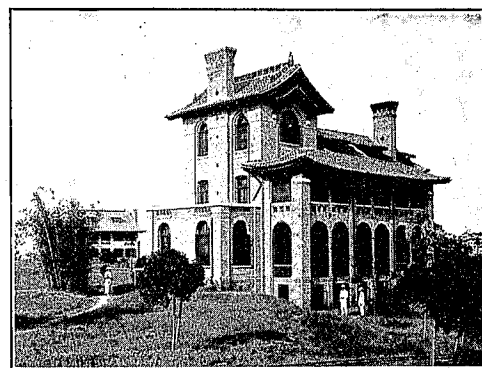
*WEYERHAEUSER LODGE

LONDON MISSION HOUSE

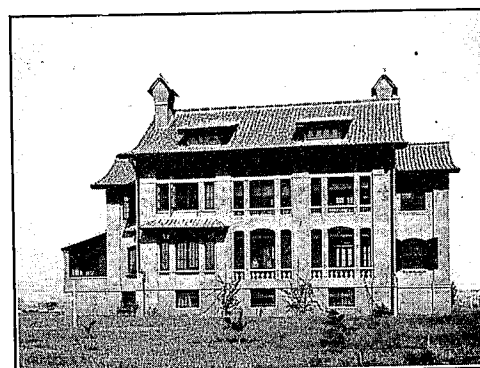
In the background are the hills and mountains northeast of Canton, the Pearl River, Ha-to Village and the inclined Pagoda.



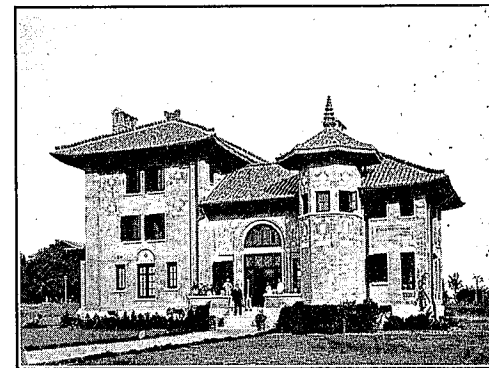
JACKSON LODGE ON SITE 20
Gift of Samuel Macauley Jackson,
President, Board of Trustees, 1905-1912



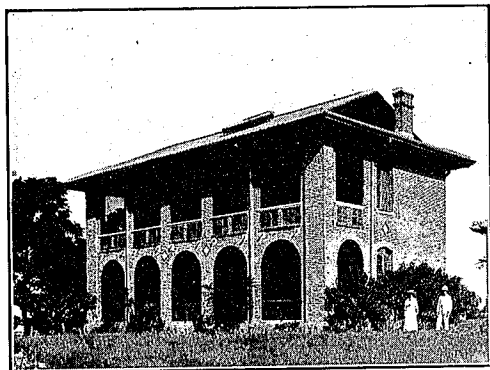
COLES LODGE ON SITE 37
Gift of J. Ackerman Coles, M.D., LL.D.,
Advisor



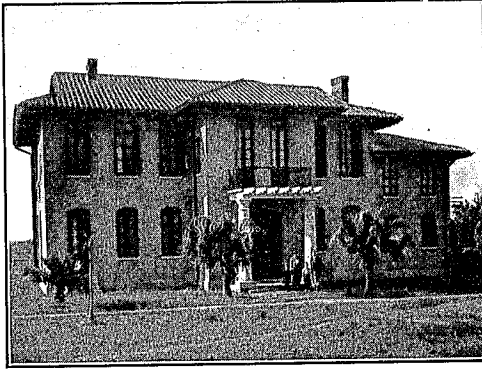
WILLIAM PENN LODGE ON SITE 54
Gift of Friends in connection with University of
Pennsylvania Christian Association



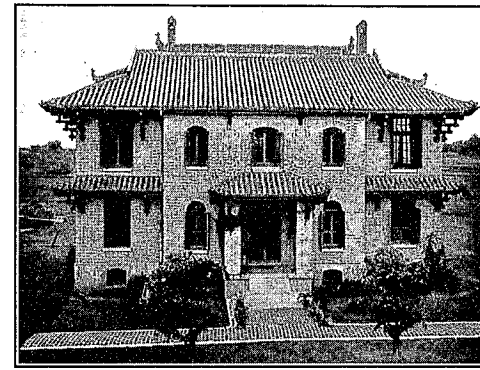
BLACKSTONE LODGE ON SITE 11
as seen from the west
Gift of Mrs. T. B. Blackstone



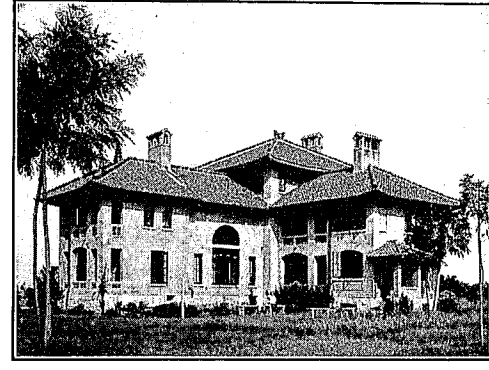
MCCORMICK LODGE 1 ON SITE 1
Gift of Mrs. N. F. McCormick



GOULD LODGE ON SITE 7
Gift of Miss Helen Gould



MCCORMICK LODGE 2 ON SITE 10
Gift of Mrs. N. F. McCormick

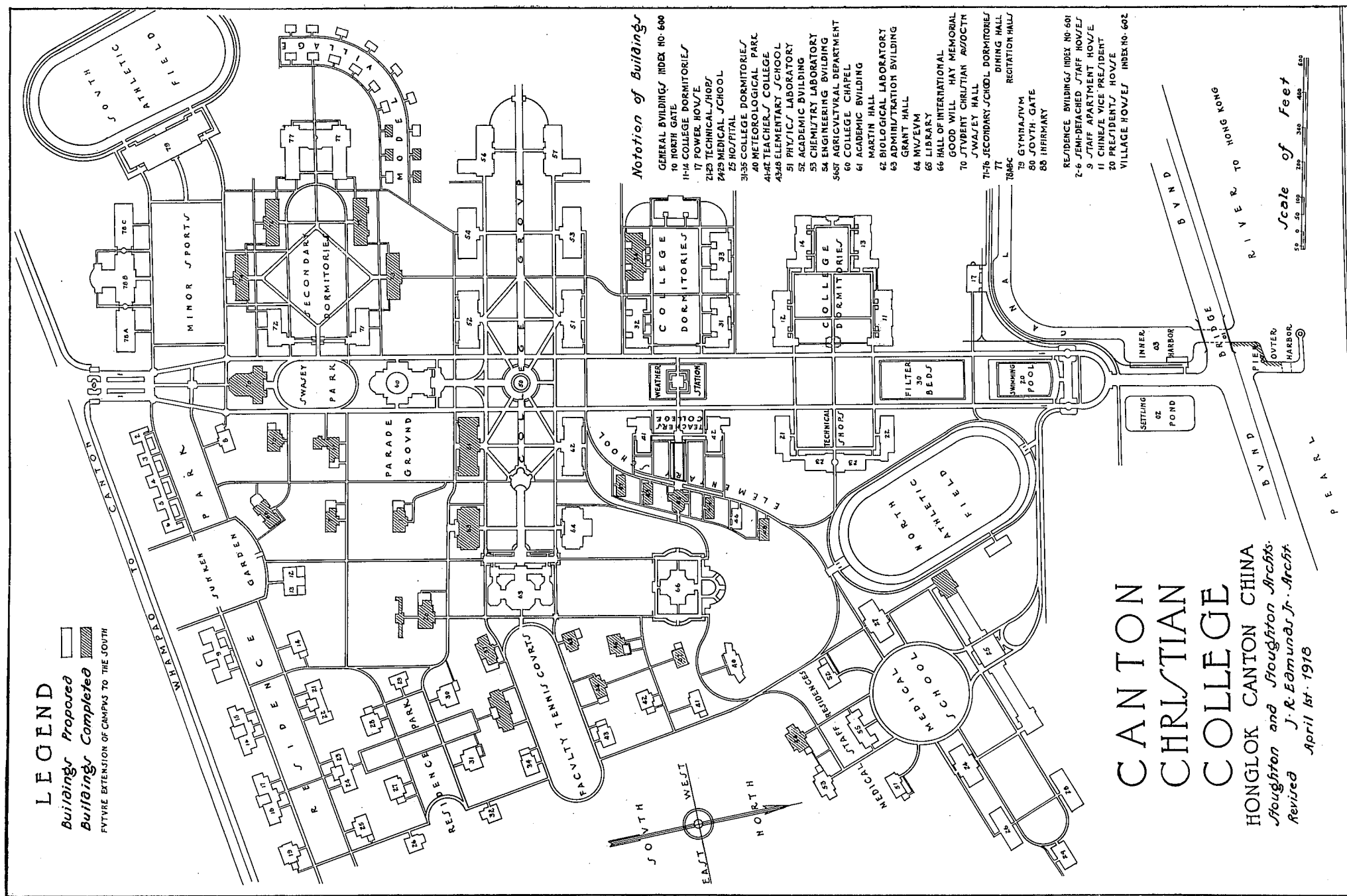


BLACKSTONE LODGE
As seen from southeast

STAFF RESIDENCES.

These houses, the first of which was built in 1909, have ranged in cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000 (U. S. currency). The standard-sized house now adopted (similar to plans on page 60), is estimated to cost \$12,000 Hongkong currency, which at present exchange rates is about \$9,000 U. S.

*Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser made a verbal promise of a residence prior to his decease which was honored by his children.



LAYOUT MAP SHOWING BUILDINGS ALREADY COMPLETED.
Total investment in buildings and grounds was \$465,000 U. S. gold in March, 1919.

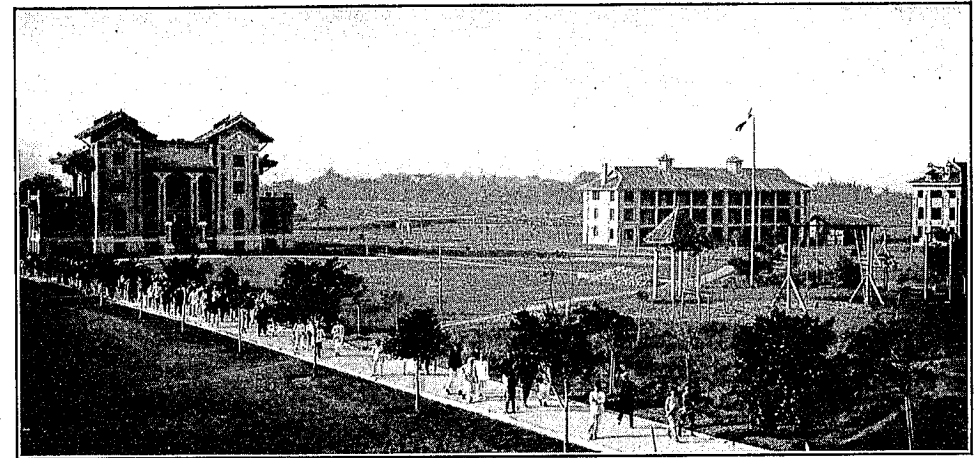
Three problems of organization which have been substantially solved are perhaps worthy of special note: *The Architectural General Plan, the Administrative Function, and the Scholastic Divisions.*

The Architectural Problem

In designing the grounds and in the disposition of the College buildings upon them the inevitable expansion into a great university has been foreseen and considered from the very first, in a large, orderly and comprehensive lay-out to which all of the buildings are and will be successively fitted in their appropriate groups as they are erected. However, this scheme has not been taken as absolutely rigid, but has always been subject to re-study for a given area whenever a new group of buildings has been inaugurated. For adequate control of this feature of lay-out as well as for the design of the individual buildings the College maintains a resident architect. It has also organized its own building department and thus greatly reduced the cost which rarely exceeds half and in some cases is only a third of the cost of similar buildings in America.

The purchase of a considerable stretch of waterfront has prevented the encroachment of manufacturing plants and provided rich bottom lands for experimental cultivation in flooded fields and dikes that do extra duty as lichee orchards. Since communication with the city is had by means of a motor launch and small native craft, a granite wall and pier are provided as an outer landing harbor, from which a canal runs in a short distance to form an inner harbor for protection of the boats from typhoons and also to give access to the terminus of a narrow gauge railway by which building materials, fuel, etc., are transported to various parts of the campus. To one side of this canal, where it makes a great bend, lies the swimming pool, designed to be filled and emptied by tidal action assisted by a small centrifugal pump. Further in and somewhat more elevated will be the filter beds for the permanent water supply system of the campus, at present only partially developed.

An open esplanade 200 feet wide leads from the river a quarter of a mile southward to the site of the future chapel. South of this is the impressive Students Christian Association Building, which seats over 800, yet is often over-crowded. The summit of the highest hill on the east, some seventy feet above the river is reserved for the Library, from which a wide cross esplanade extends westward as the axis of the main academic group. On the northern or riverward brow of this hill will some day stand a hall of international good will as a memorial of Mr. John Hay and other American friends of China. Disposed on either side



COMING FROM CHAPEL.

Swasey Hall and Dormitories seen from Martin Hall.

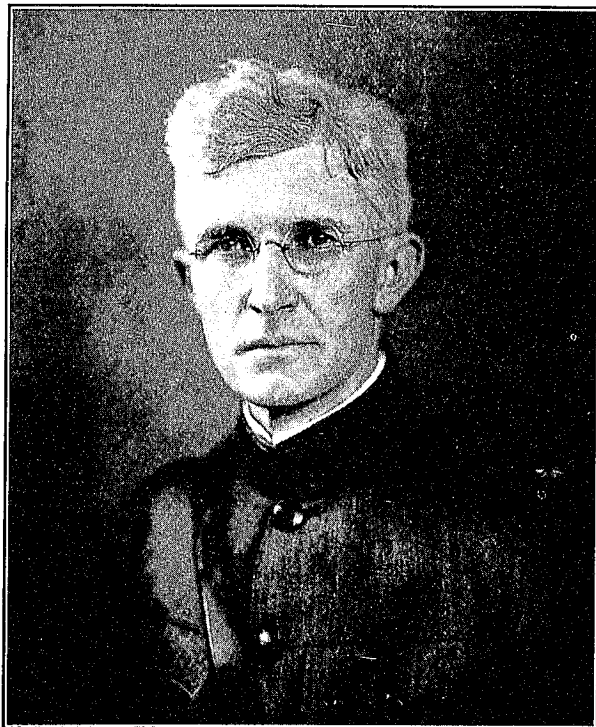
of the great cross formed by these two esplanades are projected groups of buildings corresponding to the scholastic divisions of the institution. To the east and south of this more formal development lies an extensive residence park for the faculty, Chinese and American. A model village of modest cottages for subordinate employees has already been begun and of course athletic fields and gardens form other elements in the lay-out. There is also a fully equipped meteorological station so placed on the campus that students and visitors may by inspection, without seriously interfering with the actual securing of reliable records, form some idea of the character and value of such work.

Assuming the value to the Chinese students and people of an environment of scholarly and dignified architecture, in contrast with the prevalent nondescript adaptations of ill-assorted European styles, it is the aim of the designers to give the buildings individual distinction while subordinating them to the general unity of the scheme.

The type of permanent building adopted combines modern construction with a Chinese aspect, chiefly expressed in the roofs which are of green glazed tile and ornamented and curved according to the best native style. The floors are reinforced concrete, the walls of red brick of a pleasing soft tone. All the buildings are equipped with modern plumbing. It is distinctly the aim of the College so to build as to exemplify structurally and artistically the best combination of Western and Chinese architecture and thus as well as in other ways to be of help in this period of change in China.



COLONEL HERBERT PARSONS



MAJOR ANDREW H. WOODS

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE REPRESENTA-
TIVES IN SERVICE AND WAR WORK
IN FRANCE.

Major Willard D. Straight, U. S. A.

Trustee, May 12, 1913.

Born, Oswego, N. Y., January 31, 1880.

Died in France, December 1, 1918.

Served in the Intelligence Division in France.

Colonel Herbert Parsons, U. S. A.

Trustee, October 26, 1913.

President of Board of Trustees, May 19, 1916.

Served in the Intelligence Division in France.

Major Andrew H. Woods, M.D., U. S. A.

College Physician and Medical Work, 1898-1907,
1911-

Vice-President, 1911-16.

Served in France at Base Hospital 110.

King Chow Mui.

Former student at the Canton Christian College.

Student on leave, Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary with Chinese Labor Battalion
in France.

Pau Sien Chung.

Former student at Canton Christian College.

B.S., Iowa State College, 1917.

M.S., University of Illinois, 1918.

Official Inspector of Dairies, Iowa, 1918.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary with Chinese Labor Battalion
in France.

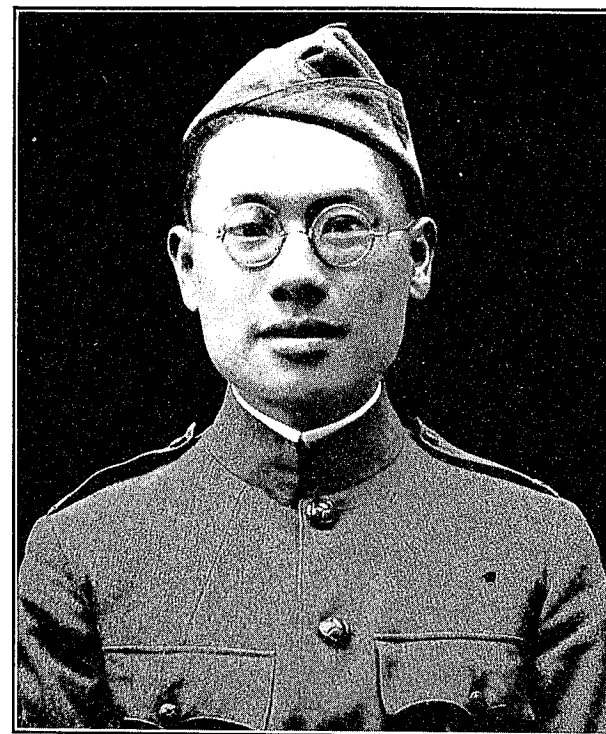
Nga Kok Ip.

Former student at Canton Christian College.

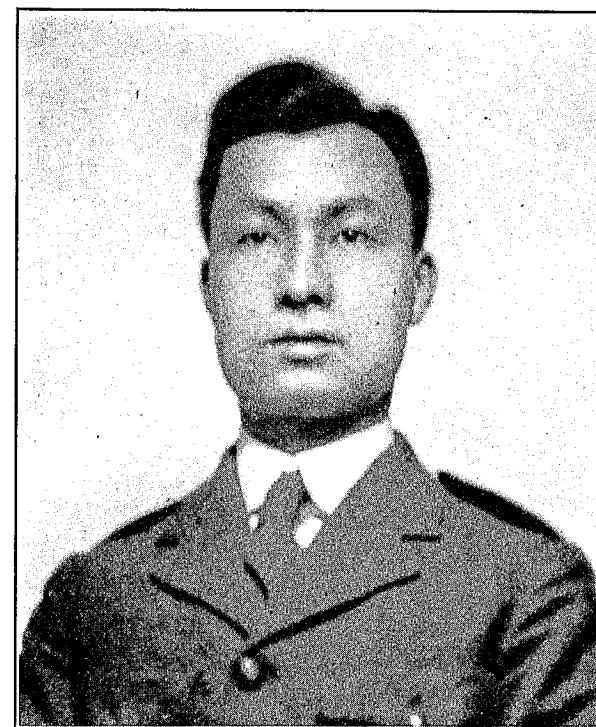
B.S., Pennsylvania State College, 1918.

M.F., Yale School of Forestry, 1919.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary with Chinese Labor Battalion
in France.



KING CHOW MUI



PAU SIEN CHUNG



CHARLES K. EDMUNDS, Ph.D.
President of the College.

Fellow in Physics, Johns Hopkins, 1902. Professor of Physics, Canton, 1903—. President, 1907—. Dr. Edmunds has traveled over 35,000 miles in China during the past ten years in connection with the magnetic and geodetic survey of China for the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The Administrative Problem

The work of the institution is carried on under the direction of a Council composed of the President, Vice-President for Chinese Affairs, Bursar, and the head of each constituent school, except the Elementary School whose interests are represented in the Council by the Principal of the Secondary School. When the faculty of any constituent school exceeds eight professors and associate professors it has an additional representative in the Council.

The Council is responsible for the drawing up of the budget for approval by the Trustees and is charged with all affairs that concern more than one school and with the inauguration or elimination of departments or schools. The plan of organization is that of an American University with lower feeding schools. All academic questions are dealt with directly by the faculty of each school, the head of each school having veto power over the action of his faculty.

The Bursar performs also the duties of a General Business Manager and Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. Special officers of administration besides the Resident Architect are the Resident Engineer, the College Physician and the Supervisor of Religious Work.

Since the Trustees are in New York and the College in Canton, there is an unavoidable element in the major problems of administration, unknown in an institution in America, which may well be called the "Ten Thousand Mile Difficulty." This could only be solved perfectly by a President able to perform the miracle of being in two places at the same time and is only moderately overcome by frequent visits from one side of the world to the other. Another line of solution of this difficulty has been steadily to increase the responsibilities and powers of the Council on the field by delegation to the Council of many functions generally performed in more or less detail by the Board of Trustees for a college in America.



THE MASTER BUILDER AND HIS FAMILY.

A self-reliant and loyal worker, to whom much of the credit for the successful execution of the recent building plans is due. He is a strong man who has risen from the ranks.

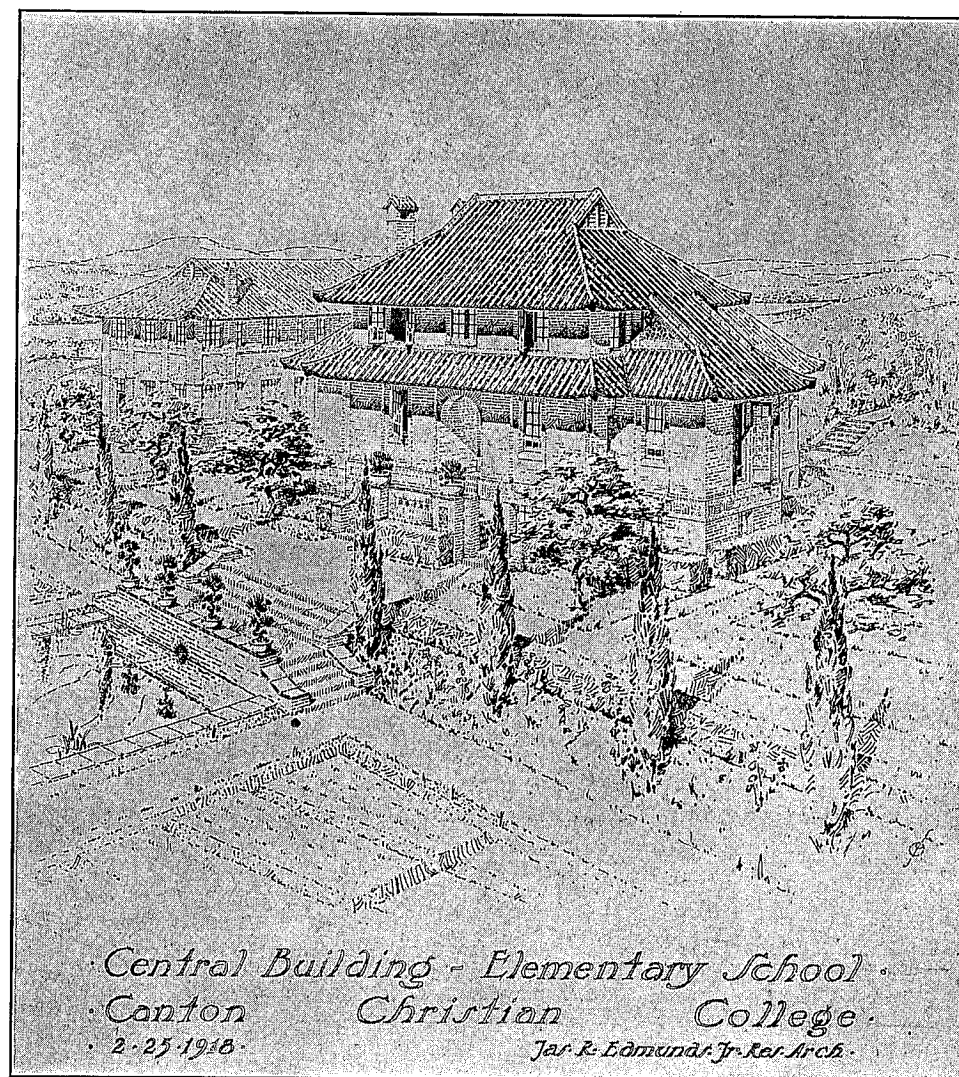
The Scholastic Divisions

The scholastic work of the institution is divided into three main schools of five years each: *Elementary, Secondary and Collegiate*. Some 1100 students have entered the institution since 1899.

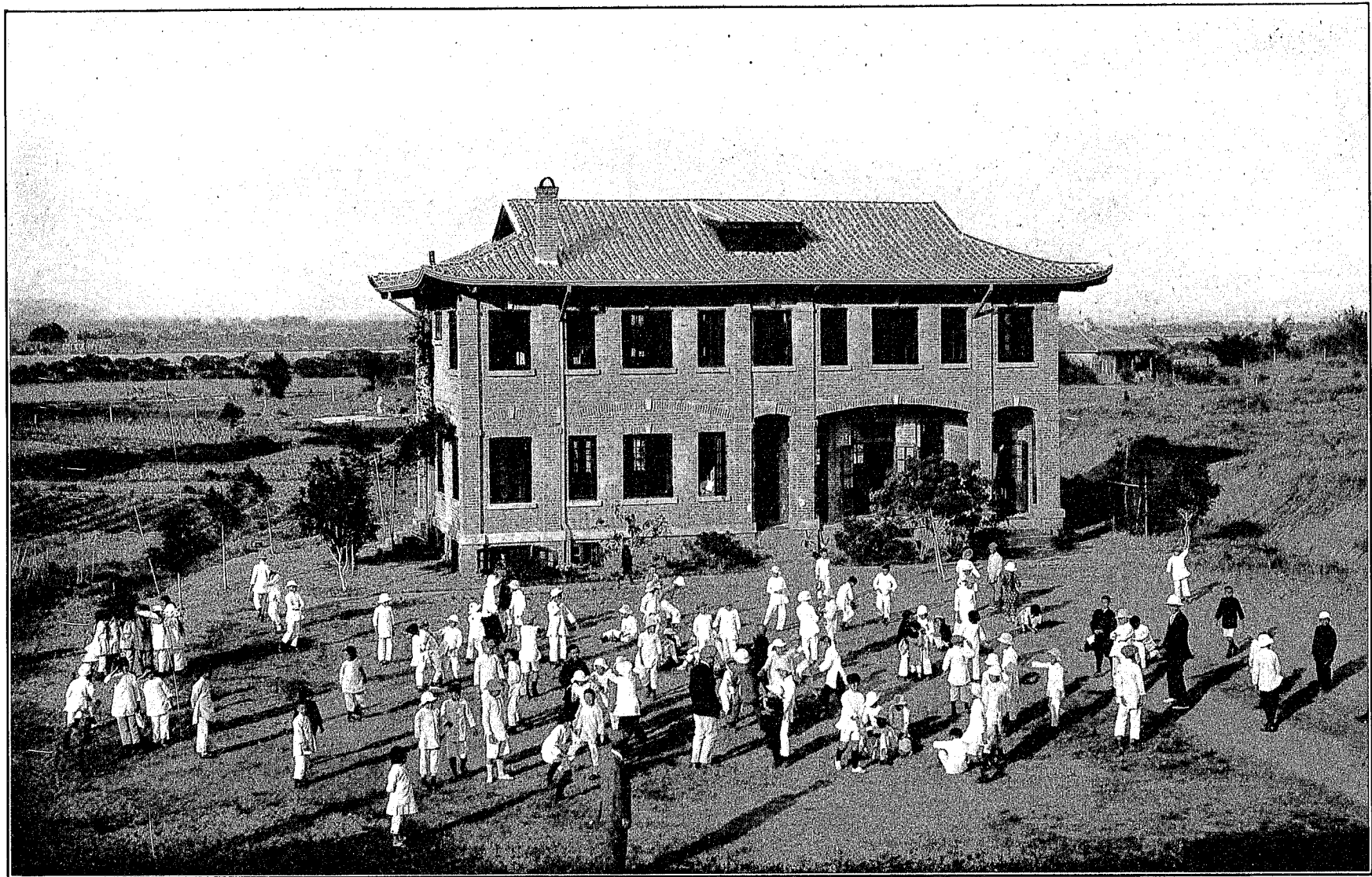
The Elementary School is maintained partly as a model and observational school in connection with the Teachers College which is being developed as one of the main divisions of collegiate grade. This elementary school is housed on the "cottage system," that is, each class has its own cottage which includes the class room, a dining room, pantry and servants' room on the ground floor, and on the second floor bedrooms and bathrooms for thirty students and two teachers, so arranged that the teachers, to get to their individual rooms, must traverse the large bedroom of the students and to get to their private bath must traverse the bathroom of the students, thus enforcing at least a modicum of the all-desirable supervision.

A central building of the elementary group provides office space, assembly hall, a demonstration class and playroom, and a kitchen (in the third story) from which food is distributed to the individual cottages. This school is taught entirely by Chinese instructors. The principal is assisted by two other men and seven women with normal school training.

At present only four of the five cottages have been provided and so the enrollment is 120, whereas the full complement is intended to be 150, which will be the permanent limit. The cottages have cost but \$3000 U. S. Currency each.



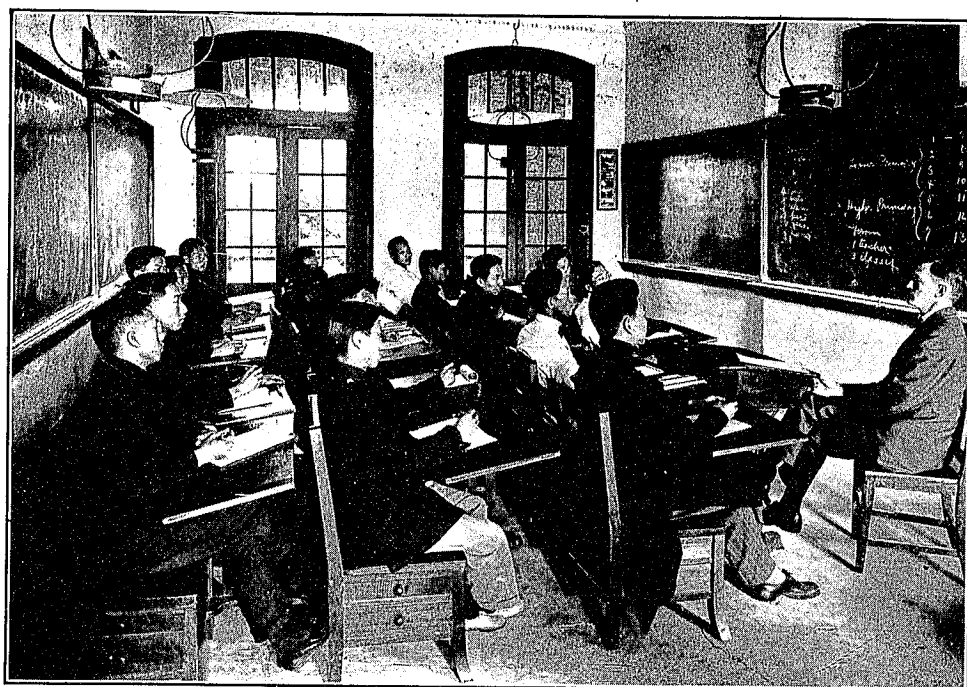
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CENTRAL BUILDING.
Gift of Tan Ka Kee, Esq., a Fukien merchant in Singapore.



ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN AT PLAY

These are real boys and girls. Marbles, tops, kites, pet rabbits, chickens, gardens, boy scout work, all have their place in their school activities. This school was started by the Students Christian Association, which later, when it was well under way, turned the work over to the College. It serves as a model school of observation and practice for students in Education.

This cottage and four others like it (the last of which will be finished in 1920), and the Central Building, complete the Elementary group. Each cottage is the school home of two teachers and thirty students, the dormitories and bathrooms being upstairs, and classroom, dining-room, and servants' room on the main floor. On the top floor of the Central Building is located the kitchen for the entire school. The funds for these buildings were the gifts of Chinese friends.



COLLEGE CLASS IN EDUCATION UNDER PROFESSOR GRAYBILL. Emphasis is constantly being placed on China's need for qualified and unselfish teachers. A Teachers College is projected.

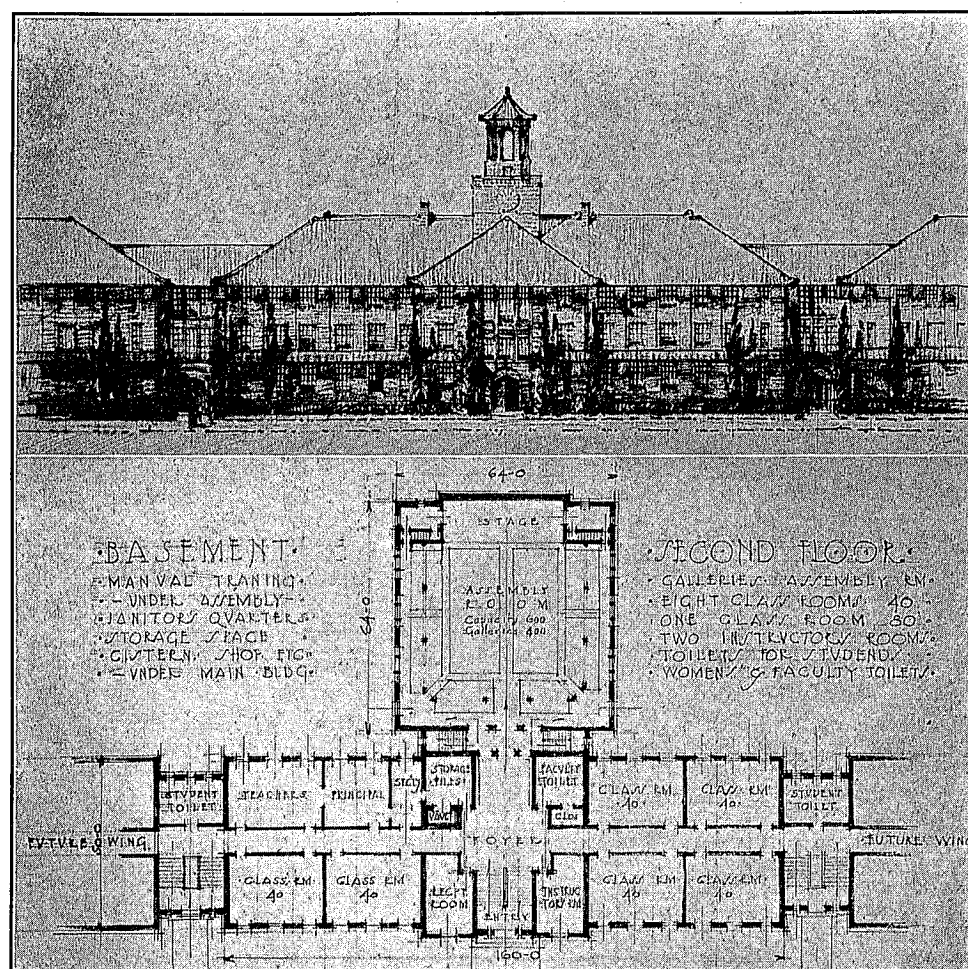
The Secondary School as at present organized covers the work of the two highest grammar grades, and the first three years of the middle school. The enrollment in 1917-18 was 330, making it by far the largest administrative division, occupying three large dormitories. These dormitories have all been provided by Chinese donors, at an average cost of about \$33,000 Hongkong Currency for a fireproof building housing one hundred students (four in a room), and three to six unmarried instructors.

The present faculty of the secondary school includes ten American and twenty-five Chinese teachers, ten of the latter being graduates of American Colleges. The curriculum is carefully planned to meet the practical needs of Chinese youth for active life and citizenship, the ideal of service being constantly set before them. Outdoor work of many sorts is emphasized, including observation trips to factories and places of interest and camping expeditions in association with teachers. Class sections are limited to thirty students and a system of class advisors is effectively maintained. Student organizations are encouraged.

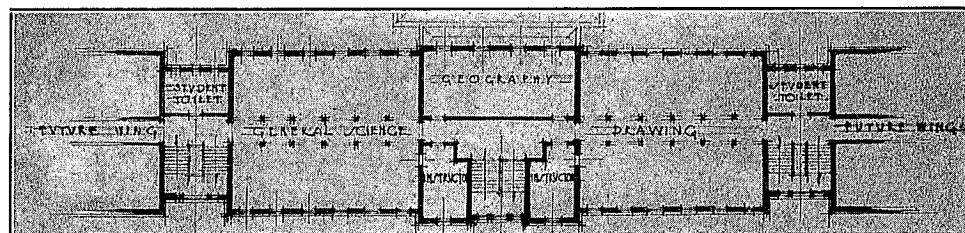
The annual fees in the Secondary School are about \$300, and in the College about \$250 (Hongkong Currency), including room rent and table board as well as tuition.

An employment office helps students to find work on the compound for partial self-support, and there are a few endowed scholarships which cover tuition only. Boys entirely dependent upon a Christian pastor or other Christian worker are given free tuition. The tuition fees have recently been increased fifty per cent thruout the institution without affecting the enrollment. But it has of course been necessary as far as possible to grant scholarship aid to all students who urgently need it, giving due weight to diligence and non-scholastic activities and character as well as scholarship. All such aid is treated as a loan repayable in part or in whole by fulfilling certain conditions as to graduation and service after leaving school.

The educational work of the missions in Kwantung, especially of those which center at Canton, has for generations lagged behind their distinctly evangelistic work and the number of boys' schools under Christian control is still lamentably small tho the recent progress made in two or three of these has been very marked. These schools have hitherto been able to attract very few students from the upper middle class, and as a consequence those who have come have been financially unable to go into higher schools. Due to these circumstances, as well as to help in raising standards, the Canton Christian College has been compelled to establish a secondary school as a foundation of its own upon which to base college work. Meantime more than a hundred of its graduates have entered American universities and not a few have gone to the best technical schools in North China. While the prospect of larger numbers of students coming from other mission schools is growing brighter it is now possible to count upon a sufficient number of applicants from our own secondary school to warrant emphasizing from now on the adequate development of the college proper and the bending of every effort in the direction of increasing its staff and equipment. Tho for many years it will be necessary to maintain and enlarge the secondary school, say to a limit of one thousand students, the institution is already beginning to fulfil its true function in South China, namely, to offer courses of recognized college grade which will prepare men and women to be high-minded and efficient leaders of their people without their going abroad for study.



NORTH ELEVATION AND FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN.

PROPOSED SECONDARY SCHOOL BUILDING ON SITE No. 78.

The estimated cost is \$75,000 (Hongkong currency) for the central part, \$30,000 for the Auditorium and \$45,000 for each wing.

The provision of \$75,000 (Hongkong) for the main part of the central section will permit the removal of all the present secondary classes from Martin Hall and greatly aid the development of the College of Arts and Sciences as a separate entity.



HIGHEST CLASS—SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1917-18.

This group indicates an increasingly large supply of Matriculates for the College of Arts and Sciences.



OUTDOOR FREEHAND DRAWING.

A group from the lowest class of the Secondary School.



STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, 1917-18.

The courses now offered are General Arts, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Premedical, Agriculture. The last-named is at present the most popular.

THE PERIOD OF REALIZATION

Tho for purposes of statistical statement we have given 1919 as the beginning of the period of realization as contrasted with the period of organization, this last stage really began in 1914 when the class, which in June 1918 received the first degrees to be granted by Canton Christian College, entered the courses of study organized under the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences.

The growth of the student body in the College of Arts and Sciences is shown by the enrollment statistics:

1912-13	16
1913-14	27
1914-15	37
1915-16	43
1916-17	52
1917-18	103
1918-19	121

These figures include the sub-freshman class which tho corresponding to the fourth year of the middle school is for administrative purposes placed under the faculty of the college proper. This is done not only to give greater momentum to that department during the early stages of development, but also to allow students in this year to elect courses in education, agriculture and business, so that if unable to remain for the full college course, they may by the end of the freshman year be entitled to receive a junior certificate.

The present teaching staff of the College of Arts and Sciences totals thirty, of whom fourteen are of the rank of professor or associate professor. The B. A. degree is granted on the authority of the Regents of the University of the State of New York at the completion of the four-year course in one of the following groups: general arts, natural science, social science, or agriculture. For each group certain essential subjects are required in addition to which a choice may be made among a limited number of others. Chinese composition and translation and eight credits in courses in religion are prescribed for all students. For graduation one must obtain 140 credits, each representing one semester-hour of recitation.

The *arts course* aims to fit men for teaching, especially English, and to lay a broad foundation for subsequent professional studies for the min-

istry, journalism, law, etc. Chinese and English language and literature and education are stressed, but it is required that even those taking this group shall become familiar with one of the sciences, chemistry, physics or biology.

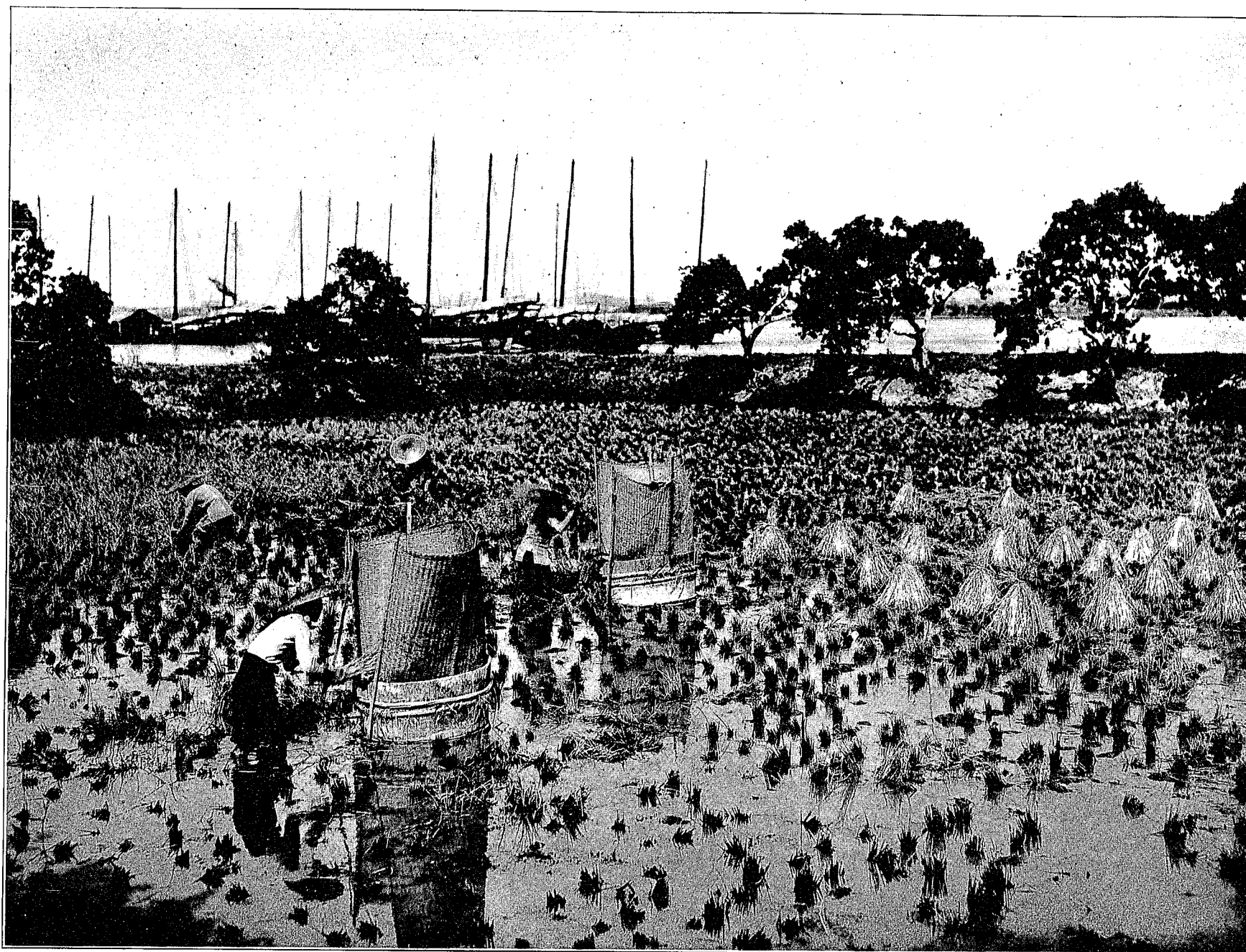
The *natural science* group puts the emphasis upon a more extended study of at least two of these sciences and upon mathematics, that graduates may be prepared to teach these subjects or to go on to specialized studies in medicine, engineering, etc.

The *social science group* approaches the arts group but requires more economics, sociology and history with options in business and in government, courses of obvious practical usefulness, which furnish an excellent foundation for men who will have to carry large business responsibilities, as well as those who will lead in social, economic and political reform.

Agriculture is at present the most specialized collegiate course; and in view of the great importance of such work it is very encouraging to note how popular the courses in agriculture are, practically half of the present student body of the College being in this department.

The special staff in agriculture includes, besides the head of the biological department as entomologist, two Americans experienced in horticulture and animal husbandry, one Chinese educated in America as agronomist, and several experienced Chinese agriculturalists secured locally. Twenty-five acres are under special cultivation, including rice fields, foreign and Chinese vegetable gardens, fruit tree nurseries, etc. Among the special projects at present under way and of great importance to the future agricultural development of South China may be mentioned: hog-breeding; development of dairy herd; improvement of rice culture by selection; a study of the diseases of the lychee and also of the citrus fruits, of great importance to California and Florida as well as China: improvement of sericulture thru the production of disease-free silkworms; a herbarium which exchanges with museums thruout the world. In all this work close cooperation has been established with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Philippines Bureau of Science, the Kwangtung Experiment Station, and the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in Kwangtung.

A Medical School, a Teachers College, and a School of Engineering are also projected.



HARVESTING RICE IN A COLLEGE EXPERIMENTAL FIELD ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

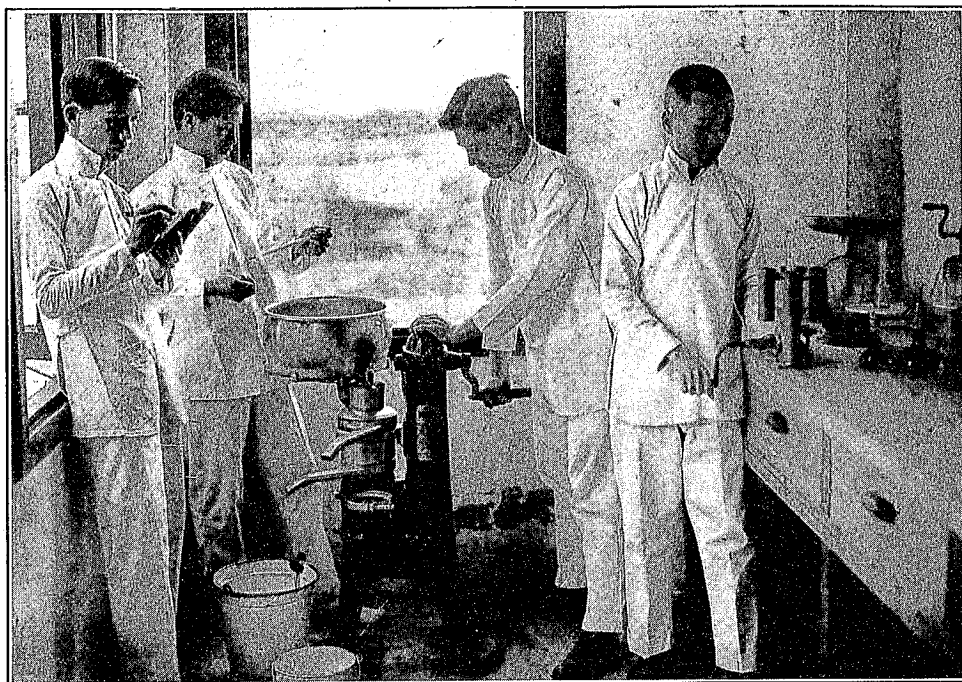
Lychee trees grow along the dykes and the salt junks are anchored in the river.

Rice is the staple food of South China, hence the improvement in quality and in yield is of prime importance. Since the delta country is largely below the high tide level, the most common variety met with is that which requires standing water. Experiments are also being conducted in upland rice that needs less water.

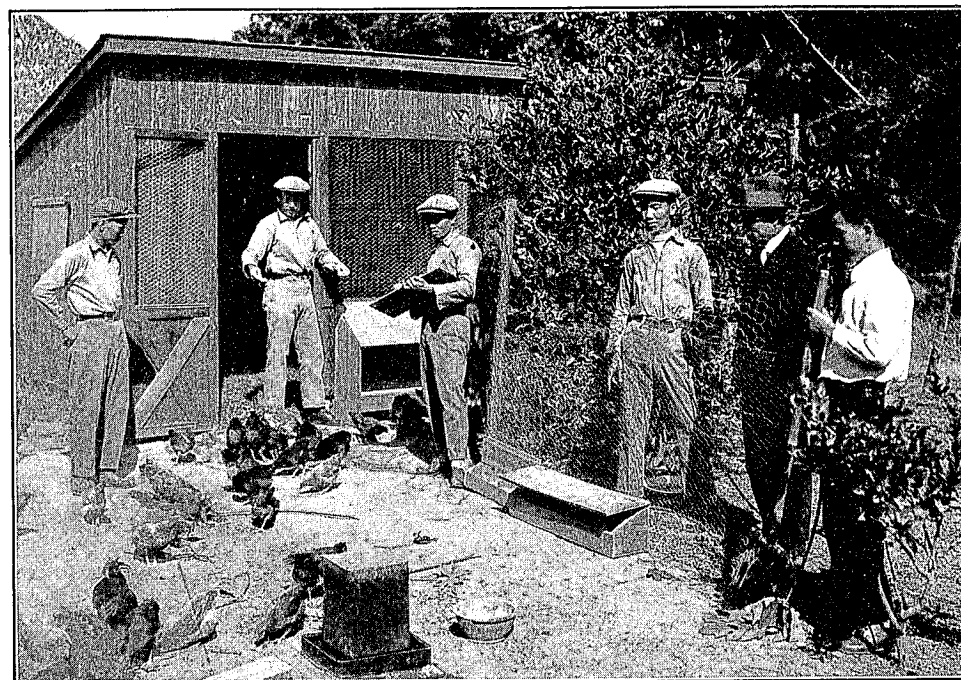


FARM MACHINERY CLASS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

These implements are being examined prior to being used by the students. The College furnishes an excellent opportunity for the introduction of American agricultural and engineering devices. China cannot advance until it takes fewer men to feed the nation. This means farm machinery.



CLASS EXPERIMENTING WITH A MODERN CREAM SEPARATOR.
The Chinese have not developed the use of milk, butter and cheese, yet there are extensive regions available for grazing.



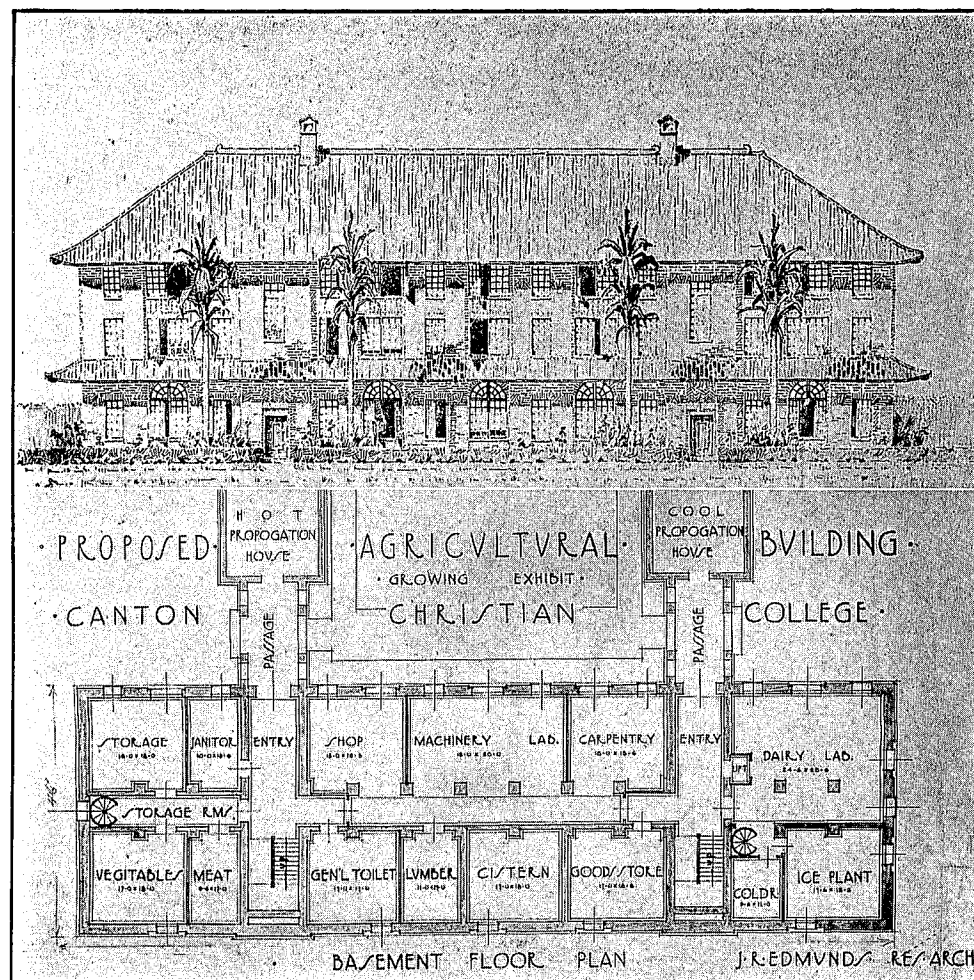
CLASS IN POULTRY BREEDING.
Chinese chickens are undersized and the hens lay far below a normal run. Improvements by more careful breeding and feeding are of first importance.



DAIRY BARN WITH NATIVE BUFFALO AND FOREIGN STOCK.
This herd, maintained for educational purposes, pays for itself by the sale of milk to faculty and students. A considerable expansion of this business in association with Chinese is projected.



FINE SPECIMENS OF NATIVE PORKERS.
Sanitation for pigs amazes the Chinese, but the results obtained in our model piggery are opening their eyes to its practical value.

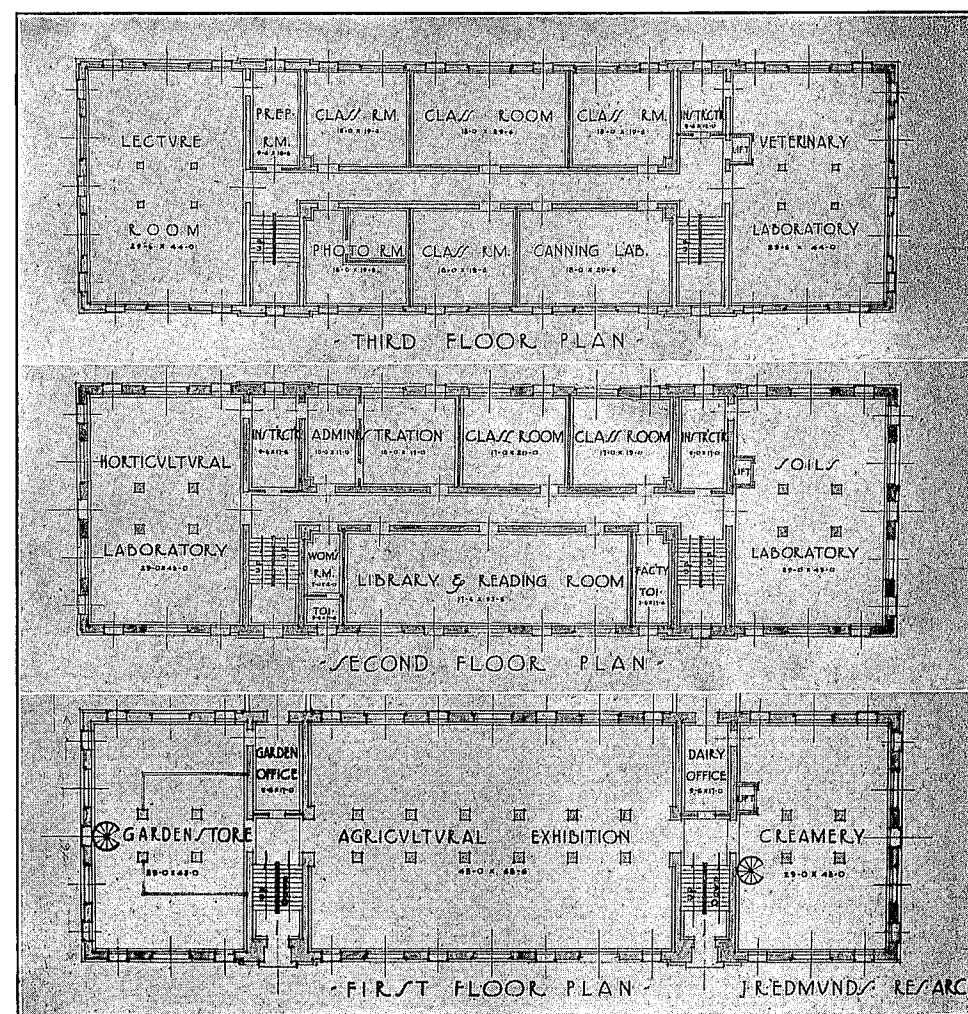


PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

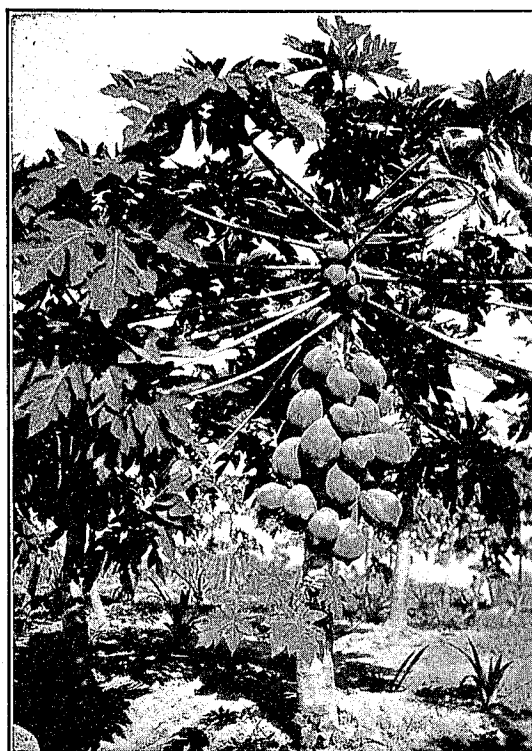
Size, 152 feet by 46 feet; estimated cost: Building, \$30,000;
 Equipment, \$10,000.

By the end of 1919 there will be five American-trained agriculturists on the staff of the College besides several locally-trained men. In the Biology department there are two Americans who are cooperating closely with the agriculturists. A large number of our students are electing the course in Agriculture. Hence it is imperative that the Agriculture building be built at an early date, so that the work can go forward.

The work that attracts most attention from all visitors, but particularly from the Chinese, is Agriculture. To their practical mind the growing of a large papaya in the place of a dwarfed one, on the same sized tree, and the getting more rice from a given field, are facts which prove the value of the College, and particularly of Agricultural education. America has also lessons to learn from China. Thus the work of this department is an excellent illustration of reciprocity in connection with educational work. The possibilities of forestry, dairying, silk culture, cotton raising, and many other phases of agricultural work are not limited except by the number of men and amount of money available.



FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.



THE LING NAAM PAPAYA

The difference in size between the small native and College papayas in the student's hands is as marked as the improvement in flavor.



Earlier Emphasis on High School a Necessary Preliminary

The peculiar problem just now is really to "turn the corner" in the development of a high-grade College of Arts and Sciences as the first step toward the establishment of the future Canton University, which will include these various schools.

When twenty years ago the effort to establish a full-fledged college was begun, it at once became evident that the development of a high-grade secondary school had first to be accomplished, and when that task was fully under way, it became necessary to develop grammar grades.

The next lower stage was undertaken as the result of a bit of "spontaneous combustion" on the part of the upper classmen in the Middle School, who, in connection with their study of educational problems, became so aroused to the need of more and better elementary schools, that they induced the Students Christian Association to undertake the development of an elementary school, which for three years they manned and financed completely, the College granting the use of available space in one of the earliest temporary buildings. So rapidly did this school prove its worth that Chinese friends readily gave it the first two per-

manent cottages and a central hall, and the undertaking was transferred to the official control and sponsorship of the College as a part of its scheme for a complete educational system.

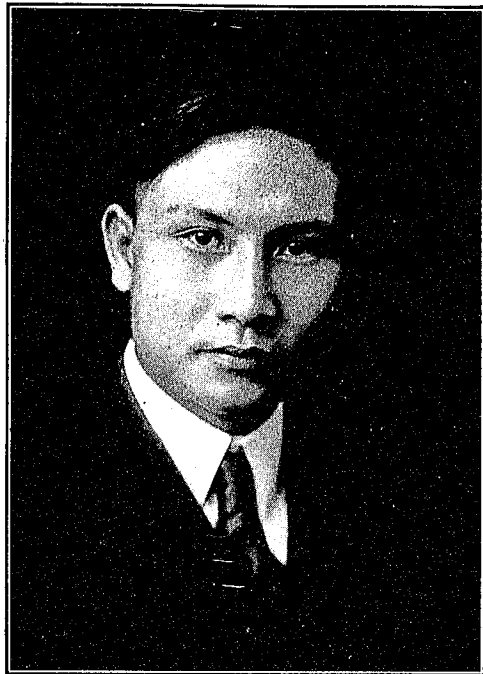
Freshmen classes and even sophomore classes were conducted as early as 1903, but because so many students each year on leaving the Middle School, went to America under government aid, it was always a question at the opening of the new academic year, whether to devote available forces to carrying a handful of men thru a year of the College course, or with the same resources to take in and adequately care for one or two classes in the lower years of the high school.

The decision was almost always in favor of the latter course, for, besides the financial advantage, the development of a sufficient momentum in the high school was an essential preliminary to the establishing of a College. This momentum was also effectively increased by the manoeuvre of cutting the freshman class off from the College course and adding it to the top of the Middle School, making the latter a very substantial five year course. After a decade of emphasis on the Middle School, it became possible to organize and carry thru to completion substantial courses of collegiate grade, and students have been attracted by the prospect of obtaining a degree of recognized standard without the greater expense of studying abroad. In 1916 the fifth year of the Middle School was returned to the control of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and the fourth year was allowed to follow it as the so-called "Sub-Freshman" year, as already explained.

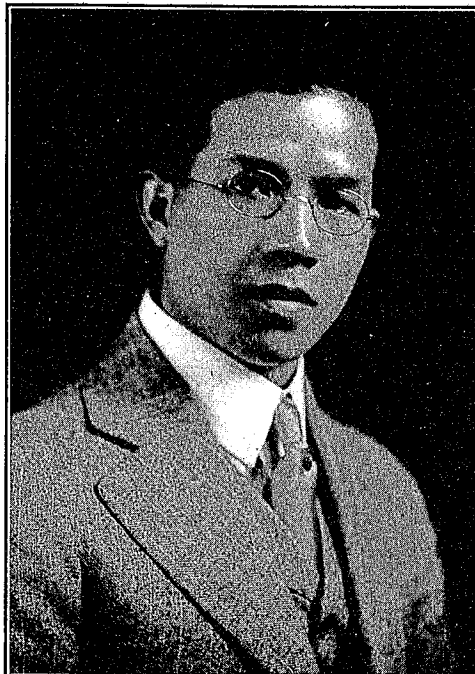


THE COLLEGE BAND.

Starting with one cornetist in 1916, the band has in two years become the pride and delight of students and friends.



WAI SZ-TO
Principal of Elementary School



IU CHEUNG LAM
Principal of the C. C. C. School in Singapore



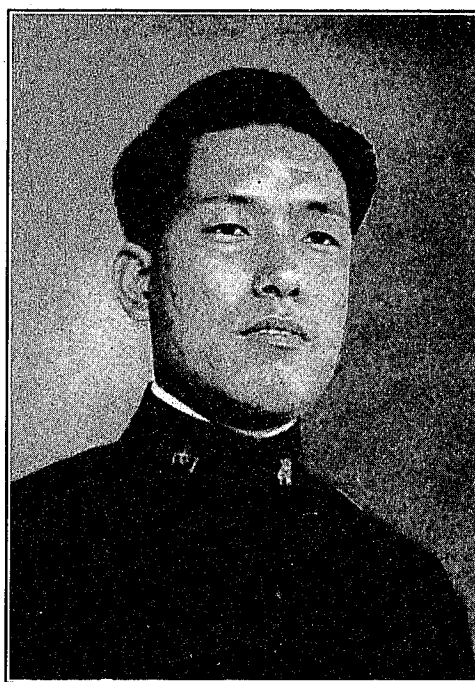
FUNG HIN LIU
Now Mrs. C. F. Wong
Former Dean of Women



YAU TSIT LAW
Teacher in the True Light Middle School



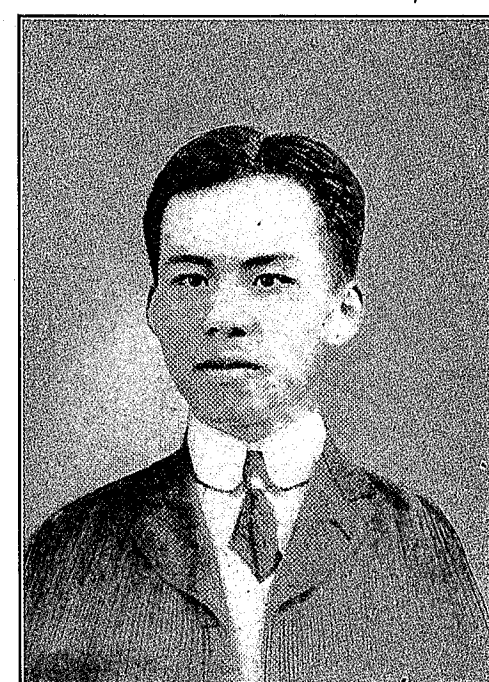
SHAO CHANG LEE
Secretary, Chinese Y. M. C. A., San Francisco



HUNG SUEN
Commandant, Middle School

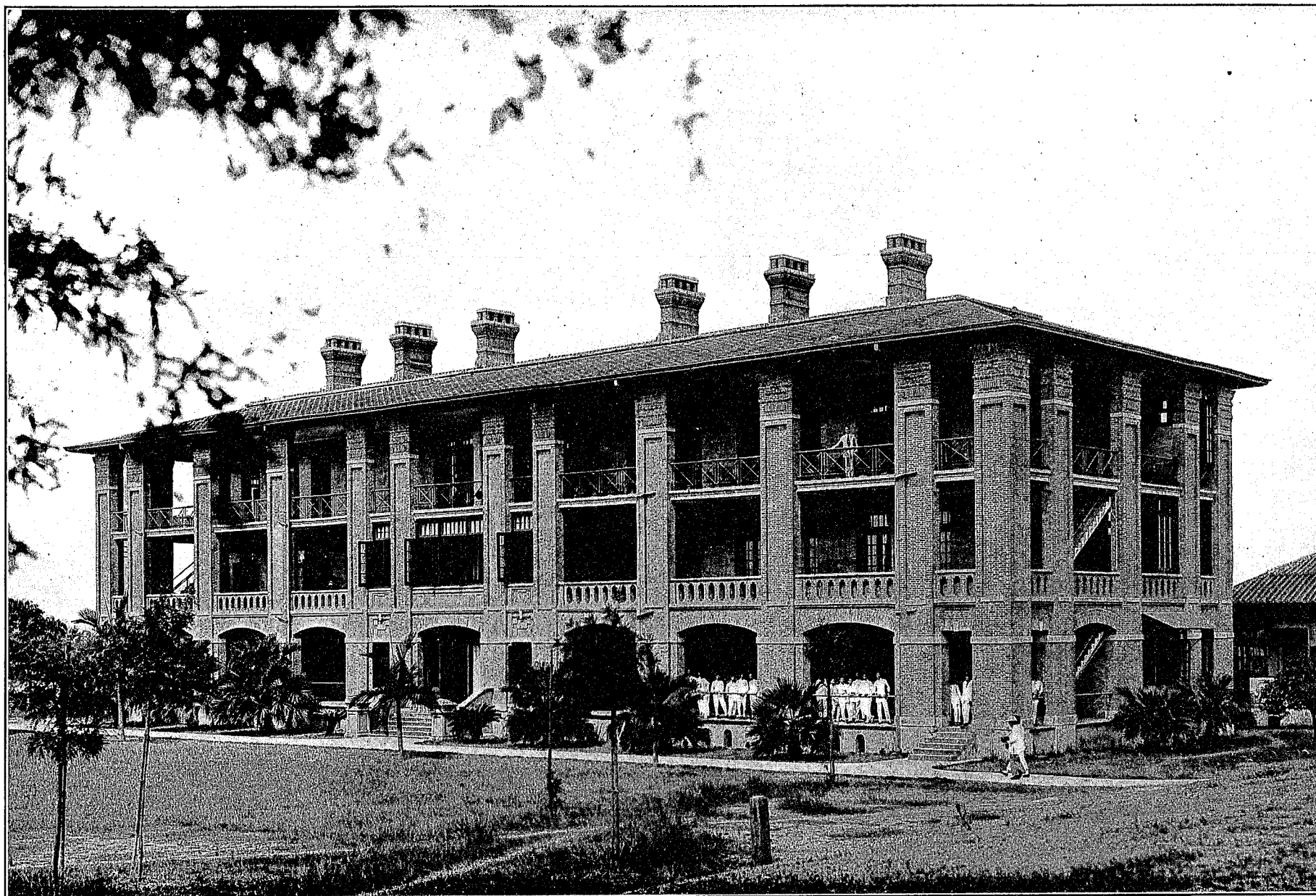


SIK HUNG TAAM
Department of Agriculture



YAN CHO KWAN
Department of Chinese

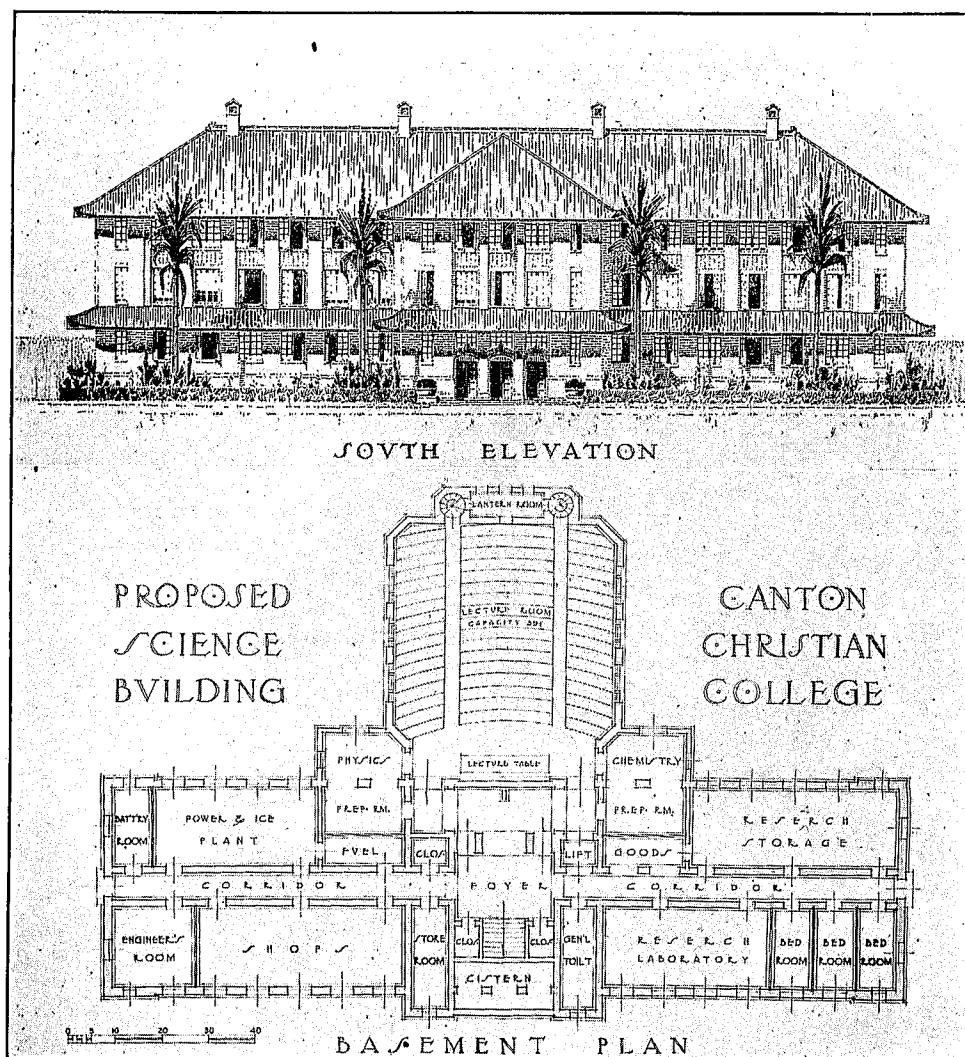
GRADUATES OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL



MARTIN HALL FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

Named in memory of Mr. Henry Martin, of Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

This building, 53 x 166 feet, was the first permanent one to be erected at the College, 1905-7, and also one of the first buildings with brick walls and reinforced concrete floors to be built in China. It is at present the only building for classrooms and laboratories for both the Secondary School and the College of Arts and Sciences. The entire north veranda is glassed in as a laboratory with every square foot in use, indicating the pressing need for a Science Hall with laboratories.



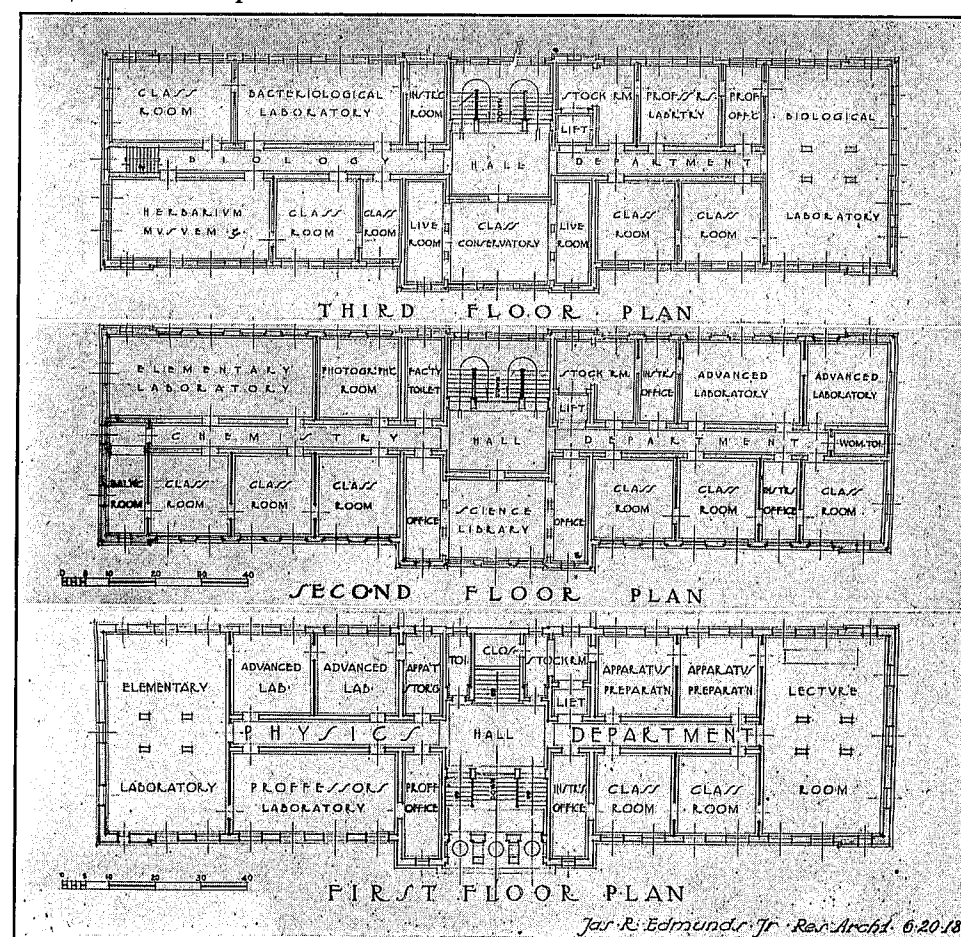
PROPOSED SCIENCE BUILDING.

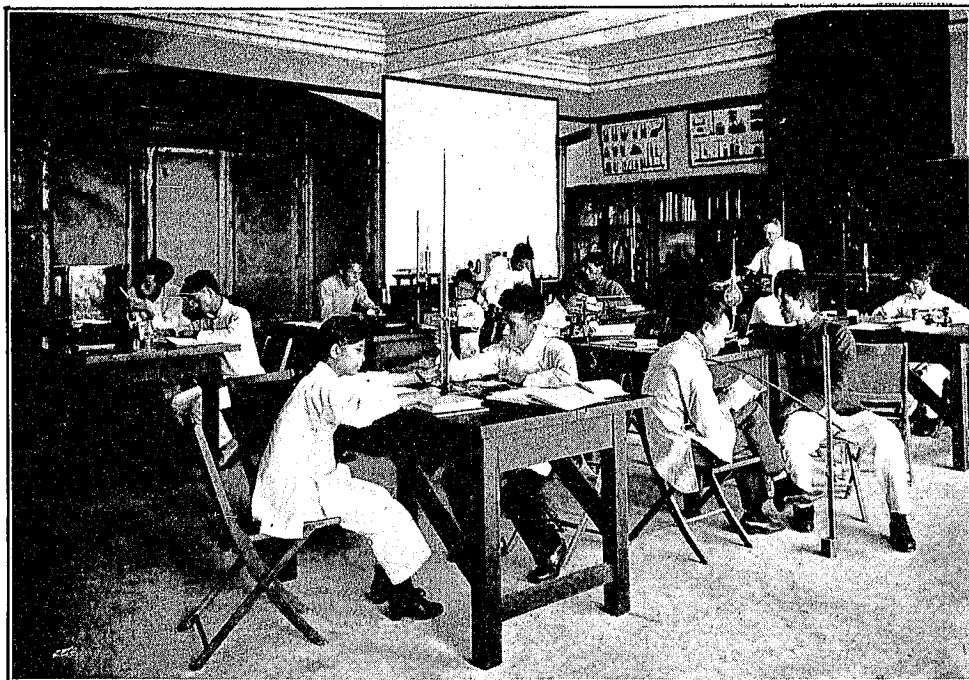
The estimated cost of this Science Building is \$110,000, Hongkong currency, or \$90,000 gold at present exchange. The building is 171 feet by 47 feet, three stories on the south and four stories on the north side. It is so designed that for a period it will house the work in physics, chemistry and biology, and as the institution grows and the more highly specialized buildings required for physics and chemistry are provided, this laboratory may ultimately be devoted completely to the department of biology. The urgent need for this building is well shown by the pictures on the following two pages.



SITE OF SCIENCE BUILDING No. 62.

The points where the corners of the building will come are indicated by the four white poles.





FRESHMAN CLASS IN PHYSICS.

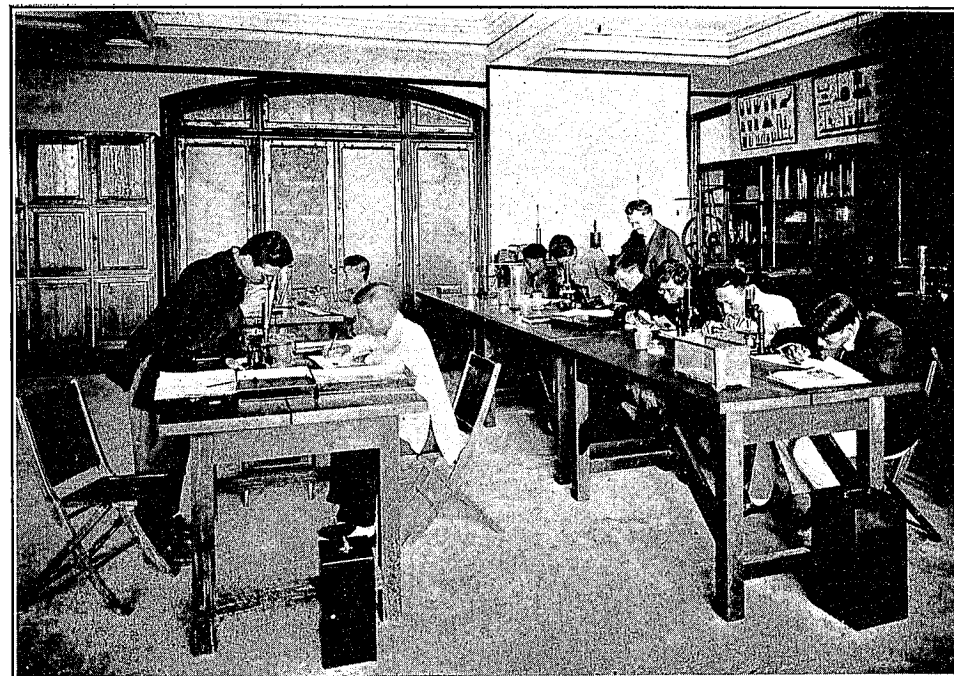
The College owns some good equipment, but the lack of electricity, illuminating gas and compressed air are serious handicaps.

TEMPORARY LABORATORY, CENTRAL SECTION SECOND FLOOR OF MARTIN HALL.

Physics and Biology classes are compelled to use the same laboratory for lack of other space; this makes it necessary to rearrange furniture and equipment at least once a day, and sometimes oftener.

The College Now Fully Under Way

The task of developing a true College in close juxtaposition to an overshadowing high school, is extremely difficult; especially when as yet sufficient dormitories are not available to permit a complete separation in the housing of College students away from high school students, and no recitation hall or laboratory building is available for the exclusive use of College classes. Under these circumstances the results already achieved as regards both standards of scholarship and College spirit are most remarkable and warrant the claim that given the needed facilities, the development in the next decade will surpass all limits, for there is no possibility of over-stating the desire of the youth of China for modern



CLASS IN COLLEGE BIOLOGY (General Course)

In spite of the strain of working under the now crowded conditions of this room, the biology courses greatly interest and stimulate the students.

education of a high grade even under foreign, and if you please, Christian auspices. At the Canton Christian College even the attics of the dormitories are filled with students (and that in a tropical climate) and this year matsheds have had to be erected to care for the overflow of students fully qualified by their character and scholastic attainments to enter, who could not be refused admittance. Some idea of this pressure may be had from the fact that whereas in 1904 there were but six students in collegiate grade, in 1917 there were more than sixty in the sub-freshman class alone, and in 1919 there are more students in the freshman class than in all four College grades a year and a half ago. In 1917-18 there were ten students in College biology, whereas in 1918-19 there are seventy in the same class!



CROWDED CHEMISTRY LECTURE ROOM AND LABORATORY IN MARTIN HALL.

The opportunities confronting the chemist in South China are almost compelling in their number, variety and potential importance to the country. As illustrations these may be mentioned: the agricultural chemist has unstudied soils and crops awaiting his attention; the food chemist has new foods to analyze and new dietaries to study and correct; there are many oils, both essential and fatty, awaiting investigation; the mineral wealth offers many problems for solution: the industrial chemist and chemical engineer have unlimited openings to improve the simple Chinese industries by adaptations of western methods and processes.

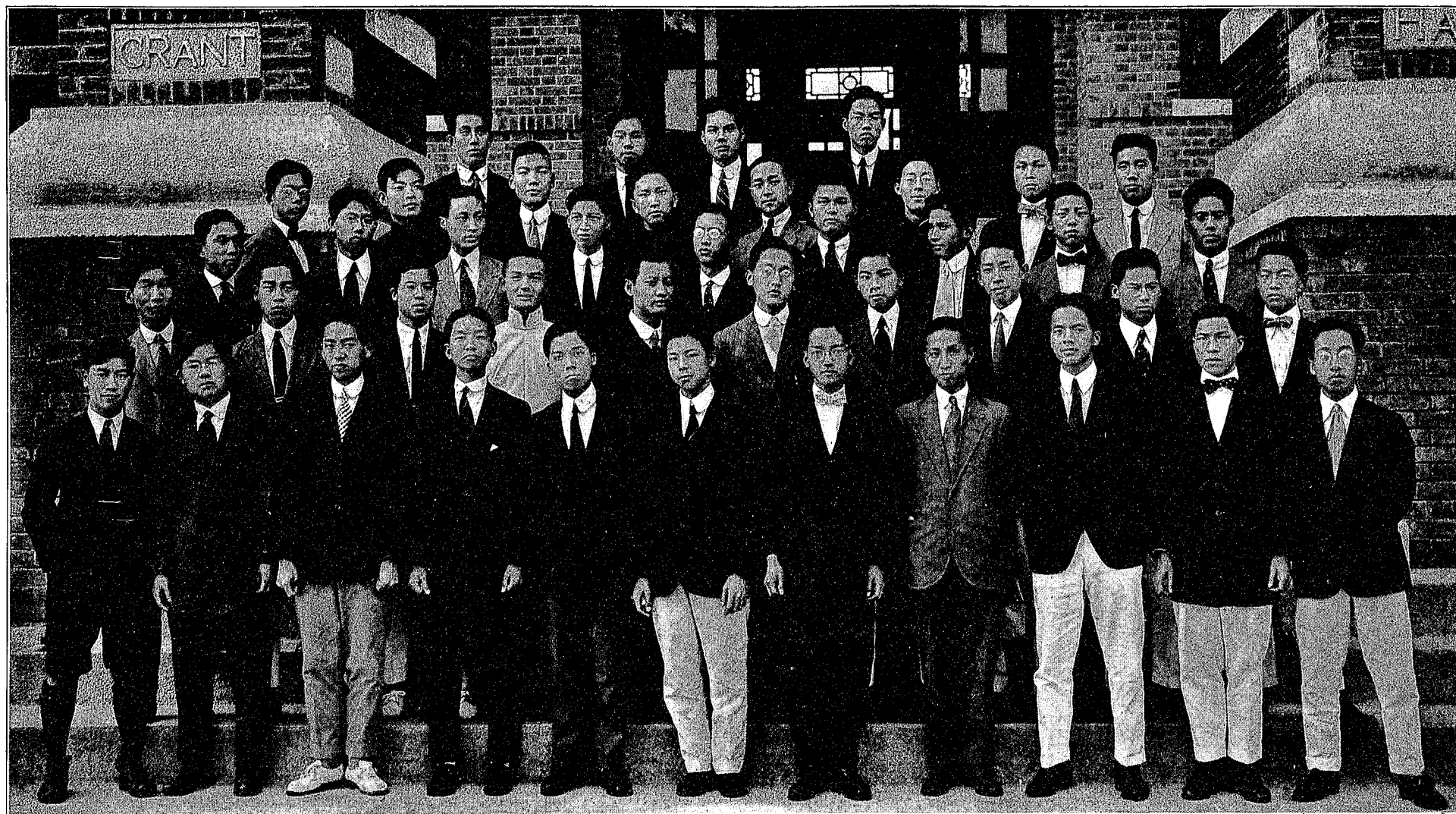
The grade of scholarship maintained is fully attested by the advanced standing granted our students who withdraw to enter universities in America, and by the progress they subsequently make.

Moreover, the opportunity for substantial and satisfying service along educational lines, combined as it is with opportunities for research in an almost untouched field, as regards economics, government, sociology, ethnology, geology and biology, and in the applications of all the sciences to the agricultural and industrial development of a country whose natural wealth is as yet not even surveyed, this great opportunity, we say, does not fail to attract men of high scholarship to membership on the faculty of the College, even on the reduced financial basis which in too great a degree characterizes missionary enterprises.

It is of course essential to provide adequate facilities for effective work. Substantial results have already been obtained even tho the

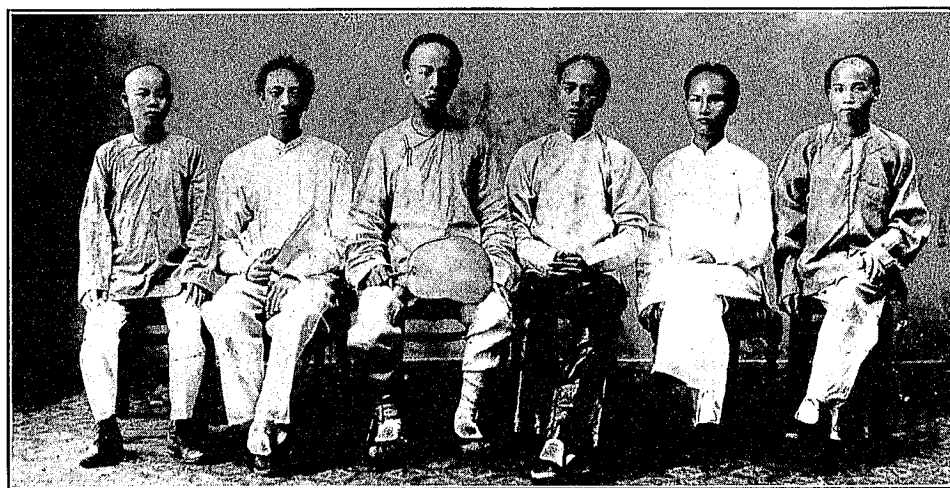
science laboratories are conducted in makeshift and overcrowded quarters. The rapid growth of the College must be checked by sending away students well equipt for the work unless more laboratory space is provided, as it would be exceedingly unwise to attempt to crowd more students into the present temporary laboratories. It is earnestly hoped that someone will enable the College to commence construction work this fall on the Science Building.

A very good start has been made on a College Library which at present contains some 8000 English and 6000 Chinese volumes, including some very valuable journals and special publications. As may be seen from the layout map on page 36 the building of an adequate English and Chinese library is emphasized by the location of the projected building.

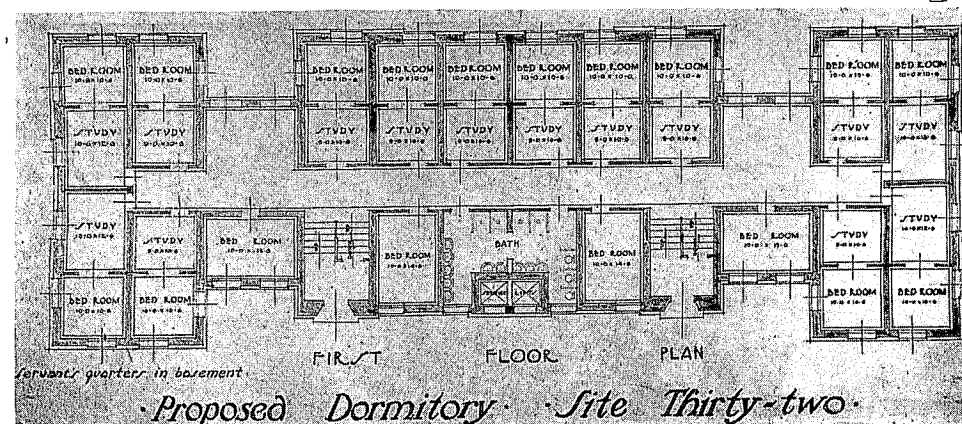
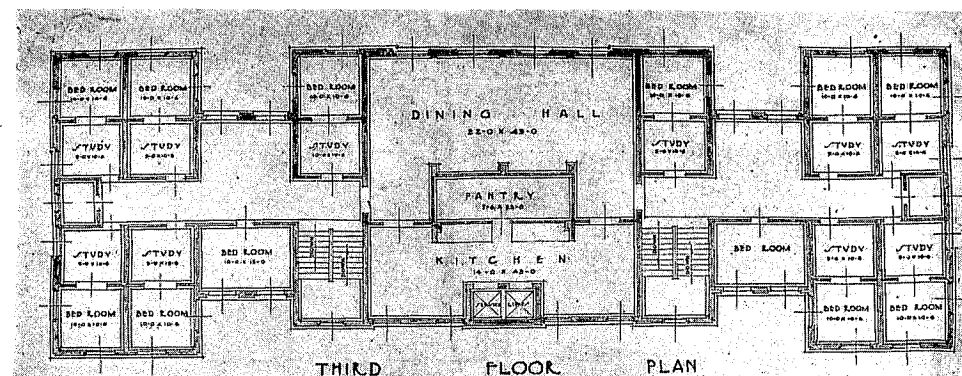
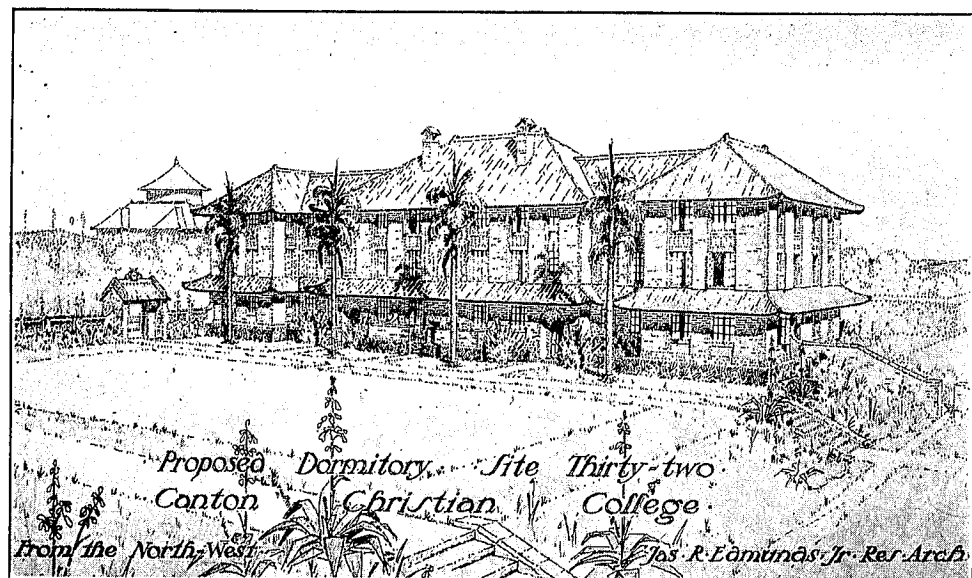


Above, SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS,
1917-18.

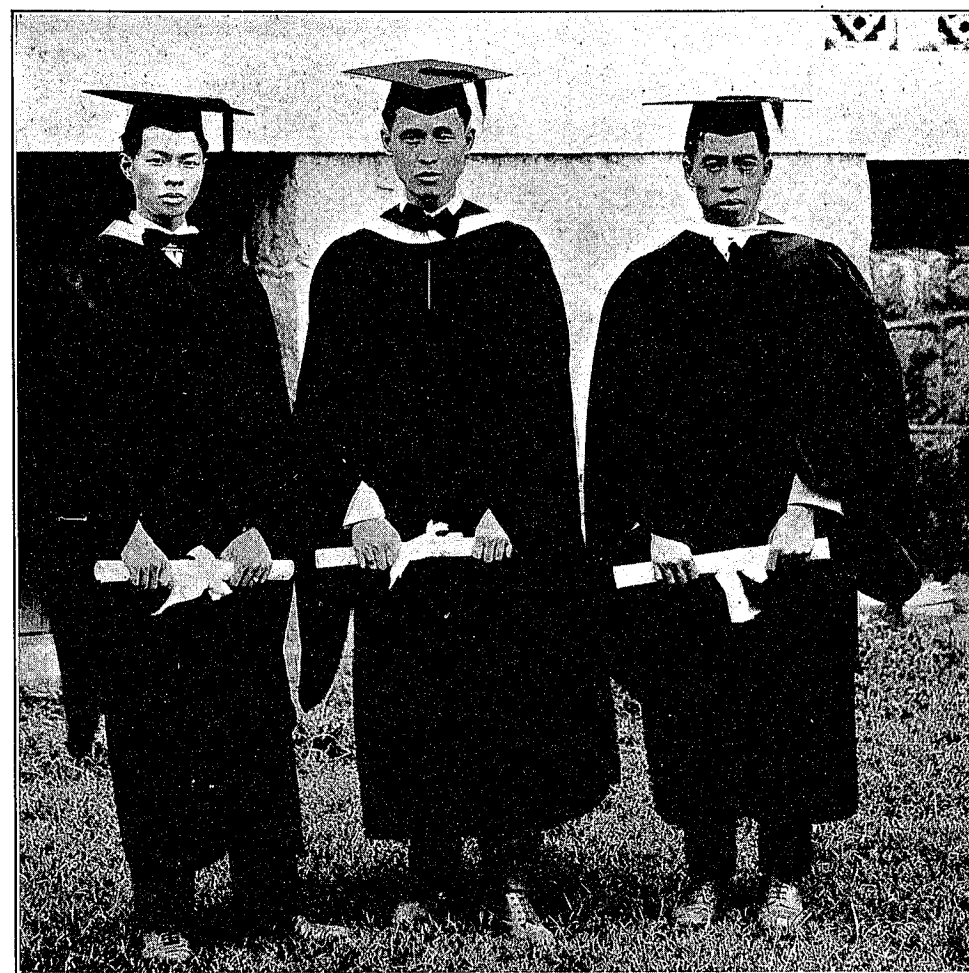
At the right, ENTIRE COLLEGE
STUDENT BODY, 1903-4.



To continue the above class thru
College there should be built at
once a Science Building and a Col-
lege Dormitory. Scholarship aid
should also be available for some
of these students.



PROPOSED DORMITORY FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.
To be built on site 32; estimated cost, \$50,000 (Hongkong currency), including dining-hall; to accommodate 84 students and 6 instructors.



FIRST GRADUATES OF COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.
From left to right, Ka Ping Lo, Ting Hoi Chan and Yue Kim Lei. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon each, June, 1918, the diplomas being signed and sealed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, by which the College is incorporated. This degree is recognized by the leading colleges of America for entrance to their graduate departments.
It has taken fifteen years to build up from a humble beginning on the present site an institution in which the graduates are just commencing to go "over the top."



SAMUEL TRAIN DUTTON, LL.D.
Educator, Humanitarian, Advocate of
International Goodwill

Dr. Dutton was a member of the Board of Trustees from May 25, 1912, until his death, March 28, 1919. His varied activities, his long experience as an educator and his complete consecration as a Christian gentleman fitted him to be of unusual service at this period of China's transition.

Major Straight was a member of the Board of Trustees from May 12, 1913, until his death in service in France, December 1, 1918. His residence in China, his long experience and deep interest in all questions relating to the Far East and his high standing as a man among men qualified him in almost a unique way to promote a college in China fitted to the students of the new order.



MAJOR WILLARD STRAIGHT
Artist, Diplomat, Financier, Soldier

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HORACE W. CARPENTIER.

A friend of China and contributor to the College during his life, died at his residence in New York, January 31, 1918, in his 94th year. He was born at Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., went to California in 1849, where he laid the basis of his fortune. While in the west, he served as mayor of Oakland and was one of the founders of the Bank of California. General Carpentier left a legacy to the Trustees of the Canton Christian College of \$25,000. The snapshot at the right is the only available photograph of the General, taken within fifty years.



GENERAL CARPENTIER

TESTIMONIALS

An American, not a missionary, who has resided in China more than thirty years and is thoroughly familiar with conditions in all parts of the country, recently wrote:

I was much impressed during my recent visit to Canton by the work which has been accomplished by the Canton Christian College, and by the great possibilities of influence in the future which the College has. * * * * * The Cantonese among whom you are working are brighter and mentally more alert than any other section of the Chinese population. They are now playing an important part in the modernization of the country and are destined to play a still larger part in the future. * * * * * I wish that American philanthropists could realize the enormous importance of the opportunity which they now have to influence the future of the whole human race by assisting such enterprises as that in which you are laboring. The Chinese race has been for ages past the dominant race of Asia and it is to my mind certain that it will so continue to be. There is now no work in the whole world so important as that of guiding young China into the path of modern efficiency, and at the same time influencing their minds so that they may combine efficiency with Christian ideals of character.

I can endorse unqualifiedly the Canton Christian College. It is, in my judgment, one of the six or seven Christian institutions of higher learning in China on which the Christians of all denominations of the world should unite and concentrate their gifts, rather than to attempt to support thirty or forty feeble Christian colleges.

JOHN R. MOTT.

Dr. Wu, formerly Chinese Minister to the United States, 1897 to 1910, is a personal contributor to the work of the College, and at the time of writing was a Minister of Foreign Affairs in China.

I was pleased to learn that you are about to undertake a special campaign in America to secure additional support for the Canton Christian College, and I take this opportunity to record here the appreciation of many of my compatriots of the work which that institution has already achieved and their confidence that, with increased help from our American friends, it will assist further to demonstrate the most friendly cooperation of Americans and Chinese.

As a native of Canton Province, I can truthfully testify that the Canton Christian College is doing much to educate and bring out young men in the right spirit and that already there are several of its sons who are taking useful, active and important part in public service where they will help in a large measure to bring Americans and Chinese into closer relations with one another.

You have, therefore, my full sympathy and best wishes for a successful campaign which deserves the support of all American friends.

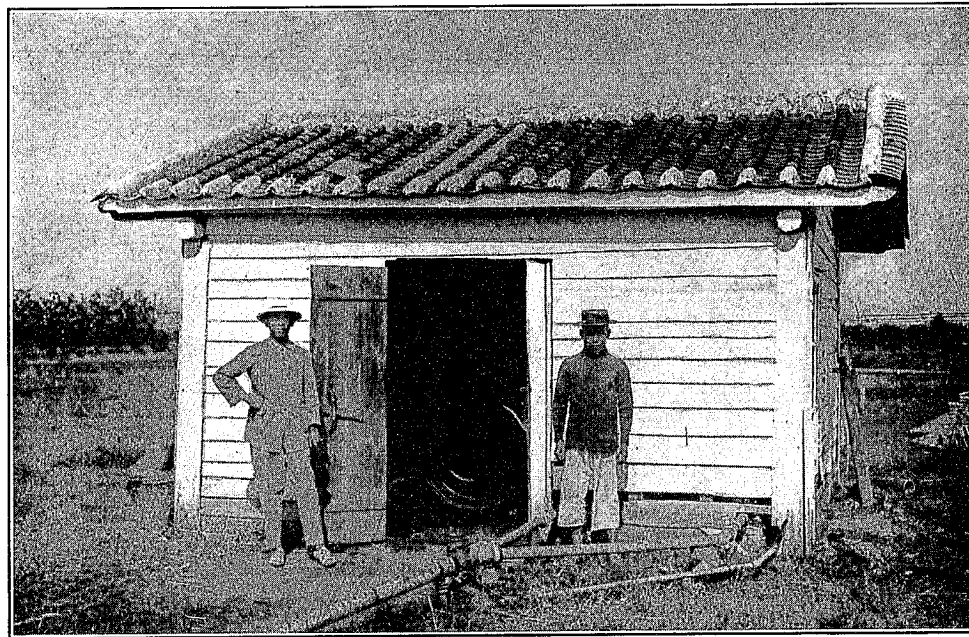
WU TING FANG,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Knowing as I do the needs of China for education and the invaluable work which the Canton Christian College has been and is still doing in this important field of service to the cause of democracy in China, I am tempted to say that no money could be better used than that which is given for the development of the Canton Christian College.

Yours sincerely,
V. K. WELLINGTON KOO,
Chinese Minister at Washington.

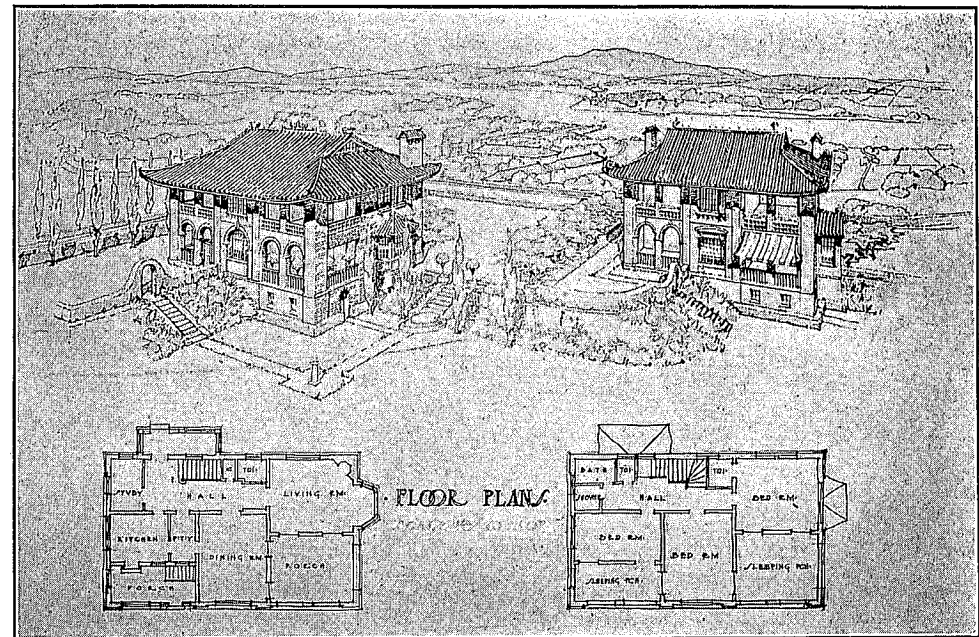
Some Immediate Needs

Aside from the ever-present need of endowment, four immediate needs are intimately connected with the problem of providing the College of Arts and Sciences with a distinct entity of its own. These are a Science Laboratory Building (\$80,000), an Agricultural Building (\$30,000), Student Dormitories (\$35,000 each), and Faculty Residences (\$9,000 each). A fifth need, also of immediate importance in the development of the institution as a whole is a Power-House (\$25,000), because on a campus of 130 acres, containing some fifty buildings, which house all the activities of over 1000 people, the only Power Plant thus far afforded is a three horse-power oil engine pumping the water supply. No electric lights or other applications of power are yet available, except in the Physics Laboratory for purely experimental purposes.



WATER-PUMPING HUT.

The only power at the College is this 3 H.P. oil engine for pumping water.



RESIDENCES NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED.

These houses on Sites 45 and 47 have been provided by the generosity of Mr. George G. Mason, of New York. The staff will not be adequately housed, however, until ten more such residences are erected.

Even under present limitations this "man-factory," as the Chinese call it, is a going concern; abundant high-grade "raw material" is available, a qualified staff is "on the job," the work is fully organized, the "plant" is being used to the utmost advantage, and it but remains to put more capital at the disposal of its directors, in order that it may indeed keep pace with its ever-increasing opportunity to supply precisely the product which China so greatly needs for the period of reconstruction which she faces.

DETAILED LIST OF NEEDS

When two figures are given, the smaller sum represents the amount of money imperatively needed to carry on the work after practising all possible economies; the larger sum represents the amount needed to provide for normal growth.

The problem of Exchange is a very serious one, as the expenses are largely in Hongkong currency. Before the war U. S. \$100 brought Hongkong \$200 or slightly more; at present rates U. S. \$100 produces only Hongkong \$125. Thus the exchange factor alone increases the needs 60 per cent.

In addition to fees and other receipts, it costs to maintain the institution \$250 per day or \$7,500 per month.

Maintenance of Staff

- \$ 350 transports a staff member to the field.
- 900 transports a family.
- 800 pays the salary of an instructor.
- 1,800 pays the salary of a married man.
- 200 covers the rent of an unmarried instructor.
- 600 covers the rent of a family.
- 9,000 provides a permanent residence.
- 12,000 builds a house and endows its upkeep.
- 1,500 is the full cost of an unmarried instructor.
- 2,500 is the cost of a married man, not including house rent and allowances for children.
- 150 covers the allowance for one child.
- 16,000 will yield the cash salary of an instructor.
- 30,000 will endow an instructorship in full.
- 60,000 will endow the maintenance of a married man except for his house.
- 100 provides annually for retiring fund of an unmarried instructor.
- 200 provides annually for retiring fund of a married man.
- 2,000 will endow the annual retiring allowance for an unmarried man.
- 4,000 will endow the annual retiring allowance of a married teacher.
- 200 maintains a student assistant for maximum service.
- 100 maintains a student assistant for half service.

Scholarships

Many of the students can pay the relatively high fees charged by the College, but some cannot. These, if worthy, are assisted financially; hence the need of scholarship funds.

- Annual Gift Scholarship, covering half the cost per student.... \$ 100
- Annual Gift Scholarship, covering full cost per student..... 200
- Annual Gift Fellowship, for advanced students..... 400
- Scholarship Fund for half cost per student..... 2,000
- Scholarship Fund for full cost per student..... 4,000
- Fellowship Fund for advanced work, each Fellowship..... 8,000
- Scholarship Aid to students granted in 1918-19, for tuition fees only, amounted to \$7,500. If a student needs still more money for rent and board, he is given an opportunity to earn it.

Agriculture Department

	Immediate	Normal
Labor—farm, experiments and instruction.....	\$2,750	\$3,000
Bonuses to workmen	320	400
Seeds and plants	340	700
Fertilizers	180	400
Travel for investigations	100	500
Miscellaneous expenses	1,500	1,800
(Purchase of hogs, poultry, milk, fruit, etc., sold at a small profit, amounts to about \$6,500 annually)		
Farm equipment	400	1,500
Farm buildings	1,160	4,000
Laboratory equipment, see under Agricultural Building.		
Farm improvements (drainage, irrigation, etc.).....	190	300
Farm stock	160	420
Farm land, one cent per square foot.....	500	20,000
Canning and preserving equipment.....		20,000
Seed and nursery supply house (capital).....		2,000

Biology Department

	Immediate	Normal
Student assistance	290	400
Materials and chemicals	165	350
Silk-growing investigations	120	175
Apparatus	705	4,140
Laboratory desks and tables.....	50	200
	1,330	5,265

Chemistry Department

	Immediate	Normal
Student assistance	270	480
Chemicals and laboratory supplies	1,150	1,400
Glassware for student use	150	250
Repairs and sundries	60	70
New equipment	300	3,000
	1,930	5,200

Manual Training

	Immediate	Normal
Student assistance	50	150
Raw material	200	300
Equipment and apparatus	200	600
	450	1,050

Physics Department

	Immediate	Normal
Student and other assistants	250	450
Shop equipment	125	200
Raw material for apparatus	200	320
Laboratory apparatus and supplies	500	4,000
	1,075	4,970

Library

Books needed:

	Immediate	Normal
Agriculture	\$175	\$520
Biology	210	670
Chemistry	40	280
Chinese	500	1,000
Business Administration	100	200
Economics	70	120
Education	50	200
English	170	310
History	250	450
High School subjects	125	535
Physics	60	140
Philosophy	20	50
Religion	100	150
Political Science	25	50
Sociology	35	60
General subjects	150	250

Other needs:

Binding magazines	250	650
Library of Congress cards	220	350
Shelves and cabinets	120	220
Magazines	40	60
Assistant to Librarian	400	500
Supplies	60	85
	\$3,170	\$6,850

Museum

	Immediate	Normal
Cases and display racks	\$25	\$400
Specimens to be purchased (most of material is obtained by direct gift)	40	600
Miscellaneous expenses	15	100
	\$80	\$1,100

Medical Department

After deducting fees received from patients the work of this department, properly equipt with four doctors, will cost:

for one year	\$18,000
for one month	1,500
for one week	350
for one day	50

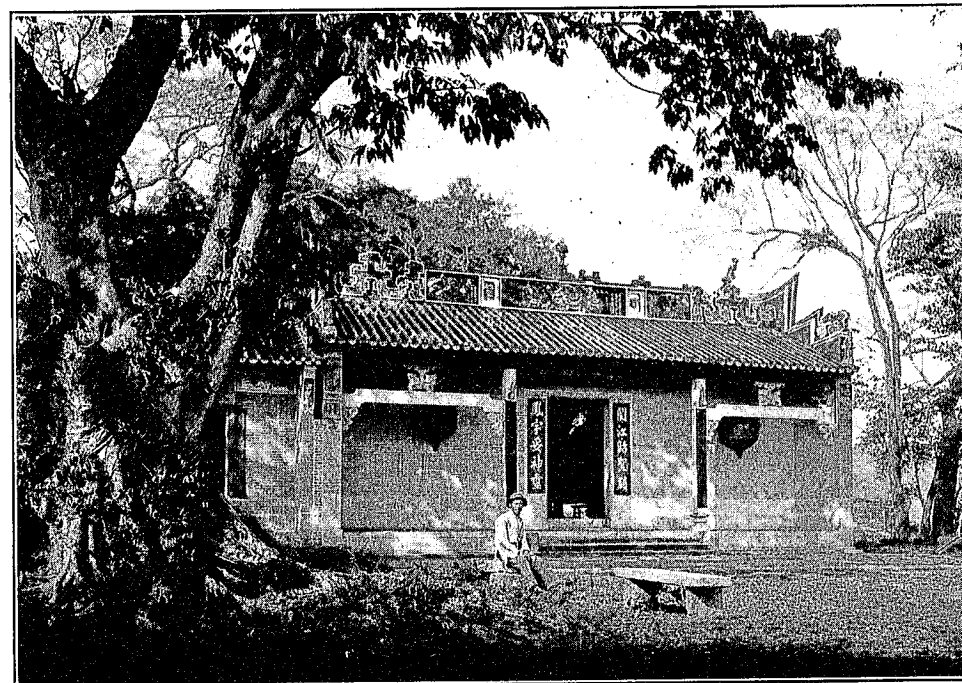
Buildings Needed

Science Hall	\$80,000
Science Hall equipment	20,000
Agriculture Building	30,000
Agricultural equipment	10,000
College Dormitory	35,000
Sericulture Building	15,000
Five residences for American staff	each 9,000
Five residences for American staff, including endowment for upkeep	each 12,000
Five residences for Chinese staff	each 9,000
Five residences for Chinese staff, including endowment for upkeep	each 12,000

Power house and mains	\$25,000
Electric wiring and fixtures in dormitories and buildings not wired	5,000
Dining Hall for Secondary School	40,000
Girls' Dormitory	40,000
Foreign Children's School	32,000
Equipment for Foreign Children's School	2,500
Addition to hospital for Medical work	25,000
Village houses	each 2,500

Miscellaneous

Land, annually (at about \$1 per 100 square feet)	\$ 2,000
Farm land (an acre = 43,560 square feet)	20,000
Pier and harbor	15,000
Roads and grading, annually	2,000
New trees and care of trees	500
Launch engine	1,200
Telephone extensions	100



TEMPLE NEAR THE COLLEGE

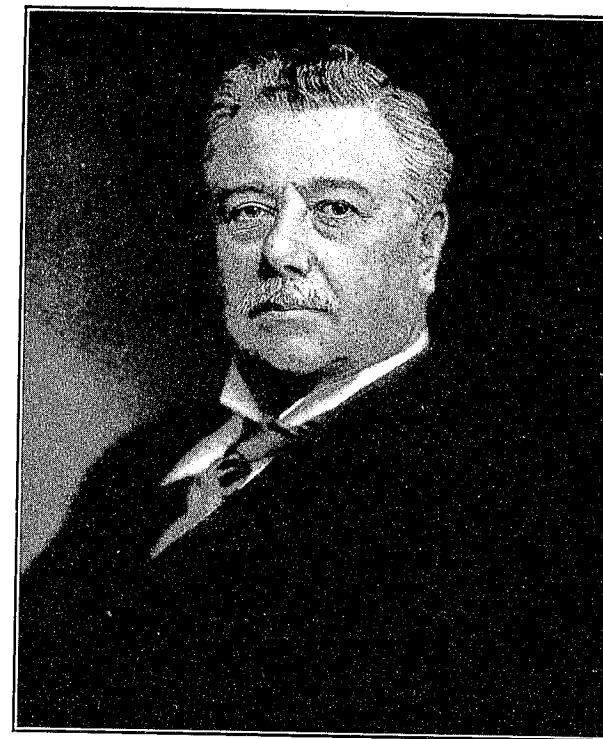


MRS. SETH LOW

NOTED FRIENDS OF CHINA.

The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., was for fourteen years one of the Advisors in the administration of the Canton Christian College and a strong believer in its aims and policy regarding a qualified Faculty. Mr. Low certified his faith in the future of the College by making generous provision in his will for its maintenance. Mrs. Low (Annie Wroe Scollay), as his partner in all such matters, is also a warm friend of the College.

Mr. Seth Low was the son of Abiel Abbot Low, who for many years was a merchant in the China trade, a business which Mr. Seth Low followed for a time. He served as Mayor of Brooklyn, 1881-5, President of Columbia University, 1890-1901, and Mayor of New York, 1902-3. He was a delegate at The Hague Peace Conference, 1899, and took a leading part in the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, New York, 1900, and the World Missionary Conference, Edinburgh, 1910.



HON. SETH LOW

JOHN HAY, SECRETARY OF STATE, 1892 TO 1905, AND THE "OPEN DOOR POLICY."

The famous John Hay notes concerning an "Open Door Policy" in China were addressed to the American Ambassadors to the Governments of France, Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Italy, and to the American Minister to Japan, asking those governments to make formal declaration of an "Open Door Policy" in the territories held by them in China whereby American commercial rights guaranteed by treaty would be recognized. The following extract from the note of John Hay, Secretary of State, to Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, is printed in "Foreign Relations of the U. S., 1899," page 132:

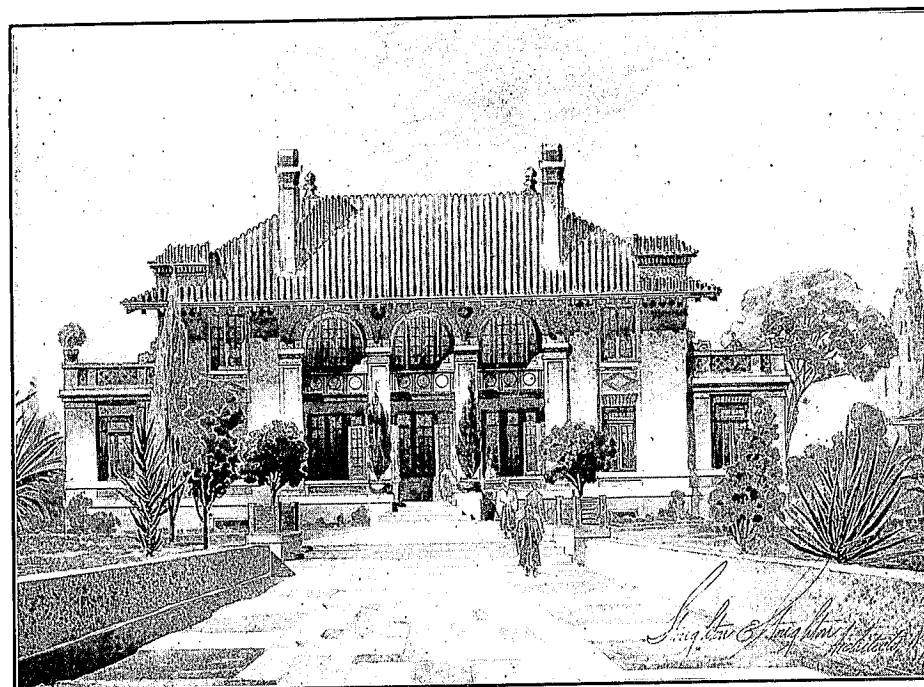
"Sir:

"While the Government of the United States will in no way commit itself to a recognition of exclusive rights of any power within or control over any portion of the Chinese Empire under such agreements as have within the last year been made, it cannot conceal its apprehension that under existing conditions there is a possibility, even a probability, of complications arising between the treaty powers which

may imperil the rights insured to the United States under our treaties with China.

"This Government is animated by a sincere desire that the interests of our citizens may not be prejudiced through exclusive treatment by any of the controlling powers within their so-called 'spheres of interest' in China, and hopes also to retain there an open market for the commerce of the world, remove dangerous sources of international irritation, and hasten thereby united or concerted action of the powers at Peking in favor of the administrative reforms so urgently needed for strengthening the Imperial Government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which the whole western world is alike concerned."

Under date of March 20, 1900, Mr. Hay was able to report that all the powers directly concerned had accepted the declaration suggested by the United States. This "Open Door Policy" for China has been the basis of American-Chinese friendship, which has been fostered largely by American missions and particularly by American missionary schools. Such work as Mr. Hay's and Mr. Straight's for China should have fitting memorials.



PROPOSED MEMORIAL HALL OF INTERNATIONAL GOOD-WILL.

SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Those men and women of faith who have put the large foundation stones into the College have made it possible for small yearly contributions to accomplish a great work.

Those faithful friends who contribute yearly are giving the school its daily bread. They are our endowment, and a great deal of our faith is based on them. No matter how small their annual contribution, it does its own work out there on the hill at Canton, and makes them sharers in the work.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Canton Christian College, incorporated in the State of New York, the sum of..... dollars.

CALL FOR TEACHERS.

Christian Education in China is the most worthwhile work on earth. It constitutes a call of the highest order to the highest order of men and women, and should enlist their services and support as a debt and duty to God and humanity.

The Trustees are on constant lookout for teachers of the proper preparation and devotion to join the staff both for the Secondary and College grades. There is always a demand for young unmarried men to go out on short terms to teach in the Middle or High School.

The Trustees invite correspondence with those to whom such a work for China appeals.

BANKS OF DEPOSIT AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Lincoln Trust Company, New York.
International Bank, New York.
Asia Banking Corporation, New York.
International Banking Corporation, Canton.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Canton.
Denny, Pomroy & Co., Brokers, New York.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

The General Association has been constituted in order that the friends and supporters of the College may consolidate their interest, have a recognized relationship to the College, and be in position to enlist others in its behalf. It consists of members who contribute to the support or endowment of the College and of life members elected by the Trustees. It is governed by a Directing Committee appointed by the Trustees. Local Associations, branches of the General Association, for the purpose of holding parlor meetings and bringing the friends of the College together, are organized when practicable.

The General Association represents a united effort to found in Kwangtung, China, a system of Christian schools from the kindergarten to the university with a sufficient number of trained Christian teachers to insure individual attention in and out of the classrooms. It stands for high educational standards and the development of Christian manhood and womanhood. It aims to provide such academic and technical courses as will best serve the interests of the people of China and to fit this higher training to the individual aptitudes and capacities of the students in order that their education may be directed to skilled service in the departments of work which they may be called upon to enter. In the attainment of these aims, it is the policy of the College to use qualified teachers, preachers, lecturers, and to conduct such conferences and summer schools as will

make the College campus an intellectual and spiritual center. This policy has been fully approved by the Chinese and educational experts from America and Great Britain, and has made its work one of world-wide interest.

Members of the General Association can render a real service to the work of the College, quite apart from what they may feel free to contribute toward its financial support. Their interest and faith in the College is of the highest value. Their thought for its welfare cannot but express itself in some form and has the dynamic of the sunbeam when it warms the earth. Life begets life; interest begets interest. It is impossible that the members of such an association should long bear the burden of a work like this upon their hearts and nothing come of it. Such interest both sustains the courage of those who have put their lives into the work and enlists the help of those who furnish the means. By becoming a member you show your approval of the general aims and policy of the trustees and faculty, as above stated, and put yourself in a position to be kept informed of the progress of the College. Those who desire to become members of the General Association can do so by sending their names to the Secretary of the Trustees of the Canton Christian College, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WOMEN'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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Mrs. Simon Flexner
Mrs. John S. Kennedy
Miss Pamela W. Lyall
Miss Mabel C. Mead
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Mrs. George S. Webster
Mrs. Albert F. Wilson

Miss Katharine C. Griggs, *Secretary*

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Miss Emily M. Frank..... Vassar College Christian Association
Miss Mary R. Hillard..... Mary Hillard Society
Miss Louise Homer..... Mary Hillard Society
Miss Ida Kirk..... Summit Association
Mrs. Newell H. Stewart.... Women's Missionary Society, Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J.

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Thomas S. Gladding
Herbert E. House
George C. Howard

Andrew B. Humphrey
Clancey M. Lewis
Samuel B. McCormick

W. Henry Grant, *Secretary*

Paul S. Monroe
E. W. Rankin
L. Hollingsworth Wood

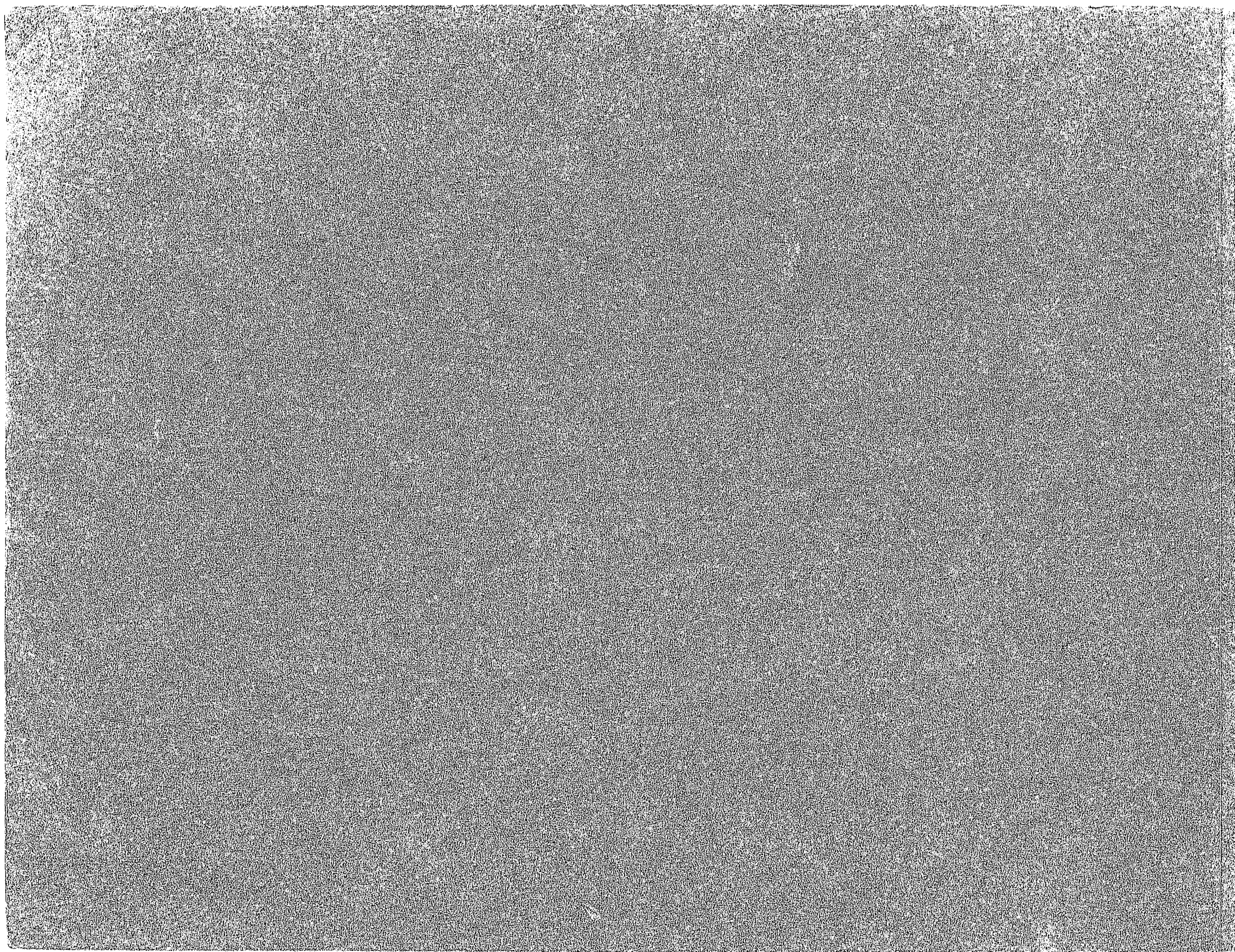
THE CHINESE GENERAL ASSOCIATION IN NORTH AMERICA. OFFICERS.

Rev. Huie Kin, *President*..... New York City
Chan Kew, *Vice-President*..... New York City

Prof. W. K. Chung, *General Secretary*..... Canton, China
T. Y. Chen, *Secretary*..... New York City

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TEACHING STAFF AT THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

An, Lai Chan	Chinese	Howard, Charles W.	Biology
Angur, W. Russell	Mathematics, Assistant Bursar	Jen, Timothy	Secretary, Students Christian Association
Au-yeung, Chun	Arithmetic	Karcher, J. Franklyn	Biology
Baber, Ray E.	Geography, Band	Keys, James Noel	Middle School Subjects
Barrow, John V.	Middle School Subjects	Knipp, Arthur R.	Physics, Resident Engineer
Baxter, Alexander	Religion	Ko, Koon Tin	Chinese
Brandon, J. Carter	Middle School Subjects	Koo, Miss Wan Tuen	Elementary School
Brownell, H. C.	History	Kwan, Yan Cho	Chinese Translation
Cadbury, William W.	College Physician	Kwok, Yam Tong	Middle School Subjects
Caldwell, Harry L.	Middle School Subjects	Laird, Clinton N.	Chemistry
Chan, Chung Wai	Chinese History	Lam, Lu Cheung	Assistant Principal of Middle School
Chan, I Lun	Chinese	Lam, Miss Yuen Fan	Elementary School
Chan, Miss Lai Tsing	Nurse	Lau, To Shing	Assistant Business Manager
Chan, Ping Key	Middle School Subjects	Lei, Fuk In	Manual Training
Chan, Pui Shing	Architect's Office	Leung, Louis	Art
Chan, Shan Yi	Chinese	Leung, Miss Wai Kan	Elementary School
Chan, Tak Wan	Vice-President's Office	Levine, Carl O.	Agriculture
Chan, Tsap Ng	Chinese	Liu, Ming Huan	Mandarin
Chan, Miss Yuk Kwan	Elementary School	Lo, Sik Hung	Nurse
Chang, Ying Yung	Mandarin	Loshe, Miss Lillie D.	English
Chan, Man Kong	Middle School Subjects	MacDonald, Wilfrid E.	Mathematics
Chau, Miss Yuk Tsing	Elementary School	McClure, Floyd A.	Agriculture
Chau, Miss Yuk Lan	Elementary School	Pomeroy, Owen E.	Bursar
Cheung, Hing Ying	Mathematics College Bank	Riggs, Miss Margaret H.	English
Chiu, Yan Taz	Chemistry	Rush, Dr. Calvin C.	Medicine
Chui, Lu Ching	Accountant	Rust, Miss Metta M.	Foreign Children's School
Chung, Wing Kwong	Vice-President for Chinese Affairs	Sin, Hei Ching	Office Clerk
Cook, David L.	Middle School Subjects	Soo-Hoo, Miss Clara	Dean of Women
Crawford, Miss Bonnie B.	Secretary to the President	Suen, Hung	Commandant, Middle School
Douglase, Miss Jessie	Librarian	Sung, Sik Chi	Bursar's Office
Duncan, Kenneth	Economics and Dean of College	Sz-to, Wai	Principal of Elementary School
Edmunds, Charles K.	President	Taam, Sik Hung	Agriculture
Edmunds, James R.	Resident Architect	Tong, Fuk Cheung	President's Office
Fung, Kai Ting	Office Assistant	Tsang, Suet Shan	Printing Office Foreman
Funkhouser, Walter L.	Agriculture	Wai, Shap Yat	Foreman of Workmen
Graybill, Henry B.	Education and Principal of Middle School	Waterman, Miss Helena	Music
Griggs, John C.	English, Music	Wong, U Fong	Bookstore Clerk
Groff, George Weidman	Agriculture	Woo (Hoh), Mrs. Hon Ching	Girls' Matron
Hoh, Hon Ping	Bookstore Assistant	Woods, Andrew H.	Medicine
Hoh, Lung Kwan	College Gardens	Wyman, Miss Margaret G.	Foreign Children's School
Hoh, Ping Kwok	Language Teacher	Young, John	Assistant Principal of Elementary School
Hoh, Tsau Shue	Master Builder	Yue, Yuan Hon	Mandarin



WING KWA CHAN
FACULTY COLLEGE LIBRARY

1921
History

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CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

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TRUSTEES OF THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
(INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK)
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

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CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

LING NAAM HOK HAU

ITS GROWTH AND OUTLOOK

"CHINA IS THE KEY TO THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD."

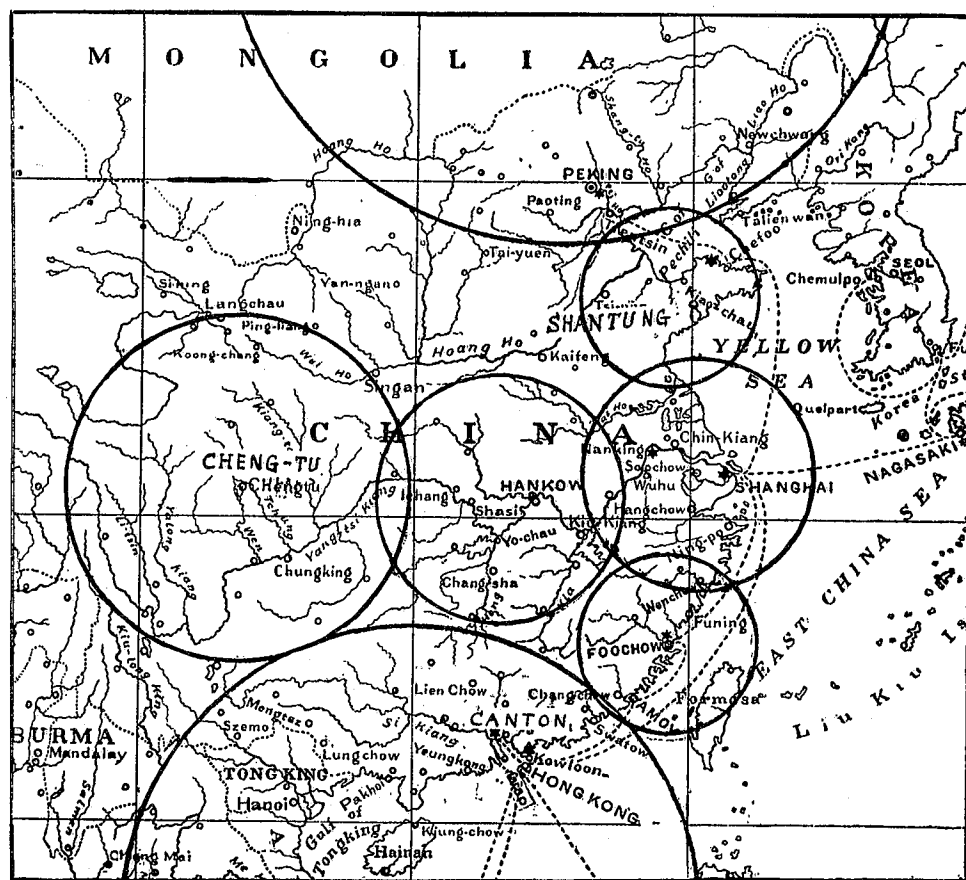
—JOHN HAY

TRUSTEES OF THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

156 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

1921



CHIEF AREAS RELATED TO CHRISTIAN COLLEGE CENTERS IN CHINA

Canton is the educational center of fifty millions of people

Canton, the capital of Kwangtung Province and the metropolis of South China, lies on the north bank of the Pearl River, ninety miles northwest of Hongkong, and has a population of approximately 2,000,000. The College is two miles from the city, south of the river, hence has all the advantages of proximity to a large city, with plenty of land obtainable for the proper development of all departments of a future university. School discipline is more easily maintained and the conditions of air and surroundings are in every way more healthful and under better control.

THE PROBLEM OF CHINA

The problem of China is a world problem, culturally as well as commercially.

The knowledge, morality, comfort, and organization of the Chinese people are all below the level which might be attained through greater educational effort in their behalf, and while the timeliness of such an effort is largely independent of the present crisis in Chinese affairs, it is greatly emphasized by the special conditions now existing which affect the whole international situation.

China is destined to become one of the foremost producing nations of the world, a vast market, a huge stabilizing, peaceful power if allowed to develop her great wealth in her own way. Western nations having forced their intercourse on China have now the responsibility to safeguard her independence and the best interests of the Chinese people as well as to look after the development of trade.

The earth brings forth plentifully, but the homes of the people are barren and squalid. In spite of the wonderful career of that great and awful Manchu woman, the late Empress Dowager, the place of woman in general is low, and home life is impoverished. The ethical standards of Confucius are very high, and in some respects the morality of the people is greater than in most other nations, but in many respects their ideals are very low. Modern science has not sufficient development to offset demonism and superstition as potent factors in the life of the people. China is not yet able to conduct her own work successfully without at least a measure of outside assistance. Her material development is only begun, and her moral development is slow. The arguments for large educational effort derived from these facts are largely independent of the critical situation of China at the moment, except as the factors mentioned have been in part responsible for her coming into that situation; but these arguments are greatly reinforced by the special conditions existing in China at this time and affecting the whole international situation.

The world will profit greatly by events in the Far East if they result in bringing China into the front rank of human progress, free to be herself, and free to join in making the history of the next hundred years, and to supplement, with all of good there is manifest or dormant in her, the strength and goodness of the West.

Solution of the Problem

The shortest road to a partial success in this endeavor to preserve free nationality in Asia is the development of China's material resources, which will not only enrich China and the world, but will help to arouse the people from their age-long sleep, and to create a sense of nationhood.

But China's independence should concern her friends in the West chiefly

because such independence is essential to something far more important, true freedom of the Chinese people. The dormant powers now awakening in this race and promising such a future for it in the commercial and political affairs of the world demand imperatively that there be set in motion, side by side with this material transformation, forces far more subtle that shall bring about a true renaissance of the nation by influencing profoundly the intellect and the soul of the race. Only so can China be speedily brought into full possession of her place among the nations.

This nation, whose past achievements rank among the wonders of history, this ancient and largest of all the nations, lies helpless among the Powers of the present day, surviving through the protection arising from the balance of competitive interests of the larger Powers, and yet subject to the aggressions of a comparatively small and poor neighbor.

The reason for this is complex but the solution is clear. The introduction of foreign capital and the internationalization of foreign interests in a co-operative spirit with China and the supervision by a League of Nations constitute the chief hope at present as regards China's foreign relations and even as regards her internal development. The fundamental element in all this from the Chinese side is the more general education of the people to give the background for progress and the training of native leaders upon whom must rest the responsibility for carrying out in detail such plans as may be formed for the alleviation of present conditions.

To train these leaders *in situ*, without loss of connection with China—for they need to know China as well as Western science and institutions and methods—is one of the reasons for maintaining missionary colleges.

Mere education in the science of the West, mere contact with western civilization, commerce, railways, telegraphs, mines, etc., cannot be expected and are not calculated to regenerate China, because they have no direct moral or spiritual value, and the Chinese have never been profoundly moved by other than moral and spiritual forces.

Christian Education

Education which deals only with coordinated physical or mental facts, conducted however thoroughly, has not proved adequate for the regulation of conduct. It leaves man's highest nature unsatisfied, almost untouched. It is imperative in the present intellectual and material awakening that full advantage be taken of the critical state presented by this transition, in order to gain for Christianity its rightful place among the educated men of the rising generation.

At the same time care must be taken to avoid repetition of the unwarranted conflict between science and religion. Our instruction must be such that these two departments are not regarded as antagonistic, but as supplementary, not only in affecting daily life and conduct, but as revelations of the character and purposes of God. We must, also, avoid the tendency to impose a system which is the outgrowth of western civilization without due regard for the oriental character and mode of thinking.

Missionary education should be characterized by the broadest possible horizon, adapted to China's present situation, yet with distinct reference to her future welfare and that of the world as influenced by her; with the utmost care it must look to the moral development of the people, for such faults as the Chinese have can be eradicated by education, in the broadest sense of that term. Both the strength and the weakness of China emphasize the necessity of bringing those influences to bear upon her which will align her with the progressive nations which are working for the higher development of the whole human race.

The wide diffusion of Christianity in its best form will for the first time in Chinese history, realize the motto of the ancient Tang repeated so impressively in more recent days by Chang Chih Tung: "Renovate, Renovate the people." Thus alone can the country be adapted to the altered conditions brought about by the impact of Western thought. Christianity has been tried as yet upon a small scale only, but has already brought forth fruit after its kind. When it shall have been thoroughly tested and have had opportunity to develop its potentialities in a manner specially adapted to the situation, it will give to China intellectually, morally, and spiritually the long-needed motive which will both generate and sustain the renovation to be desired.

The Opportunity to Serve China

Although the first modern schools in China were begun under mission auspices and some of the best educational institutions today are under mission auspices, the education of the Chinese is not the problem of the mission boards; it is China's own problem. But in view of the immensity of the Government's task, the missions have an unprecedented opportunity to render a really great service to China. In view of the disturbed political conditions ever since the revolution of 1911, the Governmental effort at providing general education has, with a few exceptions, been very ineffective and the mission schools have even a greater opportunity today to help mold the educational system of China than was thought possible in 1911 when such a new spurt was taken under the First Republic in educational matters, the most marked advance since the eventful day in 1905 when a stroke of the Imperial pen abolished the old system of literary examinations and called for the establishment of modern schools throughout the land.

The great handicaps in the Government's educational work are the lack of funds, the lack of qualified teachers and the lack of honest and progressive administrators. An adequate appreciation of the function of education and the precise adjustment of the type adapted to the needs of the community and of the nation are also still to be achieved. It is for these reasons that mission institutions have had and are still to have a very great share in shaping the course of China's educational development and to a large extent in Christianizing it.

After several decades of diffused and experimental ministry, which, however, has been of great value and was even a necessary preliminary, the Protestant missions are aiming to furnish China with a thoroughly standardized and co-ordinated system of Christian education, emphasizing quality rather than quantity, so as to provide educated leadership in the various professions and vocations, and an intelligent and reasonably educated Church membership and dependable citizenship who will constructively influence their community life. This is serving as a stimulus to the national schools of similar grade.

The Canton Christian College has been officially recognized by the Canton Missionary Conference as the apex of the Christian Educational system for Kwangtung Province.

The good will of the Government towards the College has been evidenced in the appointment of Mr. Wing Kwong Chung, then Chinese Dean of the College, as Commissioner of Education for Kwangtung, 1911-13, by gifts to the College from governors and other officials, and particularly by a grant of \$10,000 from the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

The surpassing task falling to the Canton Christian College is to lead the way in the training of two hundred thousand teachers for Kwangtung and its connected populations.

History of Canton Christian College

The history of the Canton Christian College falls naturally into three periods: Inception, 1884-1903; Organization, 1904-1918; and Realization, 1919 and beyond.

The embryonic stage began in 1884 with the conception on the part of two far-sighted members of the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton, Rev. B. C. Henry and Dr. A. P. Happer, that there should be established under Christian auspices a college of high standard to serve South China. In 1885-87, Dr. Happer raised in America an initial fund of approximately \$100,000, a very large sum in those days for higher education in China. In the latter year he received a remarkable petition signed by no less than 400 Chinese, including prominent officials, scholars, gentry, and merchants of Kwangtung Province, urging that the project be carried forward as rapidly as possible, so as to satisfy a longfelt want. In another petition received in 1890, fifty-four pastors, licentiates, teachers, and elders of all denominations in and near Canton urged that the College be maintained in Canton to serve the Church as a whole, so the Trustees finally determined to secure a permanent site in the vicinity of this ancient "City of Rams," the second largest non-Christian city in the world.

The College was incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York, December 13, 1893, as "The Trustees of the Christian College in China," and for a time owned the property and carried on the boys' school of the Presbyterian Mission at Canton, pending decision as to the permanent location of the proposed higher institution. In 1899 a separate school was started on a wholly undenominational basis which was moved to Macao during the Boxer disturbances and remained there four years while a beginning was made in the acquisition of small rice-fields, bamboo groves, ponds, and innumerable grave plots near Canton on which the College could be built.

Period of Organization

The period of organization began with the occupation in 1904 of the present site on the north shore of the island of Honam, two and a half miles east of the center of Canton City, the metropolis of Kwangtung Province, ninety miles from Hongkong, one of the great ports of the world. In anticipation of this fixing of site, the corporate name was amended May 21, 1903, to "Trustees of the Canton Christian College."

Rapidity of Growth

Perhaps the most striking feature of the institution since 1904 has been the rapidity of its growth. The campus has increased from thirty acres to over one hundred and thirty; the two long wooden bungalows which provided temporary shelter for the whole institution in the first years are now supplemented not only by a score of other temporary buildings, many of which are of brick, but by twenty-five permanent fire-resisting and ant-proof buildings, with five more in course of construction. The student body has grown from sixty to seven hundred in the regular courses and two hundred and fifty in the extension schools; while the staff has increased from six Americans and six Chinese to thirty-nine Americans, two British, and fifty-one Chinese (not counting the wives who do not teach). The budget of current expenses has risen from twenty thousand dollars to nearly three hundred thousand dollars annually. Only one element has failed to grow, the all-important item of endowment; we had none in 1904 and we have almost none in 1921.

Investment and Current Expenses

Half of the budget for current expenses is met by student fees and rentals; the remainder must be secured each year from generous individuals or supporting groups, Chinese or Americans. The investment at the College to date is about as follows: Grounds \$85,000, Buildings \$410,000, Equipment \$40,000, or a total of \$535,000 U. S. Currency. In view of the lower cost of buildings as compared with the cost in this country, this item corresponds to at least \$1,300,000 in the U. S. A. The rapid growth and this substantial investment make even more urgent the securing of an adequate endowment.

To carry the present work with all possible economies, gifts for general current expenses of \$100,000 a year are required. For normal growth we should have \$200,000 a year. With an endowment of \$2,000,000 to safeguard our present work, we would be enabled to go forward as rapidly as the conditions in China call for.

Chinese Cooperation

A most encouraging feature of this period of organization has been the cooperation of the Chinese. Of the thirty-five permanent buildings, ten have been given by Chinese, while during the past seven years as much money for all purposes, current expenses as well as buildings, has been received from Chinese sources (including tuition fees) as from America. Twice, since the great war unbalanced everything and American contributions to the College fell to half their former rate, the students have voluntarily and enthusiastically conducted local campaigns and in ten days collected individual subscriptions of small sums, which totalled in 1915 seventeen thousand dollars Hongkong currency and in 1918 twenty-seven thousand dollars, to be applied to current expenses. Without these student campaigns the institution could not have met its obligations. But such efforts cannot be relied upon too often and from American friends more adequate help should come in behalf of students who thus have proved their worth.

Besides organizations of former students in Canton, Hongkong, Saigon and Peking, the Canton Christian College Club of North America includes some seventy-five alert members. These groups have done much in securing friends for the College as well as by contributions in money.

Chapters of a General Association of Chinese friends and supporters have been established in China and in thirty-six cities of North America, including such centers as San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The membership fees of this Chinese Association in North America amount annually to about \$7,000 and are applied to the current expenses of the college.

Co-education in the College

A third noteworthy characteristic of this period of organization is that the institution was practically forced to become co-educational. It is now proposed, however, to refrain from developing a separate secondary school for girls, leaving that work to the Truelight Middle School under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Board, on the condition that they make adequate preparation for entrance to our College of Arts and Sciences and direct girls desiring to pursue collegiate studies to the Canton Christian College. As the number of women students increases, courses especially adapted to their needs will be offered and in due time a separate College for Women will be established, although for some time the numbers will be far too small to warrant such a step. At the present time

there are twenty-eight girls in the College proper. Experience has shown that they are quite equal to the boys in scholarship.

English as a Medium

In accordance with Dr. Happer's original intention and for the reasons set forth in previous reports on the language problem, *English is the medium of instruction* for all modern subjects beyond the second year of the secondary school. At the same time a *high standard in Chinese subjects* is maintained; and since the Mandarin dialect is the official language of China all students are required to study Mandarin, which is also employed as the medium of instruction for some of the courses such as the Geography and the History of China.

Science, Manual Training, Athletics

Three elements of modern education are so entirely novel in comparison with the old style and are now of such recognized importance that a brief mention will suffice to indicate the special emphasis they receive in the Canton Christian College and other progressive schools in China: *The Natural Sciences, Manual Training, and Athletics.*

In endeavoring to introduce and develop interest in manual training, it has been necessary to proceed wisely, in view of the traditional antipathy toward any sort of manual work on the part of the scholar class. But that the movement has been crowned with abundant success is evident from the spirit exhibited by our students in digging a large outdoor swimming-pool four years ago, a tremendous undertaking involving daily participation in dirty work which covered more than a year. Rich and poor, girls as well as boys, old-style teachers as well as returned students from America, all joined in the work. This result was not suddenly attained but was the culmination of a sequence of many steps calculated to overcome traditional prejudice. And in all of this, co-operation or example on the part of the American instructors has been a leading factor; indeed, in the digging of the pool some of the American women of the campus took active part.

Outdoor games were, of course, introduced at the very inauguration of the institution and naturally the long fingernails and the long gowns were not slow in coming off when once the wearer actively participated in a game of association foot-ball. That was the first step; other athletic forms were readily developed and the total effect of such in opening the mind as well as the pores has been of untold value.

In the line of manual training, more properly speaking, advantage was taken of the traditional reverence for the written and printed "character" and elementary practice in type-setting and printing was introduced as the thin edge of the wedge. In due course this was followed by required work in carpentry, basket and rattan work, and then later in gardening—all in the secondary school, while in the college grades proper nearly the whole time assigned to science courses is spent in laboratory and field work.

Christian Work

The College is *undenominational* and stands for "unity in service." The doors are open to all students qualified by character and scholastic attainment to enter, irrespective of religious belief. Great care is taken to make the atmosphere of the campus wholesome and tolerant. Religious instruction is an integral part of the curriculum in all grades and weekly preaching services as well as daily exercises are held under the auspices of the institution at

which attendance is required, but there is no organized church at the College. Every year many tens of students make public profession of Christian faith under circumstances that indicate their grasp of the fundamentals of a tolerant and effective Christianity. Though very few are Christians when they enter or come from Christian homes, ninety per cent of all students who go out from the College after two or more years attendance are church members. In this connection it is noteworthy that when information about the different churches is publicly given by Chinese Christian teachers, denominational differences are barely mentioned, while in every case the need for workers is emphasized and weak churches make a strong appeal to new converts.

A United Chinese Church. There is a movement toward unity among the Chinese churches. The Chinese churches connected with four denominational missions have united in South China into The Church of Christ in China and the movement is spreading.

Students Christian Association. The motto of the College, "Education for Service," is exemplified in the work of the Students Christian Association.

The leaders and members engage actively in personal work among their fellow students. For many years preaching bands have gone out on Sunday afternoons among the villages. The Elementary School of the College was founded by the Students Christian Association and was largely developed under its care. Night schools are conducted for the workmen and servants on the campus and for men and boys in a near-by village. Day schools in three villages and a Farm School for village boys at the College are conducted under the auspices of the Association, and Daily Vacation Bible Schools have been organized and staffed by members of the Association. Quite a number have already joined the Student Volunteer Band.

Bible Study Groups. Each staff-member conducts a Sunday Bible Class of ten to fifteen students. These classes are personal and devotional and give the teachers an opportunity for intimate helpfulness. The most important part of all the work, personal contact between teacher and student outside of classes as the most effective means of leading the students to accept the Christian faith and live it, cannot be put down in black and white; nor can we adequately describe the Christian atmosphere of the campus.

Sources of Support

The College offers a standing invitation to any denominational board having work in Kwangtung or Kwangsi to participate in the work of higher Christian education by contributing one or more men to the staff, and in consequence to have the privilege of nominating a member of the Board of Trustees. The London Missionary Society has already entered into this arrangement, and doubtless its example will in due course be followed by others, since the College aims to serve them all as the apex of the system of Christian Education in South China.

While this non-denominational basis receives endorsement from many Americans as well as from the Chinese generally, financial support from organized denominational sources is thereby reduced and the College has been obliged to build up also an American constituency of its own corresponding to the General Association of Chinese supporters. This general Association in North America has been actively promoted by Central Committees, one of men and one of women, with headquarters in New York. There is great need of many more individual supporters of the College on a non-sectarian basis.

In a sense Canton Christian College is an intercollegiate mission since seven American institutions each maintain in whole or in part a representative

on the faculty of this school in distant China as a part of the foreign work of their Student Christian Association or other special organization, as follows: Pennsylvania State College, University of Pennsylvania, Teachers College of Columbia University, University of Pittsburgh, Williams College, Kansas State Agricultural College, and Washington and Lee University. The undergraduate body of each institution and their friends have been able in most cases to finance the current budget of their representative in China. The raising of \$9,000 Gold for a residence is probably more than can be expected of students in college, and it is hoped that some alumnus or group of alumni of each institution represented will furnish the funds for a residence to be named for their alma mater, and thus create a definite base for the spread of her influence across the sea.

The Architectural General Plan

In designing the grounds and in the disposition of the College buildings upon them the inevitable expansion into a great university has been foreseen and considered from the very first, in a large, orderly, and comprehensive lay-out to which all of the buildings are and will be successively fitted in their appropriate groups as they are erected. The College maintains a resident architect and has also organized its own building department, thus greatly reducing the cost of buildings which rarely exceeds half and in some cases is only a third of the cost of similar buildings in America.

The type of permanent building adopted combines modern construction with a Chinese aspect, chiefly expressed in the roofs which are of green glazed tile and ornamented and curved according to the best native style. The floors are reinforced concrete, the walls of red brick of a pleasing soft tone. All the buildings are equipped with modern plumbing. It is distinctly the aim of the College so to build as to exemplify structurally and artistically the best combination of Western and Chinese architecture and thus as well as in other ways to be of help in this period of change in China.

Besides the group of academic halls and science laboratories student dormitories and faculty residences, there are included in the plan several special buildings prominently located. The main esplanade leads from the college pier on the river side (for our communication with Canton City is by boat) straight up to the site of the Chapel by a parkway 200 feet wide and nearly half a mile long. By its position and mass the future Chapel will dominate the whole scheme, thus making this physical aspect correspond to the importance of Christian ideals in the life of the campus.

Just south of the Chapel site stands "Swasey Hall," the Student Christian Association Building, the gift of Mr. Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland. Its auditorium seats over 800, yet is often overcrowded.

Adjacent to the library site stands "Grant Hall," the Administration Building, an exceptionally fine combination of Chinese architecture and modern construction. This was given by Mrs. J. S. Kennedy of New York and equipped by her sister, Mrs. A. F. Schaffler, in honor of W. Henry Grant who has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Trustees for twenty-five years.

The summit of the hill on the east, some seventy feet above the river is reserved for the Library.

On the riverward brow of this hill will some day stand a hall of international goodwill. It is proposed to name it after John Hay whose diplomacy showed such consideration for China. The world has yet to realize the ideal he set forth. The College affords an excellent base from which to promote friendly relations between the peoples of the two great republics separated but also connected by the Pacific.

The Administrative Problem

The work of the institution is carried on under the direction of a Council composed of the President, Vice-President for Chinese Affairs, Bursar, and the head of each constituent school, except the Elementary School whose interests are represented in the Council by the Principal of the Secondary School.

The Council is responsible for the drawing up of the budget for approval by the Trustees and is charged with all affairs that concern more than one school and with the inauguration or elimination of departments or schools. The plan of organization is that of an American University with lower feeding schools. All academic questions are dealt with directly by the faculty of each school, the head of each school having veto power over the action of his faculty.

The Bursar performs also the duties of a General Business Manager and Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. Special officers of administration besides the Resident Architect are the Resident Engineer, the College Physician and the Supervisor of Religious Work.

Since the Trustees' office is in New York and the College in Canton, there is an unavoidable element in the major problems of administration, unknown in an institution in America, which may well be called the "Ten Thousand Mile Difficulty." This could only be solved perfectly by a President able to perform the miracle of being in two places at the same time, and is only moderately overcome by frequent visits from one side of the world to the other.

Scholastic Divisions

The Scholastic work of the institution is divided into three main schools of five years each: *Elementary, Secondary, and Collegiate*. Some 1,350 students have entered the institution since 1899.

Elementary School

The Elementary School is maintained partly as a model and observational school in connection with the Teachers' College which is being developed as one of the main divisions of collegiate grade. This elementary school is housed on the "cottage system," that is, each class has its own cottage which includes the class room, a dining-room, pantry and servants' room on the ground floor, and on the second floor bedrooms and bathrooms for thirty students and two teachers, so arranged that the teachers, to get to their individual rooms, must traverse the large bedroom of the students and to get to their private bath must traverse the bathroom of the students, thus enforcing at least a modicum of the all-desirable supervision.

A central building of the elementary group provides office space, assembly hall, a demonstration class and playroom, and a kitchen (in the third story) from which food is distributed to the individual cottages. This school is taught entirely by Chinese instructors. The principal is assisted by two other men and seven women with normal school training.

The six buildings of this group have been given by Chinese.

Secondary School

The Secondary School as at present organized covers the work of the two highest grammar grades, and the first three years of the middle school. The enrollment in 1920-21 is 360, making it by far the largest administrative division, occupying three large dormitories. These dormitories have all been provided by

Chinese donors, at an average cost of about \$33,000 Hongkong Currency for a fireproof building housing one hundred students (four in a room), and three to six unmarried instructors.

The present faculty of the secondary school includes ten American and twenty-five Chinese teachers, ten of the latter being graduates of American Colleges. The curriculum is carefully planned to meet the practical needs of Chinese youth for active life and citizenship, the ideal of service being constantly set before them. Outdoor work of many sorts is emphasized, including observation trips to factories and places of interest and camping expeditions in association with teachers. Class sections are limited to thirty students and a system of class advisors is effectively maintained. Student organizations are encouraged.

The total annual fee in the Secondary School is about \$300, and in the College about \$250 (Hongkong Currency), including room rent and table board as well as tuition.

The annual fee for tuition is \$150 while cost of table board is but \$6.00 monthly, so that in comparison with students in this country who pay say \$150-\$200 tuition and \$30.00-\$40.00 monthly table board, these Chinese students are in terms of purchasing power of their money for living expenses paying about five times as much for their tuition as American students do. And yet we cannot secure dormitories fast enough to take care of all who offer and are qualified to enter, and we have had to erect mere matsheds to house the "overflow."

An employment office helps students to find work on the compound for partial self-support, and there are a few endowed scholarships which cover tuition only. Boys entirely dependent upon a Christian pastor or other Christian worker are given free tuition. The tuition fees have recently been increased fifty per cent throughout the institution without affecting the enrollment. But it has of course been necessary as far as possible to grant scholarship aid to all students who urgently need it, giving due weight to diligence and non-scholastic activities and character as well as scholarship. Funds for scholarship purposes are urgently needed to the amount of \$10,000 per year. \$200 gold a year or an endowment of \$4,000 will enable the College to give a student free tuition without drawing upon the general funds of the College. All scholarship aid is treated as a loan repayable in part or in whole by fulfilling certain conditions as to graduation and service after leaving school.

The educational work of the missions in Kwantung, especially of those which center at Canton, has for generations lagged behind their distinctly evangelistic work and the number of boys' schools under Christian control is still lamentably small though the recent progress made in two or three of these has been very marked. These schools have hitherto been able to attract very few students from the upper middle class and as a consequence those who have come have been financially unable to go into higher schools. Due to these circumstances, as well as to help in raising standards, the Canton Christian College has been compelled to establish a secondary school as a foundation of its own upon which to base college work. Meantime more than a hundred of its graduates have entered American universities and not a few have gone to the best technical schools in North China. While the prospect of larger numbers of students coming from other mission schools is growing brighter it is now possible to count upon a sufficient number of applicants from our own secondary school to warrant emphasizing from now on the adequate development of the college proper and the bending of every effort in the direction of increasing its staff and equipment. Though for many years it will be necessary to maintain and enlarge the secondary school, say to a limit of one thousand students, the institution is already beginning to fulfil its true function in South China, namely, to offer courses of recognized college grade which will

prepare men and women to be high-minded and efficient leaders of their people without their going abroad for study.

College of Arts and Sciences

The student body in the College of Arts and Sciences has grown rapidly from 16 in 1912-13 to 183 in 1920-21. Its present teaching staff totals thirty, of whom fourteen are of the rank of professor or associate professor. The B.A. degree is granted on the authority of the Regents of the University of the State of New York at the completion of the four-year course in one of the following groups: general arts, natural science, social science, or agriculture. For each group certain essential subjects are required in addition to which a choice may be made among a limited number of others. Chinese composition and translation and eight credits in courses in religion are prescribed for all students. For graduation one must obtain 140 credits, each representing one semester-hour of recitation.

The *Educational Program* adopted by the Canton Missionary Conference includes the following schools: *Arts and Sciences, Theology, Education, Medicine, and Agriculture*. The Canton Christian College is related to the Union Theological College and to the Baptist Theological College by articles of affiliation. All the other departments are officially recognized as integral parts of the System of Christian Education in Kwangtung province.

Its *medical work* is conducted in association with various other boards co-operating in the maintenance of the Canton Hospital, under the Trustees of the College. For the pre-medical courses in biology, chemistry and physics the College has been able to add an additional instructor in each department through the generosity of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, who have also promised \$10,000 towards laboratory equipment when the greatly needed science building is secured.

Schools of Business Administration, Engineering, and Journalism are also projected.

The *arts course* aims to fit men for teaching, especially English, and to lay a broad foundation for subsequent professional studies for the ministry, journalism, law, etc. Chinese and English language and literature and education are stressed, but it is required that even those taking this group shall become familiar with one of the sciences, chemistry, physics, or biology.

The *natural science* group puts the emphasis upon a more extended study of at least two of these sciences and upon mathematics, that graduates may be prepared to teach these subjects or to go on to specialized studies in medicine, engineering, etc.

The *social science* group approaches the arts group but requires more economics, sociology, and history with options in business and in government, courses of obvious practical usefulness, which furnish an excellent foundation for men who will have to carry large business responsibilities, as well as those who will lead in social, economic, and political reform.

Agriculture

Agriculture is at present the most specialized collegiate course; and in view of the great importance of such work it is very encouraging to note how popular the courses in agriculture are, more students taking work in this department than in any other.

The special staff in agriculture includes, besides the head of the biological department as entomologist, two Americans experienced in horticulture and ani-

mal husbandry, one Chinese educated in America as agronomist, and several experienced Chinese agriculturalists secured locally. Twenty-five acres are under special cultivation, including rice fields, foreign and Chinese vegetable gardens, fruit tree nurseries, etc. Among the special projects at present under way and of great importance to the future agricultural development of South China may be mentioned: hog-breeding; development of dairy herd; improvement of rice culture by selection; a study of the diseases of the lychee and also of the citrus fruits, of great importance to California and Florida as well as China: improvement of sericulture through the production of disease-free silk worms; a herbarium which exchanges with museums throughout the world. In all this work close co-operation has been established with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Philippines Bureau of Science, the Kwangtung Experiment Station, and the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in Kwangtung.

Earlier Emphasis on High School a Necessary Preliminary

The peculiar problem just now is really to "turn the corner" in the development of a high-grade College of Arts and Sciences as the first step toward the establishment of the future Canton Christian University, which will include these various schools.

When twenty years ago the effort to establish a full-fledged college was begun, it at once became evident that the development of a high-grade secondary school had first to be accomplished, and when that task was fully under way, it became necessary to develop grammar grades.

The next lower stage was undertaken as the result of a bit of "spontaneous combustion" on the part of the upper classmen in the high school, who, in connection with their study of educational problems, became so aroused to the need of more and better elementary schools that they induced the Students Christian Association to undertake the development of an elementary school, which for three years they manned and financed completely, the College granting the use of available space in one of the earliest temporary buildings. So rapidly did this school prove its worth that Chinese friends readily gave it the first two permanent cottages and a central hall, and the undertaking was transferred to the official control and sponsorship of the College as a part of its scheme for a complete educational system.

Freshmen classes and even sophomore classes were conducted as early as 1903, but because so many students each year on leaving the high school, went to America under Government aid, it was always a question at the opening of the new academic year, whether to devote available forces to carrying a handful of students through a year of the College course, or with the same resources to take in and adequately care for forty students in the lower years of the high school.

The decision was almost always in favor of the latter course, for, besides the financial advantage, the development of a sufficient momentum in the high school was an essential preliminary to the establishing of a College. This momentum was also effectively increased by the manoeuvre of cutting the freshman class off from the College course and adding it to the top of the high school making the latter a very substantial five-year course. After a decade of emphasis on the high school, it became possible to organize and carry through to completion substantial courses of collegiate grade, and students have been attracted by the prospect of obtaining a degree of recognized standard without the greater expense of studying abroad. In 1916 the fifth year of the high school was returned to the control of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and the fourth year was allowed to follow it as the so-called "Sub-Freshman" year.

The College Now Fully Under Way

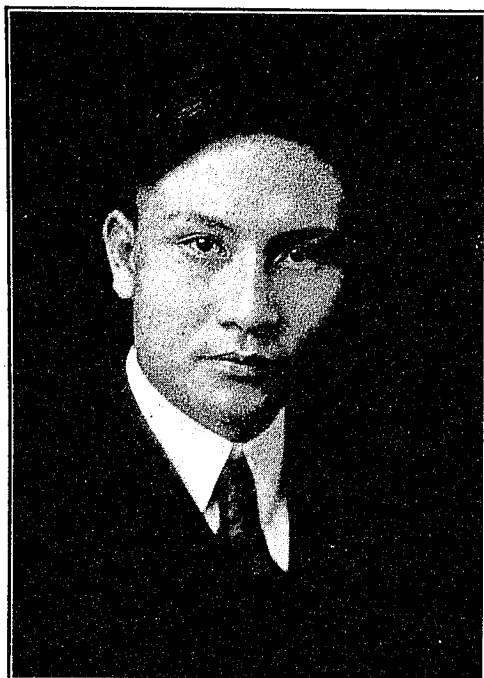
The task of developing a true College in close juxtaposition to an overshadowing high school, is extremely difficult; especially when as yet sufficient dormitories are not available to permit a complete separation in the housing of College students away from high school students, and no recitation hall or laboratory building is available for the exclusive use of College classes. Under these circumstances the results already achieved as regards both standards of scholarship and college spirit warrant the claim that, given the needed facilities, the development in the next decade will be most remarkable, for there is no possibility of overstating the desire of the youth of China for modern education of a high grade even under foreign, and if you please, Christian auspices. At the Canton Christian College even the attics of the dormitories are filled with students (and that in a tropical climate) and this year matsheds have had to be erected to care for the overflow of students fully qualified by their character and scholastic attainments to enter, who could not be refused admittance. Some idea of this pressure may be had from the fact that whereas in 1904 there were but six students in collegiate grade, in 1917 there were more than sixty in the sub-freshman class alone, and in 1920 there were more students in the freshman class than in all four College grades a year and a half before. In 1917-18 there were ten students in College biology, whereas in 1918-19 there were seventy in the same class!

The grade of scholarship maintained is fully attested by the standing granted our students who enter universities in America, and by the progress they subsequently make.

Moreover, the opportunity for substantial and satisfying service along educational lines, combined as it is with opportunities for research in an almost untouched field, as regards economics, government, sociology, ethnology, geology, and biology, and in the applications of all the sciences to the agricultural and industrial development of a country whose natural wealth is as yet not even surveyed, this great opportunity, we say, does not fail to attract men of high scholarship to membership on the faculty of the College, even on the reduced financial basis which in too great a degree characterizes missionary enterprises.

It is of course essential to provide adequate facilities for effective work. Substantial results have already been obtained even though the science laboratories are conducted in makeshift and overcrowded quarters. The rapid growth of the College must be checked by sending away students well equipped for the work unless more laboratory space is provided, as it would be exceedingly unwise to attempt to crowd more students into the present temporary laboratories. It is earnestly hoped that someone will enable the College to commence construction work this fall on the Science Building.

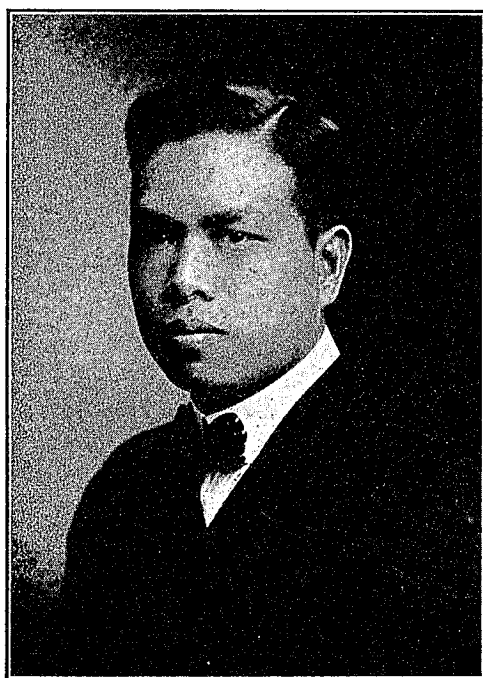
A very good start has been made on a College Library which at present contains some 11,000 English and 13,000 Chinese volumes, including some very valuable journals and special publications.



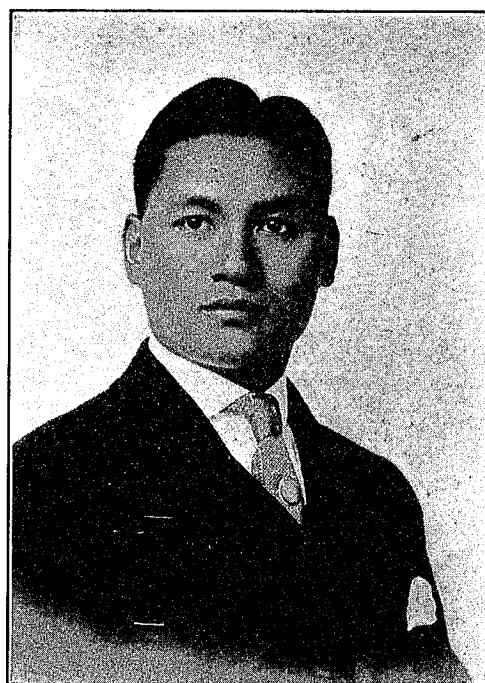
WAI SZ-TO
Principal of Elementary School



YAU TSIT LAW
Teacher in the True Light Middle School



SIK HUNG TAAM
Department of Agriculture



NGA KWOK IP
"Y" Worker, Chinese Labor Battalion, France

SOME GRADUATES OF CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

CHINA HAS HAD A GREAT PAST
WILL HAVE A GREAT FUTURE
NOW IS THE TIME TO WORK

—Chang Po Ling

China

is a great nation; great in population and resources as well as in intellect and character. China is to be one of the great democracies of the future.

China

is awakening; is turning from the past; is adopting modern methods and ideals and is getting ready to take her place in the modern world.

China

needs trained leaders; her young men are eager for a modern education, and are flocking into the schools.

China

is the land of opportunity; to help China at this critical time is to help the whole Orient, and to further the peace and welfare of the world.

Canton Christian College

is educating the Chinese to be self-sustaining. Hardly a year goes by without its famine in China. If the principles of agriculture and engineering taught by Canton Christian College were practiced throughout the nation, there would be no famine.

Canton Christian College

is one of the most stimulating influences in the Orient for the spread of Christianity and maintains its Christian training as an essential factor in the regeneration of China.

Canton Christian College

besides inspiring men and women to unselfish service by Christian ideals of life and character is also equipping them through its professional courses for really effective service, especially in agriculture, medicine, and education.

Canton Christian College

is promoting international goodwill through the creation of mutual understanding. It is preparing the people of China to co-operate with the people of America and of the world. A fraction of the cost of a single battleship would finance the present work for all time.

CHINA LOOKS TO AMERICA
SHALL WE RESPOND?

I can endorse unqualifiedly the Canton Christian College. It is, in my judgment, one of the six or seven Christian institutions of higher learning in China on which the Christians of all denominations of the world should unite and concentrate their gifts.—JOHN R. MOTT.

Some Immediate Needs

Annual Budget of Current Expense	-	-	-	\$300,000
Receipts from fees, rentals, etc.	-	-	-	200,000
Operating Deficit	-	-	-	\$100,000

The most urgent need is for gifts to cover this operating deficit and thus assure the maintenance of the staff in the absence of endowment.

An Endowment of \$2,000,000 would stabilize the present work, and thus permit normal growth.

Four Urgent Building Needs are intimately connected with the problem of providing the College of Arts and Sciences with a distinct entity of its own. These are a Science Laboratory Building (\$80,000), an Agricultural Building (\$30,000), Student Dormitories (\$35,000 each), and Faculty Residences (\$9,000 each). A fifth need, also of immediate importance in the development of the institution as a whole is a Power-House (\$25,000), because on a campus of 130 acres, containing some fifty buildings, which house all the activities of over 1,000 people, the only Power Plant thus far afforded is a three horse-power oil engine pumping the water supply. No electric lights or other applications of power are yet available, except in the Physics Laboratory for purely experimental purposes.

Annual Maintenance of Staff

- \$800 pays the salary of an unmarried instructor.
- 1,500 is the full cost of an unmarried instructor.
- 1,800 pays the salary of a married man.
- 3,000 is the cost of a married man, including allowances for three children.
- 9,000 provides a permanent residence and furniture.
- 12,000 builds a house and endows its upkeep.

Endowment of Staff

- \$16,000 will yield the cash salary of an instructor.
- 30,000 will endow an instructorship in full.
- 60,000 will endow the maintenance of a married man except for his house.
- 200 maintains a student assistant for maximum service.
- 100 maintains a student assistant for half service.

Scholarships

Annual Gift Scholarship, covering half the cost per student.....	\$100
Annual Gift Scholarship, covering full cost per student.....	200
Scholarship Fund for half cost per student.....	2,000
Scholarship Fund for full cost per student.....	4,000
Scholarship Aid to students granted in 1919-20, for tuition fees only, amounted to \$7,500. If a student needs still more money for rent and board, he is given an opportunity to earn it.	

Departmental Expenses and Equipment

	For Annual Current Expenses	For Additional Equipment
Agriculture	\$7,000	\$1,600 Farm 10,000 Laboratory
Biology	600	4,400
Chemistry	1,700	3,300
Manual Training	450	800
Physics	450	4,400
Library	3,200	including purchase of books.
Museum	1,100	including purchase of specimens.
Medical Department		
College Infirmary	1,600	500
Canton Hospital	3,000	5,000

Buildings Needed

Science Hall.....	\$80,000
Science Hall equipment.....	20,000
Agriculture Building.....	30,000
Agricultural equipment.....	10,000
College Dormitory.....	35,000
Five residences for American staff..... each	9,000
Five residences for American staff, including endowment for upkeep, each	12,000
Five residences for Chinese staff..... each	9,000
Five residences for Chinese staff, including endowment for upkeep, each	12,000
Power house and mains.....	25,000
* Electric wiring and fixtures in dormitories and buildings not wired....	5,000
Girls' Dormitory.....	40,000
Dining Hall for Secondary School.....	40,000
Foreign Children's School.....	32,000
Equipment for Foreign Children's School.....	2,500
Addition to hospital for Medical work on campus.....	25,000
Addition to Canton Hospital.....	20,000
Village houses..... each	2,500

Miscellaneous

Additional Land, annually (till campus is "filled out").....	\$2,000
Farm land.....	20,000
Pier and harbor.....	15,000
Roads and grading, annually.....	2,000
New trees and care of trees.....	500
Launch engine.....	1,200
Telephone extensions.....	100

Small Contributions

Those men and women of faith who have put the large foundation stones into the College have made it possible for small yearly contributions to accomplish a great work.

Those faithful friends who contribute yearly are giving the school its daily bread. They are our endowment and a great deal of our faith is based on them. No matter how small their annual contribution, it does its own work out there on the hill at Canton, and makes them sharers in the work.

Form of Bequest

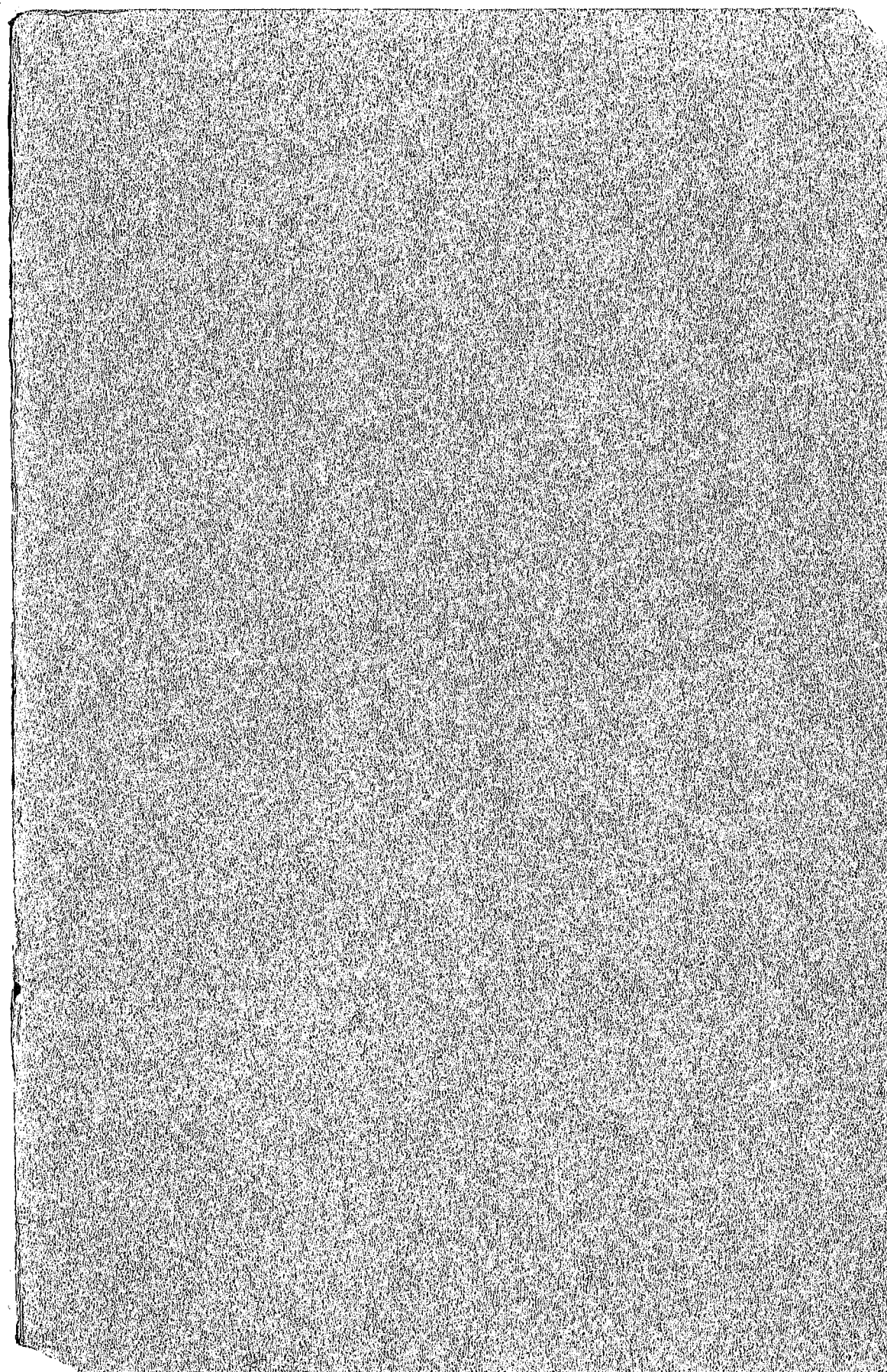
I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Canton Christian College, incorporated in the State of New York, the sum of dollars.

Call for Teachers

Christian Education in China is the most worthwhile work on earth. It constitutes a call of the highest order to the highest order of men and women, and should enlist their services and support as a debt and duty to God and humanity.

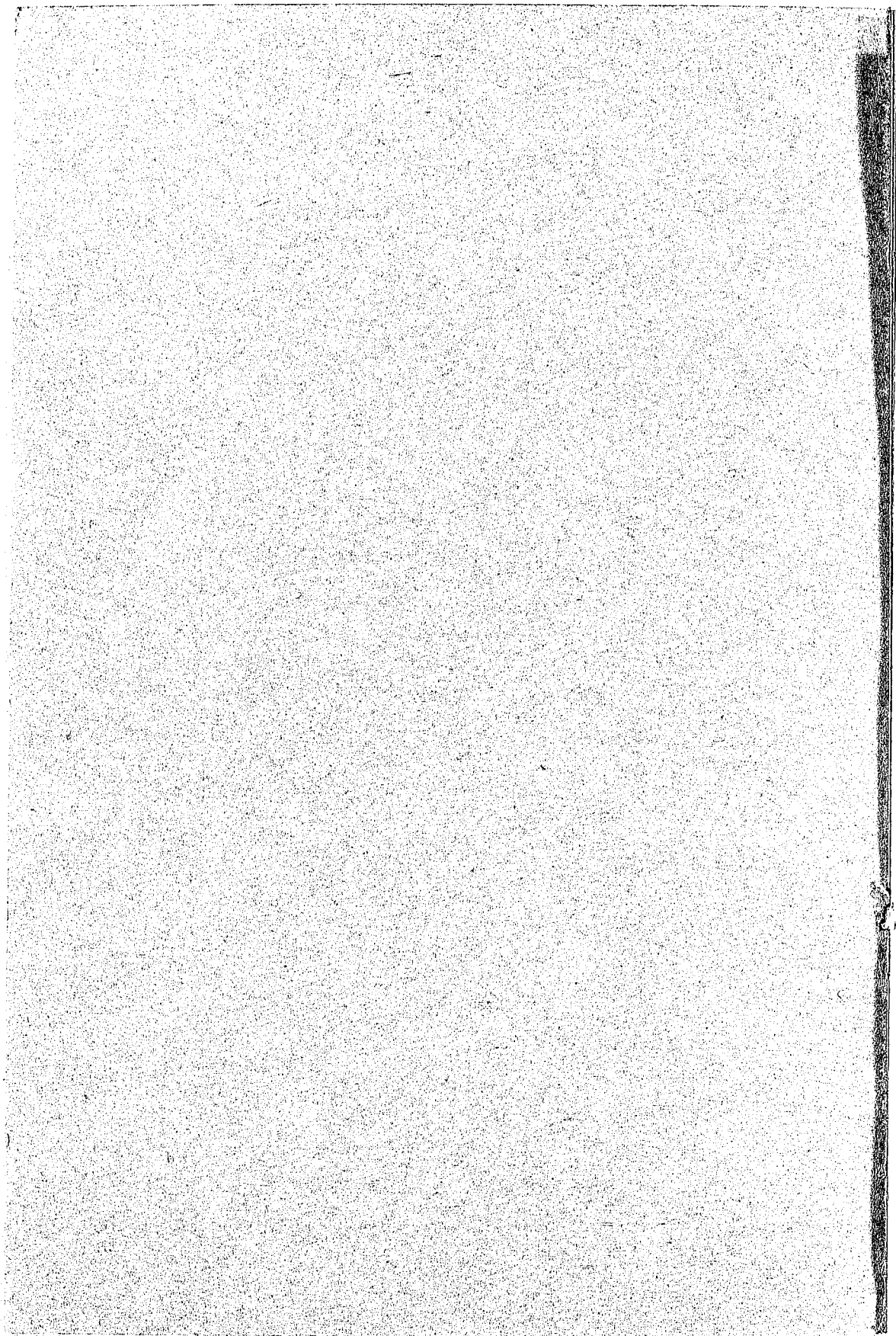
The Trustees are on constant lookout for teachers of the proper preparation and devotion to join the staff both for the Secondary and College grades. There is always a demand for young unmarried men to go out on short terms to teach in the High School.

The Trustees invite correspondence with those to whom such a work for China appeals.





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RECORD OF
THE TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO
DR. CHARLES K. EDMUNDS

NEW YORK , MARCH SECOND
NINETEEN HUNDRED TWENTY-TWO

FOREWORD

AS Chairman of the committee which organized the dinner given at Delmonico's on March 2nd, 1922, to Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, President of Canton Christian College, I have the pleasure of drawing to the attention of friends of the College and of the Chinese Republic the contents of this little booklet. Seldom has such unanimity of opinion as to the value of the work of any educational institution been forthcoming as was pronounced that evening upon the work of Canton Christian College. Government officials in China, visiting American professors, the American Minister to China, alumni and students, the Board of Regents of New York State which chartered the College—all united in enthusiastic praise of its accomplishment and in urging its increased support. I believe that even a cursory reading of what was said upon that occasion will win the moral and, wherever possible, the financial support of the reader. It is with this confident feeling that I submit the booklet for your earnest consideration.

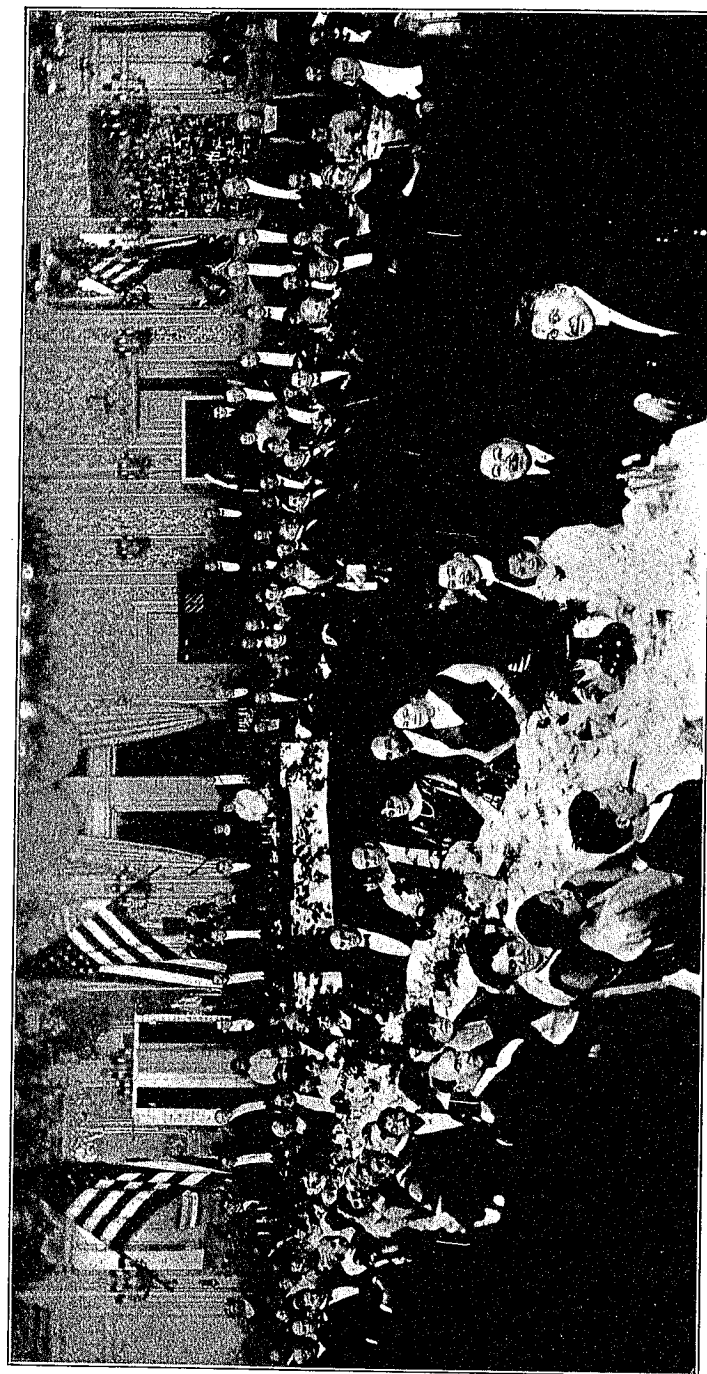
STEPHEN P. DUGGAN,
Director of the Institute of International Education.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1922.



*Charles K. Edmunds, Ph.D.
President Canton Christian College since 1907
Professor of Physics, 1903 to 1907*

*Observer in Charge Magnetic Survey of China
Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1905-1917*



AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES

TOASTMASTER DUGGAN: *Ladies and Gentlemen:* We are gathered here tonight to honor a civilization and a man; a civilization which has withstood the vicissitudes of time for more than four thousand years; a civilization that has seen other civilizations come, and reach their zenith, and pass away. China has seen Greece and Rome flourish, and give their best to humanity, and disappear. China remains.

China today presents a picture most unusual in human history—a picture of changing civilization, in which, nevertheless, the ancient, the medieval and the modern are all illustrated. My friend Prof. Paul Monroe, who has just returned from China, told me only recently that if you pass along the roads in China you may see going on in the fields exactly what you read about in the Old Testament. For example, you will see a Ruth gleaning in the fields of Boaz. You may go into the walled cities and see life there which is almost an exact reproduction of what took place in Europe in the medieval period. Then you may go into the great cities, with their motors and their electric lights and telephones, and all the appurtenances of the most modern civilization. This strong, stable civilization which has gone down the ages has been represented at a conference which has tried to bring greater justice into the world. If China has not secured the degree of justice that she deserves, a civilization of her age and stability can wait, I think, with a fair degree of equanimity, assured that in time justice will come to her. (Applause.)

The honor that we are showing to this civilization is shared by a great American educator, a man who left America twenty years ago to go to China, filled with a fine missionary spirit, to bring to China the best of our civilization. He could not do better than bring himself because the best of our civilization is incarnated in Dr. Edmunds. (Applause.) He has come back, bringing from China the fine lessons of life and culture and wisdom that China has to give to the Western World, because, despite our ignorance of China and despite our indifference because of our ignorance, any one who has been there will tell those of us who have not been that there are great lessons of life that China has to teach us.

May I also say that this meeting does not represent all those who want to do credit to this civilization and to this gentleman? There are many greetings that have been sent here this evening to Dr.

THE TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO

Edmunds and to Canton Christian College. Here is a cable from Minister Schurmann, who wires from Peking in behalf of himself and of the Chinese Minister of Education:

"We all send our heartiest good wishes for continued success in your work."

Here is a cablegram from Governor Chen of the Province of Kwangtung, in which Canton Christian College is situated:

"Canton Christian College is a powerful factor in the reconstruction of China."

Here is another cable, from Mr. Chung, formerly Commissioner of Education for Kwangtung, and now Vice-President of Canton Christian College, of which he is a graduate:

"Much more American help needed for the maintenance of an efficient college at Canton. We Chinese promise to help and the Provincial Government has pledged large assistance."

Here is a cablegram from W. Henry Grant, Secretary of the Board of Trustees:

"There is unbounded opportunity here, but only for a first-class job."

Here is another telegram from Mr. W. S. Fung at the University of Illinois, chairman of the Canton Christian College Club in America:

"On behalf of one hundred twenty alumni in this country, I congratulate you with appreciation for your great work in the cause of education and science in China during the past nineteen years. May the future bring continued success to you!"

Canton Christian College lives not only in the hearts and minds of those who have graduated from it, and those out in China who know its good work, but it has had a very great international influence generally, and I want to read to you one or two expressions from men engaged in international affairs about its influence.

Mr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to the United States, telegraphs:

"Canton Christian College is doing splendid work and is much appreciated by all the Chinese people. It deserves all the support it needs from both Chinese and Americans."

Dr. Wellington Koo writes:

"Knowing as I do the need for education and the invaluable work which Canton Christian College has been and is still doing in this important field of service to the cause of democracy in China, I am tempted to say that no money could be better used than that which is given for the development of Canton Christian College, which is serving America as well as China."

The former ambassador of the United States to Austria-Hungary, Mr. Frederick Courtland Penfield, writes:

DR. CHARLES K. EDMUNDS

"Greetings and best wishes for the extension of this important work in the cause of education and helpfulness among the Chinese and the world's oldest civilization."

Canton Christian College is an American institution. It received its charter from America, and not only from America, but from New York. It was originally chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and I will read you, therefore, a letter from Adelbert Moot, one of the Regents:

"I am sorry I cannot come to New York to dine with your guest, Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, the evening of March 2nd, as requested in your gracious invitation."

"I know how interesting Dr. Edmunds is. The real diplomats of this country, who are bringing it the friendship of China and Turkey and other countries alien in race and creed, are men like Dr. Edmunds, who head colleges and universities, generally chartered by the Regents of this State, and are teaching the young men and women of such foreign countries the virtues of the square deal, that ignores race and creed, and even nationality, and makes the diplomacy of the Golden Rule and John Hay, the lasting diplomacy of this country. The most hopeful thing about the Conference at Washington is that it lends some color to the thought that other nations are beginning to see the way and to enter therein."

The Regents are in session this evening at Albany, and this telegram was received from them only a few moments ago:

"Board of Regents, University of State of New York, send greetings and congratulations to President Edmunds on splendid achievements for science and Christian education in the Far East, and regret that regular monthly session prevents their presence at testimonial dinner. Well done, good and faithful servant of education and the Master!"

CHESTER S. LORD, *Chancellor.*

The Commissioner of Education, himself, Dr. Graves, writes:

"My dear Dr. Edmunds: Nothing except the most pressing business with the Board of Regents of the University would have kept me from being present on the evening of March 2d at the testimonial dinner being given in your honor."

"I am sure that no one more highly appreciates your services to science, education and commerce than we do here. We educators are proud to think of what you have achieved in the upbuilding of education and the welfare of the Chinese. Probably no one else has the insight into the point of view, the industry and the commerce of the Chinese that you possess."

"All loyal Americans send you this evening their heartiest congratulations, and among those I hope you will number

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES,

Commissioner of Education.

You see, therefore, that the fame of this fine institution that is doing so much for education and for the general welfare in Southern China has spread very, very widely. You have heard me read the messages from North China, from Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese

Minister to England, and from Mr. Sze, the Chinese Minister to the United States. There is a South China, as you know, a Government at Canton. China emulates the United States, and as the United States has had its North and South, so has China; and no doubt as the United States was fused into one, so will China be. But in the meantime, we will hear just a word of greeting from Mr. Ma Soo, who is the special representative of the Republic of China for the Government at Canton. (Applause.)

MR. MA SOO: *Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I am glad to add my feeble voice to the volume of praise that has been read to you by the toastmaster about Dr. Edmunds' work in South China. The Minister of Education in Peking has sent in his greetings, also the Governor of the Province of Kwangtung. You see, in the republic of letters we don't divide, although in politics we do. (Laughter.)

I happen to know something about the Canton Christian College because about seventeen years ago I was a teacher in Canton and I had a number of friends working in the Canton Christian College. Then it was a small beginning, but now it has many buildings and is not only giving the teachings of Christ, but is also doing work for the community.

The missionaries, it seems to me, for the last few years have changed their tactics, if I may use the word, in China. Formerly they paid more attention to preparing men for the other world; now they have found it is better to prepare them for the world below. The Kingdom of God begins on earth. (Applause.)

I am not finding fault with the missionaries—not at all; but I think if we know the true conditions in China we can give better help. Formerly the missionaries would only seek converts to help them in their work. The missionary phase is only a passing phase in the reconstruction of China. Some day they will retire, and they must raise men in China to continue their work. So it is very necessary to work with the people to try to better their condition.

The Canton Christian College is doing that. It takes an interest in the work of the community. For example, in the silk industry in South China. Silk, as you know, is the largest item of export from Canton, and the Canton Christian College is helping to improve the silk industry there. It does other things. It tries to help the people to live better, to have better conditions of living. I think this is the

main thing, and Dr. Edmunds, who is a man of scientific training, is eminently fitted for this work.

I am sure that working together with the authorities in Canton, who are now trying in every way to better conditions in their city, Canton Christian College will continue to do very much more for the people of Canton.

I think I have said enough, but I do want to say one word more: I hope that some day the Chinese students raised by the Canton Christian College will be able to continue to do the work so splendidly begun by Dr. Edmunds in Canton. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER DUGGAN: Let me say for the few others whom I am going to call upon that we have come here to hear Dr. Edmunds and to see his pictures, and I cannot therefore be as vague as the late Cardinal Gibbons was under a similar situation. He was asked at a dinner by a rather tactless Protestant lady, who sat next to him, during a lull in the conversation when everybody could hear, "And now, my dear Cardinal, will you tell us what are the limitations on the infallibility of the Pope?" (Laughter.) The Cardinal said, "My dear lady, I don't know that I can tell you, but the last time I was in Rome the Holy Father said to me, 'How do you do, Cardinal Gibbons?'" (Laughter.)

The evidence of the limitations on the infallibility of the Pope may be very vague in that answer. I will have to tell our speakers a little more pointedly that we have primarily come here to hear Dr. Edmunds and to see his pictures. Nevertheless, we do want to hear from all those who have been and are directly interested in Canton Christian College.

Dr. Edmunds is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. It was there he got his scientific training. It was from there he went to China to undertake his great work, and it is essentially fitting, therefore, that we should have a brief greeting from Johns Hopkins University. President Goodnow sent me a letter of regret today that he could not be here himself, but that he did want a fine representative of Johns Hopkins present. There is none finer, I can assure you, to speak a word of greeting to Dr. Edmunds than Dr. Fabian Franklin, the editor of *The Independent*. Dr. Franklin. (Applause.)

DR. FABIAN FRANKLIN: *Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I am sure I can't justify the introduction, except in one respect: he very pointedly intimated that I was to say very little. I will try to be equal to that requirement.

THE TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO

The little that I want to say will not relate to the Canton Christian College, of which I know only in a vague way, much less probably than almost everybody here, in point of detail. I know, of course, of the admirable character of the work Dr. Edmunds has done.

But there is one feature of Canton Christian College in regard to which I think perhaps my acquaintance is more familiar and of longer standing than that of, I think I may say, any one here. That is Dr. Edmunds himself. I never thought of him in the light of a college president when I knew him, and I have seen him very little since that time. I never thought he would be a great international figure, but I did think of him as the most charming young fellow I had in my class. Perhaps among the qualities that you all know about him are not included those which were so manifest to me when he was a young fellow of eighteen or nineteen. One of those was that he was an awfully good mathematician for a young man in that grade of work. In fact, he was one of those boys of whom I regretted to know that he didn't intend to make himself a professional mathematician. There were three or four such instances, and he was one of the conspicuous ones, for he did admirably well in his work.

That was always a great delight to me, and it is always a great delight to a teacher of mathematics to find an ardent and capable student.

But in addition to that there was something intangible that went outside of mathematics, that drew me very strongly towards young Edmunds; and I feel that while the particular things that he has done were in no way forecast, I am not surprised that he has made a fine and beautiful record. It is really difficult for me to imagine him carrying on this great work, so comprehensive, so important to a great nation, when I think of him really distinctively as I knew him then.

As regards Johns Hopkins, it is a great pleasure always for any representative of Johns Hopkins—and I belong to the first generation of Johns Hopkins men (I was there from the beginning)—to find one of our men making the kind of record in the world that Edmunds has made, and I am sure that I speak not only for the President and for the Faculty, but for all Johns Hopkins men all over the country and all over the world in expressing my pride and gratification in the achievement that Dr. Edmunds has accomplished

DR. CHARLES K. EDMUNDS

and the honor and esteem in which he is held in that distant country, as well as in his own. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER DUGGAN: There is another college besides Johns Hopkins that is deeply interested in China generally—Columbia University. Columbia University had a visiting professor at Canton Christian College last year. One of Columbia University's most distinguished professors, who is at the head of the School of Education, Prof. Paul Monroe, was invited to China last summer by the Chinese officials to investigate their educational system and to report to them plans for its improvement. Professor Monroe is one of my associates in the Institute of International Education, and I have absorbed so much information about China from him simply by personal contact that I have been going around ever since as an authority on China. I am reminded very much in that connection of what happened at the London Peace Conference that ended the Balkan Wars. At that Peace Conference all the great powers, and all the little Balkan powers, had representatives. Sir Edward Grey presided. One day at the end of a session, as the session broke up, one of the representatives of the great powers said to Sir Edward Grey, "My dear Sir Edward, my watch is gone!" Sir Edward was rather nonplused, but the Bulgarian representative said, "Just wait a minute," and he went out. After a few minutes he brought back the watch and Sir Edward said, "Well, how did you do this?" He said, "Oh, I suspected the Greek." (Laughter.) Sir Edward said, "Well, what did he say?" The Bulgarian said, "Oh, he doesn't know I have it." (Laughter.)

Most people, when they hear me talking about China, don't know where I got my information. I got it from Prof. Paul Monroe, who is going to say just a few words to you now. (Applause.)

PROF. PAUL MONROE: *Mr. Toastmaster, Dr. Edmunds, and Friends of the Canton Christian College, and of China:* Having just returned recently from that country, I have certain very vivid impressions. One of them is that a people who are so hospitable to visitors and to friends within their gates cannot but have an open mind receptive to ideas as well as to people; and a people who have such a great variety of articles of diet cannot but have an experimental mind. (Laughter.) Now a people with an open mind and an experimental mind have the qualities which will make for success in education and any intellectual endeavor.

The one item which has been mentioned regarding the Canton College, which is of most immediate interest to me, is the fact that one hundred and twenty of their graduates are now in this country preparing for leadership in their own land. The very striking thing about the present situation in China is that of the leadership of the young men, the leadership of the student body. There is probably no feature in the history of intellectual life or in the history of educational institutions which is more striking or more outstanding than that which is called "the student movement in China." These young men are performing for China, China of the present and China of the future, what outstanding men have done in the generations past. A people, like an individual, progresses not simply by imitating but really by learning, by finding out what in the experience of other people is helpful and is valuable, and then in interpreting such knowledge in terms of their own life and of their own situation. All through the past this has happened. Cicero led in the creation of a new Roman culture on the basis of the learning and culture of the Greeks. St. Paul performed a similar service for the early Christians, as Augustine did later on. You can pick out these leading men all through history down through Abelard, John of Salisbury, Luther and Erasmus, and the men who brought Renaissance to Italy from Greece, to France from Italy, to England from France, and later from England to the United States. It is the returned student throughout the ages who has always been in the van with all progressive people, and at all transition periods.

It is such people who have led the social transitions from a relatively insignificant past, a limited past, to a future in which such peoples have spread out until they have influenced the history of the world. So these young men and women, whom we call "the foreign student," or, as they are called in China, "the returned student," are really performing this function for this great Oriental civilization and for the culture of the East. This culture, which, as has been emphasized here this evening, is the most ancient in existence and consequently the most stable, has produced much of our religions and our literature and philosophy, and of the arts of the past. It is not unreasonable to suppose that it may have similar contributions for the future. It is the young men and women who are trained in such institutions as the Canton Christian College who really have this task as their opportunity and as their obligation. This is what they are doing for their own people and for the future; for the develop-

ment of the civilization and the culture of the world. It is a fine thing to have a hand in this great work of assisting these young men and women to that leadership. I really envy Dr. Edmunds this opportunity which he has had, and this occasion, on which he can survey something of what has been achieved. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER DUGGAN: A few years ago, I happened to be in the Balkans. One of the things that pleased me very much was that in some of the villages that I went into I would find that where a house was particularly bright and clean, and the children wore shoes, and the place had flowers about, and everybody looked up to the man who owned it, that home was usually owned by a returned immigrant from the United States. I have since thought to myself, "If a returned immigrant can have so much influence upon the surroundings of his old home, what might not an institution such as we are developing in Turkey, in Asia Minor, in China, and elsewhere, have?" Yale in China is such an institution. It was to have had a spokesman here to greet Dr. Edmunds tonight, but unfortunately he was detained. Another such institution is Princeton in Peking. There is a book that came out only last spring, "The Survey of Peking," which is one of the finest books on sociology that I have seen. It was written by two American educators, Mr. Burgess and Mr. Gamble. That they should have made in that ancient city one of the most thorough surveys of social conditions in any great city is a remarkable tribute to their loyalty as well as to their scholarship. They represent Princeton in Peking, and we are going to hear from that institution in the person of Professor McElroy of Princeton University. (Applause.)

PROF. ROBERT McNUTT McELROY: As America loses the curse of local thinking, her institutions rid themselves of the idea that they are competing institutions. We are not competitors, but co-operatives; and the sooner we are fully conscious of that fact the better for those institutions which we, as a nation, hold in trust for all humanity. This is true in America, and a vastly more important truth in China.

When we think of the gigantic problem of popular education in that far-away land, and its importance to all nations, we must, I am sure, imitate the example of the Western farmers of the eighties, when wool was high, and pray for twin lambs.

China today, as every one who knows her understands, is not the Yellow Peril; she is the Yellow Hope; and this hope that China

may be in the near future a power in favor of liberal government depends in no small degree on such educational institutions as we are honoring here tonight. From end to end of that dawning republic, from the northern plains of Manchuria to the southern metropolis of Canton, there has sprung up for the new learning a passion comparable in intensity with that which Italy saw in the days of the Humanists.

Those who have seen this new breath stirring the reed banks of the sluggish river of that Asiatic cradle of an older civilization see in President Edmunds and others like him the new Humanists of an old world being made new.

An ancient Chinese proverb says, "A thousand-mile horse needs a thousand-mile rider to ride him." We have here, not a thousand-but a 45,000-mile rider, and we are here to honor him for the rides that are past and for those yet to come. He has seen China as few have seen her. He knows her as few know her, and he serves her with a singleness of purpose that is above all praise. He knows her too well, perhaps, to write a book about her one vast, bewildering labyrinth of possibilities.

Prof. Shaler once said that if Plato could return to the earth he would not wonder so much at the marvelous development of science, for the seeds of that lay implicit in his own creative thought. He could understand the railroads, the steamboats, the factories, and the Great White Way. But what he could not understand would be the missionaries, for their activities have sprung from seeds unknown to him.

Canton Christian College is in the best sense a missionary enterprise, although I understand that it teaches evolution in its modern scientific laboratories, and President Edmunds is essentially a missionary, although he has tramped 45,000 miles of the dusty roads of China, with his scientific appliances on his back, seeking to solve that ancient riddle, the variation of the compass.

I realize that, as Mr. Duggan said, the speakers are chosen tonight for their terminal facilities. That is the principal qualification. I am not here to make a speech. I am here in the name of Princeton to pay tribute to a work which I have seen on the spot as a lecturer in the Canton Christian College. For weeks at a time I have watched this modern scientific missionary at work. I know how he gets hold of the hearts of the people; I know how he is devising methods by which there can be given to China the thing that is

absolutely essential before China can realize her dream of real leadership.

When Washington made his will he put into it a provision that there should be set aside a certain sum of money in order that Americans might be educated in the early constructive days of this Republic under the influence of American institutions rather than have their young training under the Royalistic influences of Europe. I believe that is wisdom today. China needs, in the young formative college years, institutions on the soil of China where men are trained to understand the problems of China, to think as Chinese and to talk as Chinese, to dress as Chinese, and to develop as Chinese. We do not wish to Americanize China. We wish China to develop as China, for in that way she will contribute most to the civilization of the world.

For that reason Canton Christian College, with a half-dozen like it, is working in a strong, modern, scientific way for a solution of one of the world's greatest outstanding problems. Therefore, I am here simply for one purpose—because Princeton University wishes to have her name registered in the affirmative when the question is put to the ayes and nays, "Will the people of America support and uphold and expand in a liberal spirit this and other institutions of the kind which are doing for China, and thereby doing for herself, what must be done if Asia is to fulfil her part as a cog in the great wheel of modern cooperative progress?" (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER DUGGAN: I don't know when Prof. McElroy gets his next Sabbatical year, but when he does we are going to send him back to China. (Laughter.)

Prof. McElroy has indicated that Dr. Edmunds is not merely an educator in the technical sense of the word, but that he is an engineer who has gone over many thousand miles of China surveying it, and no doubt doing other things to it. From 1905 to 1917, Dr. Edmunds was in charge of the Magnetic Survey of China and Mongolia for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and we have received this telegram from Dr. L. A. Bauer, Director of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism:

"We esteem Dr. Edmunds not only for his high achievements in educational and scientific matters but also for his fine personal qualities."

The President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who knows Dr. Bauer and has visited Dr. Edmunds in China, is with us tonight and is also going to give a word of greeting, not as a repre-

sentative of an American college but as an engineer. Mr. Freeman. (Applause.)

MR. JOHN R. FREEMAN: *Mr. Chairman and Friends:* I am proud to claim kinship with Dr. Edmunds as brother engineer, for I believe he is still in good standing a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Certainly my own inspiration for engineering work in China has come from Dr. Edmunds more than from any other source; and in my two trips to China and in my work there on problems of the Grand Canal, I have come to believe that the most important, the most interesting, the most difficult problems of hydraulic engineering in the whole world are to be found in China.

I believe that they can be solved. I believe that the Yellow River, China's sorrow, can be made China's blessing. I believe it is within the resources of modern science to tame that stream. I have found great interest in following in some degree in Dr. Edmunds' footsteps, in cruising through that country and in learning of those great opportunities for the engineer to be of service to his fellow-men.

I have twice visited Canton Christian College, and there is no place in China that has impressed me as so full of hope for the future of China. I have been impressed with what they are doing in laying the foundation for the men who are to solve these great problems.

Very few of us in these distant parts of the world have realized how great those problems are; what a burden China has been under from its flood problem; that only about thirty-five years ago, in one temporary outbreak of the Yellow River, a million people perished from drowning and from the famine which followed the flood.

Now I think that those terrors of flood and famine, that cast deep shadows on human life in many parts of that vast country, can be largely removed by the young men who are now getting their education; and I have seen no place in China where I felt more was being done, not only in laying the foundations for an engineering education but in training for modern agriculture, in improving the methods of sericulture and all that goes to bring the message of modern science to the old civilization.

I am proud to claim kinship as a brother engineer. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER DUGGAN: Finally, before we listen to Dr. Edmunds, I want to introduce another gentleman who has also been in China, as all the speakers have except myself, Mr. Gerard Swope, President of the International General Electric Company, who has only recently returned from a visit to China, and who knows something

about the fine work of Canton Christian College. Mr. Swope. (Applause.)

MR. GERARD SWOPE: *Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I am going to speak for just a few minutes on one phase of Chinese development which has interested me a great deal, and that is the industrial development.

I sometimes like to think that the progress in the methods and ways of living of the Chinese people themselves is going to be much affected by the introduction of Western standards of industry, and that in China they are going to avoid the troubles that were brought into our own Western civilization by the introduction of the factory system.

In China, particularly around Shanghai and along the Yangtze, many cotton and silk mills have been introduced. It is perfectly wonderful to go into them; they are built along Western lines, good substantial construction, good sanitary and hygienic conditions, where the people, women and girls and men, work with smiles upon their faces, willing labor, who like to work and who do their work very well indeed. Some of the companies in America that are also interested in the industries in China have found that the results of their work in China are equal to the best in America or in Europe.

The leaders of these industries are beginning to be Chinese who have been trained in American colleges. Having been selected by these industries and having been sent to China, they have become the foremen and the superintendents of these factories, and they are doing first-class work.

In Canton last year I saw an even more inspiring sight. I don't know how many of you have visited the native cities, with their narrow streets and unsanitary ways of living; but in Canton, under the leadership of a young man, formerly a student at Canton Christian College and a graduate in engineering from Purdue University, they have accomplished a perfectly marvelous thing. They have torn down the city walls, and tearing down walls in China is a very difficult accomplishment. They have torn down houses and made broad streets; and even the narrow streets which are flagged with stones have been cleaned; and they have developed a civic pride and civic consciousness on the part of the people living in the neighborhood, so that it is a perfect pleasure to walk through the streets.

Educating Chinese young men for leadership and for constructive work of this kind is a perfectly inspiring task, and in this work

Canton Christian College has a tremendous field, and under Dr. Edmunds' leadership I hope it may long continue to do the work that means so much for China. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER DUGGAN: This evening has been a very beautiful tribute to the work of a fine man, but a beautiful tribute of this kind, a dinner like this, lovely tables and beautiful hangings, means a great deal of work; someone has had to give a great deal of time and energy and attention to the organization of a function of this kind. May I assure you that it was not I? I have done nothing except act as toastmaster. Dr. Edmunds has been consulted. Other friends of Dr. Edmunds have helped, but this function has been the work primarily of one person, the Secretary of the Committee that arranged the dinner—Mrs. George Kerr. (Applause.) A lady who can do a piece of work of this kind should be generally known, so I am going to ask Mrs. Kerr to stand, so that she may be generally known. (Applause.)

This dinner, as I said, is in honor of a fine American, an educator, a missionary, a maker of men. We will give our attention now to Dr. Edmunds, who is not going to speak, except incidentally as he throws on the screen the pictures to which he wishes to draw your attention. Dr. Edmunds. (Applause.)

DR. CHARLES K. EDMUNDS: Thank you, Mr. Toastmaster. (Applause.) *Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I am not so foolish as to believe that this dinner is really in honor of me personally, but almost entirely as recognizing the great opportunity that we Americans have to serve our own country in helping China come into her rightful place among the nations of modern time, and to benefit ourselves as well as our friends across the Pacific in so doing.

It has been my good fortune to cross the Pacific so often that I am quite convinced now that it was not established to separate, but to connect; and one of my surprises as well as disappointments, when I came home just before this time, was to find that when we were talking so much in the newspapers and on the platform about "making the world safe for democracy" we had forgotten one of the fundamental facts of geography, namely, that the earth is round and that there are people on the other side of it. And when I have seen the wooden ocean-going sailing vessels that lie off of our college campus, twenty or fifty strong any day, I have been reminded that when Columbus crossed the Atlantic he was not looking for us, so to speak: he was looking for the Chinese, and he died believing he had reached

islands off the coast of Cathay; and perhaps the influence of China in the discovery of America may suggest some obligation on our part in the present time to help China find herself in establishing that form of government which we have so long advocated before the world. (Applause.)

I am not going to make a speech, as your Toastmaster has just indicated, but I am going to the other end of the room and depend upon my pictures for the impression of the hour which you have yet to sit here, unless you get up and go out, in which event I shall stop the performance half-way.

TOASTMASTER DUGGAN: While Dr. Edmunds is going to the other end of the room, may I say that I almost forgot—which would have been a terrible thing—one aspect of the work at Canton Christian College, namely, that it is a co-educational institution. It is very fitting that a representative of that part of humanity which also has recently come into its own should say a word of greeting to Canton Christian College. That will be done in the person of Mrs. Coe, former President General of the National Society of New England Women. Mrs. Coe. (Applause.)

MRS. HENRY CLARKE COE: *Mr. Toastmaster, Dr. Edmunds, and Friends:* I feel very humble in the august presence of these great men, and I feel like doing something, something very big, for Canton Christian College.

I think that we women do not realize what an opportunity there is for us there, as well as here. I want to welcome, in the name of the women of New York State, these wonderful, ambitious girls who come here for further study in American colleges. America has been honored by their coming.

When we realize what they have come for, what they have accomplished, and that they are going back to China, taking with them Americanism, American ideas, American habits, and a knowledge of the best type of American womanhood, I think that we ought to do everything in our power to make it just as easy and as favorable for their happiness (so far from home) as possible. I am sure that the American women will rally to this cause, Mr. Toastmaster, when the opportunity is given to them to know just what to do.

We believe these students will realize when they return home that they are honoring their own country by that which they have accomplished. When girls can go from one country to another, and, returning, be an honor to the country to which they go, and also an honor

to the country whence they came, it is a wonderfully creditable example for the women of all the world to emulate.

They represent the older country, we the younger; let us feel that the Canton Christian College is a connecting link between the educated women of China and the best American womanhood. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER DUGGAN: And now, if you will give your attention to the other end of the room, Dr. Edmunds will throw his pictures on the screen.

NOTE.—Dr. Edmunds showed a large number of photographs secured during his travels throughout China under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, to which he devoted all vacations and also several extended absences from the College during the twelve years 1905-1917. Motion pictures of Canton City and Harbor and of Canton Christian College were also shown.

Synopsis of Remarks by Dr. Edmunds

When the Chinese invented the compass, they were not content with the four cardinal points, North, East, South and West, but added a fifth point called "Center" to indicate that it is just as important to know where you are as it is to know in what direction you wish to proceed.

This rule of five applies to most things in China. Of special interest is the grouping of society into five classes; not in any system of caste, but to indicate the order in which a properly maintained society would depend upon the members of each class for their respective function. First the scholar, the man of ideas and ideals; next the farmer; then the artisan—the worker in wood, metal or stone; next the merchant, who but distributes what the artisan and the farmer produce under the leadership of the man of ideas; and finally the soldier, because he is the last for whose services a properly ordered society would have need.

This is a perfect order; and the tragedy is that most of the intercourse between Western nations and China has nearly convinced the Chinese that in order to preserve themselves they will have to invert that order. For them to do so will surely be a calamity, not for China only but for mankind as a whole.

Following this ancient rule of five, I shall give you just five impressions of a traveller, and five factors of the present situation in China.

FIVE IMPRESSIONS OF A TRAVELLER

My first impression from extensive travel in China concerns not only the great size of the country as a whole but also the great size of the individual provinces, containing thirty to fifty million people. Szechwan, for instance, constitutes in itself a great isolated inland empire, exceeding France in both area and population. In Kwangtung ("The Great East"), where our college is located, there are more than thirty million people, while the so-called Southern Government embraces a population which exceeds that of our own country. The very size of these units into which China is subdivided makes peculiarly difficult the problem of unification as a nation, and in view of long-established local self-control it seems entirely probable that a type of federation of these provinces in an effective representative form of national government may be developed which will be quite different from that which we in our great wisdom have adopted for the United States of America. Such in fact is now in process of evolution; let us be patient with China in view of the immensity of her task, which has no parallel in history.

My second impression is of China's wide range of climate—which approximates what one would encounter in going from the City of Mexico to the Hudson Bay region in Canada. A significant part of this range is indicated by the contrast in the culture of cereal in south, central, and north China. In the south the land is very

fertile, the holdings are very small and a family of five may support themselves on one or two acres. No space is given to roads. Overland transport is mostly by human carriers walking along narrow paths on the tops of the low dykes that separate the fields. The staple crop is rice, and its culture is by the wet method, the field being submerged from ploughing to reaping. In central China the holdings are larger, water is generally not so abundant, transportation includes a larger proportion of wheelbarrows and animals, and rice begins to give place to wheat. In north China, the holdings are still larger, extensive farming is practised to some extent, the land generally is not so fertile, animals and carts are used, and dry farming prevails, wheat, millet and maize replacing rice.

The luxuriant foliage and abundant moisture of south China afford sharp contrasts with the bare and dry stretches of northern China, and especially of Mongolia, where, for instance, in traversing the Ordos Desert our caravan spent five days crossing pure sand.

My outstanding impression concerning the face of China is that it is a land of no forests. Probably large areas never had trees; but, speaking generally, wherever the hillsides were clothed, they have been ruthlessly denuded. Only a few forested areas remain, as in Manchuria, Hunan, and on the Fukien-Chekiang border. Except for the hedges bordering country villages or the groves sheltering temples or burial grounds, China has used up her trees.

Partly as a consequence of this and partly from other less controllable climatic conditions, the rivers of China are subject to heavy floods, while vast areas frequently suffer drought, sometimes severe and protracted; so that almost annually in some part of the country famine develops to a greater or less degree. The permanent relief of famine conditions constitutes a most pressing problem. The complete solution involves afforestation, river and stream control, more extensive irrigation, better transportation and organization, and improved agriculture.

Whether one travels extensively throughout China or stays a single day in one place, he will receive, I think, one outstanding impression regarding the people taken as a whole: namely, that they have a very small margin of livelihood. There are exceptions, regional as well as individual, but speaking broadly, the poverty of the people is the outstanding feature of life in China.

Since two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture and the results in this field are more immediate, the most effective way quickly to improve their economic condition and increase their purchasing power is by improved agriculture. For although the Chinese have been farmers for forty centuries and can teach Westerners many things, there are two main lines in which they have been deficient, namely, the practice of selection in the proper breeding of plants and animals and the combating of parasites and diseases. In the recent years considerable progress has been made through education along these lines. The Chinese have not hitherto been a dairy people, and

a quick way to improve their economic condition and also their diet would be to use the unoccupied grass lands, of which there are still considerable areas, for raising cattle for dairy produce as well as a larger meat supply. The Canton Christian College already has well selected herds of Holstein cattle and Toggenburg goats.

Fundamental, of course, to the improvement of China's agriculture is the extension of irrigation, which in turn is connected with the storage of water for power purposes and with stream and river control for the prevention of flood. That the Chinese have great engineering skill even without the resources of modern science is evident from their work in repairing the dykes of the Yellow River, which for the last three hundred miles has throughout historic time frequently changed its course over a most fertile and densely populated region, thus causing so much devastation as to earn the title "China's Great Sorrow." Yet, all things considered, the Chinese have been quite successful in holding it in check. The complete control of the Yellow River is a most pressing and gigantic problem, but as Mr. Freeman has pointed out, it is entirely feasible to convert this cause of sorrow into a source of blessing by suitable works of river-training and irrigation.

Finally as a cross-country traveller I say that, speaking broadly, China is a land of no good roads. Yet we of the West have only recently recognized the importance of an adequate system of highways as a necessary supplement of railroads in the whole problem of distribution. That the Chinese welcome the modern railway, in spite of earlier impressions to the contrary, is evident from the fact that all the railways in China are earning good money and are doing so on passenger traffic rather than on freight, which is just the opposite of what prevails in this country.

FIVE FACTORS IN THE PRESENT SITUATION

The many factors of the very complex situation in which China finds herself at present are well represented by her need of (1) communications, (2) industrial development, (3) capital, (4) cooperation, and (5) education.

China has but 6,500 miles of rail, whereas we have 265,000 miles in an equal area. Moreover, these 6,500 miles are, for the most part, confined to the northeastern quarter of the country. There is no trunk line from east to west, nor from north to south. How can the people, spread over so large an area as China, show a more rapid development of unity or of nationhood than they do, without more adequate communications?

The development of railroads and highways in China has been inhibited by the prevalence of waterways and by the abundance of cheap human labor for overland transport.

Fundamental to this much-needed development of communications is the proper exploitation of China's natural resources, which in most lines is still in its infancy; yet it is under way, as is also the modernization of some of her industries.

THE TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO

China is sure to become one of the foremost producing nations of the world, a vast market, a huge stabilizing, peaceful power if allowed to develop its great wealth in its own way. The development of China's material resources will not only enrich China and the world, but will help to create a sense of nationhood and thus tend to preserve free nationality in Asia.

The ever-increasing outside demand for China's products makes it imperative that she be integrated industrially as well as politically, for only by responding adequately to this call of the time can she retain even that measure of national independence which she still possesses and lay the foundation for ultimate complete independence.

The reorganization of China by Chinese aided by foreigners actuated by friendly and not predatory motives, the introduction of foreign capital and the internationalization of foreign interests in a cooperative spirit with China constitute the only hope as regards China's foreign relations and even as regards her internal development.

That China greatly needs energetic, resourceful and unselfish leaders is apparent from a mere glance at the gamut of problems which she faces, political, economic, social, physical, industrial and educational, many of which demand immediate solution or at least immediate attack. These leaders should receive the bulk of their training in China, for they need to know their own land as well as Western science, institutions and methods.

Then, too, the common people must be educated to form the background of general enlightenment and the foundation of progress. China's educational problem is enormous. A population of 400,000,000 requires for an adequate public school system not less than 2,000,000 teachers for all grades. It will require at least another generation to develop such an educational army.

In attempting to establish a republic before the people, by education, are prepared for it, and to establish public schools before the government is sufficiently stable to finance them, China has undertaken the greatest educational problem of all time. Considering her size and the short time in which she has been developing modern education, her progress compares very favorably with that of Western countries. When I went to China in 1903 there were only 1,247 students in all schools of a modern sort under Chinese auspices, and yet, when in September, 1905, the government determined to establish a general system of public schools, before the end of that year they had established 5,000 such, sometimes converting temples into schoolrooms; and in 1918 under government auspices alone there were 134,000 schools and 4,500,000 students. This certainly is considerable speed in spite of a great mass.

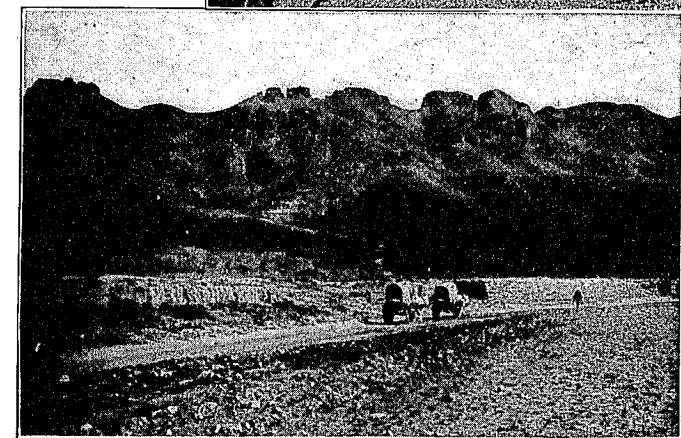
Mere education in the science of the West, mere contact with Western civilization, commerce, railways, telegraphs, mines, etc., cannot be expected to regenerate China, for the Chinese seem never to have been profoundly moved by other than moral and spiritual forces. Education which deals only with coordinated physical or



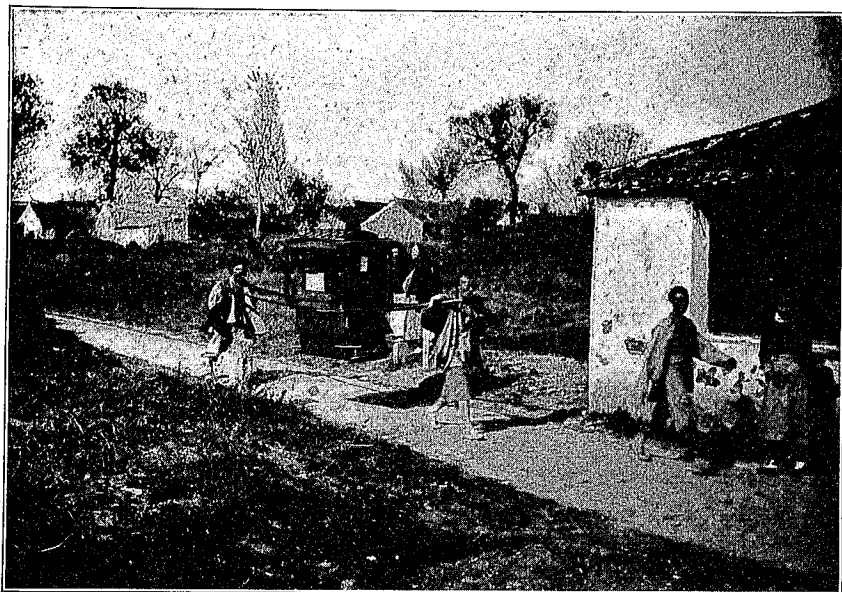
*"The Man with the Hoe in China,"
wearing Typical Bamboo Hat and
Palm-Leaf Raincoat*



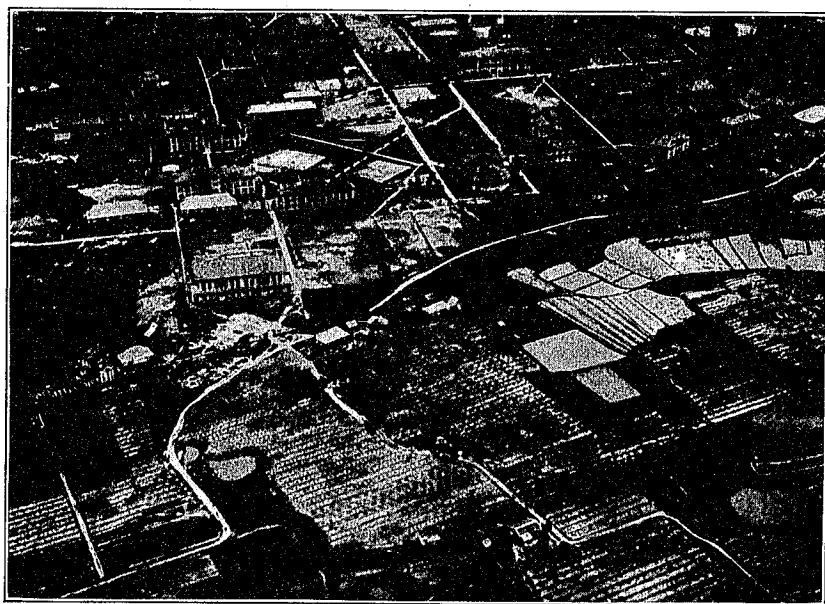
*"Signs of the Times"—The
Principal Shopping Street
of Canton*



Dr. Edmunds' Party on the Road in Southwest Shantung



On the Road in South China: The Original "Pull-man" Car



Airplane View of Southern Campus—Canton Christian College

DR. CHARLES K. EDMUNDS

mental facts, conducted however thoroughly, does not prove adequate for the regulation of the conduct of mankind. It leaves man's highest nature unsatisfied and almost untouched; therefore, it is imperative in the present intellectual and material awakening that the more subtle forces which will profoundly affect the soul of the race should be fostered side by side with these others, and that full advantage be taken of the critical state presented by this transition, to gain for Christianity its rightful place among the educated men of the rising generation.

The modern student constitutes a new factor in China which not only modifies the conditions for her internal development but also her international relations; for the students of China, women as well as men, are not only her hope for the future, they are a power in the present time.

Progressive currents are at work in China, and when you consider the size of the country and her lack of communications, her lack of money, and the character of the treaties imposed upon her by foreign powers, it becomes clear that while China is not entirely free from faults, her present condition is not entirely the result of her own actions or defects, but has been partly imposed by unfair actions of other powers. I am convinced that if all concerned would observe the policy of "Hands off China except to help," the Chinese would in due time solve their own problems. But we must allow China the same measure of time which we ourselves required to solve the problems of state rights *versus* federal control. The so-called chaotic condition of China and her backwardness are overemphasized. From intimate knowledge of conditions I venture to assert that economically and commercially China is probably today more normal than any other large nation, and in spite of the political differences which exist she is today more homogeneous even politically than any equal aggregate population anywhere else in the world.

The spirit or genius of the Chinese people very closely resembles that of the typical American, and it behooves us to realize that not only will a closer cooperation between our two nations be of benefit to China, but in a very real way it involves also the future prosperity of our own land and the peace of the world.

It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to make sure that the leaders of the new China are not only effectively trained for service but that they are friends to America. Canton Christian College within the limits of its resources is serving both China and America with such an aim.

Canton Christian College has from the beginning been a cooperative enterprise between Chinese and Americans.

Inaugurated on the petition of over 400 prominent gentry and officials of Kwangtung, the College has in recent years received as much money for all purposes, current expenses as well as buildings, from Chinese sources as from America.

THE TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO DR. CHARLES K. EDMUNDS

The most striking feature of the institution since 1904, when the development of the present site was begun, has been its *rapidity of growth*. The campus has increased from 20 acres to over 200; the two long wooden bungalows which sheltered the whole institution in the first years are now supplemented not only by a score of other temporary structures but by thirty-seven permanent buildings, of which fifteen have been given by Chinese. The student body has grown from 60 to 960 and the staff from 6 Americans and 6 Chinese to 50 Americans and 60 Chinese. Current expenses have risen from \$10,000 U. S. currency to \$280,000 annually. Only one element has failed to grow—the all-important item of endowment; we had none in 1904 and we have almost none in 1922.

Half of the current expense is met by student fees and rentals; the remainder must be secured each year from generous individuals or supporting groups.

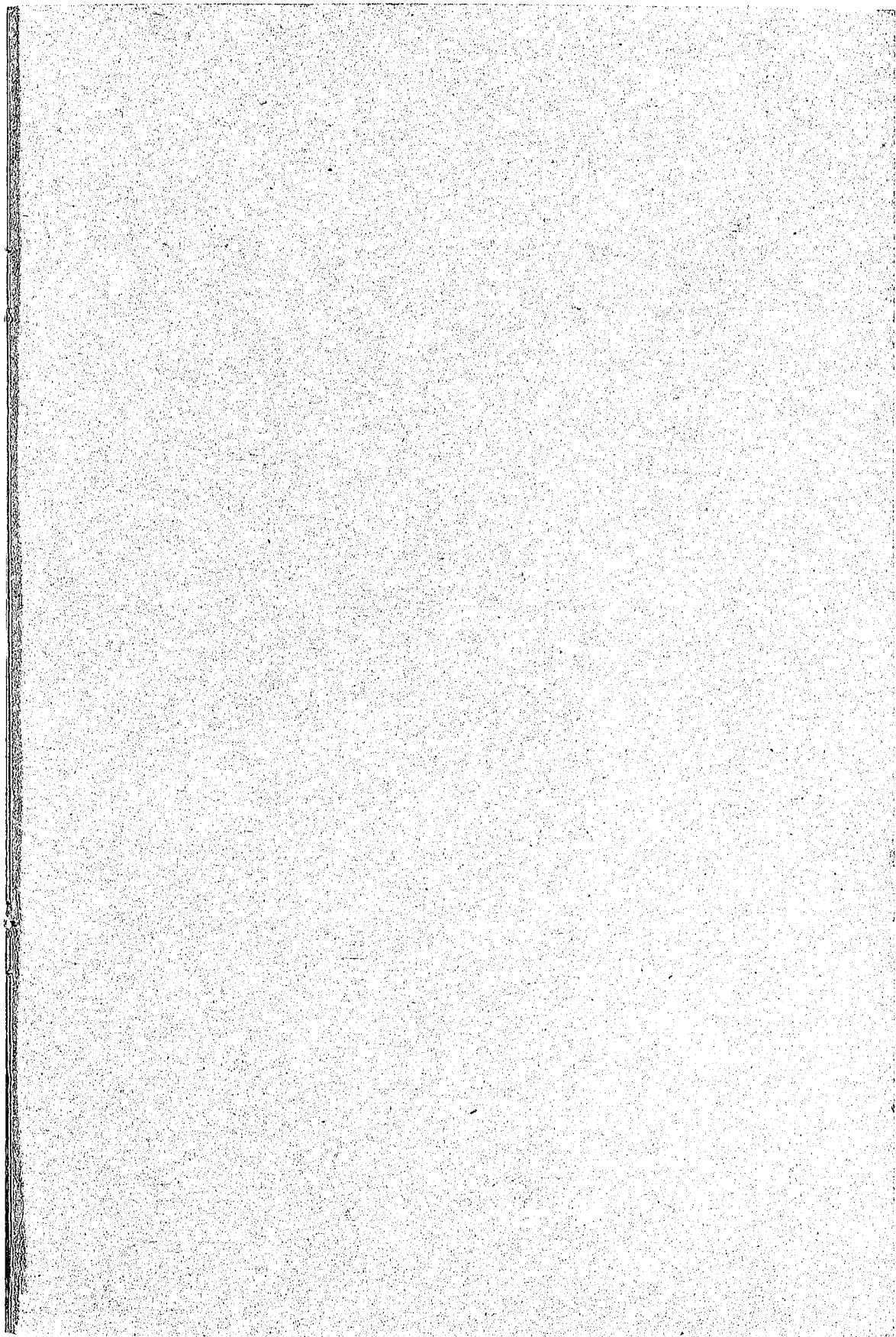
Five American colleges are maintaining each a representative on the faculty of Canton Christian College as a part of the work of their Student Christian Association or other special organization, so that our enterprise is an intercollegiate mission. The China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation is supporting three men on our faculty for premedical work.

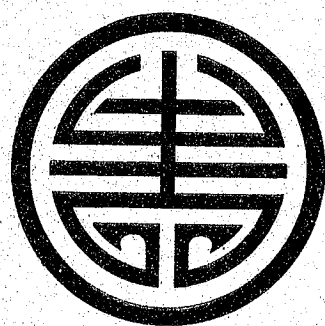
Although strictly non-sectarian and receiving as yet no support from denominational boards, the College has been recognized by the Canton Missionary Conference, representing all the missions, as the apex of the system of Christian education for Kwangtung. It has also the recognition and financial support of the Provincial Government, which is especially interested in our School of Agriculture.

Besides this School of Agriculture, and the general course in Arts and Sciences, we are also developing Schools of Education and of Business Administration of collegiate grade. The School of Education includes a model primary school; and a large high school is maintained as a feeder to the college grades.

The physical facilities of the campus are, however, woefully behind our educational work. An improved water supply, a science building, a power house, schoolrooms for our Western children and additional faculty houses are imperatively needed; but most of all we need a "foundation," for to continue a work of this magnitude with an endowment of only \$74,000 U. S. currency and to rely upon individual gifts every year to cover practically the *whole* of the operating deficit is a precarious strain on the administration and on the teaching staff.

Yet so great is the opportunity that qualified men have responded to the call for service even without their support being guaranteed by any permanent fund or pledged subscription. Such worth-while results have already been achieved even with such limited resources that we are confident the money needed to continue will be supplied. Surely it is the privilege of a lifetime to share in such a work or to assist in its support.







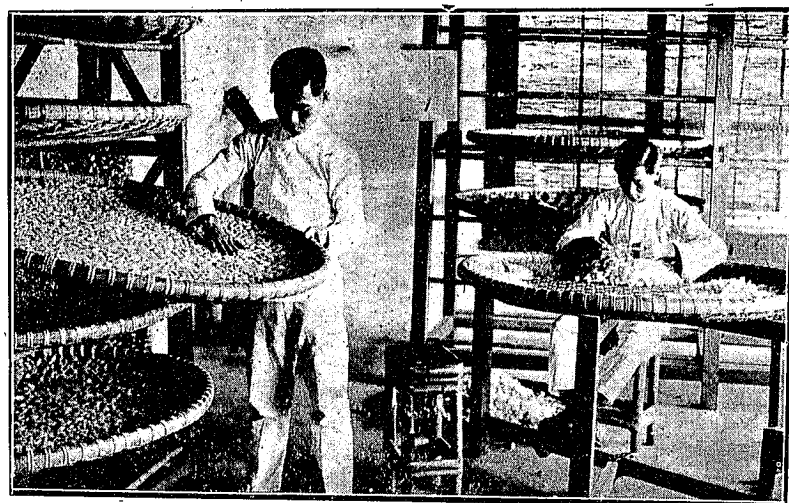
**SILK INDUSTRY
OF
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE**

During the last few months the Department of Sericulture has been facing some difficult problems. It has not been possible, with the funds available, to continue to put large numbers of sheets of inspected eggs on the market for each crop. For this reason changes and readjustments have been necessary, and the educational work and research are being stressed.

The failure of the American market to buy the Kwangtung raw silk had already reduced the prices of cocoons to almost the minimum at which it was possible to keep the industry alive. Recent political disturbances have made the situation much worse. The exorbitant taxes levied on all industries in an effort to secure funds to support the large armies brought into Canton, have resulted in several strikes. Three times during the silk season the passage boats going out from Canton into the country have stopped running for perhaps two weeks at a time, and at just the period when egg sheets should have been sent to the market. The cocoon markets have also joined in the strikes more than once during the season. When the farmers are unable to market their cocoons at the proper date they suffer a heavy loss.

This has, in turn, meant loss to the egg merchants. At some crops they have been unable even to give away their egg sheets and the price for eggs has been abnormally low throughout the season. The good reputation of Ling Naam egg sheets has been well demonstrated last summer. It has been possible to get the highest prices paid, even higher than those of the best-known Chinese egg merchants, but even so the cost of production of inspected eggs is always high, and the past season it has often been as much as double the possible selling price. As the Department did not have capital to draw on, and must not incur a large deficit, it has seemed necessary to reduce commercial production of silk worm eggs to one hundred sheets each crop. These sheets, judiciously distributed through the various markets where the College eggs have formerly been on sale, have kept up the prestige of the inspected eggs.

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SORTING COCOONS FOR EGG PRODUCTION



FEEDING SILK WORMS.

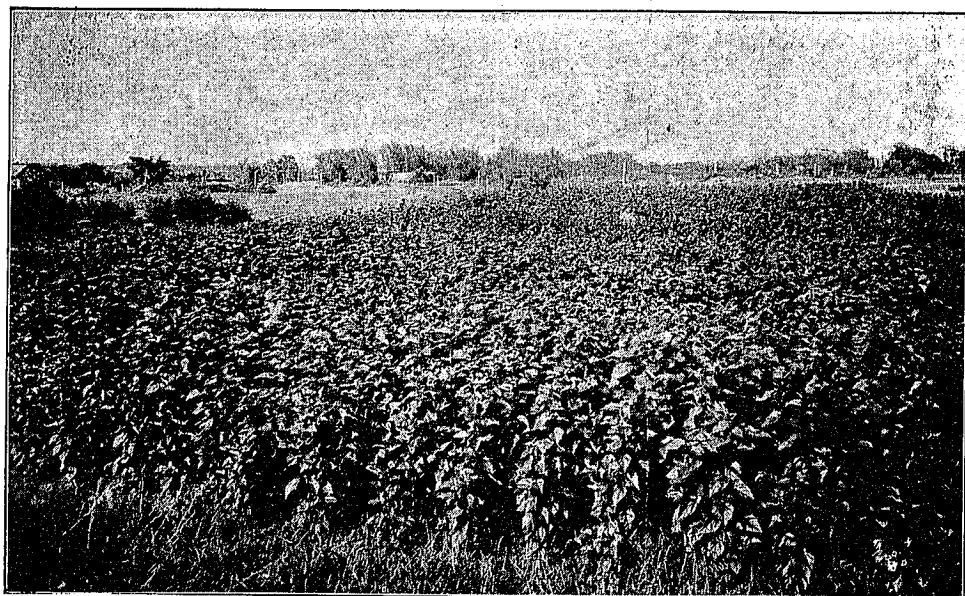
Meanwhile the Department has been laying broader foundations for future helpfulness to the silk industry. The new Atwood Reeling Laboratory is in process of construction. The political conditions have made it difficult to get building materials and have greatly increased the cost of materials, but the basement walls are completed and the floors of the ground story are being laid. The scientific equipment provided by the gift of the Silk Association of America has arrived and is being used in class instruction. The report of the survey which was made a year ago is now nearly ready for the printer.

During this critical period in the silk industry several things have been indicated as to the future policy of the Department of Sericulture of Canton Christian College. There is need of increased emphasis on educational work, on preparing young, college-trained men to understand the problems of reeling and handling the Kwangtung silk. Two Chinese companies are becoming interested in starting modern filatures and are looking to the College to train men prepared to go into this work. Adequate funds for developing the work already begun with disease-free eggs are much needed. Most of this phase of the work should be carried on out in the silk districts near to the farmers, so that political disturbances could not interfere with the distribution of egg sheets.

Further information of our work will be gladly sent on request.

C. W. Howard.

November, 1924



MULBERRY FIELD AT CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Lingnan

EDUCATIONAL REQUISITIONS
FOR THE
CHURCH IN CHINA

THE SUPREME IMPORTANCE OF CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP IN EDUCATION TO
THE CHURCH IN CHINA

By W. HENRY GRANT

Secretary, Trustees, Canton Christian College and Honorary
Secretary Foreign Missions Conference of North America

TRUSTEES OF THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
1924

PREFACE

THOSE wishing to extend their study of the points brought up in this brochure or in the "Report of the Commission" representing the Mission Boards and Societies conducting work in China will find quite an extensive new literature available, comprehending almost every line of work, organization and method suggested.

The distinctly missionary literature and articles which should be noted are "Education in Africa," the report prepared by Thomas Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Commission, issued by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York—1922, "Village Education in India," the "Report of a Commission of Inquiry," Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press 1920, followed by the report of a subsequent conference at Moga, Punjab, December 5-11, 1922; National Christian Conference, Calcutta; Articles and reports on Latin America.

General educational surveys and studies are issued by every state in the U. S. A. and by the Bureau of Education in Washinton, D. C. Much of the literature is available on request. Bulletin 1922, No. 42, "Analytic Survey of the State Courses of Study for Rural Elementary Schools," Charles M. Reinoehl, 116 pages, 20 cents; Bulletin, 1923, No. 9, "Supervision of One Teacher Schools," Maud C. Newberry, 55 pages, 10 cents; Bulletin, 1923, No. 36, "Rural Education," by

Katharine McCook, specialist in Rural Education of the U. S. Bureau, 35 pages, 5 cents; all three obtained at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

An invaluable book for college administrators has recently been published by the General Education Board, 61 Broadway, New York, entitled "College and University Finance," including a chapter on organization, by Trevor Arnett, many of whose suggestions are applicable to any board or mission administering the finances of a school or group of schools which involve organization and accounting.

These Notes are in line with the Report of the Commission of 1921-22 on Christian Education in China.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

THE Commission on Christian Education in China of 1921-22 has made a general analytical survey and published its report thereon with many valuable suggestions. This report should be carefully studied by every missionary educator and administrator responsible for the conduct of educational work in China. Doubtless the chief concern of the Commission, as of those who have given years of thought to the subject, is that the official boards, representing the churches, shall seriously study this report in relation to their missions in China in order to discover where and how the recommendations of the Commission actually apply to their work and how far the organizations suggested are practicable, and to that extent encourage their missions to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. The missions need such encouragement from the boards to enable them to break away from tradition and take new steps which in some cases reverse or change policies initiated by their predecessors.

The centrifugal force in missions is always stronger than the centripetal. Many missions are too extended for their numerical strength in effective workers, present or prospective. It is exceptional for a mission

to be sufficiently consolidated and efficiently organized that it naturally produces unity and organization in educational work or anything that can properly be called an organized system of schools under a qualified administration and organized personnel.

Many schools have too many students for good results and some are too many kinds of a school. There are many captains with no generals. Most of us are trying to do too much and too many kinds of things. It is plain that this is not what is meant by organization. Most missionaries engaged in educational work prefer to be privates or at most sergeants rather than generals. Nevertheless there must be generals, if there is to be a plan and an objective and co-ordination in attack. These generals will somehow have to be selected rather than elected.

The official missionary boards cannot overemphasize the importance of concentrating effort upon the preparation of Chinese leaders in education rather than upon the maintenance or extension with church funds of all kinds of schools without a qualified native personnel to warrant such maintenance or extension. As Thomas Carlyle puts it, "When the man is got, all is got." How futile then to conduct so many half-manned schools and elementary schools with half qualified teachers, especially without expert and constant supervision. (See remarks Ecumenical Missionary Conference, New York, 1900.) For while the Commission does not say "Your schools are ineffective," it virtually says "You would much better give up some of them in order to make the others stronger"

and "Your schools would be more effective if they were co-ordinated under an organized system."

The chief difficulty in dealing with the closing of any particular school is that after a school is once opened there are so many reasons for its continued maintenance, considering its opportunities as compared with some other school maintained by the same group, that it seems somewhat like deciding whether to cut off one's right or left leg, also that co-ordinating dissimilar schools is fraught with the danger of disorganizing their internal adjustments and unsuited the type of school to the staff and students available.

It were perhaps a delicate matter upon which to advise the missionary boards and societies that their administrative machinery both at home and in China is in conflict with the idea of "specialized administration." More and more does it become necessary for missionaries to specialize and even highly so, and specialists cannot function along lines of highly organized work demanding a continuous policy without administrators who are specialists in administration.

A clear statement of this is contained in the Report of the Committee on the Training of Hospital Executives, April 1922, entitled "Principles of Hospital Administration, etc.," page 14, under Hospital Organization; "The chief function of administration is to create an environment conducive to the spontaneous creative expressions of the groups working within the organization and to relieve the professional workers as much as possible of non-professional and non-technical duties; to provide, then, the facilities and

machinery by which the fullest expression of functions may most easily be obtained. A sound plan of organization must be constructed in relation to the fundamental unit of operation, to the objectives sought, to the personnel it serves and not the reverse."

CHAPTER II

EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP THE DEFINITE OBJECTIVE OF ALL

Everything that can be done should be done to prepare the highest grade of teachers and administrators for secondary and higher schools. Pedagogy and teaching practice in some measure should be included in all high school and college curricula, for even when the percentage of students actually specializing in Education and electing it as a life work must in the nature of the case be small, all students who show any aptitude for stirring thought, imparting knowledge, and for training others, should be induced to participate in some form of educational extension, whether as teachers, head-masters, administrators or founders. This applies equally, if not more to girls and women than it does to boys and men.

Edward Thring, Head Master of Uppingham School, England, 1853-87, says: "In my judgment, the main lines are the same for men and women, . . . the same main direction of thought and culture. The most plain, the most practical fact in man's world is this, that every human being for the first ten years of his life, is in the hands of woman."

The Church in China has been on too low an intellectual scale. Many ministers after having exhausted their original stock of material for sermons have fallen

into ruts. Their illustrations have become stereotyped and uninteresting and out of date to the rising generation. As Christian literature in the Chinese language of a stimulative order is still very limited, it is of great advantage to the Chinese preacher to be able to read in a modern European language. The new order of college educated preacher easily fills his church every Sunday with eager hearers and secures volunteers for many congregational activities.

Preachers doubtless should be Bible students and theologians, but they should also be trained teachers. Preachers should be teachers with a preaching method, that is, they should understand the psychology of their hearers in order that their hearers may understand them. The difference between the teacher method and the preacher method is largely one of circumstance and rhetoric. The preacher gives one or two lessons a week in a church covering several points, mainly with the idea of imparting motive and impulse to action. A preacher is like a race-horse; all his powers are concentrated in his sermon, so that his week's study is discharged in thirty minutes. This means much quiet study and hard thinking,—the shorter the harder.

All leaders are teachers of one sort or another, but not all teachers are leaders. Some teachers only impart information; the leader teacher teaches his pupils to look up the facts and factors and to think things out for themselves and to apply their thinking in action in the most effective way. Men are not clay to be pressed in a uniform mould, for even when they study the same subjects they ultimately apply their thinking

power to a great diversity of problems. Heads of professions and businesses have many of the same problems as the headmasters of schools, and their business houses are schools for their employees.

WHY HIGH EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS IN THE LOWER GRADES ARE ESSENTIAL

A clear distinction should be made between schools directly leading to college and those not leading to college. If a boy is going to college he should have expert teaching in the lower grades, and his parents must either be able to pay for such teaching or else it must be paid for in some other way. Maturity in all round sound thinking is a matter of years of training and experience. It takes a certain amount of time and work to learn anything of value. Therefore, the earlier one begins most subjects the better. Under the most favorable circumstances few men can be called educated who did not begin to apply their minds to definite problems and enter the struggle for mastery of them early in life.

The wasted years in college preparation are more generally in the elementary than in the higher grades. This is due to a lack of the early mastery of the symbols and instruments of observation and expression. Boys and men bungle along all their lives without apparent improvement because they did not master the rudiments or initial steps. Abilities in embryo at ten swiftly become impossibilities if their development is delayed, and mere practice which is bad in principle and method never makes perfect. Students must thor-

oughly understand the elementary equations and be able to use them freely and effectively if they are to climb high on the educational ladder. The lower rungs of the ladder cannot be left out or be insecure. For the elementary grades teachers and teaching of the highest quality that can be secured must be retained if the pupil is to become a student.

THE COROLLARY OF CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA

Christian missions can neither advance nor retire from the field, without confessing failure, until Christian Colleges are well established and their alumni able and willing to carry them on.

The College is the nucleus or generative center from which all the educational lines radiate. It is not a fancy addition of a certain style of culture, but in its very nature must face all the difficult problems of lower as well as higher educational training. When one thinks in terms of efficient creative work it becomes evident that certain kinds of preparedness and ability to lead and do, supervise or superintend, must depend upon the college for fundamental training and understanding of principles and order and actions, whatever the vocation may be. Theory and practice are not disconnected, but each cooperates with the other and leads to further knowledge and efficiency of action. The chief objectives in a college education are, the development of thinking power, disciplined ordered mental processes, a judicial, discriminating mind, culture, appreciation, the broadening of interest and sympathy and contact with others, zeal for knowledge, re-

search, righteousness, the use of tools of observation and the mastery of the means of execution, personal habits in living, study and work, wholesomeness, a higher, richer and more "abundant life."

So the college is both a center of vision and of administrative action and should be so equipped and used as an efficient means of attaining the objectives of organized Christian educational effort.

While not disparaging what has gone before, which has freed so many from superstition and which has brought them personal joy and strength in the new life, one may say that it has taken college-trained men to organize the Church for greater things and to give its members the courage and standing which have enabled them to reach out into their communities in a larger way. Church extension and the chief weight of the Christian movement in China must rest upon foreign initiative and aid till there are trained Chinese teachers with sufficient Christian motive to enable them to participate fully in an educational advance.

The value to the Church in China of central schools and colleges of the highest order, capably administered and taught, cannot be overestimated. The Church above all needs leaders and supporters with the most thorough preparation and training and this requires those conditions which promote student organizations and activities in forms conducive to leadership.

The highest and most self-perpetuating, multiplying and self-extending work a mission can do is to produce trained leaders.

CHAPTER III

THE COST OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

The cost of education, that is the cost per student, of maintaining a staff of equivalent standard and quality, is not materially less in China than it is in America. Estimates of cost are too often based upon the getting of so many students over so much ground, and not upon their mastery of principles so as to use them freely in other cases than the ones given in the book and upon their development in power of initiative.

In mission budgets and accounting the real cost of education is frequently hidden under such general headings as "Salaries," "Furlough Allowances," "Travel," "House Rent," etc., covering a whole station or mission, which headings do not show what portion of these various items are charged against a particular school for the support of the teaching staff and for its administration, for the cultivation of givers, etc. This leads to the happy delusion that education in China is materially less than it is in America.

The minimum requirements of a teaching staff for any given school must be determined by certain factors, such as (a) the hours of class room work per week or per year; (b) the number of students to be taught and (c) the nature of the subjects. The quality of the results will be determined by multiplying the "class hours" by the number and quality of the teachers and dividing it by the number and lack of quality or preparedness of the students.

Ten students in half an hour will get from a teacher not very far from the same amount of help as twenty would in a full hour or thirty would in an hour and a half. Of course, it is easily seen that this is too mathematical and does not take into consideration certain psychological factors. However, personal power in an average good teacher only carries him or his pupils so far. He may be able to lecture to a class of one thousand persons as well or better than he can to a class of ten, but he cannot teach or tutor a thousand persons who have not already been trained to do their own work.

Let us take an extreme case, a class might have as many as thirty students, but no teacher should have more than thirty hours of class work per week. In a class of thirty students the teacher could only give two minutes of individual attention to each student per hour of sixty minutes or ten minutes per day during class room work. If the students were studying six subjects this would mean an average ten minutes individual attention per week for each subject, but as in most cases over half the time is taken up teaching the class as a whole it would only allow one minute per hour for individual attention.

If instead of thirty hours per week the teacher had twenty-five hours of class room work and twenty-five students and gave half his time to teaching the class as a whole and the other half to individual attention the equation would appear as follows: $25 \text{ (hours)} \times 60 \text{ (minutes)} = 1500 \text{ minutes}$ divided by $2 \text{ (}\frac{1}{2} \text{ time)}$ = 750 (minutes) divided by $25 \text{ (students)} = 30$

(minutes) per student per week. This is better but even with this amount of personal attention sufficient tutoring cannot be practiced.

Running a school is a business and as such requires balanced judgment. One teacher can teach all that he knows and by process of good teaching may enable his pupils to acquire much more than he himself knows, while other teachers to put it mildly, "labor under difficulties." The principal or superintendent has to measure these capacities. It ought, however, to be perfectly clear that the average student in a middle school will require several times five or six minutes a day "tutoring" to make him proficient and that the teacher will require fully as much time per student to allow him to do work of a strictly high quality, such for example as is found in our best schools in America and England.

To assume a case under very favorable conditions, in order to graduate students in a six year course, from sixth grade elementary grade to college entrance, the number of students and teachers required, in order to insure results and have twenty or twenty-four students in the graduation class would be something like this:

	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
4th year Middle School..	20	1	24	1
3rd year Middle School..	27	1	31	1
2nd year Middle School..	36	2	42	2
1st year Middle School..	48	2	56	3
7th year Elementary Sch.	64	2	75	2
6th year Elementary Sch.	85	3	100	4
	<u>280</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>13</u>

These estimates would be on the bases approximating twenty-five students for each teacher, whereas half as many more would be nearer the actual requirements.

PER
STUDENT

- a—The estimated cost of 11 teachers for 280 students—G\$ 81
- b—The estimated cost of 16 teachers for 280 students— 138
- c—The estimated cost of 13 teachers for 328 students— 92
- d—The estimated cost of 19 teachers for 328 students— 128
- a and c=1 teacher to 25 students, b and d=1 teacher to 17 students

The median of a and b \$109.50 is about the same as c and d \$110.00. This is the estimated cost for teachers only, and does not include rent and maintenance of the educational plant, but does include rental of staff residences. Nor does it include cost of administration and incidental expenses, nor students' room rents and board. Probably the whole cost, not deducting fees, will be twice the cost of the teachers.

As the Commission's Report shows, it is not most economical to run smaller schools. Though many leaders of the first order have been tutored in very small schools where they have had much individual attention or tutoring, thus while the cost per student may have been higher, the results may have justified the cost.

As the case stands now there are many small schools with three or four teachers for thirty high school students and less than six students in the fourth year class. Unfortunately it often comes about that such a school will have the same number of teachers when the thirty students become a hundred.

In considering these details we must not lose sight of the fact that there must be a Christian Educational System and that college trained teachers are needed for high school work and high school graduates for the grades below. Whether a middle school is to be a lower or higher middle school or both can only be settled by establishing a standard reckoned in terms of the number of students available for the upper classes and the number of college trained teachers on the staff. The cost of teaching with these factors will give us some idea of the standards adopted. The whole cost less receipts from students (for tuition, incidentals and board) will show very clearly the actual cost to the school or mission.

CHAPTER IV

SUGGESTIONS ON THE RURAL SCHOOLS PROBLEM

The problem of rural schools is substantially different from that of the city elementary and middle school. It takes unusual grit and administrative ability and self-denial for a highly educated man or woman to open a school in even one of the larger villages without outside aid, and very few such young people under the present social conditions can be expected to immolate themselves in small villages. Conditions and tendencies should be carefully studied and weighed in the attempt to solve the rural day school problem.

In the future, village primary schools may have to depend to a large degree for their teachers upon village girls or young women and widows. It would appear on the surface that the solution of the village school problem is largely drawing these boys and girls from the villages into lower normal or high school normal schools centrally located where they may get their first inspiration and training for such work.

The prospective Chinese teacher for a village school should not be taken far from his native environment. It would seem best that lower normal schools to prepare girls for teachers in village schools should be closely associated with and in the neighborhood of the schools for which they are endeavoring to prepare the teachers. There should be no attempt to teach English in these schools. These young teachers should be closely super-

vised and their education continued. It is not in any sense a lowering of our aim, of opening the way for the highest education possible for the individual, to adapt and limit the education given to village teachers, most of whom will be girls, in order that they shall return to their own villages as lower primary teachers in village primary schools, especially as young women, unmarried or married, are by nature the most fitted and accessible instruments for such work and the only ones available for the economic extension over the entire country of elementary instruction.

As the Chinese must use literary characters, most of which characters are not pronounced in speaking, one wants to know how many years it takes for a student to learn to read freely enough in Chinese character in order to read the Bible and ordinary newspapers, and be able to write an ordinary letter in easy Wenli character? Some say five years, but to become a junior master in charge of a village school certainly would require eight or nine years.

The teachers in the lower normal schools should be high school graduates with educational courses and training and have as broad an education as possible, including home-making. The head of such schools should have at least two years in college, taking at least one year in educational science and school administration.

Although the ultimate aim in agricultural districts will be to develop the country high school, the grade attained by rural normal schools will at first be limited by local conditions, which in most cases will prob-

ably limit them to the grade of the proposed lower middle school, with two-thirds of the students in the higher primary grades. In such schools a vocational course (such as may readily be introduced in a practical form like sericulture, applying simple scientific methods to an existing industry) even for a short period would be an attractive bait to lure the boys and girls from the villages to a nearby center and a strong inducement to the parents to send them and meet their expenses and for the villages to employ them to conduct primary schools.

The Agricultural attaché at a rural normal or high school should have had an agricultural college education especially fitting him for this type of work. Then if he undertakes the work of conducting a model farm demonstration he would better follow the example set by experience in America and get the best local man he can employ as assistant superintendent or "number one boy." If he is a foreigner he would better "observe" for some time before undertaking anything beyond and improvement of existing methods, until he is quite sure of his ground. Small experiments not included.

With the proper man in charge, the rural school may begin as an adjunct to the demonstration farm, but, if it is the beginning of the rural school work in the district with no local central school nearby and without close supervision of a competent supervisor, it should be in charge of a well-trained teacher. The specialist in agriculture will have enough to occupy all his time, without looking after the very technical

matter of supervising elementary schools or a central boarding school.

The recommendations of the Commission are so replete with suggestions regarding vocational, social, agricultural and home-making courses and training, and the adaptation of foreign aided schools to China's definite needs, that one has to watch lest ready assent to some of these excellent proposals leads him to conclude that the Commission has overlooked the difficulties in the way of finding the personnel to carry them out.

We are still very much in the position of the small boy sitting on the wharf with his line in the water waiting for a bite and contemplating his chances of catching a fish, while he is saying to himself, "When I catch this fish and another I'll have two." So far as I have observed, we have not as yet one such school completely adapted to the training of teachers for the lower primary work in the villages, and it is still only an ideal on paper that village teachers should be agriculturalized or industrialized, even in a small degree through books or talks and the school garden or workshop.

Perhaps I have not the equal balance of all things Chinese and especially rural education in China and how we as foreigners can initiate and participate in effective measures to promote or conduct a system of rural schools. My impression, however, is that so far as the Chinese Christian forces, coupled with the missionary forces, attempt to conduct rural schools, they will, for the next ten years, be much more apt to succeed if they were closely connected with an Educa-

tional Department or Headquarters in a Christian college.

Of course, if a specialist on Rural Education of just the right sort were to go into an agricultural center, learn the language, study the people and conditions and work out a good plan, the whole experiment would be individual and be worked out according to the said specialist's ability to secure the necessary local co-operation. But, whether Chinese or foreign or both, such specialists will in all probability not be equal to the working out of a plan or system taking in the training and supervision of the teachers in a dozen or dozens of village schools, so that the whole will be self-supporting, without an educational base, such as at present would only be found at a college center.

The country normal school could start on a low enough basis to get the business going and gradually expand its curriculum with special reference to continuing the education of village teachers, supplementing their work by a few specially trained visiting teachers who will visit each school in turn and help the teacher on the special lines. This means simple but very high class management. The normal training will be given in the earlier stages after the student has become a village school teacher, by visiting supervisors and week-end classes and summer school teacher institutes.

The young teacher of a village school cannot be expected to carry much weight in a farming village considering the many types of agriculture already successful in operation. There is even danger that such

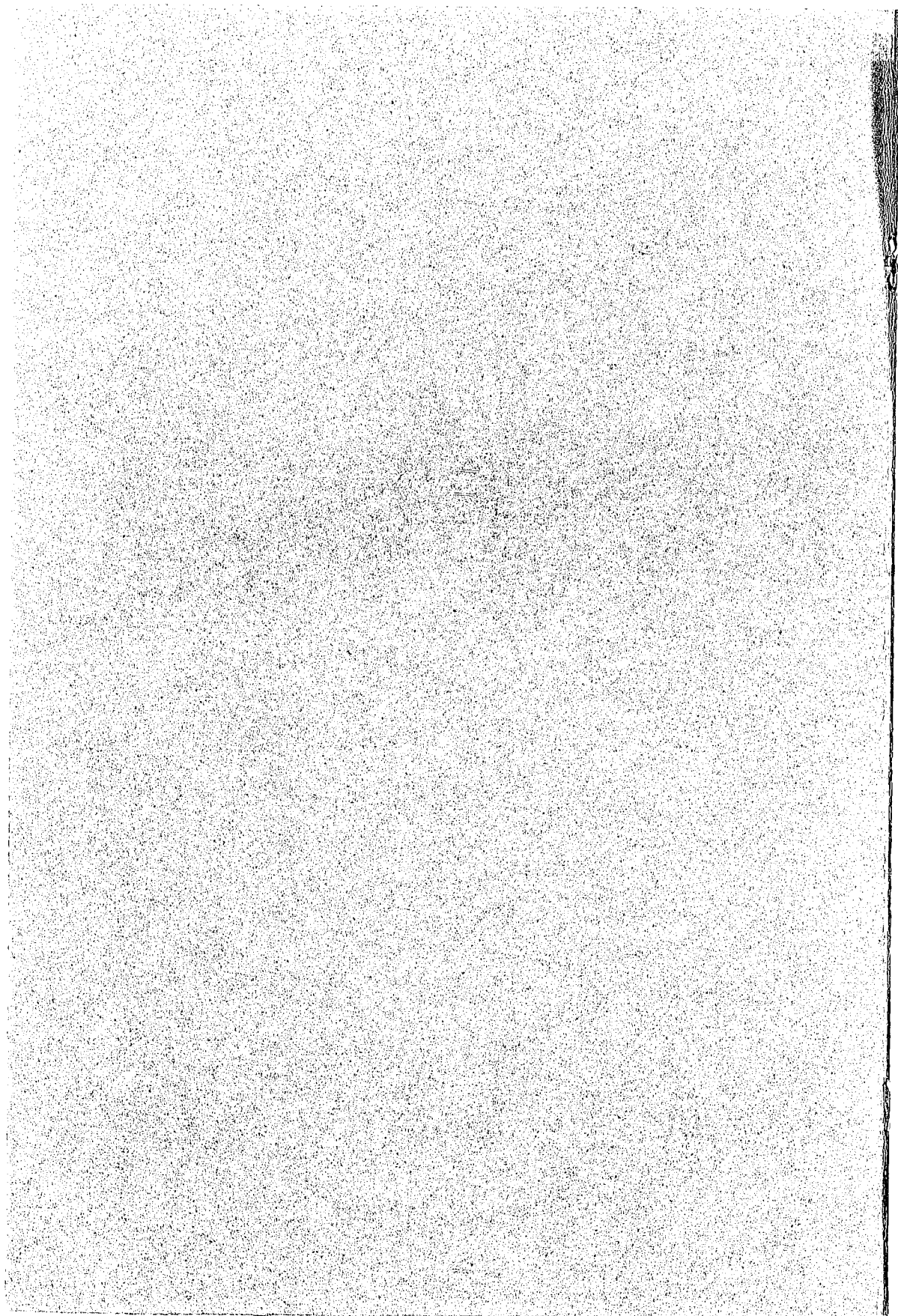
village school teachers may assume to know all that the farmers in the village know plus the rudimentary knowledge gained at the rural normal school. Whereas the chief value of ruralizing these normal schools is to introduce him and his pupils into a life-long study of rural and agricultural problems and have them realize that such studies have real values in their immediate life and surroundings, so that they may not regard education as something foreign to the soil and rural life.

It is not easy to add very much to the community knowledge from the outside without getting very close to the actual operations as at present conducted. There are a few outstanding defects in Chinese agriculture, some of which any wide-awake boy or girl can learn but to move toward improvement belongs to the system and not to the village teacher alone.

A
Modern College
in
The City
of
Ginger and Jade

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and The Literary Digest*

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CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
CANTON, CHINA

Trustees' Office, 18 East 41st Street, New York



THEODORE ROOSEVELT combined prophetic vision with practical statesmanship. He foresaw the importance of the Far East in the future development of the world and epitomized this fact by saying:

"The Mediterranean era died with the discovery of America; the Atlantic era has reached the height of its development; the Pacific era, destined to be the greatest, is just at its dawn."

The foreign and Chinese faculty of the college at Canton are working together for a cultural reciprocity between the two great republics of the Pacific. Their work is laying a firm foundation for peace and mutual understanding and is welding the traditional friendship between China and America into a permanent bond.

The article which follows gives a journalist's first-hand impression of Canton Christian College. It appeared originally in *The New York Times* and was promptly reprinted by *The Literary Digest* because of its wide appeal. In introducing the article, the *Literary Digest* described the college as "an outpost of the best in America and an inner guard of the best in China."

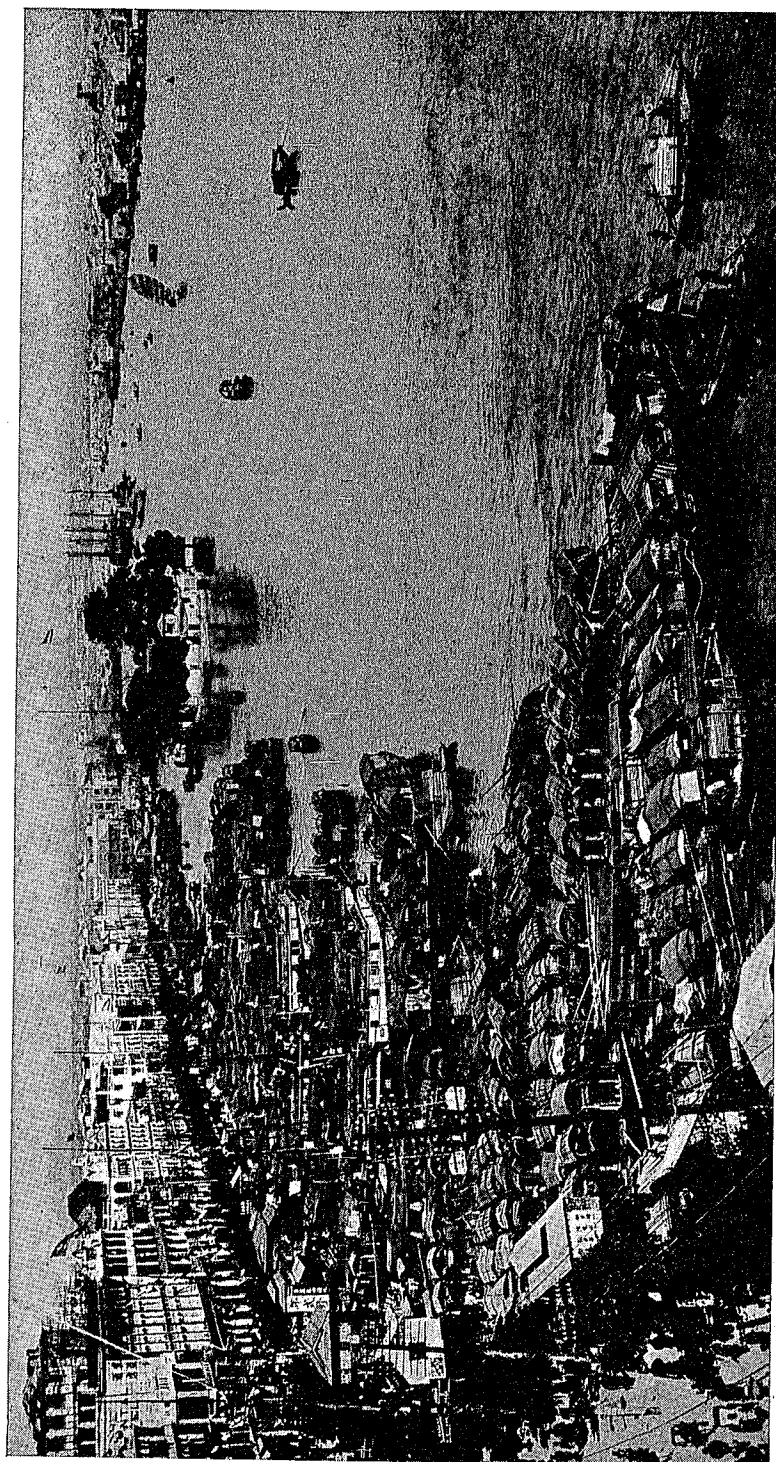
A Modern College in the City of Ginger and Jade

At the back door of the world stands Ling Naam, a modern college in South China where twelve hundred young Chinese men and women are studying the new science of the West and the ancient culture of the East. Ling Naam is the Chinese name of Canton Christian College, a non-denominational school founded by American educators in 1893. From across the gray Pearl River its campus overlooks Canton, the city of ginger and jade.

Canton is the "open door" to China. This city welcomed the square-rigged sailing vessels of the first traders. In 1786 it allowed the first American merchants under heavy bond to occupy warehouses outside the city walls. Silk, porcelain and tea brought the trade of the seven seas to its gates. Cantonese merchants discovered that the world was round while their haughty mandarin officials still pored over the medieval maps of Kubla Khan. These merchants imported Western thought along with Western clocks, ginseng and furs. Canton seethed with new ideas. By slow process of infiltration these ideas spread to the rest of China, for, as a Chinese statesman once remarked, "What Canton thinks today, China thinks tomorrow."

The traveler sees Canton as a city of contrasts: of narrow, granite-paved streets, and wide, modern boulevards; of rich silks and carved ivory displayed in tiny, dimly lighted shops; of rickshaws and sedan chairs competing with automobiles and buses for the city's crowded traffic; of ancient temples and lofty modern department stores; of mat-sailed junks anchored beside steamers from England and America; of streets filled with the mysterious fragrance of sandalwood, incense and drugs, yet ablaze with the glare of electric lights; and of old-fashioned government yamens housing a modern commission government. Canton is a melting pot where medieval China and modern civilization mingle strangely.

The intellectual renaissance that is sweeping over



Canton, the city of ginger and jade, looking down the gray Pearl River toward Canton Christian College which stands on a low hill by the river just outside the city.

China like a great fire was kindled in Canton. Here Chinese patriots fought the opium war to liberate China from slavery to the poppy. Here the seventy-two heroes of the revolution of 1910 laid down their lives for the New Chinese Republic. Near here is the birthplace of Sun Yat-sen, the father of that republic. Lead the thought of Canton and you lead China.

Influence of the College

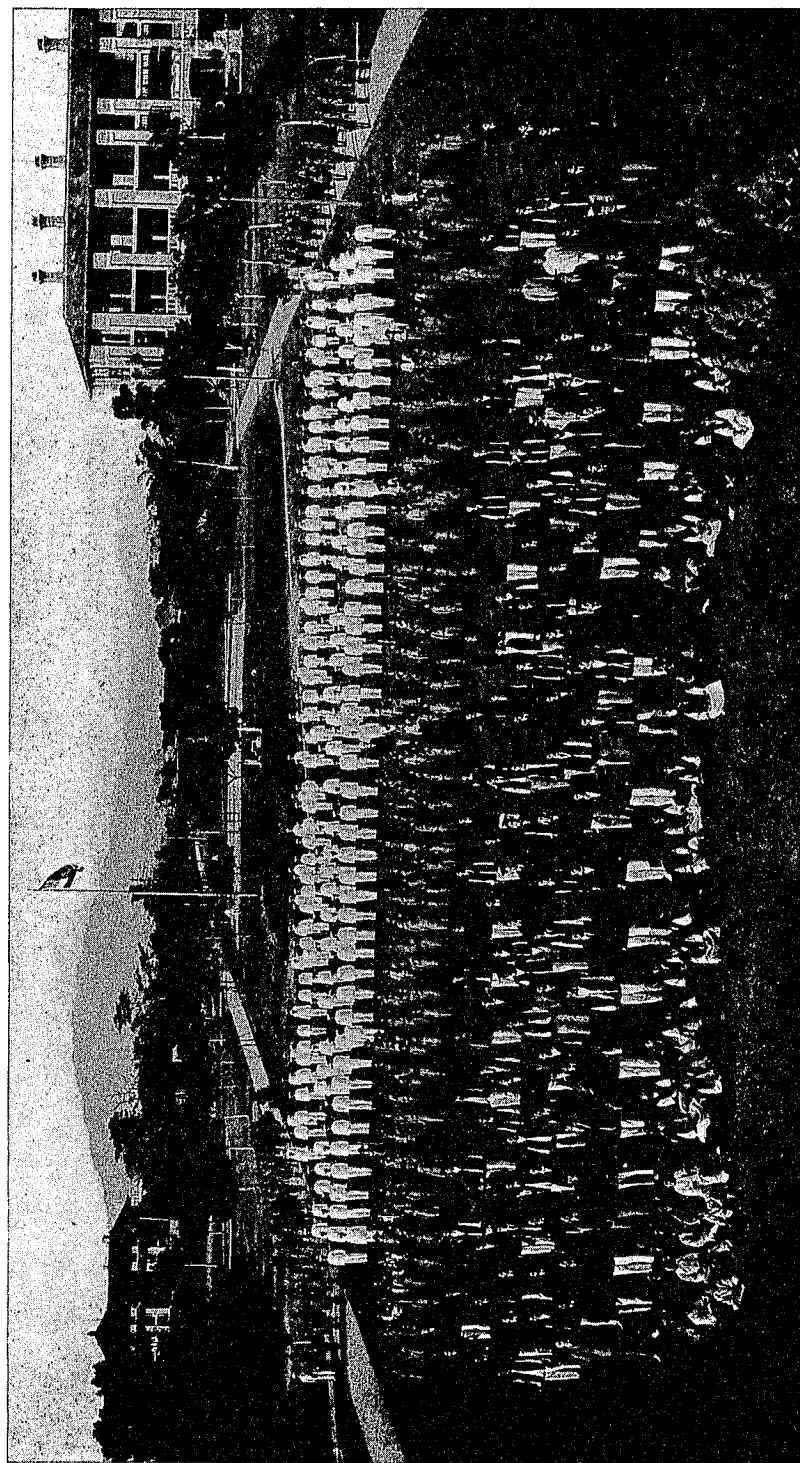
Because of its strategic position, Ling Naam exerts an educational influence far broader than its student body or alumni. The college is one of the dominant factors in shaping the thought of South China. From this intellectual centre modern ideas are broadcast throughout the country. It is one of America's most effective representatives in the Far East.

The college is a pledge of international good will, a living memorial to the traditional friendship between China and America. Confucius epitomized the underlying principle of life as reciprocity. Internationally minded Americans have rediscovered the truth of this observation. The Pacific Ocean links two great republics as opposite culturally as geographically. On this side of the water have been developed practical arts and on the other fine arts. To China, America exports machinery; from China she imports civilization. The task of the college is to fuse these two contrasted cultures into an education for world citizenship.

An Udenominational College

The udenominational organization of Ling Naam gives it a spirit of tolerance and religious freedom. On the faculty teachers of fifteen denominations and three nations, Americans, British and Chinese, are laboring together harmoniously for a common educational ideal. Representing two contrasted civilizations, these teachers endow their students with an education that is international in scope. The atmosphere of the classroom recalls the line from the Chinese classics which says: "To the educated man no country is foreign."

The college obtained a charter from the State of New



Twelve hundred students are enrolled at Ling Naam. This shows the student body on the Main Esplanade of the campus. At the left is Java Hall, a college dormitory given by Chinese living in Java, and on the right is Martin Hall, where the College Museum, Herbarium and Science Laboratories are located.

York in 1893. Robert Morrison, the great English scholar who went out to China in 1807 as the first Protestant missionary, originated the idea of a modern college in South China. The Anglo-Chinese College which he founded has ceased to exist, but his ideal lived after him and inspired the founding of Ling Naam.

Campus

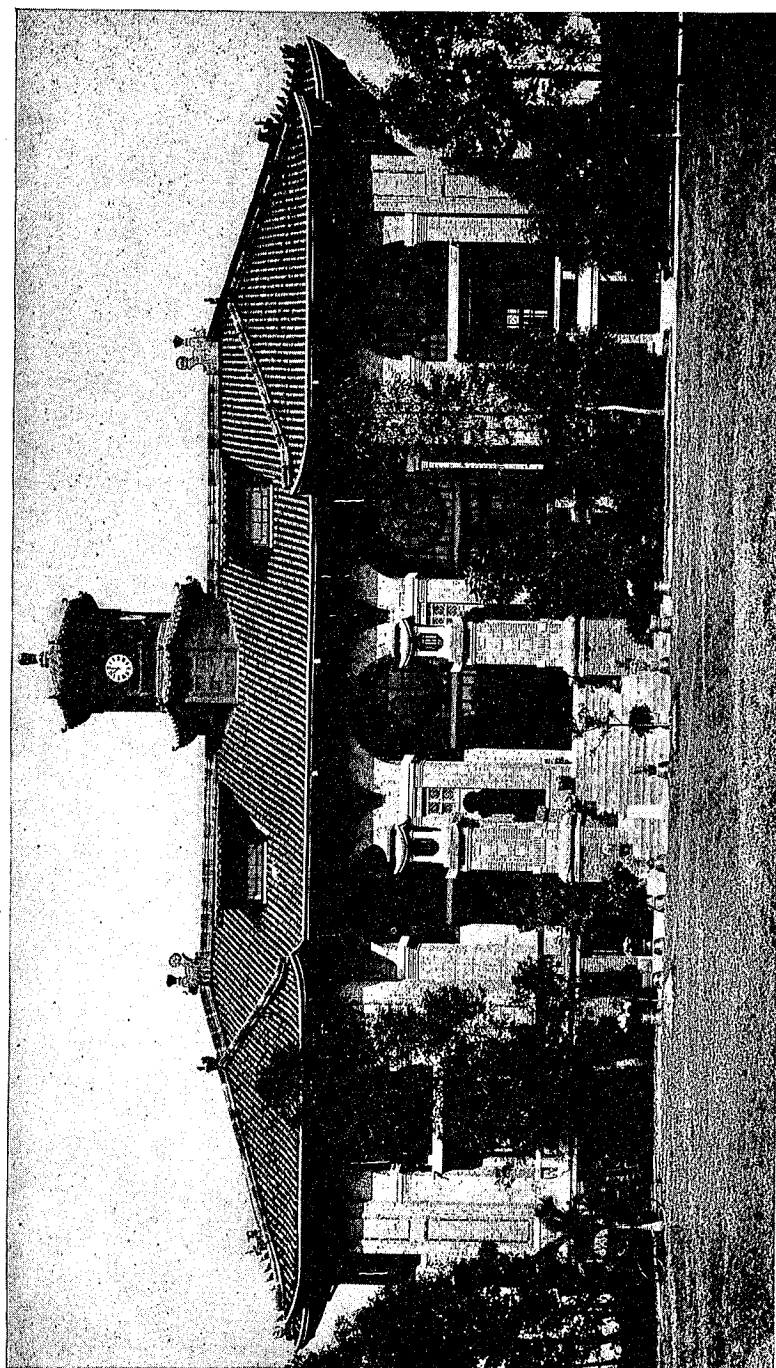
Twenty years ago the college hill rose above the low dykes of the river bank, a barren ridge of yellow clay, pock-marked with ancient graves and eroded by tropic rains. The builders of the college saw a vision of the great university that would one day occupy the site, and planned the campus along broad lines. From the gray Pearl River they laid out a wide esplanade mounting gradually to the top of the hill. Across this at right angles runs the axis of the main academic buildings, forming a great cross, symbolic of the missionary ideal that founded the college. Shade trees and fruit trees collected from all over Kwangtung, Hongkong, Indo-China, Hainan and the Philippines adorn the campus, transforming it into an arboretum of useful and beautiful tropic flora.

Buildings

Fifty modern fireproof buildings attest the college's rapid growth. Their curving roofs of green tile, ornamented along the ridges with grotesque or classic Chinese designs, harmonize with their campus setting. The roofs of ancient Chinese buildings are designed to be their most beautiful feature because they are seen by the gods, who look down on the works of men from above. For a contrast one has only to travel by airplane over an American city and imagine what the heaven-dwellers think of our top-layer monotony.

The early university life of Europe and America centered about the library and chapel, and here at Ling Naam the two buildings that dominate the campus, both in a physical and intellectual sense, are Grant Hall, which houses the library, a printing press, and administrative offices, and Swasey Hall, where chapel is held.

The library is not large—some 56,000 volumes—but



Grant Hall houses the Library of 56,000 English and Chinese books, the Administrative Offices of the College and a Printing Plant.

these have been chosen with discrimination and are carefully catalogued. Not Greek nor Latin, but English, is the learned language of the Far East. Yet the only collections of English books are those few in western schools and in the homes of foreign residents. Scientific research and study so necessary in China at this transitional period are almost impossible without them.

A useful supplement to the library is the bookstore, where students may place orders for books and periodicals from America. Periodicals are especially welcome, for they voice the spirit and thought of the modern world which the Chinese student is trying so eagerly to understand.

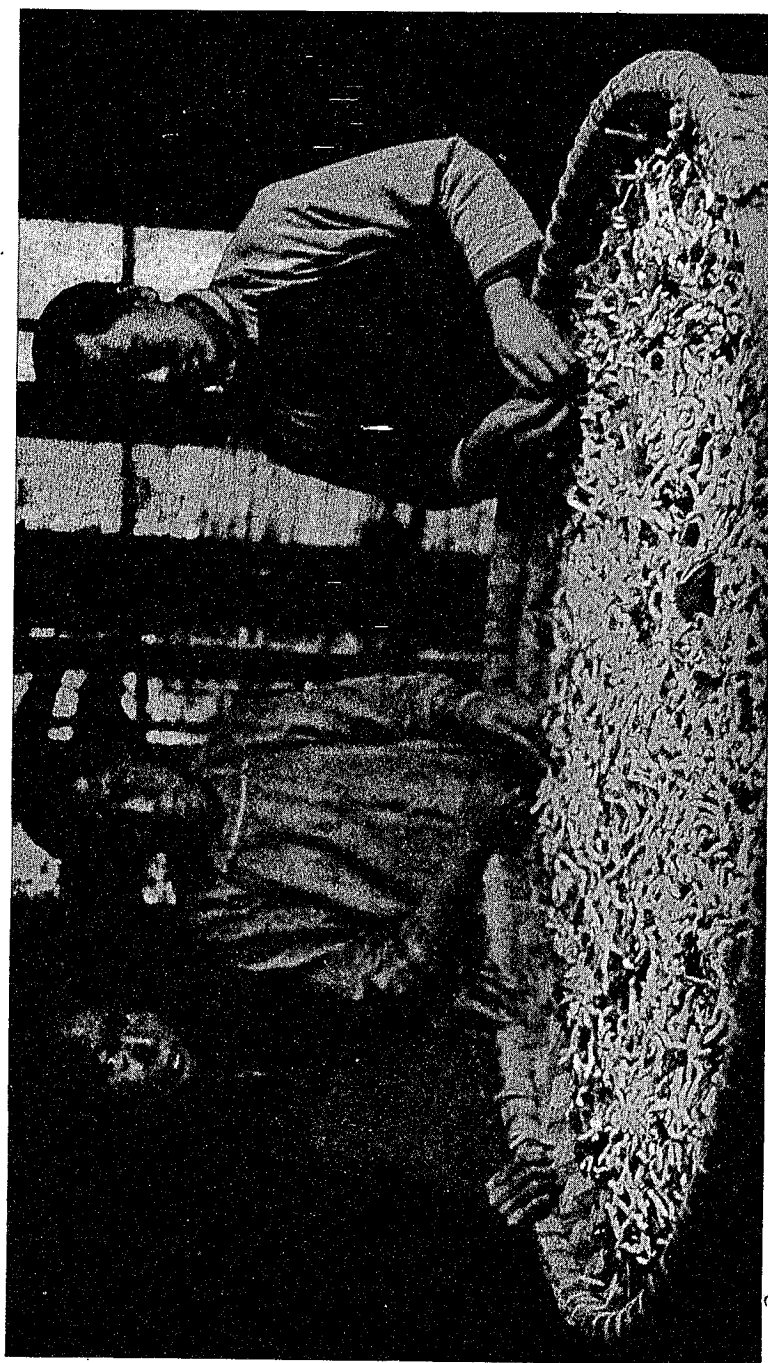
In the land where printing was first practiced, it is natural that its traditions should be maintained, and the college press turns out some very creditable pamphlets in both Chinese and English.

Science is the instrument that China needs—the missing element in her civilization. The college herbarium and museum are a triumph, representing unusual difficulties overcome in the way of preparing specimens and in classification. Besides the regular science courses, interesting experiments in diet are worked out and many practical problems are considered—native dyes and tanning, for example. Martin Hall, in which the scientific departments are temporarily housed, is noteworthy as being the first modern fireproof structure with reinforced concrete floors ever erected in South China.

The College of Agriculture at Ling Naam is mobilizing modern science in the interests of China's basic industry. The solution of the food problem constitutes a first step toward permanent famine relief. It is being effected through improvements in farming methods, through seed selection, and through the introduction of new foodstuffs. The college was the first to introduce dairying in South China, where milk was practically unknown as a staple food. Modern methods of canning fruit and vegetables will help to conserve the food supply and make possible a more varied diet.

Sericulture

Millions of Chinese in South China raise silkworms



Village women picking out the silk worms which are ready to spin their cocoons at the College Silk Laboratory, the gift of the Silk Association of America.

for a livelihood. Canton silk is so fine and soft that a skein of it glistens like woven light. The long tropic summer permits the raising of six or seven crops a year. Through seventy centuries of domestication the once sturdy silkworm has degenerated into an effete creature that is a helpless prey to disease. With the financial aid of the Silk Association of America the Department of Sericulture at the college is distributing disease-free silkworm eggs to Chinese farmers and is teaching them modern scientific methods of raising worms. The effect on this principal industry of the South is already manifest.

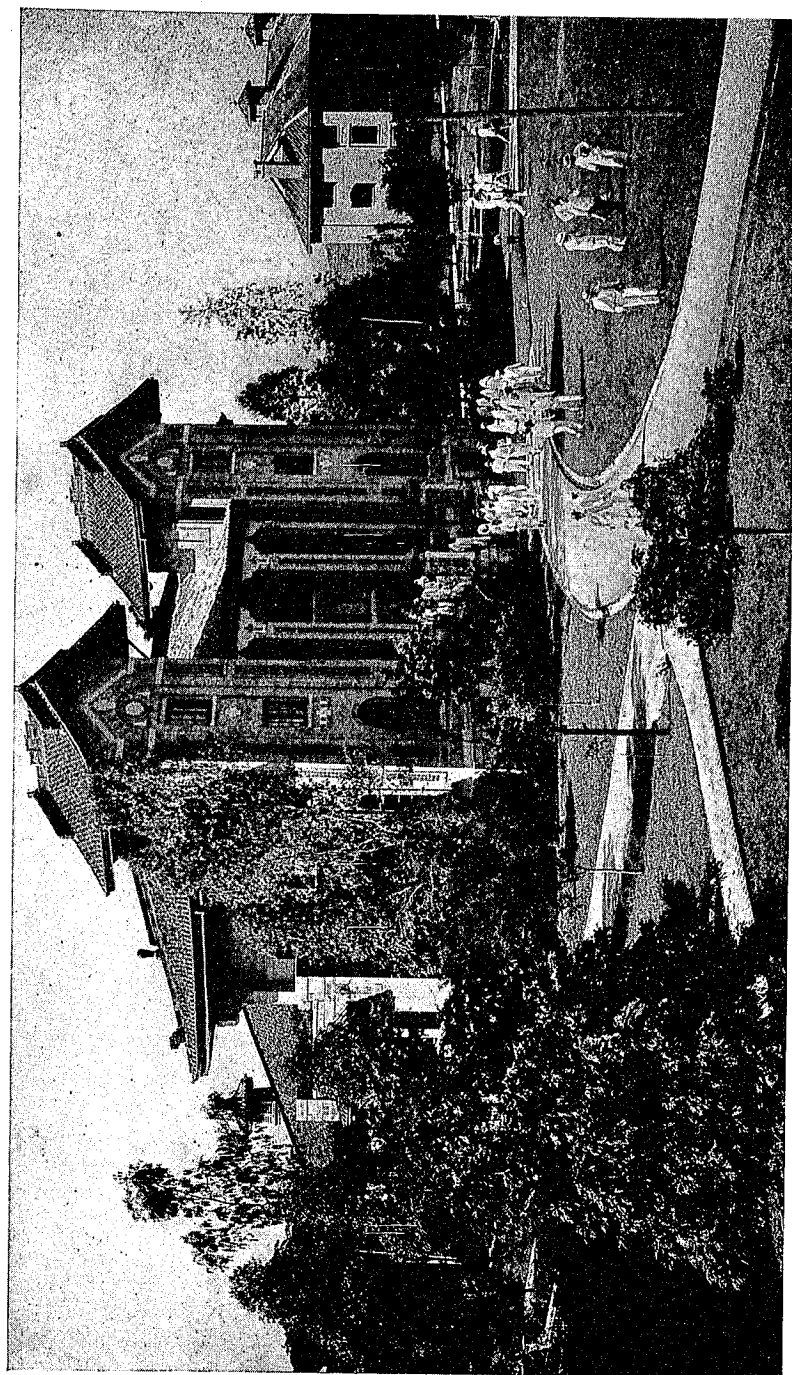
Local Customs Respected

Critics parodied the early policy of Western education in the Far East as an attempt to teach the Chinese to use knives and forks instead of chopsticks. But in the work of Ling Naam there has never been any substitution of Western method where the Eastern was as good nor an imposition of ideas too foreign to be of practical value in Oriental life. The foundation of Chinese confidence in the college rests on its policy of a modern education related to Chinese life. Chinese students who come to America to study often return to China only to find themselves expatriated. Americanization has been mistaken for education. For the most effective Chinese citizenship a modern education in China is the logical preparation.

Co-Education

There is no other college in the three southern provinces of China, an area of over 300,000 square miles, that admits women. Until the women of China receive educational advantages equal to those of the men they will remain in a position of inferiority. The greatest single contribution of the Occident to the Orient is an example of enlightened womanhood. Chinese women rank very high in scholarship. The first year they were admitted in the preparatory department they carried off all of the class honors, although greatly in the minority as to numbers.

What might be called the casual education of the college environment plays as important a part in the students' training as the lectures and laboratory hours.



Students leaving Swasey Hall after morning chapel. The growing number of travelers to Canton makes it possible for the students to hear many of the most distinguished ministers, scientists and statesmen as chapel speakers.

To think in the twentieth century it is necessary to live in a twentieth century atmosphere. For this reason all the students live in dormitories on the campus. Were they to return to medieval homes after school hours, frequently the tonic of modern thought would be neutralized.

Support From Chinese

The success of Ling Naam in securing strong Chinese support gives it a unique position among the educational institutions of the Far East. Chinese look upon the college not as an exotic foreign enterprise maintained by foreigners' charity, but as a co-operative undertaking meriting and receiving their loyal support. Last year, in spite of the fighting in Canton and bandit outrages in the country around which ruined trade and destroyed property, over two-thirds of the college budget for current expenses, amounting to nearly \$350,000, came from Chinese sources. All of the support for the College of Agriculture comes from Chinese, who are aided by the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Many of the individual buildings are gifts of Chinese donors. The college infirmary and the guest house were built by Ma Ying Piu, often called the John Wanamaker of China because of his success as a department store pioneer. One of the dormitories, Java Hall, was contributed by the Chinese living in Java.

International Influence

Almost forgotten by busy America, a small group of scientists and educators are doing a work at Ling Naam of far-reaching consequences for international relations. The destinies of China and America are inseparably linked. China is now the battleground of a great struggle between the forces of Bolshevism from Red Russia and democracy from America. A potent factor in determining the outcome of this struggle is this college of the South. As a militaristic Bolshevik nation China would be a menace to the world. As a democracy China would be not only a great potential market, but would enrich the family of nations with a matured culture developed continuously since the dawn of history.

COLLEGE FACTS

Co-educational and non-denominational.

Trustees incorporated in the State of New York with offices at 18 East 41st Street, New York.

Diplomas granted under authority of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

A college in Canton, China, with an enrollment of 1200 Chinese students.

A campus of 300 acres.

Fifty permanent fireproof buildings.

Colleges of Arts and Sciences and of Agriculture; Departments of Education, Sericulture, and Business Administration.

A faculty representing over 30 colleges and universities and 15 denominations.

Among the college alumni are an acting governor, two national senators, five judges, twelve principals of schools, twenty-one ministers and religious workers, twenty bankers, eighteen doctors, twenty-five college professors, twenty-nine corporation managers and twenty-two engineers.

Two-thirds of the annual \$350,000 budget for current expenses comes from Chinese sources.

Two-thirds of the College buildings have been given by Chinese.

The Chinese Provincial Government contributes to the support of the College of Agriculture.

Funds for the last dormitory were raised entirely by the students themselves.

The College aim is to give its students a practical education combining the best elements of Eastern and Western thought.

The College of Agriculture is contributing to permanent Famine Relief.

Practical courses in Applied Science and Business Administration are helping to rebuild the economic order of China.

The Department of Sericulture, assisted by the Silk Association of America, is improving the ancient silk industry of South China.

COLLEGE NEEDS FOR CURRENT YEAR

One-third of Annual \$350,000 Budget for Current Expenses. The other two-thirds comes from Chinese sources	\$120,000
Science Building costing \$122,000. Half of this amount has been pledged by the China Medical Board. The balance needed is	61,000
First Dormitory for Women. The women students have made a small start in raising this amount	57,000
Filtration Plant for water supply	20,000
Power Plant for water supply and electric light system	50,000
Three faculty residences each costing	12,000
Six faculty cottages each costing	4,000
Workmen's Barracks	10,000
Endowment to provide for Current Expenses.....	2,500,000

THE TRUSTEES OF
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

CANTON, CHINA

Incorporated under the Regents of the University of
the State of New York in 1893

Non-Denominational and Co-Educational

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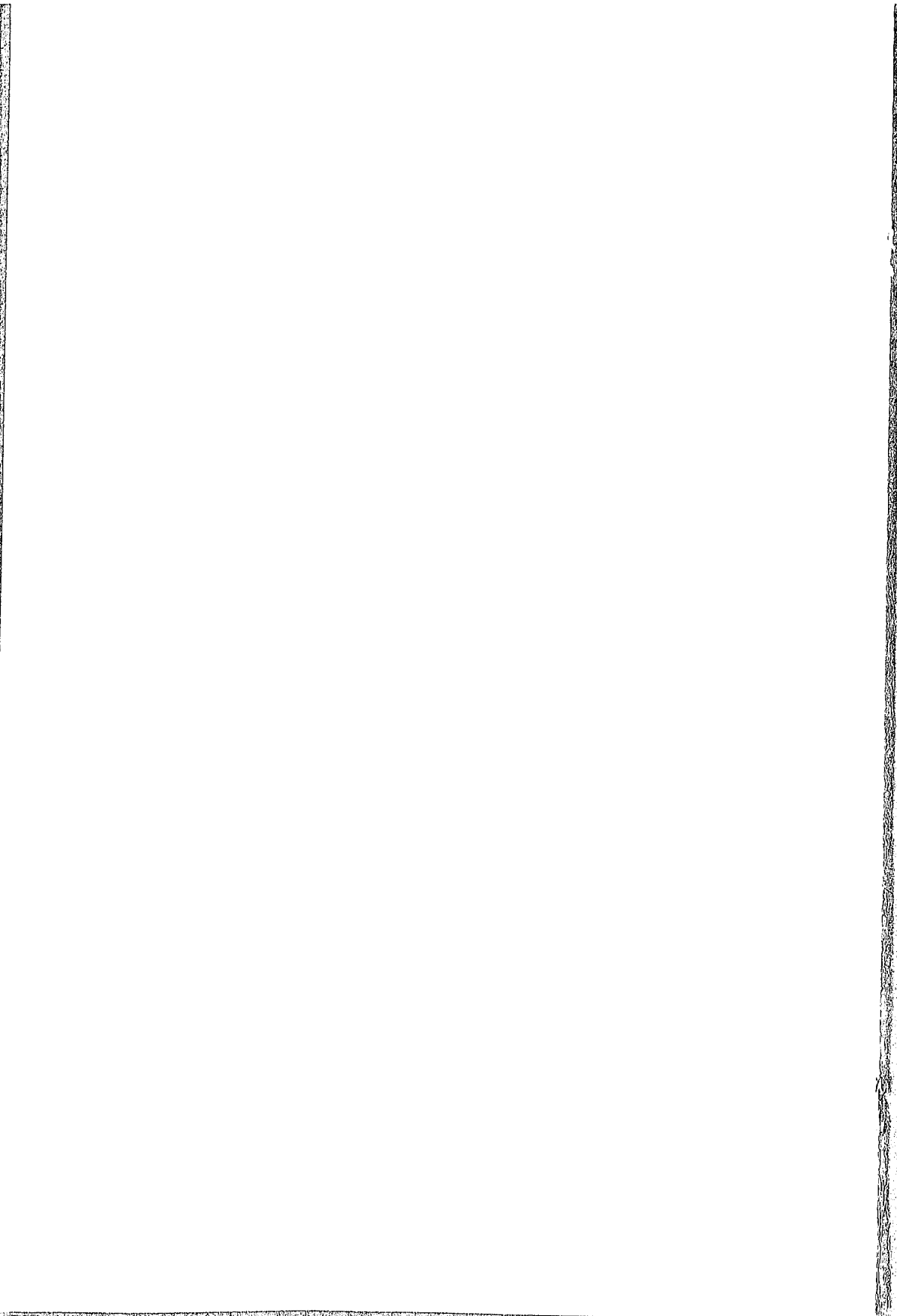
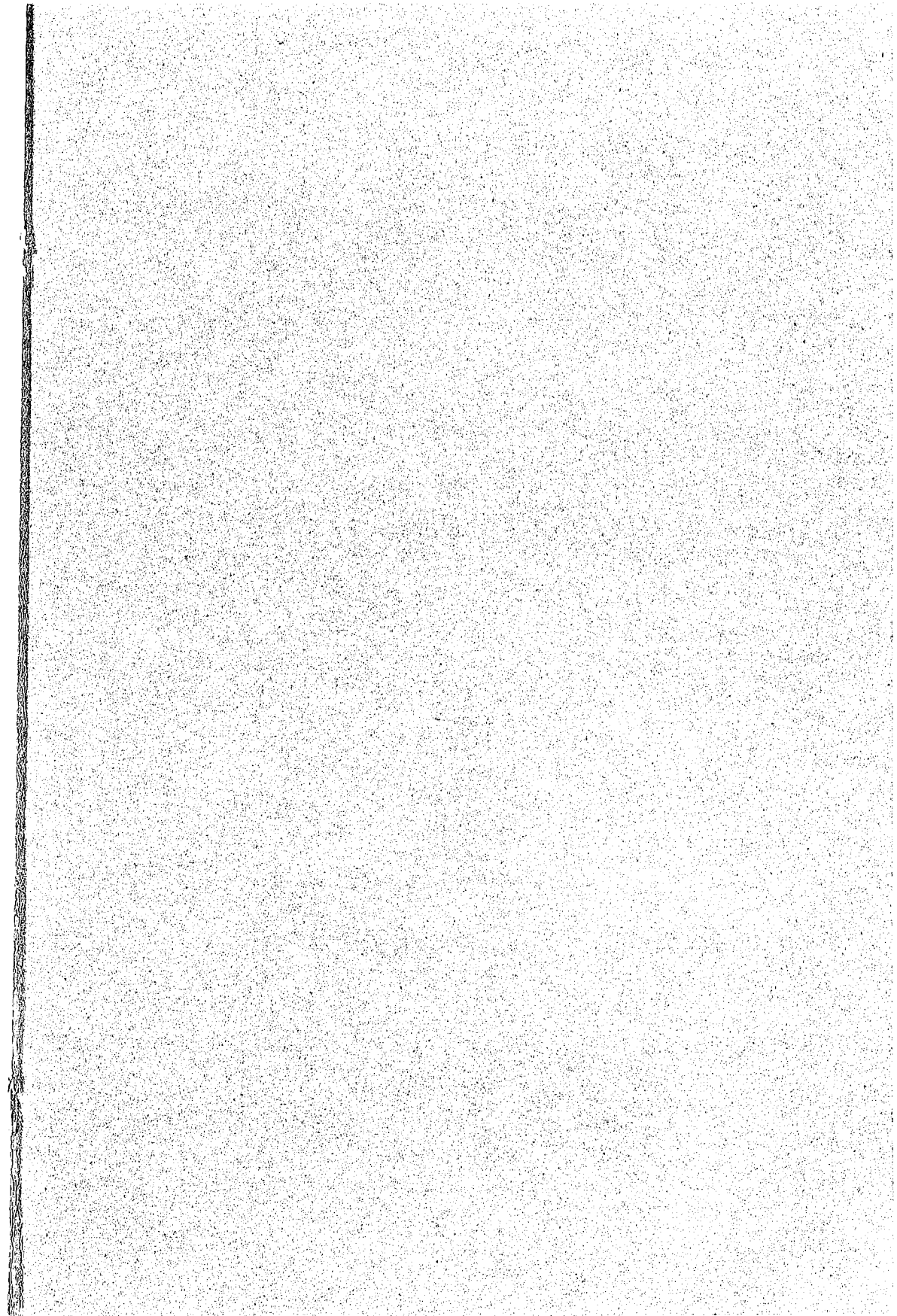
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*All correspondence should be addressed to
Canton Christian College
18 East 41st St., New York*



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The
RED and GRAY

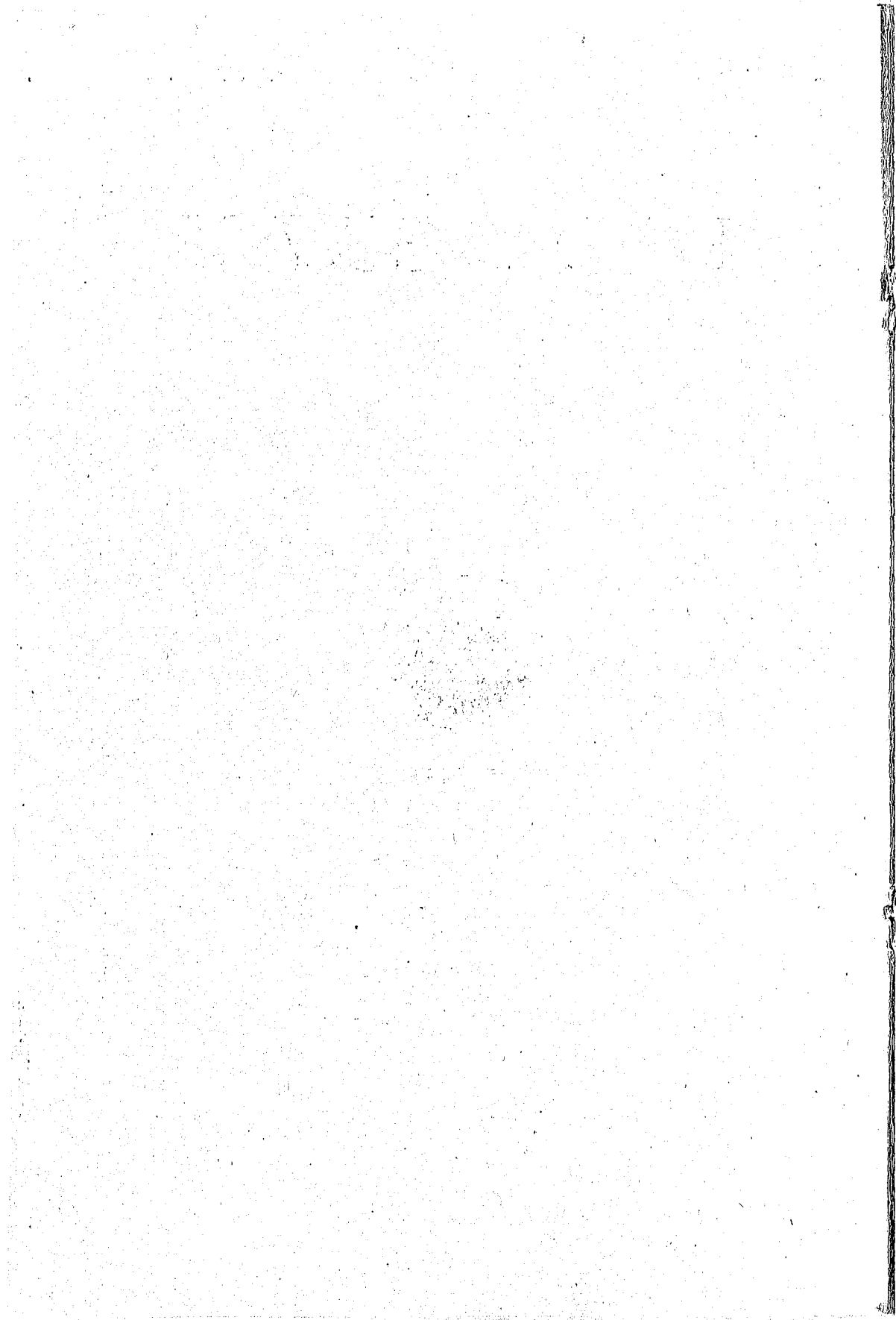


DECEMBER
1924

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE CLUB
IN NORTH AMERICA

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The
RED and GRAY

CHEUK S. CHEUNG, Editor



DECEMBER

1924

Official Organ of the
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE CLUB
in North America

THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE CLUB
IN NORTH AMERICA

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Official Organ of the Canton Christian College Club
in North America.

Published four times a Year at Ann Arbor, Michigan
Cheuk S. Cheung, Editor.

Sent free of charge to all alumni in North America.

Publication dates: December, March, May, October.



WING K. CHUNG, CHU JEN

For his long and efficient service to the College as student, Student-teacher, Head of the Chinese Department, Vice President, Mr. Chung, our oldest alumnus, was designated Associate President of the Canton Christian College by the Board of Trustees of the College in May 24, 1924. Mr. Chung is now in Brazil, and is expecting to return to New York in January.

The RED and GRAY

VOL. I.

DECEMBER, 1924

No. 1

EDITORIAL REMARKS

New Year The Canton Christian College Club in North
New Magazine America is now entering a new career that
New Career it has for the past years been longing and labor-
ing for by the former officers and members
under handicaps and difficulties. When the RED and GRAY
is placed in your hands and has performed its manifold
functions, we will have learned that ideals are only attained
through complete and whole-hearted cooperation. It is this,
and only this that will make the New Year full of high aims
and hopes; that will make this New Magazine with its sub-
sequent issues a manifestation of your continuous support to
the Club and to our Alma Mater; and that will make the
New Career of our organization one of actual growth and
achievement.

As the editor sits down and segregates himself from the
rush of everyday existence and proceeds to the making up of
this issue of the RED and GRAY for the delectation of our
worthy alumni, he wonders why the former editors delayed the
publication of this magazine which we all have been longing
for. It was certainly not the fault of the editors themselves
nor was it the fault of the former chairmen, because those men
did show well their spirit of Old Ling Naam as their individual
incentive in promoting club activities. Therefore, the editor
believes, the possible cause of the delay might have been that
the degree of united effort of the members in general did not
have reached the high watermarks desired.

Now the RED and GRAY is finally given its birth. It will
continue to be our magazine to publish home news, alumni

THE RED AND GRAY

notes, messages and otherwise. It is the fruit of those who labored in the past. It will be something that all alumni share in common. But, its maintenance and its growth will depend upon your responsibility and cooperation. What do you say?

President Ko Ting Tsz Ko was the choice of 160 members who sent in their votes in October. He has been a faithful and active member of the Club and serving it as secretary for the year just passed. Judging from his broad experience as a scholar and worker both in Ling Naam and in America, President Ko will undoubtedly bring new blood and a new vitality to the organization. Mr. Ko has before him a busy year. Having earned his M. A. in Columbia in 1923, he has been and is yet taking up further study on Social Economics in the same institution. Any one who knows the work of the president of the Club, realizes that while it brings some honors to the incumbent, there are many thankless tasks in connection with it, much hard work, but no remuneration other than the satisfaction of having completed a good job. Every member of the Club should rally to the support of President Ko and not wait to be asked to help, but offer to do anything possible to make his work and that of the Club a great success.

Annual Event In 1924 If all that is said in the President's announcement of the Reunion in New York this year will be realized, this annual event will be a great success from every point of view. The great outstanding characteristic of one of the annual meetings is the apparent harmony in which all are working. This, alone, has always been the one thing which has spelled success for the Club. Those who have attended previous reunions say that such an event is most enjoyable to those who want to meet their old-timers and care to renew fellowship.

In view of the fact that only a portion of our members are located in New York and vicinity who can easily participate in the event there, other meetings have in the past been carrying on simultaneously in Chicago and San Francisco under energetic organizers like Mr. K. C. Mui and Mr. B. S.

ANNUAL EVENT IN 1924

Fong in their respective localities. It is predicted that these two men will make similar arrangements as they did before. There are over 20 alumni in Chicago alone, almost as many in San Francisco and 11 in the University of Michigan. Undoubtedly these members and many others in the neighborhood will help themselves and can have a program equally great as the one announced. All of you who are not going to the Reunion in New York this year should watch for the announcement from your local units, and do not miss the chance.

The March Issue The second number of the RED and GRAY will be issued in March. The outstanding feature of that issue will be alumni news including those from Ling Naam. We attempt to get in touch with all alumni if possible and make use of the RED and GRAY as a clearing house for every individual and local units of our organization. We shall pick up a few group pictures and print them. So you are asked to help the editor by sending him by February 10th, 1925, whatever you think of general interest in this connection. Witty and humorous narrations are welcomed. The RED and GRAY is your own magazine. If you desire, it will be improved every time, and that is our aim. Therefore, we might take this as our slogan, THE RED AND GRAY FOR EVERY ALUMNUS,—EVERY ALUMNUS FOR THE RED AND GRAY.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

To the trustees, executives, instructors, friends and fellow-students of Ling Naam, I bring Christmas and New Year's greetings.

To each one of us, this is a season of joy. It is a time when we may conveniently review the progress of the year with great satisfaction. It is a time to recall the past, and it is a time to look forward to the future. It is not only the occasion, however, to plan, but also the best of times to resolve. It is by no means the only time to give, but it is the most proper time to realize how much we have received.

To many gloomy minds, however, this is no time to be contented. The world is full of distress and unrest. Spectres of death haunt many suffering peoples. Cruel poverty deprives millions of innocent souls even the smallest means of livelihood. No doubt, they say, the rich will sing, "Hark and hear the angels sing." But the poor will groan, "Oh Lord, how long, how long!"

Yet in spite of these miseries all around us, the battle for human rights gains ground year by year—slowly but surely. Our problem is not a complaint against the terrible realities of poverty and inequality, of pain and sorrow, manifested in various forms,—for suffering needs no description. When we think of our able leaders who unsparingly devote themselves to formulate ways and means for the betterment of mankind, and when we look at the armies of patient workers behind the lines, exerting their utmost to carry on the unselfish works, we cannot feel otherwise but joyful.

We rejoice in our solemn pledge to follow Truth, the teachings of Christ, the Gospel of love. With Him we work, and in Him we trust. Let jealousy and hypocrisy run their own wayward courses to destruction. Let selfishness and deceit dig for themselves their own graves where they will perish from the face of the earth. For evils will be doomed when good deeds reign.

We rejoice with the equal cheerful spirit in the growing friendship between the people of the West and the people of the East. The signs of increasing mutual regard and respect accelerate their course as the days go by. Two centuries ago, China looked down upon the West as barbarous, and vice versa. Two decades ago, China considered the West as her peril, and vice versa. But now the Chinese have ceased to be a puzzle, and the Westerners are no longer "devils." While we are not blind to the aggressions and glaring blunders of the governments of the West, we cannot overlook, on the otherhand, the sincere efforts of friends, who have no purpose in view more sinister than to promote friendly relations. History will record the foul deeds and will condemn them with full sense of justice. Let those who partake in treacherous acts be prepared to share their due responsibilities. But those who have remained faithful to the great ideal of love to men, let them be praised.

We rejoice, moreover, for Ling Naam is a living monument of this great ideal of fellowship. Amidst this age of darkness, we see a gleam of light. To her founders we owe our humble tributes. To them we sing hearty praises. Those who labor to uphold this noble ideal, create for posterity a debt of gratitude equally great. He who has contributed a drop, even a drop, to the ocean of good will to men, will be long remembered.

The search for harmony will not be in vain. Rapid progress has brought cheer and encouragement. With faith and hope, joy and exultation, we welcome the dawn of a better day.

TING Tsz Ko.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANNUAL REUNION
IN NEW YORK

Dear fellow-alumni:

On behalf of the Annual Reunion Committee, I take great pleasure in announcing the arrangements for the Reunion to be held this year in New York, which are as follows:

First, the date for the Reunion will be from December 28th to December 30th inclusive.

Second, the budget for the Reunion will not exceed one thousand dollars, and the fund will be raised in two ways: by an assessment of ten dollars on every member who participates in the affairs and by special contributions from all the members.

Third the program for the Reunion will include a reception, a ball and a banquet.

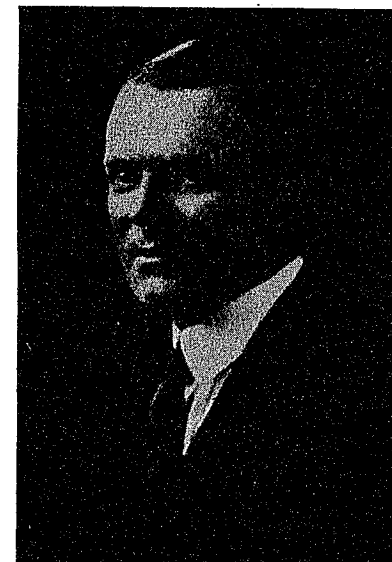
The reception will be held at the International House, 500 Riverside Drive, Sunday evening at eight o'clock, December 28th. This meeting will be open only to members of the Club.

The ball will take place at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Monday evening at nine o'clock December 29th. All members are entitled to invite their friends to the dance. Presentation of invitation card, however, is necessary for admission.

The banquet will be held at the Hotel Astor, Tuesday evening at seven-thirty, December 30th. Every member is encouraged to invite as many guests as he desires, provided reservations and a payment of \$3.00 for each extra plate be made two days before the banquet takes place.

Our reunions of the past years have always been successful, for through them we have established good friendship, and by them we signify our spirit of co-operation. It is unnecessary, therefore, for me to make any special appeal that every member should try his or her best to participate and take advantage of this annual event, and help make it a greater success this year.

T. T. Ko, *Chairman.*



JAMES M. HENRY, D. D.
President of the College.

A life-long educator in Canton and a faithful brother to us all, Dr. Henry is now President of the College as elected by the Board of Trustees in May 24, 1924 to succeed Dr. Edmunds who is now Provost of John Hopkins University.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE

Love for China, which I am proud of having as my own native land, love for Ling Naam, we have in common. Faith in China and a large belief in her future we also share. I wish that in this faith of what China's future is to be we could sink all our small differences of other opinion and other outlook and pledge ourselves in a glorified Ling Naam to work for a glorified China.

I wish to bespeak the support of each one of you and your friendly co-operation in the strengthening of Ling Naam, in so establishing her educationally and financially that in the years to come, when for every university in the United States China shall have ten, men shall speak of Ling Naam, think of her, love her, cherish her as the Englishman his Oxford or Cambridge, as the American his Harvard or his Yale.

Do not think of Ling Naam's imperfections. When you buy the narcissus root, so beautifully termed the flower of the water fairy, you do not think of its ugly brown shapelessness. Already even before you have put it in the water and arranged the pebbles about it you have in your mind seen its beautiful bloom and felt its refreshing perfume. Think of Ling Naam in her perfection, when each of you and thousands of other alumni shall look back to her as your true alma mater, the mother of your aspirations, your dreams, your character, and through you the mother of the great new China that is to be.

I bespeak your most earnest and renewed support of Associate President Chung. When I think of that matchless figure as he labors incessantly and heroically for his ideal, as he gives himself without reserve and without weakening to China, then I see the China that he sees, the China of the future, majestic and heroic, the China that shall satisfy every inherent longing, every true instinct. But his work is so lonely. It is a constant attack. He has to meet this objection, that objection, and almost always alone. Fighting with this man's selfish instinct and that

man's,—for what? Merely to get the money to make Ling Naam live and function, and almost always as I see it, fighting alone. Fellow students, he needs you, your prayers, your sympathy, your actual help.

For myself, I wish to bespeak from each one of you friendship and co-operation, that together we may all work for the ideal, that we may each have the far vision and the broad mind that shall look past the present with its petty imperfections and its petty irritations and press forward toward the real goal of our ambitions, toward the real object of our heart's desire. Ling Naam can truly serve China as we truly serve Ling Naam.

May the Christmas and New Year season stir us to deep thoughts and high resolves. May each one of us be a worthy pioneer to take up the burden that is ours.

JAMES M. HENRY.

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To the C. C. C. 'Old Students' in America:—

This is wishing you a happy New Year and many of them, but something more. Happiness is supposed to be something conditioned by an outward circumstances, while joy is in the spirit and often greatest when outward circumstances are adverse to happiness. Therefore I wish you joy, though I know that joy means some suffering and sacrifices.

For several years we have all asked the question as to who is to arise to give a consistent settled government to China? Perhaps this may be the year in which militarism, which no one advocates as a permanent means of settled government, may pass into the background, and the people of China may really become the government.

Still if each of you gives your best thought to the subject and adopts some constructive program whereby indi-

vidually and collectively you may become socially effective, with such a constructive program you may influence your friends and all the people you meet.

I am constantly asking myself this question; "How can college men best help China?" and it seems to me as you ask yourselves this question, your answer will be, "We must do it ourselves, God working in us." The Greeks had two very expressive words, "to endow" and "to endue," which in the form of nouns, express 'endowment with knowledge and skill' and 'enduement with power'. One must be mentally efficient, socially efficient, and spiritually efficient in order to create a government which will stand. Spiritual bankruptcy means corruption to politics, as loss of blood to the body.

Above all things we must meet these conditions if we are to make China strong. We must try not to waste our opportunity for real service by joining sides or movements which do not vitalize and build up social efficiency. One man may be right when millions are wrong—but that man must have patience and not despair if he is to see the fruits of his thinking, and he must work too for the ends he has in view.

Sincerely
W. HENRY GRANT

IMPRESSIONS FROM A FIVE YEAR VISIT

Any of you who have not seen Ling Naam for several years cannot imagine, I am sure, how beautiful the campus is growing to be. Turf of different kinds is being tried out in parts of the central section, yet only experts in landscaping or special students of grasses, like Mr. Graybill, not I, can appreciate them properly. But the trees—banyan, camphoy, acacia, gravilia, cucalyptus, china-berry, Formosa, palms and pines,—these must impress even the casual visitor. To long-time residents they are a source of real pride.

There is nothing quite like the sense of rest and relief that one feels when he comes back from the crowd and dust of Canton and walks up the tree-lined paths that divide and lead to the four corners of our plateau. Watching the trees, season by season pushing out their branches in spite of caterpillars and beetles, till they give real shade makes them seem like companions of ours. As one building has been added to another the friendly trees have looked on with us and rejoiced at the growing numbers of Chinese boys and girls (and foreign children too) that have found Ling Naam a happy place to be alive in.

I wonder if the picture of the College that most of the alumni carry in their minds takes in the younger children that play under the trees and often up in them. Of course we all get a lot of satisfaction from the elementary school over which Mr. K. T. Yeung's kindly personality presides. This is a part of our work that well-to-do people of Canton and Hongkong are constantly urging us to expand. Mr. Yeung and his earnest associates are rendering an inestimable service to the fortunate children whose parents are able to send them to the Ling Naam siu hok. And it is important to take into account the inspiration many college students, both men and women, are getting from the practice teaching they are doing there. When these men are alumni and perhaps closely engaged in their professions elsewhere, not only those who remain teachers but all of them will keep a love for wideawake children

eager for new knowledge and a chance to shake it down by running, throwing and yelling outside class hours.

From the example offered in our elementary school I believe all the older students are unwittingly catching a desire to do what they can later on to make it possible for all Chinese boys and girls to get the fundamentals of an education.

They are doing something concrete, moreover, while they are still students. The Student Christian Association is maintaining a number of free schools that mean far more to the workmen's, boatpeople's and villager's families than we realize. Just across the old main road of the island which passed near the Overseas Chinese school is the Tsz Yik lower primary school. It occupies a neat matshed surrounded by papayas and bamboos and sometimes a goose or two for which the children have particular responsibility. The road, it should be noted, has been moved some distance to the south toward the sericulture buildings so that it passes far from Swasey Hall and the middle school dormitories.

Then there is the Robert Laird school housed in a tiny brick building just inside the fence on the road from the main north gate to the Women's dormitory. It will soon, I hope, be covered with vines and surrounded with bushes and banyans. I must only mention the higher primary school (the Farm School once) which now has its own brick building out of sight to the east of the Women's building, the flourishing Fong Sheh school among the squatter population of canal and dike across the river from the College, the school for girls in Honglok village and the one for boys near the Cement plant, which was burned out last year and reopened in other quarters.

These definite enterprises carried on by the Student's Christian Association backed by the campus community—do we realize how much a part they have in determining the character of Ling Naam? The right hand may not know the varied things the left hand is doing but the same mind directs both and the work each does give proof of the same spirit.

So few of the Ling Naam students in this country are interested primarily in the humanities that they may not be aware of how much has been done at C. C. C. in the reorganization of the college courses in these subjects given in Chinese. It was a valued privilege to have, even for only last year, the co-operation and friendship of Dr. Geo. C. Hsu. Mr. Chan Tsap Ng, Mr. Chan Shau Yi, Dr. Hsu and others have been doing much to give the subjects of Chinese literature, philosophy and history a modern comparative treatment. They have stimulated a new interest in the close study of these phases of Chinese culture, and a small but devoted band of students have had an experience both rich and deep. They are laying the foundations, we hope, for a real contribution by Ling Naam to the Chinese cultural renaissance. S. China does not mean to be dependent always for inspiration on Peking but intends to play its own distinctive part in that great movement.

Another advantage enjoyed by the present students at Ling Naam lies in the Chinese library that has been accumulated under Mr. Chan Tak Wan's enthusiastic care. It is no mean collection that occupies the south section of the Library in Grant Hall. Of course it needs to be and will be augmented by gifts and purchases, but most pressing of all is the need of space. I cannot emphasize this, I fear, as strongly as I ought to. The books C. C. C. possesses in all departments are a valuable treasure but there is danger of its being buried in the ground, as it were, and left unproductive because the students have so few tables close to the shelves at which to read. Not much quiet for concentrated study can be had in dormitory rooms occupied, as they are in most cases, by two students, and where the doors and windows must be wide open much of the year. Our Library must be made large enough, well furnished and lighted so that a great deal more of the students' real work can be done there. Without planning for any increase in enrollment the College could enable the men and women students we have now to make much more efficient use of their four years under its roof if it could give them this precious space. He or they who give

the funds with which to provide it will deserve the gratitude not of one class or department or only of the students but of all the students and all the staff for generations to come.

This is not the place to speak of all the needs of our beloved College. It is a pleasure to turn to something she already possesses, a very real possession of old Ling Naam today. This is the remarkable spirit of fellowship and co-operation that pervades the relationship of Chinese Americans and British on our campus. It is perhaps so much taken for granted by some of us that we fail to appreciate it as we should. The international atmosphere in the Far East no less than in other parts of the world is highly charged. Sparks fly at times and tolerance with some is more apparent than real. But at our College there is a degree of understanding, community of purpose and good will that makes the complex machinery run with rare smoothness, facility and freedom.

For this we owe much to the alumni who have remained to serve Ling Naam and to the older students who have learned by sharing responsibility to love her truly. These men have been indispensable when critical times have arisen. They have straightened out the thinking of students who have felt some grievance, have held the student body steadfast and loyal when the contagion of secession has spread through neighboring schools and have unconsciously maintained an invaluable diplomatic service between faculty and students. May their number on the staff be multiplied!

H. C. BROWNELL.

ALUMNI DIRECTORY

This is an attempt to bring the alumni directory as nearly to date as possible. Some alumni are entirely out of touch with. If you happen to have any additions or corrections, do not hesitate to drop a postal card to the editor. In February, there will be undoubtedly many changes of addresses. Send your new one to the editor right away. Your friends want to write you.

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THE RED AND GRAY

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ALUMNI DIRECTORY

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THE RED AND GRAY

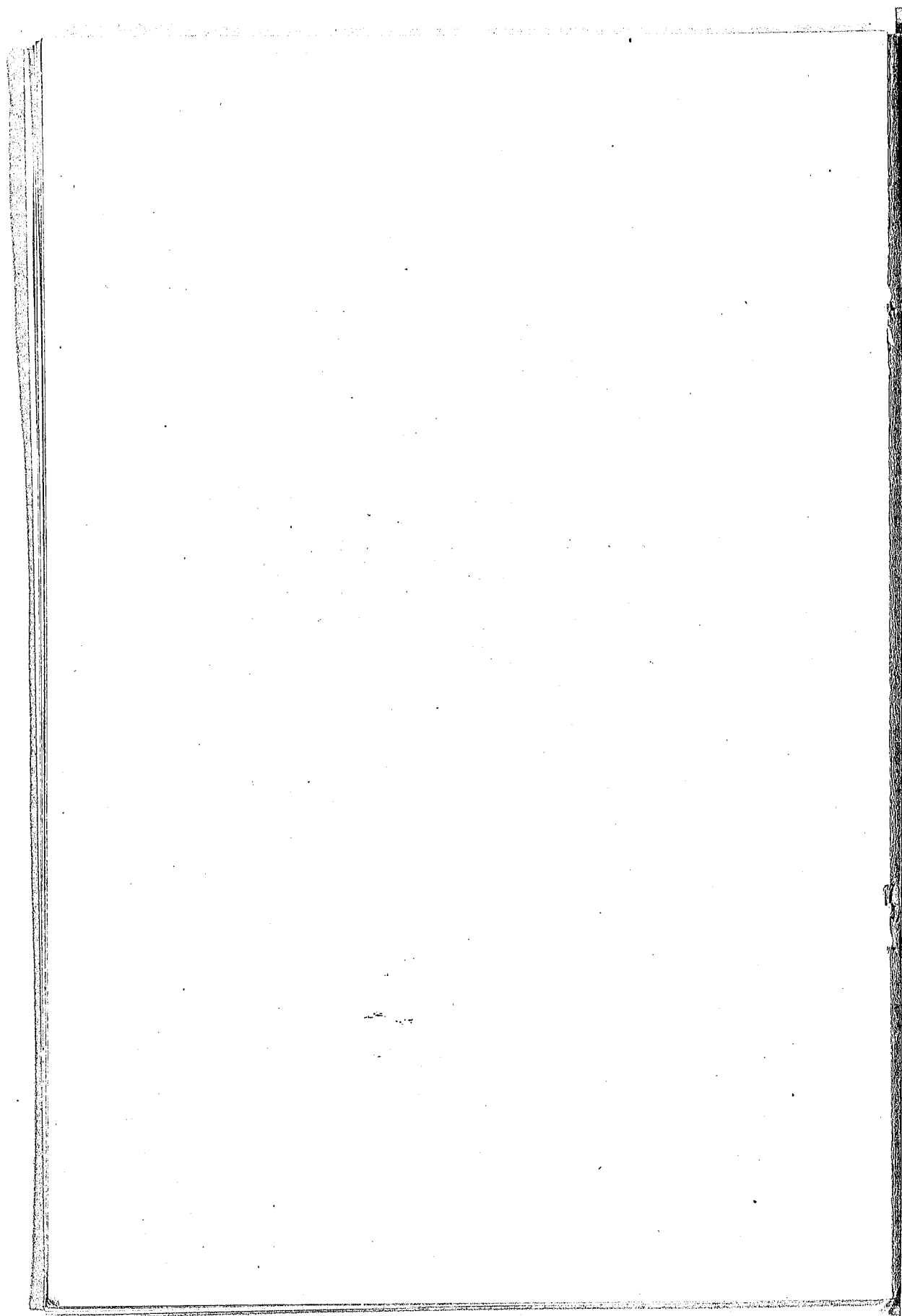
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IMPORTANT NOTICE

The membership due of our club is only \$2.00 a year. You are requested to remit with cash, check or money order to me at your earliest date. This will help the club function efficiently. Thanks.

C. Y. YEUNG,

Treasurer.



UP FROM HONGKONG

Mountains here rush out to sea, thrusting up gaunt arms and menacing rocky hands. Tawny and blotched, with sunburned scarred skin of the south, their rounded shoulders, half submerged, lift aloft the mighty heads and pennants of a continent's battling vanguard. Over them, and down from blue above to blue below, slip the green mantles of perpetual summer, slashed and creased by tropic storms, their frayed bamboo textures jeweled with hibiscus and camelsfoot, ashimmer with thousand butterflies and gorgeous shouting birds, and fringed with lace of palm and lace of white eternal broken waves. Out beyond under the luminous waters their steep yawning sides are decked with bones of many a brave mariner and ship, snatched from sky and air and wave above, down to the lofty valleys of yesterday and the lesser hills of unseen ranges. Have you ever steamed about among the mountain tops in a great liner? If so perhaps you have seen Hongkong. Along the coast from Shanghai they were always in sight, Asia's skyline, dim and remote, majestic in repose, but here are all astir. Hardly a tiny island but gives the sense of motion, as if the last proud plunge of a giant's head, the final gesture which had been delayed through all the ages till your eyes should be there to see.

Vasco da Gama's countrymen,—“west ocean men” the Chinese called them,—cruising in these waters some years since for purposes of their own, named certain of these islands, on some happier day of their adventuring, the Pescadores, but in vexed mood, properly and definitively cursed others as the Ladrões,—the Isles of Thieves. And such they remain. It was but a few weeks since that the Macao boat, bringing back to Hongkong the numerous Sunday afternoon devotees of the fan-tan board, was overpowered, shot up, and plundered, not without blood and death. What though these robbers came on board as passengers, exhaling such odour of sanctity and peacefulness as is connoted by wrist watches, gold teeth and the finely laundered coat of civilization, and had sufficient command of English to make their meaning deadly plain to all and sundry, yet they were of the same old brood, the battling giants' offspring, that in the olden days swooped down with boarding pike and cutlass and out-buccaneered the buccaneers themselves. Instead of knives between their teeth they had the requisite number of Colt's automatics concealed so successfully about their celestial anatomies that the guards, on allowing them to embark, had failed to discover anything suspicious. But whether with knives or revolvers, these fellows, running true to form, withdrew in good order to the old island fastnesses, with some sixty thousand dollars.

One larger island nearer shore, erstwhile also the retreat of thieves and fishers, is Fragrant Haven,—Hongkong—a huddled bunch of tumbling giants who, venturing not so far afield, have but just lost touch with a still bulkier troop staying safely ashore near the jade and gold and silken misty robes of their great commander, Taai Mo Shaan. Now Taai Mo Shaan or Big Cloud Mountain is the real “Number one man” of the whole outfit and has for eighty years or so had much to ponder,—much of coming and going, of tooting of whistles, of shooting of unnecessarily large and accurate guns, of ships whose sails were white, of black long ships that have no sails, of road making and house building and in short the general and vexatious confusion that the “red heads” brought. He must needs nod assent, but by way of protest lets slip occasional tigers, of which he still keeps a good supply, to taste the red headed white faced men, that he may know whether they are as succulent as they look,—or sends down a python, of momentous prowess among the smaller live stock, to furnish forth an item for the “South China Morning Post”.

MR7 And between lies the magic harbor, fragrant still, but with new odors,—of Oregon pine, of Java coffee, of Standard Oil, and bean cake from the north. Here congregate the argosies of the world and its navies as well; here dry docks get themselves built, and in a world war, fairways must be mined; here customs launches run about and Yee Sing Fat purveys ship chandlery and stores.

The top of Hongkong Island is called The Peak. From its highest point one looks out upon the whole tremendous drama of conflict and headlong attack transformed into a majesty of stillness and radiant peace. Seventeen hundred feet, almost perpendicularly down, is the port with its two outlets to the ocean and a third, hidden away among the hills to the north west, opening into the estuary and great delta, a gateway to the mysteries and pulsating life of China itself. Across just out of reach of the hand, is the maple leaf peninsula and its San Francisco-like ferry tower, where dock those little toy boats, the Empresses and Presidents from America. The smaller toys, steamers for Singapore, Bremen or Amoy, ferry boats and every sort of Chinese craft, leave smooth greasy wakes, the very marks your childish fingers used to make of a Monday morning on the moisture laden kitchen windows. You feel so too, and wish you might go out to some cool dry place, away from all this steam and heat.

Yet the beauty of it is enthralling. On the descent the eye is filled with gradually changing curves of hill and shores, new vistas of land and sea, strange trees and flowers, temples, cathedrals and barracks, toiling women carrying bricks, waiting chair bearers,—brown bodies in the plastic grace of repose or the rhythmic grace of motion.

Yes, Hongkong is Chinese in its substrata, the Chinese of romance, of dream and fable, and of novel human revelations, but more than that it is British. It would take too long even to try to remember why the British are here. The significant fact, dominating everything, is that they are here, and without doubt the world is a better place to live in because they came. Their thick arcaded buildings are visible impress of stable government, fixed purpose, clear vision and courage, with the complexities of civilization which they involve. Behind the arcades are the shops, hotels, banks, massage parlors and adornments of the familiar cosmopolitan city,—and indeed much besides.

Coming down from the Peak on the inclined tramway, a most scary experience, one reaches sea level near the Victoria statue, and is soon immersed in the hot, pith-helmeted, many voiced press of busy men. This little lane, with its diminutive stock exchange, is Ice House Street. Is there an Ice House Street anywhere else in the world? As individual and absolutely inevitable a propriety as Peck Slip, Threadneedle Street or the Appian Way. A few steps farther is the water front. The steamers are no longer toys now, but of full size; the Sikh policemen are even over size, with thick-soled black shoes, full beards, and hair which for religion's sake is left unshorn, and twisted up and tucked away under many colored turbans. Their most beautiful mosque or temple we had seen from the Peak. These must be the original fundamentalists, though it had never seemed possible that they were so formidable at close quarters. Other Indian tribesmen, also employed as police, but shaven and shorn and wearing soldier caps, have apparently less explicit knowledge of the great exactions, for, although towering huge above the mass of Chinese, they never seem so prodigiously big as do the Sikhs, nor does the thwacking of their batons on the heads of scurrying ricksha coolies seem, for some subtle reason, quite so convincing as does the noisy thumping of the elect.

To stand on a corner in Hongkong is to see the world pass;—a Chinese banker, elderly, in closefitting cool cloth shoes, baggy white muslin trousers folded and wrapped at the ankles with black satin ribbon and held up at the waist by sheer force of character, immaculate white long coat fastened down the sides with the clever "knobs" and "ears" instead of buttons, hair close cropped, no hat, and folded fan tucked down the back of his neck,—a hard man to beat at any game, new or old;—Russians, who have trickled aimlessly down from Vladivostock, homeless, inert;—coolies in blouses or loin cloths only;—returned students whom you have known in America, as correctly dressed and jaunty as a Stein-Block model;—just above here near St. Paul's Church, one of these, a Yale man was recently shot by way of revenge for some over emphasis in Canton politics;—Japanese women in gay kimonos and elaborate coiffure, pushing themselves along with that funny little remnant of a gait that perfects their style;—Chinese women in marvelous colored silks;—missionaries, sailors and traders of every nationality;—an Indian of unknown race, in threadbare western clothes, but with a large gold ring let into the upper part of his ear. And what is this that comes whizzing through the throng and heat? As it approaches it cuts the humid air into huge explosive chunks,—the most beautiful, the most lavish and perfect Scotch burr that ever sailed the seven seas. It is our old friend the chief engineer whose broad face, red from thirty years traffic on Yellow Sea and Yangste and from libations of certain homely antidotes, systematically applied, fairly scorches with its additional radiant heat. "Well, one year more and I'll retire. Yes, my boy, I'm going back for good to my home on Loch Lomond."

They are all here,—even an occasional negro,—excepting the Esquimaux and the Irish, I had almost said. Yet it was an Irishman, a master in St. Paul's School that took me on the never to be forgotten twenty-four mile ride around the island, on the hurricane deck of a motorcycle. Now the roads of Hongkong are magnificent. Across the face of such slopes as Storm King on the Hudson, along the perfect beach of Repulse Bay, over cuts and fills without number, and sharp curves around headlands, the surface and gradients of these roads are near perfection. In an automobile it is splendid, but to one placed on such evasive perch and even interdicted from sitting astride it seemed less alluring. "Why would it not be more appropriate that the lady should ride here and I in the submarine,—I mean, the side car." "Oh! no, you'll find it perfectly easy, only mind now you don't put your feet on any of those rods." Rods! Where might I put them then? For much of the way there was nothing upon which one might be expected to rest his feet excepting lazy buzzards slowly sailing in the void, hundreds of feet below, or piles of broken stone, or sheer declivities of forest into whose soft abysses I scores of times wished to project myself. But it was impossible to leave the whirring throbbing insensate mass of wheels and wires and tyres that held me. How odious of them to spell tyres with a "y"! My helmet became a clamp of iron, worthy of a place in Nuremberg's museum of torture. But it was a wonderful ride. There are but few Irish in Hongkong. To a New Yorker this is an anomaly and leaves him somewhat less sure of his bearings.

After all, Hongkong is but an incident in going to Canton. Of course, one can reach Canton from the north by way of mid-China, the Hunan lakes, and Changsha, and from there up rivers farther southward to the big ranges. Thence two days walk takes him across to "Ling-naam" the land south of the mountains, to the headwaters of Kwongtung navigation. Here through gorge and rapids and cool calm reaches, are

waters which will bear him past medieval battlemented cities to the railroad, or if he chooses, on to Canton and the southern seas. This was the frequented route of the satraps and their messengers to and from Peking. The rocks along the river show myriad finger-deep holes, each hole the record of the iron-shod poles of thousands of boatmen. Magnificent rapids and every diversity of scenery among the innumerable phalanxes of mountains should make of this upper Kwong-tung, when the railroad penetrates it farther, one of the playgrounds of the world. Up from Hongkong however is the usual approach to Canton, either by rail or river.

The train by dint of burrowing and dodging threads its way free of the coastal mountains and finds footing along the eastern edge of the great delta which is the rich heart of South China's wealth and productiveness. Erosion and floods, sediment and rank vegetation have here half buried the little hills and filled their hollows with mines of fertility. Caught in the muck and torrent of two broad rivers and their multiform comminutions of canal and backwater, these submerged ranges show crests among waves of turbid brown, or among seas of rice and mulberry. This expanse, like the Yangtze delta a thousand miles to the north, is one of China's boundless eternities. Wander in it as you will, see its furtive black brick villages, its struggling fragile huddle of wooden and straw shacks, where perched on poles above the mud, the unnumbered boat people live, see its cities, reaching into the hundreds of thousands in population,—its bleak fantastic eminences where for miles of solitude the only signs of man's presence are the pagoda towers, silent, deserted, and the still more silent gash and corrugation of graves of the centuries' dead. No feature is more striking to the newcomer than the vast extent of China's unoccupied land. Even here in the midst of the populous lowland is this true, a curious index of the country's arrested development, and eventual better balanced possibilities. See hoary headed modern Canton, city of rams and automobiles, of narrow lanes and new broad boulevards, of dragon boats and civic commission government, which marks the farther bounds of the delta against Asia's broken hinterland. See at highest point of the old wall the five story pagoda, model of a beautiful and almost forgotten architecture, placed centuries ago at just the approved geomantic angle to extend its benign influence over the city and to ward off all evils that come out of the sea or up the river, storm devils of the air that shall on striking its sacred face be promptly sent in devilish straight lines elsewhere, robbers that cast greedy eyes on the wealth of the city, the still more greedy fiends of the delta, flood and tide that threaten, and in spite of its puissant necromancy have again and again brought devastation and death. In fact the old building has taken many hard knocks, and in spite of its recent renovation some four hundred years ago, looks rather the worse for wear in contest with the forces of destruction. Yet its proud menace still continues; with cherished city still lying cowering and timorous at its feet, it hurls from battered front the fine defiance of its ancient inscription against all the terrors that approach by way of winds and water. See all this and more, even sojourn here for years and wander as you may, you will not have known the complexity and resource of the delta, of which the four hours on the express from Hongkong have given glimpse.

But the river is the true way up from Hongkong, the straight forward path of the old invasions through the midst of the delta. Leaving by night and looking back across the harbor as the steamer seems to make straight for impenetrable barriers to the north, one sees the city as on a screen tipped up on edge, a mammoth curtain of electric lights, thick at the shore line, thinning out above to the Peak itself, and blending with the stars,—a set piece of fireworks against the dark background of cliff and sky. From the morning boat the scene is less fanciful, but, with thicket of ships and wharves and godowns, colleges, churches, and high terraced streets, and higher still, buildings hanging almost from the sky itself, is even more graphic. In either case, as the boat stands out and away from all this on the high narrow mountain trail of greenish water, against the sunlit tints of magenta, and white and slate colored rock, and of scantily covered red soil, or at night into the colorless beacon pricked black, this last sight of Hongkong is the snatching away of an apocalyptic vision, a drama of prodigious action and subtle nuance of color and conquest, and in its human aspects, the fascinating commerce and community of alien minds. There is beauty at the ends of the earth, but perhaps nowhere else, unless it be in titanic stagecraft of Rio Janeiro and the Sugarloaf, is exotic beauty found in such masterly and unrestrained dramatization as at Hongkong.

The shining brass plate of the two thousand ton steamer makes announcement of itself by way of introduction as from Leith or other Scotch shipyard.—The newer boats were built in Hongkong.—But how did it get itself out here? Surely this is no seagoing craft. "Was it brought out in sections"? we innocently ask. "Oh! we just shored her up with oak below, filled her chock-a-block with coal and came along by Aden." What a phrase, and how it epitomizes the transformation of the Far East today. How much of history, both in deed and in repercussion in the west has been made by those who, shored up with oak below, have come along by Aden,—or in earlier days, around the Horn. And how many others, not shored up with oak below, have less fitly come, Tsushima Straits and Tsing-tao could tell, and the fatal painted beauty of Macao, that has taken three hundred years to die.

And now the course emerges into muddy waters and broad expanse, which is neither river nor ocean, but much of both where the brown moth wings of fishers dot the wide miles westward across to the Fragrant Hills and to Macao, and on farther north toward the Tiger's Mouth. For hours we pass in this inland sea till midway on the journey rises on the left this sinister monster, called by the Portuguese the Boc. A crouching mass of molten stone, cooled a bit perhaps with time but showing still the liquid aspect of volcanic drip and flux, it lies at the narrows where what has been ocean now becomes more specifically river. Japanese coal freighters from Nagasaki pass just where the waters of the Pearl mingle with such portions of the West River as have not gone astray in other convolutions farther to the west. Here at last then is the delta, not fleeting glimpses from a train, but long low languorous hours dreamed through, in its very midst.

What suggestions of primitive man and his first brave pathetic garnerings from the bounty of sea and shore. Fish and rice were life, then as now, if adversity could but be staved off while they were being won. The delicate tracery of tower and tomb against cloud and steep are his later record of mystery, of aspirations now and hopes hereafter,—picture writing of chances he took with the unseen monsters of this world the next. Your Chinese believes in buying insurance in every company that will take his risk; he is the king and slave of gambling. An old boat woman, who once was about to take some of us down the North River rapids, had made frank admission of her belief in Christianity, but before dropping us over the edge, trundled up to the over hanging temple with considerable offerings of boiled pork and dripping red candles. "Why not?" she said. "It might help." And the strange part of it was that when we bobbed through in safety some hundreds of yard down the river and had got our breath, there was none who was quite willing to tell the old lady she was wrong. Faith had been consolidated, as it were, rather than scandalized, and all at the outlay of a few coppers, the idols having only sniffed at the delectable odors of the food and graciously returned it for our own consumption. One always feels so sure of himself when he first comes to China.

Across emerald leagues of riparian rice are seen, as in Holland, ships and sails and black funnels as if faring across the land. Inextricable canals and dimly indicated larger channels lure the sight and thought to unknown nooks and dialects, to robbers and monasteries, here to the gentlest, most loyal friends one has ever known, and there to scenes of cynical violence and indifferent cruelty, to the wisdom of the ages with its unruffled calm,—to ignorance and cringing frightened superstition, as that of the bandits who quite in wild west tradition held up a train last January, took a hundred prisoners, driving many a hard bargain for their release, yet who would never speak the word for tea because forsooth this common spoken word had also the ominous meaning of investigate or find out.

And so the delta slips away on either hand, infinite in its loveliness, its terrors and its penury, its massed humanity and prodigal resources. Whampoa the almost forgotten harbor, beyond which in the old days the clipper ships of New York and London were not allowed to ascend, is the corridor to Canton. Soon thereafter comes the familiar outline of the city,—Goddess of Mercy Hill, the pagodas, twin spires of the French Cathedral, the great steel structures of post revolutionary days, and then the myriads of boats,—the local transfer boats in which father and mother, with all the kiddies and pots and pans and tea cosies aboard, row you up and down or across the river, ferry boats, freight boats, sewage boats, gambling boats, red light boats and hundreds of others that seldom move, but simply house their occupants, cooking boats containing huge black brick fireplaces and yawning iron pans, their motto,—from producer to consumer, food guaranteed never to have been touched by anything but human hands,—other boats from other waters, big salt junks from out along the coast, high prowed graceful craft from Waichow loaded with firewood or concealed under great moving haystacks of dried pine boughs, fuel for the brick kilns, boats of various patterns and splendid workmanship from the North River, from the West River or other distant places, each a unit in a long specific tradition of meticulously followed form, and last of all the silk boats, long, light and narrow with big spread of sail for the quick delivery of Kwong-tung's most precious export. But on their upper deck are twenty-six cast iron cannon, swivels of various sizes, enough weight it would seem, to sink a fleet by mere upsetting.

And now, near the studied serenity and quiet aloofness of Shameen, the foreign concession, the steamer warps in to the noisy bund opposite the very point where, before the epoch making opium war, stood the thirteen factories of the old slumberous trading compound. Have you ever been in Canton? Your friends in Hongkong will almost always warn you against it. But come. It is well worth while. Let us know and we will meet you at the dock.

JOHN C. GRIGGS,
Canton Christian College,
1924.

HE Trustees of the Canton Christian College announce the election of James McClure Henry, D.D., as President of the College in China to succeed Charles Keyser Edmunds, Ph. D., President during the past seventeen years, who has recently become Provost of Johns Hopkins University; and the designation of Wing Kwong Chung, Chinese Scholar of the Second Degree, Associate President of the College.



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TO THE FRIENDS OF CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE:

THE choice of James McClure Henry as President of Canton Christian College is extremely appropriate because his father, Rev. B. C. Henry, D.D., served for some time in its formative years as the second President.

During the last five years, when the acute financial needs of the College have kept me in this country, Mr. Henry has acted for the President in China. During this period, our association has been one of perfect understanding and cooperation. I am confident that under him there will be continuity of policy.

Mr. Henry knows China from within. To him China is not a foreign country, nor Canton a foreign city, as he was born and spent his boyhood there. His mastery of the language has given him ready access to the inner thought of the Chinese. Through his education and several years of service as educator and religious leader in the United States, he is also in close touch with American thought. He thus feels the pulse of both nations, and as President of the College will interpret each to the other.

In China these are difficult years of awakening national consciousness. Mr. Henry has the necessary genius for maintaining sympathetic American-Chinese relations. Between him and Wing Kwong Chung who is to be associated with him in the Presidency, there is a friendship that has ripened through years of team work in a common cause.

The past achievements and present position of Canton Christian College are not the work of any one man or of any small group, but are based upon the collective and cooperative efforts of a large and carefully chosen personnel. The present staff can be depended on to maintain the quality of the institution's work.

My resignation has not been from choice, but has been dictated by health and family reasons. Though I welcome my new task at Johns Hopkins University, which is endeared to me through student associations, I appreciate more than ever the tremendous opportunity that lies ahead of Canton Christian College. All that Yale, Harvard or Johns Hopkins has meant, or can mean, for the United States, Canton Christian College will mean for China if only it receives adequate support.

Such worth-while results have already been achieved even with very limited resources, that I am confident the money needed will be supplied. Surely it is a privilege of a lifetime to share in such work or to assist in its support.

Charles Keyser Edmunds

JAMES MCCLURE HENRY, D.D.

President



President James McClure Henry, D.D., is a graduate of the University of Wooster and of Union Theological Seminary. In this country, he has been a member of the faculty of Alma College, pastor of Peck Memorial Chapel at Washington, D. C., and assistant in Systematic Theology at Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Since 1909 his work has been in China, where he became Professor of Theology at the Union Theological College of Canton. He joined the Canton College faculty as Executive Secretary in 1919 and was made Vice-President in 1922.



WING KWONG CHUNG

Associate President



Associate President Wing Kwong Chung is a Scholar of the First and Second Chinese Degrees. He became head of the Chinese Department of Canton College in 1900 and was made Chinese Dean in 1909. From 1911 to 1913 he served as Commissioner of Education for Kwangtung Province. He has been Chinese Vice-President since 1917. Mr. Chung has several times traveled extensively in America.



嶺南大學



On the Ling Naam Tai Hok Campus, Kwangtungfu

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE CANTON, CHINA

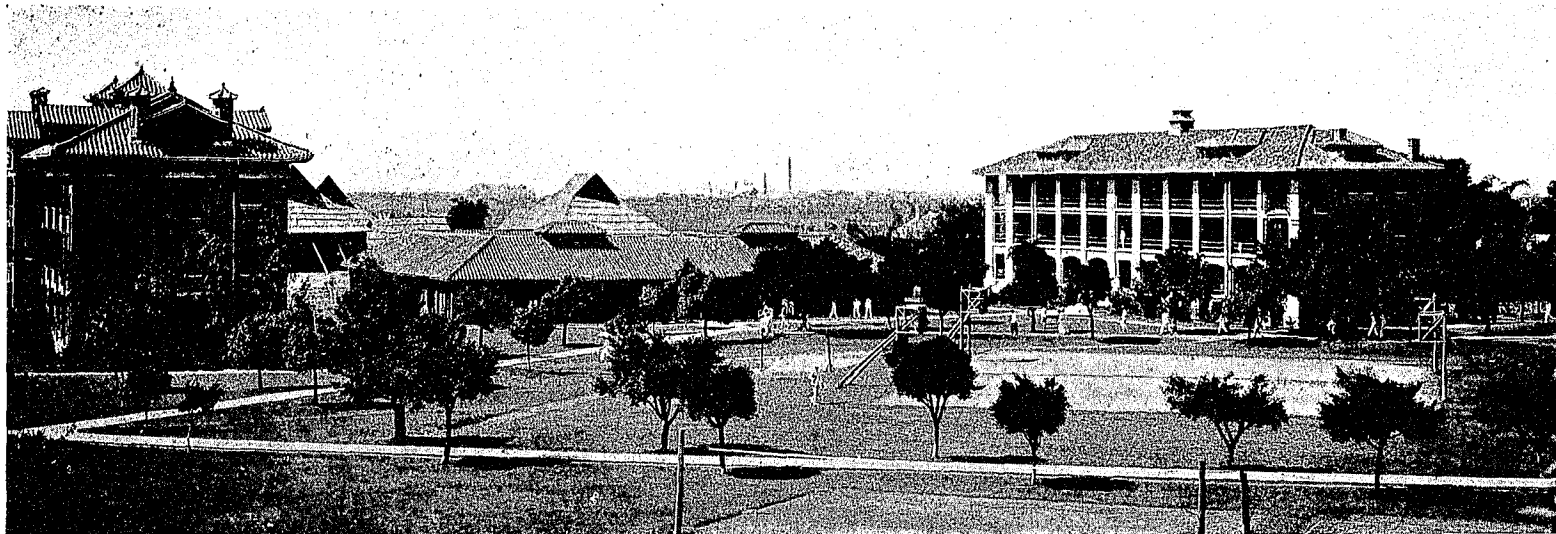
INCORPORATED BY REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
ELECTIVES IN EDUCATION, ECONOMICS, BUSINESS, PRE-MEDICAL AND RELIGION
CHINESE SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN CHINESE
WESTERN SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN ENGLISH

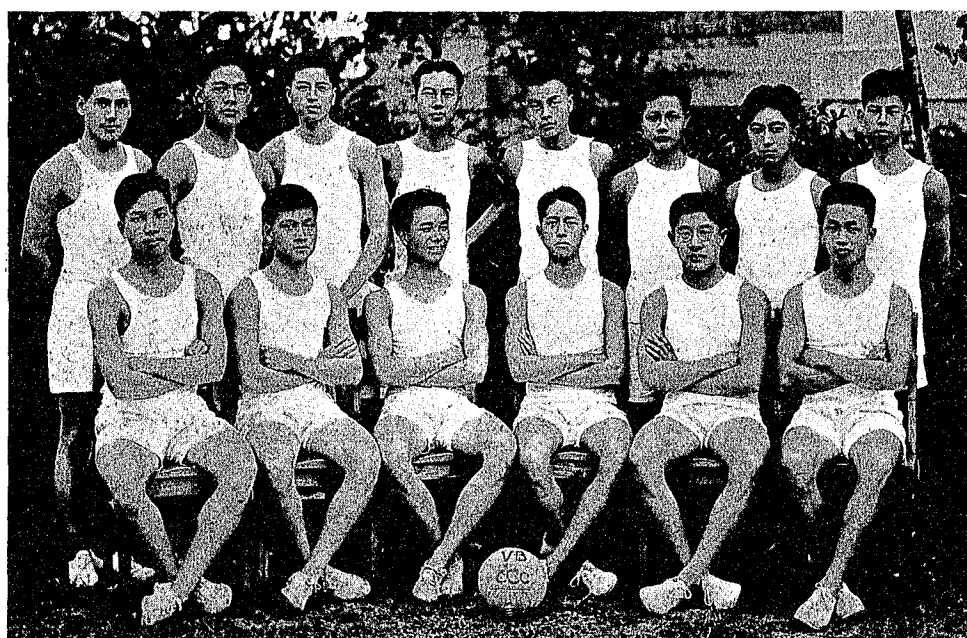
WITH

MODEL ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES OF THE
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

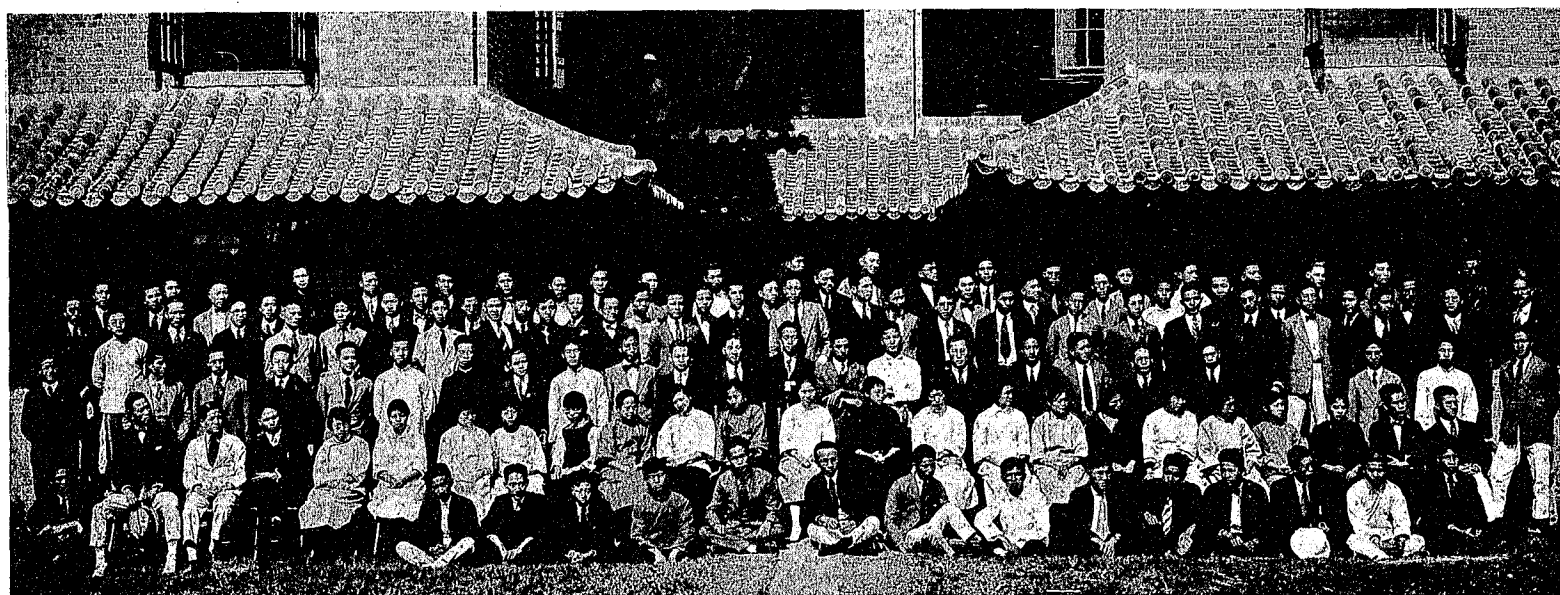


*Above:
Two Middle School
Dormitories*



*Right:
Volley Ball
Team*

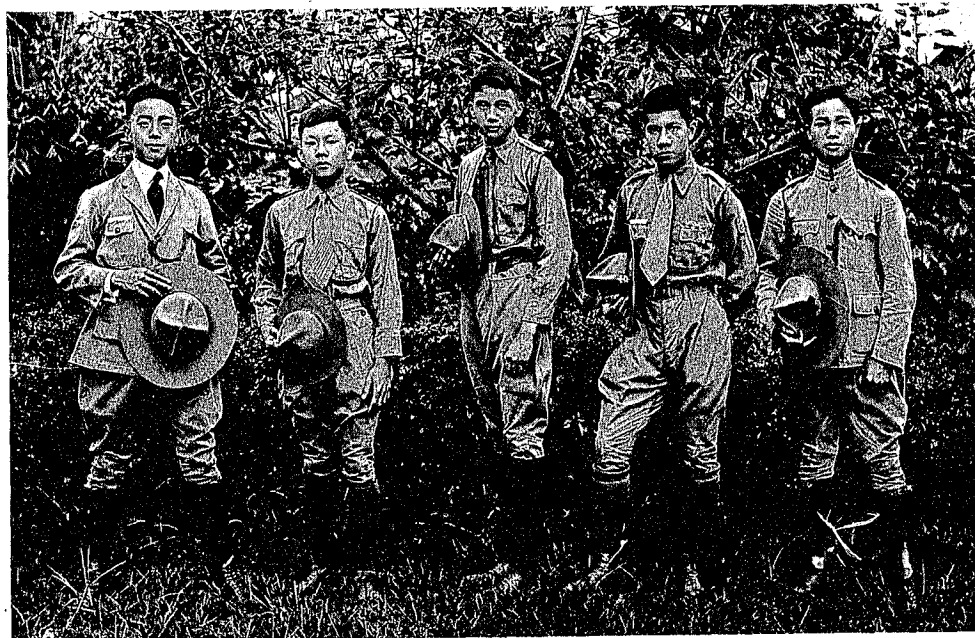
嶺南



College Students



*Above, right :
Christian Association,
Used for Chapel;
Left, Residences*

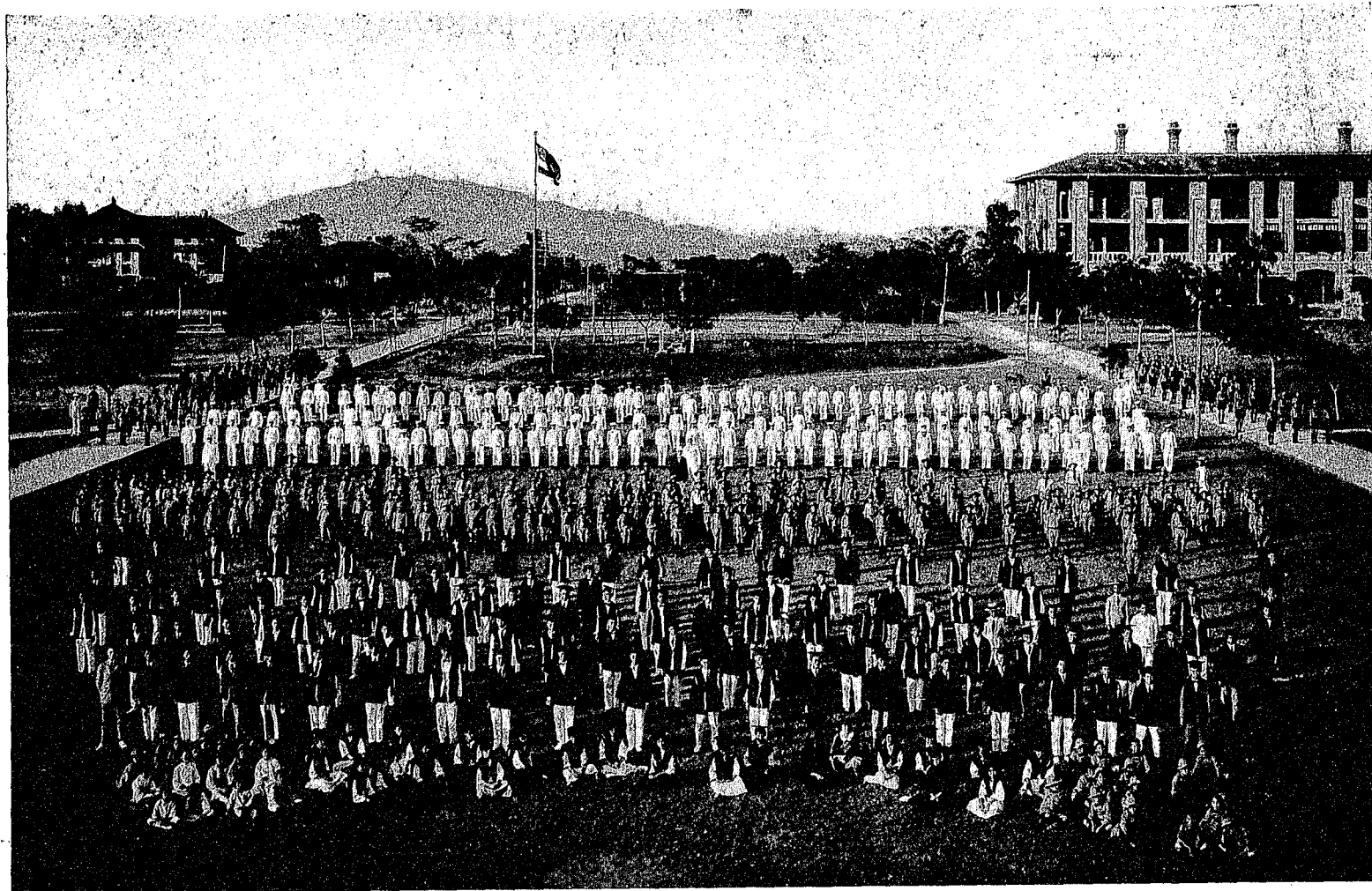


*Left:
Boy Scout
Leaders*

大學

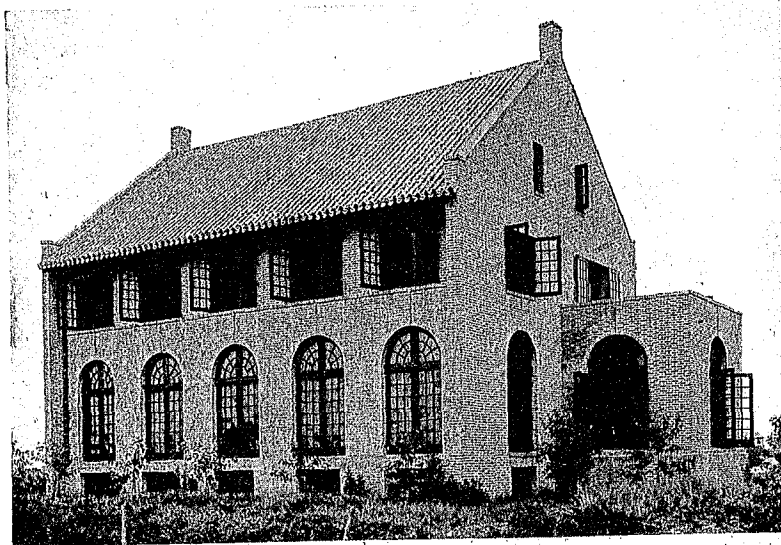


Primary School Cottages

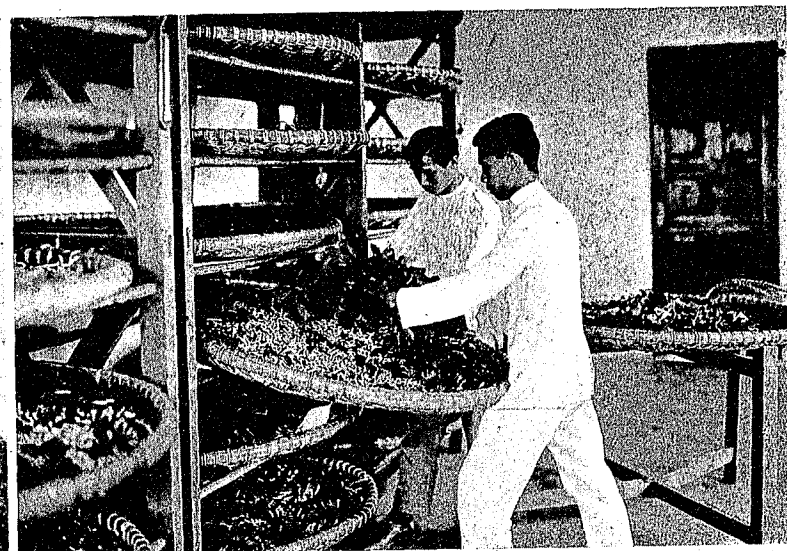


College and Preparatory Students

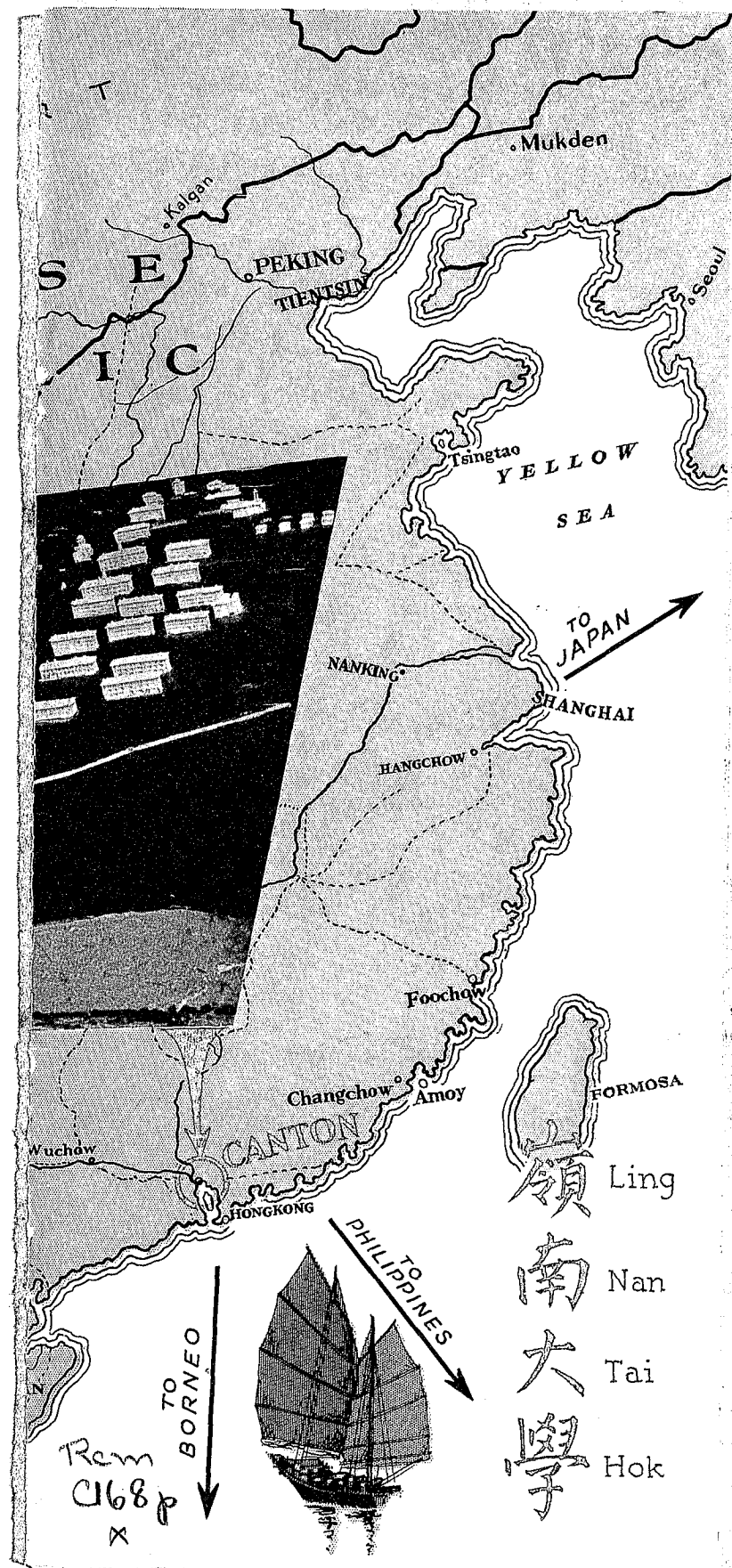
The College campus comprises two hundred and fifty acres of land on the Chukong or Pearl River, in full view of Canton City and the famous White Cloud Mountain seen in the picture. The student body, comprising Elementary, Middle and College, numbers about 900, with village primary schools of 300.



Silk Association of America—Breeding Laboratory

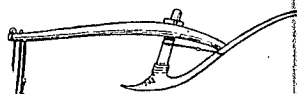


Feeding Silkworms

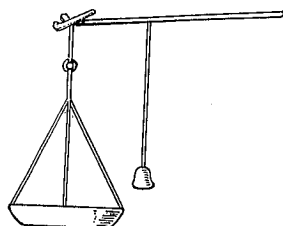


Chinese Contributions to Civilization

2800-2700 B.C. Wooden plow, silk culture.



2300 B.C. Calendar, weights and measures.



1700-1300 B.C. Earliest bronzes and writing.

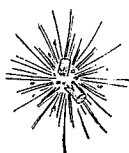
1200 B.C. Lyric poetry

1100- 200 B.C. Philosophers: Lao-tze, Confucius, Meti and Mencius.



300- 600 A.D. Tea discovered.

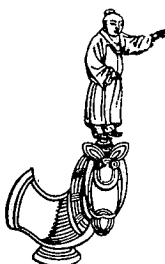
200 B.C.-200 A.D. Paper invented.



770 A.D. Earliest block printing.

868 A.D. First printed book.

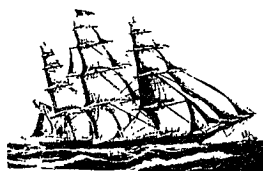
1000 A.D. Moveable type, fireworks, porcelain.



1000-1400 A.D. Compass perfected. →

1500-1700 A.D. Tea exported to England.

1700-1900 A.D. India paper and papier mache introduced into Europe.



“Scholars are their country's treasure and the richest ornaments of the feast.”

—Chinese Proverb.

SOUTH CHINA

SOUTH CHINA is a sub-tropical garden region lying between North Latitude 22 degrees and 26 degrees. On the east coast of North America this belt lies between the southern tip of Florida and Tampico, Mexico. The principal provinces of South China are Kwangtung and Kwangsi, which extend from French Indo-China to Formosa, 177,000 square miles in area, with a combined population of 37,000,000.

Canton, the principal city, has been the “open door to China” since 1786 when she welcomed the clipper ships of such Western merchants as Stephen Girard and John Jacob Astor. Thereafter Canton became of first importance in Chinese development, not because Western clocks, ginseng and furs were imported, but because with them came Western thought. Cantonese leaders awakened by the impact of this new knowledge have set the pace of Chinese progress. A Chinese statesman has said: “What Canton thinks today, China thinks tomorrow.”

Canton's importance as a port is shown by the following figures:

(Hong Kong currency)

Total Imports, 1924. . \$54,020,000

Total Exports, 1924. . \$82,776,000



WATER FRONT IN CANTON

"Lingnan University is an outpost of the best in America and an inner guard of the best in China."

—LITERARY DIGEST.



LINGNAN UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
*Chapel, Dormitories, Dining Hall and Part of the
Recreation Ground.*

HISTORY

TWO American missionaries, the Rev. B. C. Henry and the Rev. A. P. Happer, M. D., had the vision and zeal to found a missionary school at Canton in 1884, with the idea that it would grow to a college to serve South China. It survived early financial difficulties and in 1893 was incorporated in New York State as The Christian College in China. In 1903 the name was changed to Canton Christian College. In 1926 it was again changed to Lingnan University.

October, 1904, saw it admirably situated on Honam Island, overlooking the Pearl River and two and a half miles from the center of Canton.

TO-DAY

TODAY that struggling missionary school has a campus of 318 acres, fifty-two fire-proof buildings and a plant value of \$750,000. But this equipment is woefully inadequate to meet the needs of the 1,000 students resident on the campus. It does not begin to meet the demands of hundreds of others who of necessity

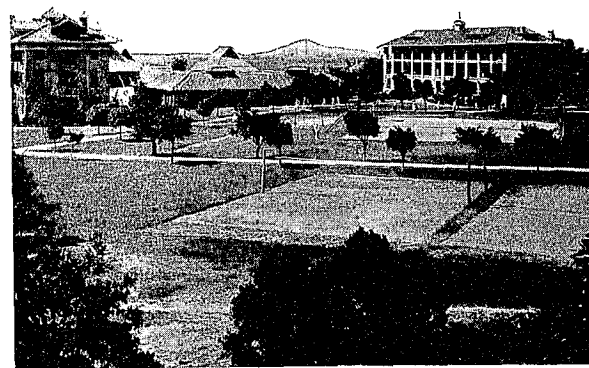
¶ *"A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step."*—Lao Tze.

are denied admission. It is the only co-educational school and college in South China.

It is now called Ling Nan Tai Hok (Great Seat of Learning South of the Mountain) or Lingnan University. Its graduates are filling important positions in all parts of China. The alumni include: Two national senators, five judges, twelve principals of schools, twenty-one ministers and religious workers, twenty bankers, eighteen physicians, twenty-two engineers, one hundred twenty-eight merchants, four chemists, five agriculturists and four in insurance.

International Good Will

The power, influence and usefulness of the college has grown until at the present time contributors to it may be regarded as direct investors in international good will and friendship. This modern education in China, which is the blending of Western science with Chinese knowledge, has salvaged the silk industry and regenerated agriculture, the two means by which vast numbers live; it has brought health and hygiene to whole communities that were formerly famine-ridden and plague-afflicted and it has so earned Chinese appreciation that they provide three-quarters of the current expense fund, and have given liberally for buildings and land, as they have also eagerly availed themselves of the opportunities it provides.



WHERE STUDENTS LIVE
Middle School, Dormitories and Dining Room.

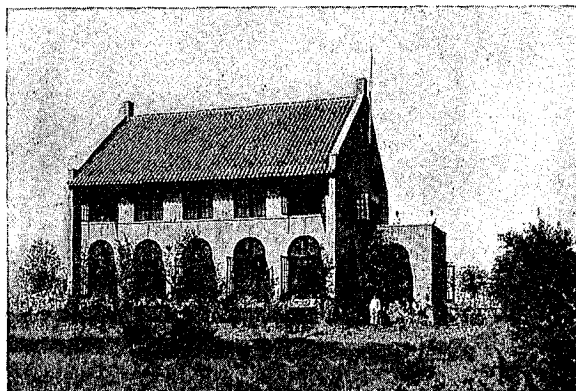
¶ *"Refusal to instruct one who is competent to learn entails the waste of a man."*
—Confucius.

SERICULTURE

NOT the least important chapter in the story of silk culture in China concerns the days when Canton exported the bulk of the silk used throughout the world. Toward the close of the nineteenth century, however, it lost ascendancy in the market because Cantonese farmers were unable to cope with disease that was ravaging the South China silk worms.

Scientists in the agricultural department of Lingnan, discovering early the importance of sericulture to South China's economic welfare, studied and perfected methods of eliminating this scourge. These results have actually saved the industry, and to-day the University does a large and growing business in the distribution of disease-free eggs for hatching. So it is that Canton silk is again rising in the world's markets, for no better natural conditions for silk culture exist than in South China.

The Silk Association of America annually contributes to the budget and has given a building for rearing silk worms. Marcus L. Frieder, of the General Silk Importing Company, has given a dormitory for short course students; Eugene Atwood of the Atwood Machine Company, Stonington, Conn., has given a model Filature and E. E. Bradley, of the same company, has



SILK LABORATORY

Diseased Silk Worms Threatened the Industry in Canton. The College of Agriculture Traced the Cause and Eliminated It.

¶ "Schools hide future premiers."
—Chinese Proverb.

donated a cold storage plant for keeping silk worm eggs over the winter season, and a teachers' residence, the latter a memorial to Lois Gates Bradley.

A survey of the South China silk industry, conducted by the University and recently published, constitutes an authoritative document on silk culture.

AGRICULTURE

AS TWO-THIRDS of the Chinese people are engaged in some form of agricultural pursuit, the importance of the College of Agriculture is apparent. Its graduates have gone to all parts of China carrying knowledge of improved methods.

The college includes five departments: Animal Husbandry, Agronomy, Horticulture, Agricultural Manufacturing and Sericulture. Its equipment includes a fine agricultural library, a herd of eighty-three dairy animals, a herd of Chinese and Western swine, a model poultry plant, model farms, gardens, orchards, greenhouses, ponds and farm machinery.

The accomplishments of the School include:

Experiments in introducing foreign leguminous crops, and notable good results with the pigeon pea and velvet bean.



WESTERN FARMING METHODS

Culturing Corn as Practical Work in Agronomy at Lingnan College of Agriculture.

¶ "Let the root be good, and the fruit shall not be evil."—Kang Hsi.

Introduction of the Hawaiian papaya with such success that it is now well established throughout the province and is called the "Lingnan Papaya." It is much larger and of more delicate flavor than any other variety.

Development of the cape gooseberry and the roselle, bush fruits with a valuable acid flavor. The natives have taken very kindly to jams and jellies made from them, and each year the farmers are producing them in larger quantities.

A citrus grove maintained in connection with the U. S. Department of Agriculture which provides opportunities for study not available anywhere else in the world, because South China is the natural home of citrus fruits.

ARTS, SCIENCES AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

THE College of Arts and Sciences offers seven groups of studies: general arts, four years; natural science, four years; education, two and four years; business administration, four years; industrial chemistry, four years; pre-medical, three years; and pre-theological, two years. The preparatory schools are divided into two grades; the elementary school, six years including kindergarten; and the middle school, six years.



MODERN FARMING MACHINERY
Chinese Students at Lingnan Are Trained in
Scientific Agriculture.

☞ "Dig your well before you are thirsty."
—Mencius.

The General Arts group provides preparation for such professions as journalism, law, writing, lecturing and social service; and the Natural Science school aims to provide the foundation for a scientific or a technical career.

Business Administration prepares for general business, accounting, banking, foreign commerce and other subjects vital to the development of the New China.

Chemistry is emphasized because the increasing application of this science to many new problems in China's economic development is enlisting a large number of students.

The Department of Education offers courses designed to train teachers and school officers with special study of the problems confronting the development of a new educational system in China.

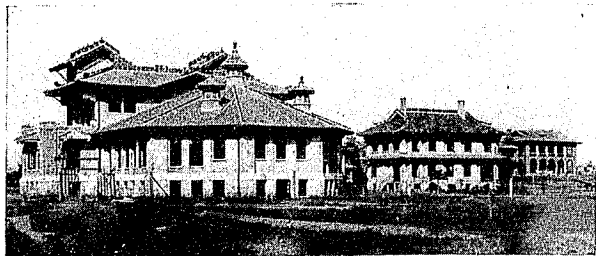
It is noteworthy that Chinese literature, archeology and history are stressed in the academic courses, because the Chinese, in their effort to become modern, are apt to cast aside that which is good in their own culture, simply because it is old.



TEMPORARY LIBRARY

A Permanent Library Building Is Imperatively Needed. Privileges Must be Denied to Many Because of Inadequate Facilities.

☞ "All pursuits are mean in comparison with learning."—Chinese Proverb.



SWAZEY HALL, MCCORMICK AND GOULD LODGES



SOILS
LABORATORY



HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS AT PLAY



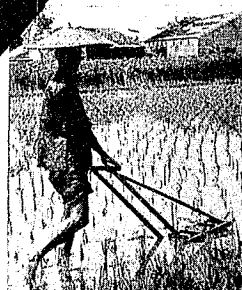
A LINGNAN
CO-ED



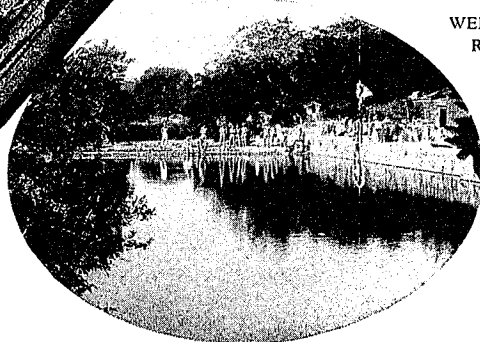
STUDENT SWIMMING
CHAMPION



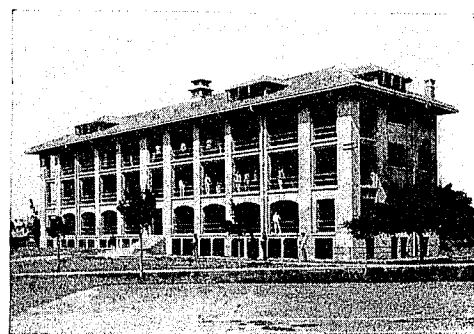
A THREE-BAGGER



WEEDING
RICE



FISH CULTURE CLASS



DORMITORY ON LINGNAN CAMPUS

LINGNAN CAMPUS

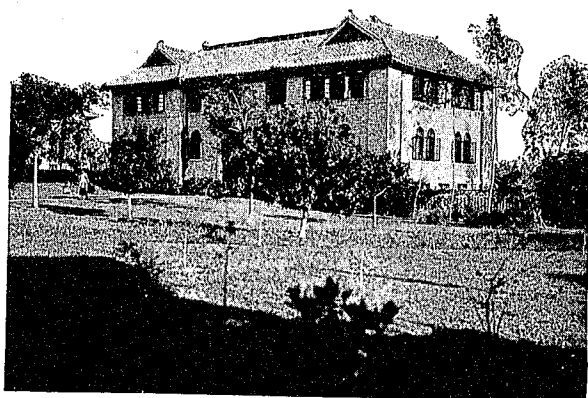
MEDICAL WORK

CHINESE leaders have stated that 100,000 physicians and surgeons are immediately needed in their country. Hookworm, typhoid, smallpox, cholera, bubonic plague, tuberculosis, malaria and leprosy occur because of unhygienic and unsanitary conditions in homes and communities.

A group of Friends, resident in Philadelphia, maintain at Lingnan, William W. Cadbury, M. A., M. D., who serves not only as college physician but as a member of the faculty of the pre-medical department preparing students to study medicine in the Far East or in the Occident, and supervises the work of dispensaries which treat the sick of surrounding communities. Perhaps his greatest service to South China, however, has been his medical research. He is author of twenty-five articles and reports, dealing mostly with diseases common in the Far East.

The present medical staff consists of two American physicians, one Chinese man and one Chinese woman trained in medicine, and three nurses. An idea of the need for expansion of this work may be gleaned from the following figures taken from Dr. Cadbury's report for 1923-24:

Patients treated at Infirmary.....	12,194
Patients treated at Dispensaries.....	1,968
Hospital days of patients in Infirmary...	3,246
Physical examinations of students.....	1,130



THE CAMPUS INFIRMARY

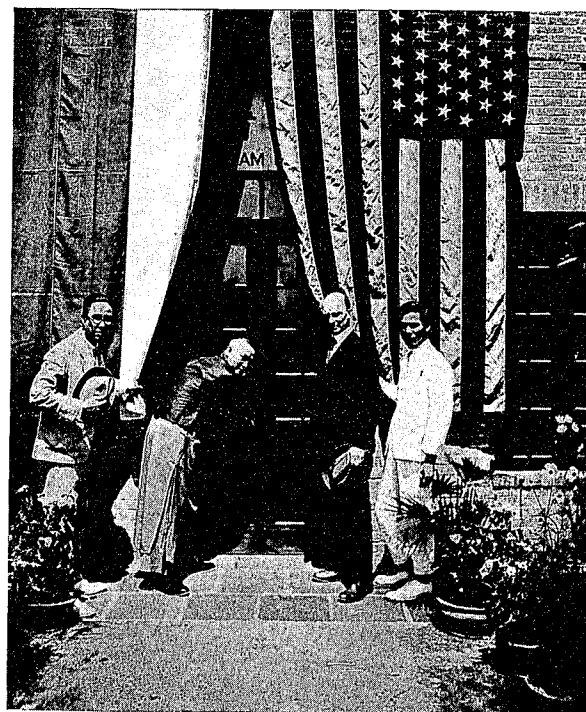
Dr. Cadbury and Staff are Responsible for the Health of the Student Body.

¶ "Who teaches me for a day is my father for a lifetime."—Chinese Proverb.

The China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has provided one of the three instructors in each of the pre-medical departments of biology, physics, and chemistry. This Board has also provided three residences for their representatives, half the cost of Science Hall and \$10,000 toward its equipment. Though the need is great, the permanent buildings and equipment for extension of the medical work will cost not more than \$50,000.

CHINESE SUPPORT

AN OUTSTANDING and gratifying fact in the university's history is the financial support given by the Chinese. Because of their large equity by contributions to the capital account, gifts of buildings and their annual provision of three-fourths the current expenses, the institution is deep-rooted in the life of the province and essentially a part of it, regardless of changing political conditions.



WHERE VILLAGERS ARE TREATED

General Lei Fuk Lam, Donor of Lingnan Dispensary, Formally Opening the Institution. Dr. Cadbury at the Right.

¶ "To the educated man, no country is foreign."—Chinese Classics.

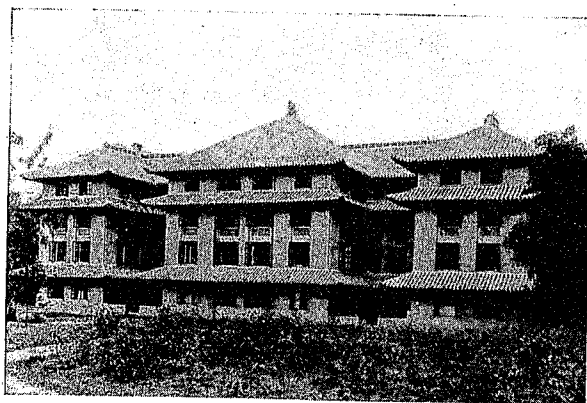
UNIVERSITY IS NON-DENOMINATIONAL

THOUGH non-denominational, the University is officially recognized by the South China Missionary Conference as the head of the mission educational system. It does not, however, receive financial support from any American mission board. About ninety per cent of the students who come to the University are non-Christian. They feel no antagonism toward Christianity for it is presented in a spirit of tolerance and as supplementing the teachings of Confucius. By their junior year eighty-eight per cent have accepted the principles of Jesus as their rule of life.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION

In 1921-22 a commission led by Dr. Ernest D. Burton of University of Chicago, visited all the Christian educational institutions in China to study the relation of education to the growth of the Christian church and the place of Christianity in education in China. Their report included the following recommendations:

(a) That Canton Christian College be encouraged to develop along its present lines of solid growth, with Kwantung and Kwangsi as



JAVA HALL, A DORMITORY
Built with Money Contributed by Chinese Resident in Java.

“He who possesses an enlarged and sedate mind, will have great happiness.”
—Chinese Maxim.

its natural territory, and to provide for women students as well as for men.

(b) That the Missions Boards having work in the area be advised to aid in the maintenance of the college, and that the local missions be requested to make recommendations to this effect.

(c) That the higher department of the Union Theological Seminary be advised to transfer its work to the Canton Christian College campus.

(d) That the following senior college courses be emphasized:

(1) education, especially to train middle school teachers of English, science, agriculture and civics; (2) agriculture, including horticulture and sericulture, and perhaps (3) commerce and social science.

CO-OPERATION BY AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

AMERICAN universities have not closed their eyes to the worth of this college in distant China. The following maintain, wholly or in part, members on the faculty:

Pennsylvania State College, Teachers College of Columbia University, University of Pittsburgh, and Williams College, while the University of Pennsylvania, Washington and Lee University, Kansas State Agricultural College and Vassar College have formerly contributed such support.



GRANT HALL
Named in Honor of W. Henry Grant, Member of the Board of Trustees for Thirty Years. Donated by Mrs. John S. Kennedy.

“What you do not wish others should do unto you, do not do unto them.”
—Confucius.

MISSION BOARDS CO-OPERATING

THE following mission boards maintain representatives on the faculty: London Missionary Society, British; Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, British; American Presbyterian Mission, and the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand.

FINANCING FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY at this time is asking for \$2,500,000 for financing a five-year program of maintenance and development. No nation-wide appeal has ever been made for this work in America. A small group of people can no longer assume the responsibility of such a large enterprise. In order to safeguard the investment already made the co-operation of all friends of international good will is urgently needed.

Chinese friends of the college already have subscribed in excess of \$325,000 and an appeal is now being made to Chinese in Central and South America by W. K. Chung, Associate President of Lingnan University.

Checks should be made payable to the
TRUSTEES OF LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
and mailed to 18 East 41st St., New York City.



REFRESHMENT PAVILION

Typical Bit of Chinese Architecture on the Campus.

“The excellence of action is ability, the excellence of movement is timeliness.”

—Lao Tze.

UNIT GIFTS NEEDED

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

	1 Year	5 Years
Married Professor . . .	\$4,000	\$ 20,000
Unmarried Instructor .	1,800	9,000
Student Assistant . . .	200	1,000
Medical Work	5,000	25,000
Library	3,200	16,000
Museum	1,500	7,500
Chemistry Department	2,000	10,000
Physics Department . .	500	2,500
Biology Department . .	750	3,750
Manual Training	500	2,500

PLANT

General

Staff residences of standard size and endowment of their upkeep—each	\$ 12,000
Small residences and endowment of their upkeep—each	6,000
Medical Bldg. and Equipment . .	50,000
Library, First Unit	50,000
Power Plant	50,000
Western School—Classrooms . .	25,000
Small Dormitories	30,000
College Inn	40,000
Language School Building	30,000

Women's Department

Three Dormitories	\$147,000
Household Arts Building	45,000
College Hall and Social Center . .	24,000
Two Practice Houses	9,000
Working Women's Quarters . . .	6,000

College of Agriculture

Agricultural Hall	\$ 60,000
Animal Husbandry Building . . .	25,000
Plant Propagation Houses	5,000
Agricultural Manufactures Building	35,000

“Good words shall gain you honor in the market place, but good deeds shall gain you friends among men.”—Lao Tze.

ENDORSEMENTS

1926

DEAR DR. EDMUNDS:

I have received your letter acquainting me with the needs of Canton Christian College or the Lingnan University, as it is henceforth to be called.

The efforts of the friends of the institution in launching a campaign for funds for its maintenance and development have my hearty endorsement. My attention has often been called to the splendid work done by the college, and its expansion to a University is a natural and logical development. As a joint enterprise of Chinese and Americans this institution exerts a mighty influence for good in South China, and stands as a friendly bond that binds China and America together. It affords me great pleasure, therefore, to say in this connection that Lingnan University is worthy of all support.

With best wishes for the success of the campaign, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

SAO-KE ALFRED SZE,
*Minister of the Republic of China
to the United States of America.*

1910

WU TING FANG, former Chinese Minister to the United States and later Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Chinese Republic, and probably, next to the late Li Hung Chang, the best known Chinese diplomat, before his death, wrote:

"As a native of Canton Province, I can truthfully testify that the Canton Christian College is doing much to educate and bring out young men in the right spirit and that already there are several of its sons who are taking useful, active and important part in public service where they will help in a large measure to bring Americans and Chinese into closer relations with one another."

☞ "Moral worth is never left alone; society is sure to grow around him."—Confucius.

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY (CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE)

Canton, China

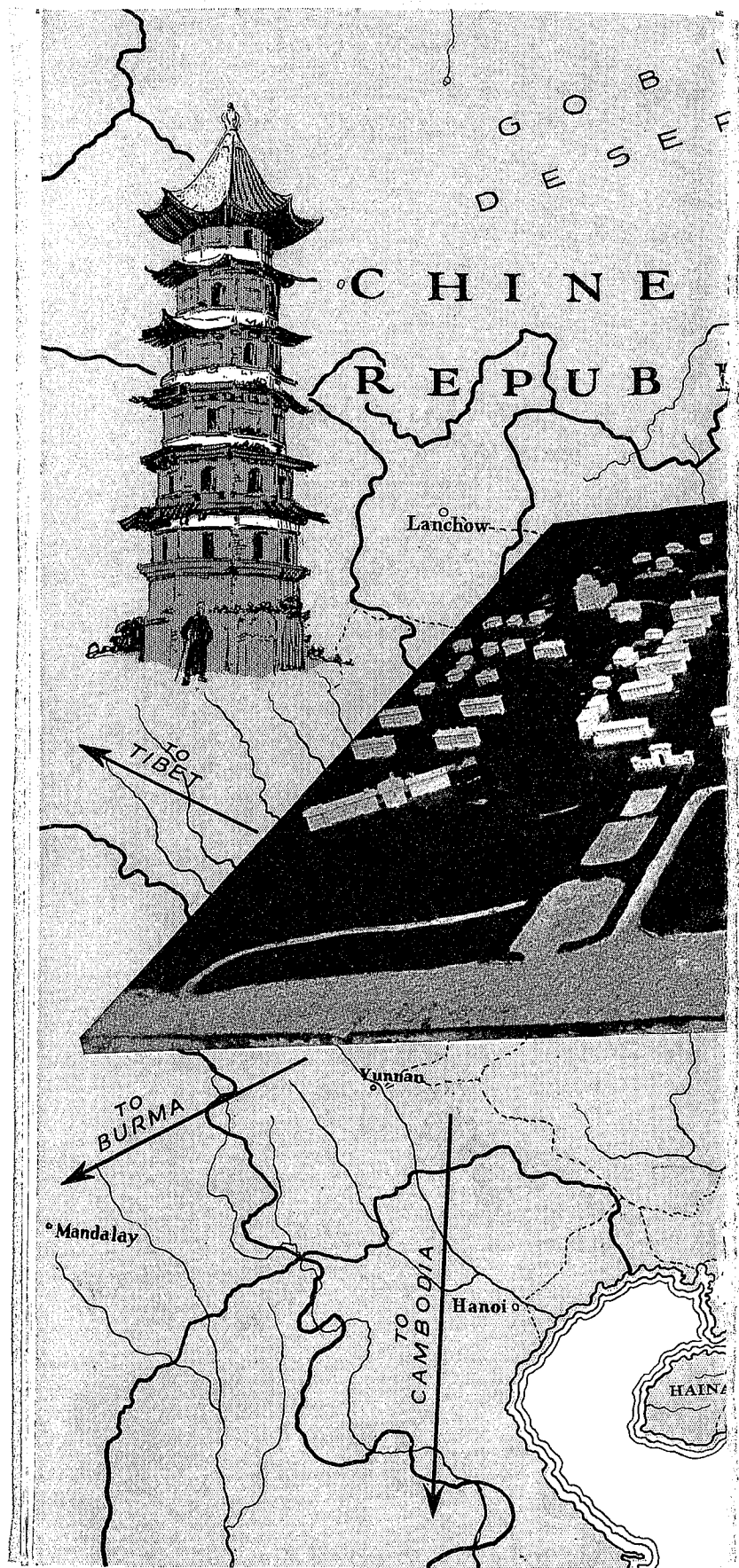
Office in America

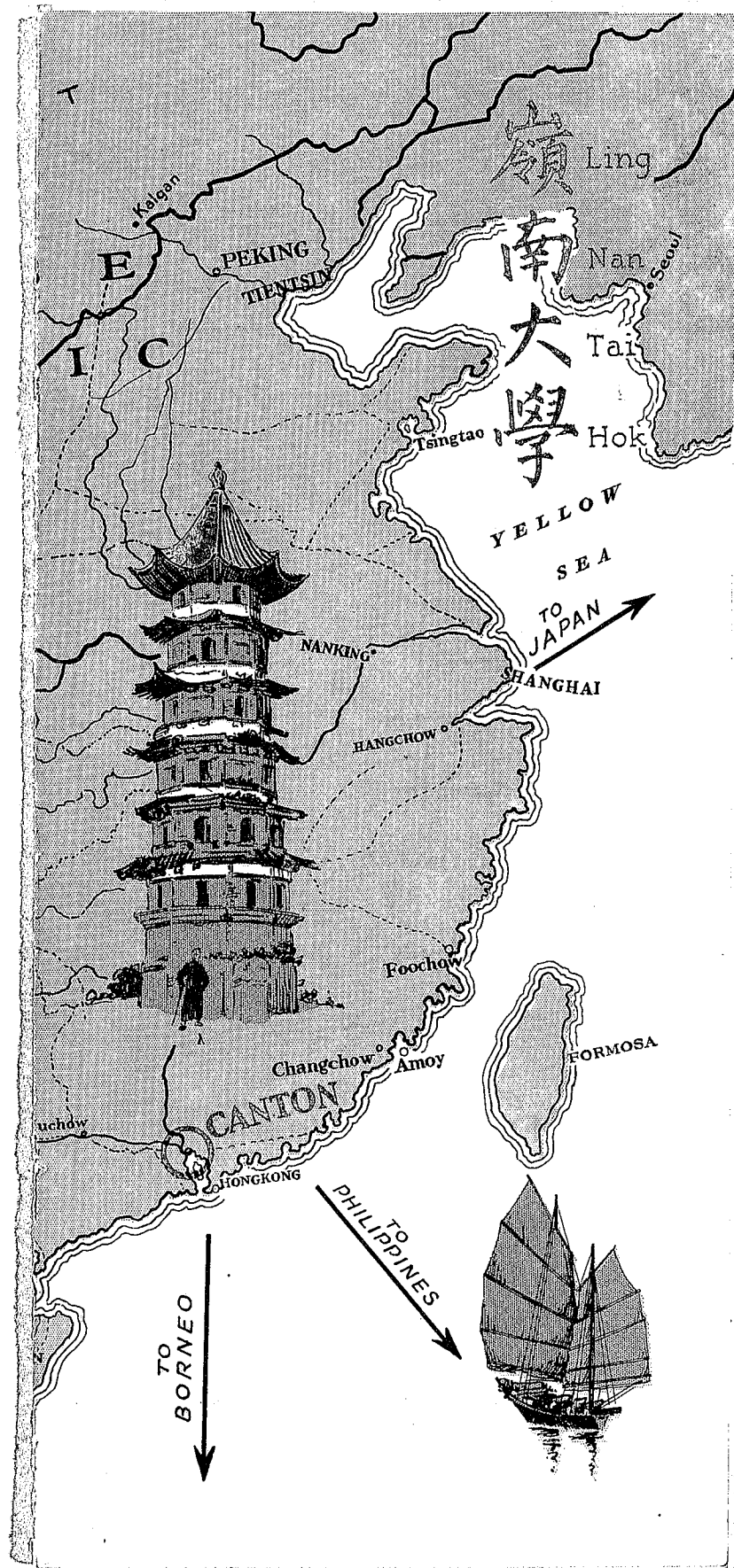
18 EAST 41ST STREET
NEW YORK CITY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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CHARLES K. EDMUNDS	MA, YING PIU
DEAN RALPH S. WATTS	DR. TSIN SHUE FAN
DR. GEORGE STEWART, JR.	

CHARLES K. EDMUNDS.....American Director



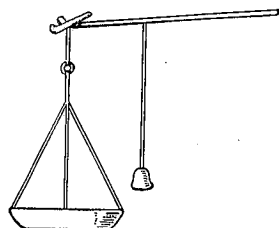


Chinese Contributions to Civilization

2800-2700 B.C. Wooden plow, silk culture.



2300 B.C. Calendar, weights and measures.



1700-1300 B.C. Earliest bronzes and writing.

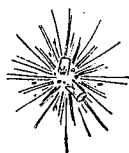
1200 B.C. Lyric poetry

1100- 200 B.C. Philosophers: Lao-tze, Confucius, Meti and Mencius.



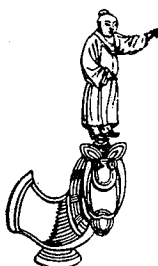
300- 600 A.D. Tea discovered.

200 B.C.-200 A.D. Paper invented.



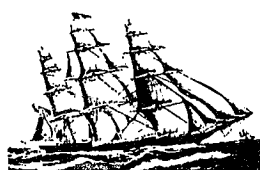
770 A.D. Earliest block printing.

868 A.D. First printed book.



1000 A.D. Moveable type, fire-works, porcelain.

1000-1400 A.D. Compass perfected. →



1500-1700 A.D. Tea exported to England.

1700-1900 A.D. India paper and papier mache introduced into Europe.

¶ "Let us follow the things that make for peace."—Romans 14:19.

LINGNAN

SOUTH of the Mountain Country is a subtropical garden, lying between 18 and 26 degrees north latitude, which corresponds in both latitude and climate with much of Mexico. It includes the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and parts of Kweichow and Yunnan, and extends from Burma and French Indo-China to the Straits of Formosa. It comprises over 300,000 square miles of land. Its rivers discharge more water than the Mississippi.

The region served by the Lingnan University has an estimated population of from 40 to 50 millions.

Canton, the metropolis, has been one of the chief ports of China for well over a thousand years, and as early as 1702 it became a regular port of entry for European trade. While American traders appeared at Canton in 1786, soon after the American Revolution, their business assumed much larger proportions by 1830, when such men as D. W. C. Olyphant and A. A. Low took a leading part in the direct trade between New York and China, down to the days of the famous clipper ships which raced each other round Cape Horn or Cape Good Hope. As Canton has had the longest direct contact with foreigners, its people have been more ready than any other section of China to go abroad and to accept new ideas.



WATER FRONT IN CANTON

¶ "What Canton thinks today, China thinks to-morrow."

—A Chinese Statesman.

[1]

"Lingnan University is an outpost of the best in America and an inner guard of the best in China."

—LITERARY DIGEST.



SWASEY HALL

*Chapel (The Gift of Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, O.),
Dormitories and Part of the Recreation Ground.*

HISTORY

TWO American missionaries, B. C. Henry, D.D., and A. P. Happer, M.D., returned to America in 1884 and 1885 with separate appeals for the founding of a college under American auspices at Canton. Dr. Happer, after spending three years collecting funds, returned to China as the President of the College in 1887 and opened a preparatory school, the only such then in the province. His retirement in 1890 left the school without a head and it was closed. Three years later Dr. B. C. Henry assumed the Presidency and an existing mission school was then taken over, but proving not fitted for the purpose, was returned to its former owners. A third beginning was next made under the Presidency of Oscar F. Wisner, D.D., in 1899. This school gradually made its way into favor, advancing more rapidly after moving in 1903 from Macao to its present admirable site at Honglok on the banks of the Chu Kong, or Pearl River, opposite Canton. At the retirement of Dr. Wisner in 1907, Charles K. Edmunds, Ph.D., became the President and on his resignation in 1924, James M. Henry, D.D., succeeded to the office and served until August, 1927, when Chung Wing Kwong succeeded to the Presidency

[2]

and Dr. Henry took the title of Provost or American Advisor, the internal academic administration remaining the same. Former President Wisner returned in August, 1926, to serve as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Lee Ying Lam, a former student of Lingnan and of Oberlin College, was elected Vice-President of the University in January, 1927.

The name under which the Trustees were incorporated in New York in 1893 was "Trustees of the Christian College in China," which in 1903 was changed to "Trustees of the Canton Christian College." The Chinese name Lingnan Hok Tong, meaning literally "South of the Mountain Range Study Hall," was adopted in 1899. When in 1922 a College of Agriculture was added to the College of Arts and Sciences, the Chinese designation for the institution as a whole was changed from Hok Tong to Tai Hok, "Great Seat of Learning," the equivalent of University. Hence in March, 1926, in accordance with a proposal originally made twenty-five years ago, the English name was changed to Lingnan University so as to have the designations in both English and Chinese agree.

TO-DAY

TO-DAY that once struggling missionary school has a campus of 318 acres, fifty-two fire-proof buildings and a plant value of \$926,000. But this equipment is woefully in-



WHERE STUDENTS LIVE

Middle School, Dormitories and Dining Hall.

¶ "Who teaches me for a day is my father for a lifetime."—Chinese Proverb.

[3]

adequate to meet the needs of the 700 students resident on the campus. It does not begin to meet the demands of hundreds of others who of necessity are denied admission.

Lingnan's graduates are already filling important positions in all parts of China, including two national senators, five judges, twelve principals of schools, twenty-one ministers and religious workers, twenty bankers, eighteen physicians, twenty-two engineers, one hundred twenty-eight merchants, four chemists and five agriculturists.

International Good Will

The influence and usefulness of the University has grown until at the present time contributors to it may be regarded as direct investors in international friendship and good will. The application of modern science has salvaged the silk industry and has brought health and hygiene to whole famine-ridden and plague-afflicted communities, and thus has so earned Chinese appreciation that they provide two-thirds of the current expense fund, and have given liberally for buildings and land, as they have also eagerly availed themselves of the opportunities Lingnan affords.

¶ *"To the educated man, no country is foreign."*—Chinese Classics.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

THE College of Arts and Sciences offers seven groups of studies: general arts, four years; natural science, four years; education, two and four years; business administration, four years; industrial chemistry, four years; pre-medical, three years; and pre-theological, two years. The preparatory schools are divided into two grades; the elementary school, six years including kindergarten; and the middle school, six years.

The General Arts group provides preparatory courses for such professions as journalism, law, writing, lecturing and social service; while the Natural Science group provides the foundation for professional training in medicine or technology.

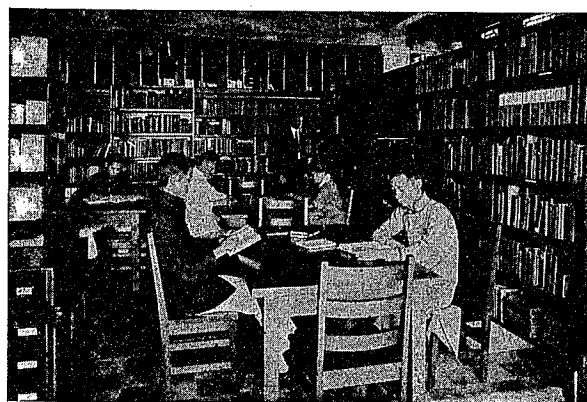
[4]

Business Administration prepares for general business, accounting, banking, foreign commerce and other subjects vital to the development of the new order.

Industrial and applied Chemistry is emphasized as one of the outstanding needs in China's economic development, whether in agriculture or manufacturing.

The Department of Education offers courses designed to train teachers and school officers with special study of the problems confronting the development of a new educational system in China.

It is noteworthy that Chinese literature, archeology and history are stressed in the academic courses, because the students choose modern languages in which in addition to their literatures all the modern sciences are studied and taught.



TEMPORARY LIBRARY

Library Privileges Must Be Denied to Many Because of Inadequate Facilities.

¶ *"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."*—John 8:32.

AGRICULTURE

THE Lingnan College of Agriculture comprises five departments—Animal Husbandry, Agronomy, Horticulture, Manufacturing, and Sericulture. The Animal Husbandry department includes a dairy with a herd of eighty-three dairy animals, Water Buffalo, Holsteins, and crossed cattle; Chinese and imported hogs, and a modern poultry plant.

[5]



WESTERN FARMING METHODS
Culturing Corn as Practical Work in Agronomy at Lingnan
College of Agriculture.

¶ "Let the root be good, and the fruit
shall not be evil."—Kang Hsi.

The college is equipped with a special library, barns, workmen's houses, farms, gardens, orchards, greenhouses, ponds, and farm machinery.

Experiments are conducted in the various natural products of the land, many of which are sold at a small profit. New methods of propagating and improving fruits and vegetables, scientific breeding of animals, and elimination of plant and animal diseases have induced a large distribution of information through example and special circulars, resulting in a gradual but considerable improvement of farm products in both quality and quantity.



MODERN FARMING MACHINERY
Chinese Students of Lingnan are Trained in
Scientific Agriculture.

¶ "The fruit of righteousness is sown in
peace by those that make peace."

—James 3:18.

[6]

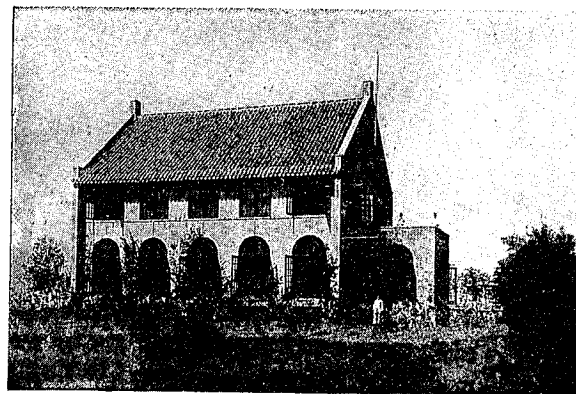
SILK CULTURE

A SEVERE scourge of pebrine disease, originating in Europe in the middle of the last century, somehow found its way to China, the ancient home of the silkworm, and there developed to such an extent that 85 per cent. of the worms were diseased. This greatly reduced the quality and the quantity of marketable silk.

A professor of biology at the Lingnan University, having previously studied the nature of the disease and the method of eradication devised by Louis Pasteur in France, soon after his arrival in China began rearing silkworms from disease-free eggs under sanitary conditions and examining the viscera of the female moths under the microscope to eliminate the eggs of all which show signs of the pebrine cells. This effort has resulted in building up a department for the production of disease-free eggs which are sold to the farmer.

The Silk Association of America has contributed generously to the budget and has given a building for rearing silk worms. Marcus L. Frieder, of New York, has given a dormitory for short course students; Eugene Atwood of Stonington, Conn., has given a model filature and E. E. Bradley, of the same company, has donated a cold storage plant for keeping the eggs over the winter, and also a teachers' residence as a memorial to Lois Gates Bradley.

A survey of the Kwangtung silk industry, conducted by the University for the Provincial Government and recently published, constitutes an authoritative document on silk culture of the province.



SILK LABORATORY

Diseased Silk Worms Threatened the Industry in Canton. The
College of Agriculture Traced the Cause and Eliminated It.

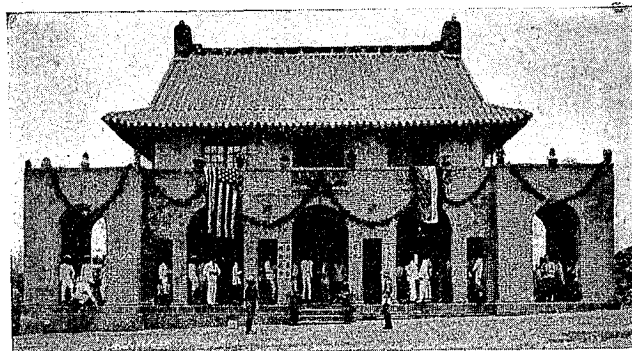
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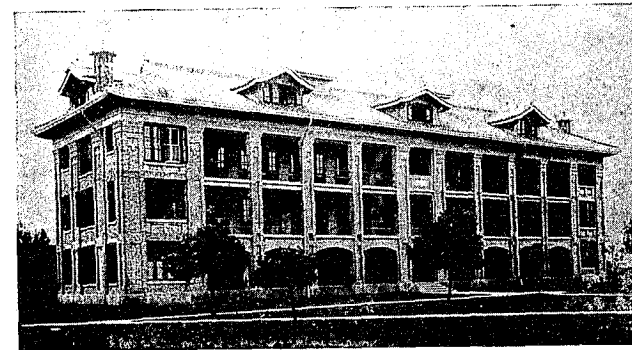
GROUP OF SIX BUILDINGS, ERECTED BY CHINESE OF CANTON, HONKONG, SINGAPORE AND SUMATRA



DORMITORY FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS, A GIFT OF THE CHANG FAMILY OF SUMATRA

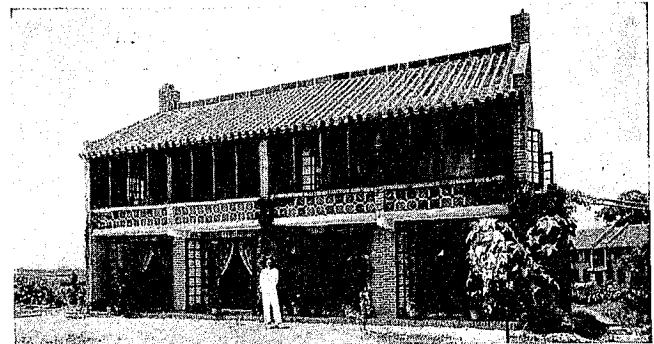


GUEST HOUSE, CONTRIBUTED BY MA YING PIU, A TRUSTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY

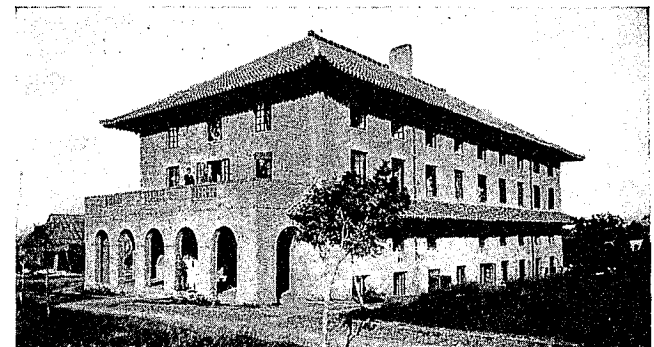


TWO OF FOUR DORMITORIES ERECTED BY CHINESE FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY

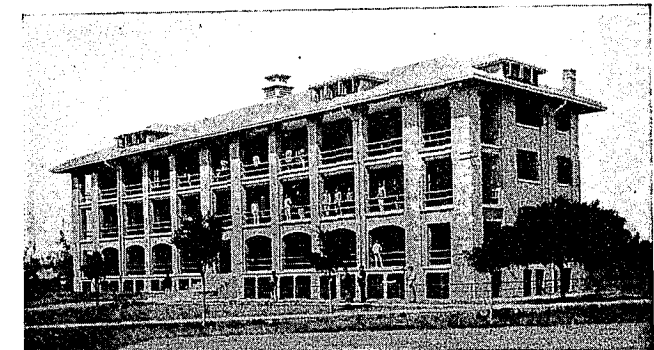
Additional Buildings Donated by Chinese Friends to Lingnan University



RESIDENCE FOR CHINESE TEACHERS, ERECTED BY TAAM LAI TENG, CANTON MERCHANT



DORMITORY BUILT BY STUDENT SUBSCRIPTION AND NAMED FOR PRESIDENT CHUNG WING KWONG



MEDICAL WORK

CHINESE leaders have stated that 100,000 physicians and surgeons are immediately needed in their country. Hookworm, typhoid, smallpox, cholera, bubonic plague, tuberculosis, malaria and leprosy occur because of unhygienic and unsanitary conditions in homes and communities.

A group of Friends, resident in Philadelphia, maintain at Lingnan, Dr. William W. Cadbury, who serves not only as university physician but as a member of the faculty of the pre-medical department preparing students to study medicine and supervises the work of dispensaries which treat the sick of surrounding communities. Perhaps his greatest service, however, has been his medical research. He is author of twenty-five articles and reports, dealing mostly with diseases common in Eastern Asia.

The present medical staff consists of four physicians—two Americans, one Chinese man and one Chinese woman, and three nurses. An idea of the need for expansion of this work may be gleaned from the following figures taken from Dr. Cadbury's annual report:

Patients treated at Infirmary	12,194
Patients treated at Dispensaries	1,968
Hospital days of patients in Infirmary	3,246
Physical examination of students	1,130

The China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has provided one of the three instructors in each of the pre-medical departments of biology, physics, and chemistry. This Board



THE CAMPUS INFIRMARY
Presented to Lingnan University by Ma Ying Piu.

¶ "Where there is no vision the people perish."—Proverbs 29:18.

[10]

has also provided three residences for their representatives, half the cost of a Science Hall and \$10,000 toward its equipment. Though the need is great, the permanent buildings and equipment for extension of the medical work will cost not more than \$50,000.

CHINESE SUPPORT

A GRATIFYING and assuring factor in the development of the University is the financial support given to it by the Chinese. How deep-rooted the University is in the life of the Cantonese is seen when one considers that in addition to student fees, which meet a little more than half of the current budget, the Chinese at home and abroad have provided over half of the existing buildings besides making substantial contributions toward the annual deficits. Out of a total budget of \$330,000 U. S. Currency, the Canton Board of Directors is responsible for \$193,000.



WHERE VILLAGERS ARE TREATED
General Lei Fuk Lam, Donor of Lingnan Dispensary, Formally Opening the Institution. Dr. Cadbury at the Right.

¶ "There is that that scattereth and yet increaseth."—Proverbs 11:24.

[11]

NON-DENOMINATIONAL

THOUGH non-denominational, the University is officially recognized by the South China Missionary Conference as the head of the Christian educational system. It does not, however, receive financial support from any American church board. About ninety per cent of the students who come to the University are non-Christian. They feel no antagonism toward Christianity for it is presented in a spirit of tolerance and as supplementing the teachings of Confucius. By their junior year eighty-eight per cent have become Christians.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION

In 1921-22 a commission led by Dr. Ernest D. Burton of the University of Chicago, visited all the Christian educational institutions in China to study the relation of education to the development of the Christian church and the place of Christianity in education in China. Their report included the following recommendations:

(a) That Canton Christian College be encouraged to develop along its present lines of solid growth, with Kwangtung and Kwangsi as its natural territory, and to provide for women students as well as for men.



JAVA HALL

*The First College Dormitory Erected on the Campus.
Built with Money Contributed by Chinese Resident in Java.*

☞ *"The proof of your faith, more precious than gold."—I Peter 1:7.*

[12]

(b) That the Missions Boards, having work in the area be advised to aid in the maintenance of the college, and that the local missions be requested to make recommendations to this effect.

MISSION BOARDS CO-OPERATING

THE following mission boards have undertaken to maintain representatives on the faculty: London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society of Great Britain, American Presbyterian Mission, and the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand.

CO-OPERATION BY AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

AMERICAN universities have not closed their eyes to the worth of this college in distant China. The following maintain, wholly or in part, members on the faculty:

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GRANT HALL

*Named in Honor of W. Henry Grant, Member of the Board of Trustees for Thirty Years. Donated by Mrs. John S. Kennedy.
Equipped by Mrs. A. F. Schaeffer.*

☞ *"America,—half-brother to the world!"
—Bailey.*

[13]

FINANCES

PERMANENT FUNDS IN NEW YORK \$263,402

Plant Assets in Canton

Land	U. S. \$141,000
Buildings	600,000
Equipment	133,000
Grounds Improvement	52,000
	<u>\$926,000</u>

BUDGET OF EXPENSES

Total Annual Budget of Current Expenses	U. S. \$330,000
Through Canton Board of Directors receive	193,000
Through New York Board of Trustees require	137,000

The Trustees look to friends in America for the support of the American members of the staff, 29 in all.

Checks should be made payable to the

TRUSTEES OF LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

and mailed to

Charles K. Edmunds, American Director
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City



REFRESHMENT PAVILION

Typical Bit of Chinese Architecture on the Campus.

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ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

	1 Year	5 Years
Married Professor	\$4,000	\$20,000
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Medical Work	5,000	25,000
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Museum	1,500	7,500
Herbarium	1,500	7,500
Scientific Review	2,000	10,000
Chemistry Department	2,000	10,000
Physics Department	500	2,500
Biology Department	750	3,750

PLANT

Items Most Urgently Needed

To improve the Water Supply	\$ 5,000
To complete the Science Building	14,000
To equip the Science Building	17,000
To wire the staff residences for lighting	2,000

Other Items Urgently Needed

2 Staff Residences of standard size and endowment of their upkeep, each	\$12,000
8 Small Residences and endowment of their upkeep, each	12,000
Medical Building and Equipment	50,000
Library, First Unit	50,000
Women's Dormitory	50,000
Household Arts Building	45,000
Practice House	5,000
Agricultural Hall	60,000
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Plant Propagation House	5,000

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With best wishes for the success of the campaign, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

SAO-KE ALFRED SZE,
*Minister of the Republic of China
to the United States of America.*

WU TING FANG, former Chinese Minister to the United States and later Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Chinese Republic, and probably, next to the late Li Hung Chang, the best known Chinese diplomat, before his death, wrote:

"As a native of Canton Province, I can truthfully testify that the Canton Christian College is doing much to educate and bring out young men in the right spirit and that already there are several of its sons who are taking useful, active and important part in public service where they will help in a large measure to bring Americans and Chinese into closer relations with one another."

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

Canton Christian College of Arts and Sciences
Lingnan College of Agriculture

W. K. CHUNG, *President* JAMES M. HENRY, *Provost*

Y. L. LEE, *Vice-President*

O. F. WISNER, *Dean, College of Arts and Sciences*

C. K. CHEUNG, *Dean, College of Agriculture*

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CHARLES K. EDMUNDS	GEORGE STEWART, JR.
F. H. HAWKINS	TSIN SHUE FAN
MA YING PIU	RALPH L. WATTS

CHARLES K. EDMUNDS, *American Director*
150 Fifth Avenue, New York

JAMES M. HENRY, *Resident Director*
Canton, China

GOBI
DESERT

CHINESE
REPUBLIC

Lanchow

Sianfu

TO
TIBET

Chengtu

Chungking

TO
BURMA

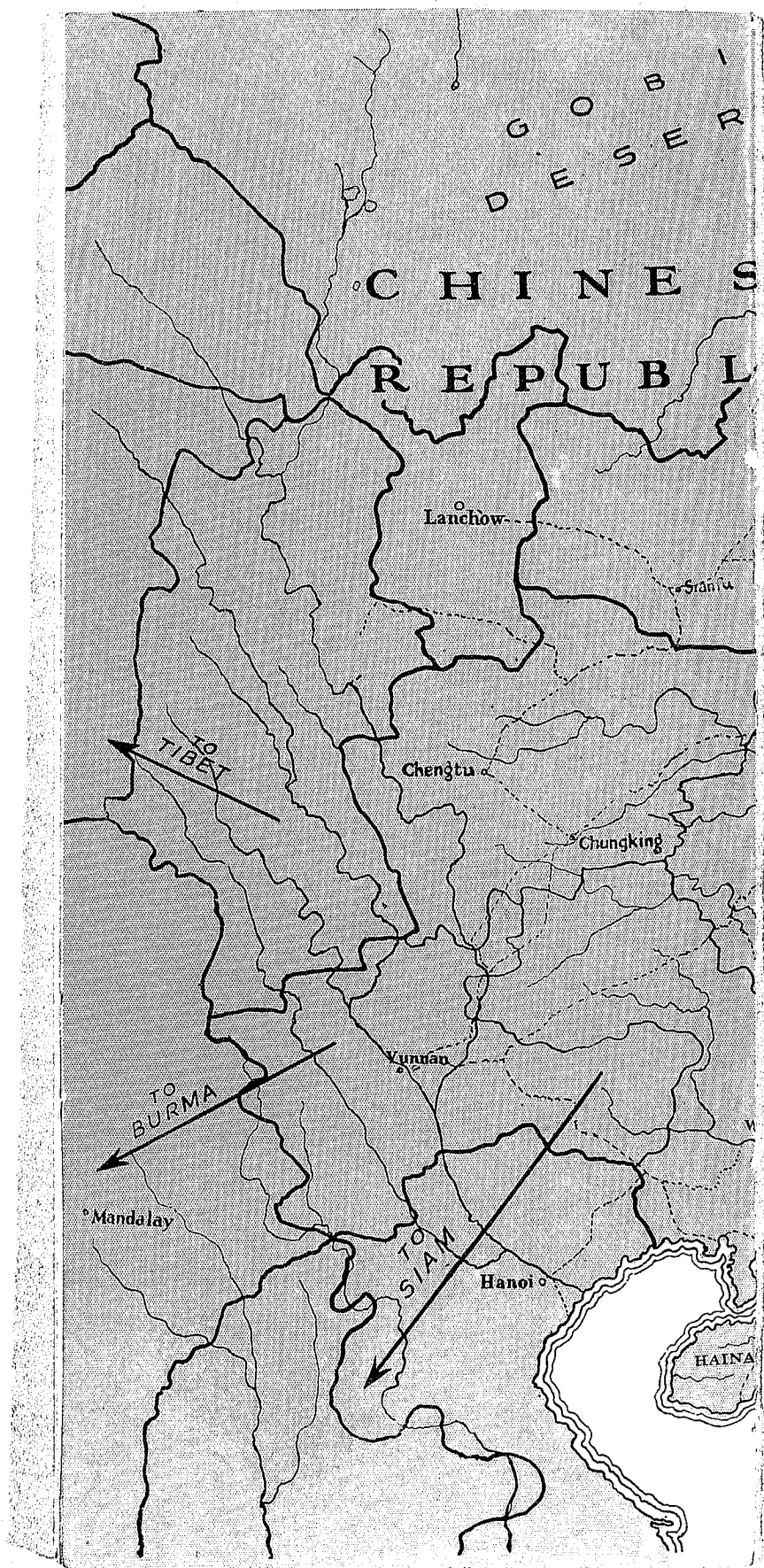
Yunnan

Mandalay

TO
SIAM

Hanoi

HAINAN



THINK STRAIGHT ABOUT LINGNAN

By JOHN C. GRIGGS

Professor of English, Lingnan University 1919-1927

THAT first morning at Lingnan in the spring of 1919 was an unexpected revelation of beauty. Mountain, river, bamboo and seedling rice were a gorgeously illuminated initial, heading a new chapter of experience.

My preconceptions of the campus had been based on photographs of stark new buildings and flat paddy fields, interesting enough, but totally lacking in suggestion of the lovely elevations above the water front, of the generous plan, of the shimmer and glow of life that was everywhere apparent. How could all the letters and talks about the college have missed telling the beauty of its location?

Some features were still unimproved, unfinished grading, holes and grave mounds, bare plots of red earth and rough ways cross-lots, where now are fair walks and lawns, tennis courts, avenues of quickly grown trees, and groups of residences, mellow with shrubs and flowers. Where there is now an aspect of culture, close trimmed hedges and integrated groups of buildings, it then was crude, but at all times, both then and now, the campus has manifested the vigor of new life, of growth and of definite far-reaching plan. Those who chose and developed it were able to see its future and to think straight.

These physical facts of the plant, placed there by foreigners in the midst of an inspiring Chinese landscape were but the index of subtler inner facts, about which straight thinking was less easy because glimpses of the future were less clear. These subtler facts were the placing of an educational undertaking against

the romantic setting and overwhelming beauty of a remote and complex human culture, which like the landscape, was abounding in activity, in attraction and in friendly welcome.

As buildings have increased and the grounds become more assimilated to the charm of the countryside, the inner life of the college has, we believe, evolved from phase to phase into increased conformity to the Chinese life which must eventually be its proper matrix. Campus and college have together expanded, growth in both has been continuous and insistent. But more significant than increased size has been the great problem of adaptation to spiritual and cultural surroundings.

"Adaptation to environment" is a biologist's definition of life. Whether or not it be an adequate definition, it has been the story of the vital progress of Canton Christian College and of Lingnan University. Such adaptation through straight thinking and sympathetic attention to Chinese desire is the only possible way in which the full life of the institution can be realized.

But environment means two things. It means both opportunity and limitation.

Opportunity has always seemed so boundless at Lingnan, both for individual teacher and for the organization as a whole, that joyous activity is the normal condition of everybody. In the earlier years limitation was scarcely felt, excepting of course limitation of capacity to work and to expand and to meet expanding opportunity.

Hardly a day passes, or an hour, but brings some eager student or new project, whether in routine of class or elsewhere. There is always the youngster who comes to your house or takes you to walk to discuss Chinese poetry as compared with western, and then furtively offers you his own experiments in English rhyme for criticism. Or he may question you about the mathematical principles of the structure of the violin and tells you that he owns and has been reading the life of Leopold Auer. If you happen to know who Auer is, or are familiar with the Oscar Wilde work with which he surprises you, that is so much to the good, but if as so often happens, he shoots beyond the range of your knowledge, it makes but little difference. You are still his oracle. He unlocks his mind to you, his desires and his troubles, and leans upon you as guide, philosopher, and friend.

How many times a student has come to me with the difficulties of his home life, the strange problems of the Chinese family, which make their ambitions for a career in the larger life of the world almost a disloyalty to some parental plan. Perhaps it is a boy whose father has summoned him home to be married and he just plain doesn't want to go,—or a mourner over China's ills, disheartened at the confusion of public affairs, who naively asks, "What can I do to make my country strong?" How wonderfully near it all brings you to those who are struggling for light and betterment.

Or it may be a flood of questions about the United States and their fabulous opportunities, from some little rich boy whose father has told him he can go abroad to study. Here the cue is to ask him what he intends to do when he comes back to China. Probably he has no grounding in Chinese thought nor learn-

ing and as yet no proficiency in other studies, no present purpose other than to get away, and no ideas for the future. All he has is the infatuation for life in America, and the fool notion that by some hocus pocus, a few years in 22nd Street, Chicago, will make a super-man of him. These cases are hard to handle and many of them get away, only to add, a few years later to the number of aimless, useless "returned students" who have sold their birthright and got little in return. It is only by arousing a supreme confidence, an affection, if you will, that such callousness can be held to a reasonable course of training in the homeland, until character, purpose, and ripeness shall be developed sufficient for profit by study abroad. Many a boy has written me or has told me later, when I have met him in America—"You were right and I was wrong. I came here too soon."

There are, of course, on the other hand, scores of students of mature plans and preparation for whom study in a foreign country is a laudable ambition who go and return with definite purpose, thus contributing greatly to China's culture and progress. They are valuable because mature enough not to have lost the proper perspective of citizenship.

Professor David Eugene Smith, a member of the Board of Trustees, told me before I left New York, "Whatever your work may have been here, you will find its value increased a thousand times in China." As Dr. Smith is a mathematician we will not quarrel with his arithmetic. It is doubtless true that opportunity for influence in China is almost incalculable. The teacher's value, aside from preparation in his subject is in proportion to his intimate knowledge of and sympathy with his pupil. Acquaintance with individuals gives some view of

racial characteristics, and of what China needs in her education, and further of what the excited China of the last few years thinks she needs. This last is of late a very different matter, and has brought into the foreground that second element in environment, namely limitation.

In the case of any organism, that adaptation which is life cannot take place by seizing opportunity without regard to limiting circumstances, and so the college has been immersed of late in the realization of certain limitations which had heretofore been inconspicuous. Here again, it has been hard to think straight, to decide when to refuse and when to yield, where to modify and where to keep to the old regime.

Adaptations had previously been made in improvement of the Chinese curriculum. To this were added other changes,—changes in the mode of teaching religion, changes in adjustment of foreign curriculum to local needs, and most conspicuously changes in administration, and on closer relations with government and with civic affairs, all of which bid fair to give the university a larger and more vigorous life.

It has come through its new organization less an exotic and much nearer to its ultimate aim, a Chinese university which shall bring to its Chinese community, with foreign aid, the best that both West and East have to offer.

Lingnan has never been intended by its promoters to impose a fixed alien system upon another race. Its true place has always been recognized as an international interpreter, a mediator between two civilizations that have met and been thrown into complex relations with each other. It was not founded, nor is it being

carried on, to make new contacts, to force the attention of China upon western thought, but to clarify and consolidate contacts already irrevocably made. China has met the West both in friendliness and in wrath, and those contacts are today enormously increasing whether we wish it or not. Even though Chinese thought, now in revulsion, may try to disavow and curb them, the clock can not be set back. Anti-foreign agitation itself is in a way an emphasis upon and enlargement of inter-racial relations. It has abnormally increased in thousands of minds the awareness of western influence, and the desire for foreign products, for foreign abilities and advantage.

Jealousy of the acquisitions of Japanese or English, or of the wealth and inventiveness of Americans is the bitter stimulus to the unfriendly to win through to equality in such possession.

With the friendly, who constitute the vast majority of our Lingnan clientele, and of the Chinese people as well, this same jealousy is the great incentive to cordial cooperation in educational endeavors of foreign origin. It is pathetic to see how often resentment yields through straight thinking to candid, eager receptivity, when once the disinterestedness of the foreign teacher is recognized.

One of the most denunciatory of the radical leaders has recently said, "China without the foreign school is an educational vacuum." Though China is of her own initiative doing much for education, this is a significant admission, especially interesting when its source is realized. It is the cry of the awakened China to the friendly West, the call which we must hear through all the bluster of complaint and of occasional defamation and violence.

Lingnan has always spoken in terms of the future. She now speaks in pride of her past and of definite accomplishments. But she also speaks of a new future, of a new regime, in which at the instance of the Board of Trustees, the internal management of its work has been entrusted to Chinese. This new future is bound to be the fulfillment of the high aspirations and consecrated labors of the old Canton Christian College. The manner of this fulfilment may differ from what has preceded, but whatever modifications come, they will be closer to China's expressed desires and needs, a new adaptation to changed environment.

The Chinese who are in control are unanimous in urging continued American cooperation as absolutely necessary to such a future. Of the three forms of this cooperation, each when separately considered, seems to be the prime essential.

The first is a continuation of financial cooperation. This is the most obvious need of the moment. The Chinese are doing much, as they always have in raising money, but they cannot at present, carry the whole load.

The second is the maintenance of a strong foreign staff. Even with the rapid increase in the number of trained Chinese professors capable of maintaining high standards of instruction and administration, it will still be many years, as

they themselves point out, before higher education, especially in the international and mediatory aspects, can be successfully carried on without an ample foreign faculty.

The third and probably the most important form of necessary cooperation is foreign counsel and intimate advice. No longer exercised as authoritative control, such course is now more than ever before welcomed and even demanded.

The foreign minority members of the local Board of Directors, foreign deans, and above all the presence in continuous residence of former President Henry as Provost or adviser in close and cordial relation to the Chinese president and vice-president, form the keystone of the arch which bridges the great transformation.

The University, now national in its Chinese outlook and organization, is as thoroughly grounded in those foreign resources and ideals which gave it birth, and which are still necessary to carry it through those many transitional years which must supervene before China's complete self-realization as a world nation takes place.

The fraternal appeal to the West is more insistent than ever. Can we meet it?

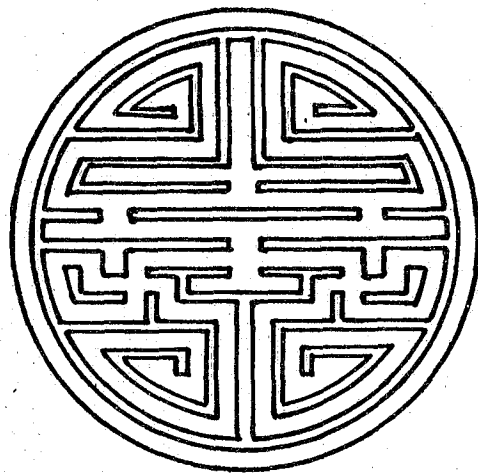
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LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

Canton, China

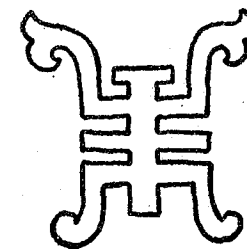
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CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

1919-1924



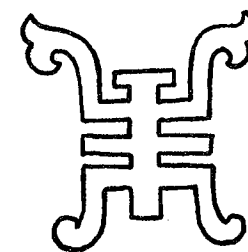
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TRUSTEES OF THE
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
CANTON, CHINA

OFFICE, 18 EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK

CANTON
CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

1919-1924

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT



TRUSTEES OF THE
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
CANTON, CHINA

OFFICE, 18 EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK

CHARLES KEYSER EDMUNDS
PRESIDENT OF CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
1907 — 1924

The students of
Ling Naam honor
by this tablet, him
who generously
built, wisely led,
and creatively
inspired.

晏文士博士承華任嶺南大學校監督自一九零七
至一九二四年歷十有七載公春辭職全體大學生
暨中學小學華僑學生不忘敬澤謹泐碑以留紀念
懿惟吾師 秉心淵塞 落落典標 恢恢元德
嶺南大學 符亮南極 百季登人 宏講遠識
經義治事 多士於式 用誌公恩 吉金永勒

BRONZE TABLET TO DR. EDMUNDS IN SWASEY HALL



WING KWONG CHUNG,
Chinese First and Second Degrees,
Associate President



JAMES MCCLURE HENRY, D.D.,
President



CHARLES K. EDMUNDS, PH.D.,
Former President, now Provost of
The Johns Hopkins University

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大
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ALEXANDER BAXTER, B.D.,
Vice President, Representative of the
London Missionary Society



KENNETH DUNCAN, PH.D.,
Dean of the College of Arts and
Sciences



GEORGE WEIDMAN GROFF, M.S.,
Dean of the College of Agriculture
Representative Pennsylvania State
College Mission to China

Preface

Resolution of the Trustees of Canton Christian College on Resignation of Dr. Charles K. Edmunds as President

January 14, 1924

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Charles Keyser Edmunds, Ph.D., as President of the Canton Christian College we the Trustees of the College express to him our sincere regrets that he feels obliged to retire from the office which he has so ably held for over sixteen years and his membership in the College Faculty of twenty years in September, 1923.

It would be impossible to recount the manifold character of Dr. Edmunds' services to the College and how interwoven his life is with the growth of the College and in fact with so much of China's history as covers the greater part of the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. To recite alone the marvelous advance and expansion of the College, considered from any point of view; the twenty years' growth have shown over twenty times the number of students, increase in staff, and in annual expenses and receipts. Dr. Edmunds' active labors in securing new members for the teaching and administrative staff and the stability of the organization in its personnel (upon which the continuance of the work is assured) are perhaps the clearest evidences of his magnetic influence in personal contacts.

China is in a state of ebullition; her internal struggles are not the signs of decay or death but of the working of new ideas in the midst of the old, the casting off of her isolation bondage, and the finding of her place in the modern world as a member of the human family. The many points at which Dr. Edmunds has touched China in this conflict between the new and the old within her borders no one but himself can tell. Few Chinese or foreigners have a greater range and variety of observation to report, and his educational activities therefore have had almost as great an effect in America as in China. These happy influences we trust are not to be lost by excessive labors in other directions but will be called forth by growing interest on the part of his own countrymen.

The general uprising of the alumni to prevent his severing his relations to the College is a good omen of their deepening sense of respon-

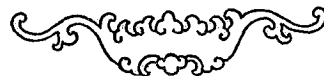
sibility, as it is of their loyalty and affection for Dr. Edmunds himself. As with the students, so with the Trustees. While we lament the severance of the particular ties which have so long bound us, we live in the faith that the work will go on and that as a co-trustee Dr. Edmunds may still render very great service to China.

Trustees of the Canton Christian College

HERBERT PARSONS
CHARLES H. PARKHURST
W. HENRY GRANT
WM. WISTAR COMFORT
F. TRUBEE DAVISON
SHUE FAN TSIN

F. H. HAWKINS
WARREN P. LAIRD
DUDLEY H. MILLS
FREDERICK OSBORN
YING PIU MA
DAVID EUGENE SMITH

RALPH L. WATTS



Canton Christian College

Five Years Growth 1919-1924

To the Trustees of Canton Christian College

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to submit to you a brief review of the development and work of the Canton Christian College since 1919 when my last published report showed that the institution, having passed the periods of inception (1884-1903) and organization (1904-18) had begun to realize the hopes and aims of its founders, by the more recent developments of its collegiate departments.

Upon the foundation so broadly laid by Dr. A. P. Happer and Dr. B. C. Henry, there has been developed an educational institution embodying their ideals, which has deeply affected the lives of no less than five thousand students, and today ministers to a thousand students in residence, and to over six hundred students in its extension schools. This work engages to the full extent of their powers a staff of one hundred seventy, ninety-five of whom (sixty Chinese and thirty-five foreign) give themselves entirely to teaching and research, while twenty-eight are officers of general administration, and forty-seven serve the various departments.

TRUSTEES

You are of course aware that the mainstay in America of this enterprise in China has through these years been Mr. W. Henry Grant, who completed twenty-five years as the Secretary and Treasurer of the Trustees in 1921 and still continues as Secretary of the Board. The mainstay in China has been W. K. Chung, who is just now completing twenty-five years of service under varying titles but always essentially Chief in Chinese affairs and relations.

In the interval now under review the Board of Trustees has suffered the loss of Charles A. Stoddard, Lebbeus B. Miller, Francis S. Phraner and Edwin J. Gillies, who had joined the Board as recently as January, 1921.

Dr. Stoddard attended his first meeting as a trustee November 19, 1898, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, having been elected a trustee the previous winter. When the invitation was extended to him to become a trustee of the College he said, "You ought to get a younger man;" nevertheless he accepted the call and during the period of his trusteeship served fifteen years as Vice-President, from June 1899 to May 1913, and three years as President of the Board, May 1913 to May 1916, remaining a trustee till his decease, June 3, 1920.

For over twenty-one years his faith in and high devotion to the aims and work of the College, his constant attendance upon the meetings of the board and his repeatedly expressed convictions as to the necessity of thorough and higher education as essential to the development of the Church in China, gave proof of his steadily rising enthusiasm as the College grew in size and reality.

Mr. Francis S. Phraner was a resident of Summit, New Jersey, where he was active in almost every benevolent movement in that community, while engaged in business in New York. He was in the famous Princeton Class of 1879. Like Dr. Stoddard, Mr. Phraner was also a Trustee of Canton Christian College for twenty-one years. He was elected in 1901 and became Vice-President of the Board in 1919. He became the efficient Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1902, having been put on that Commit-

tee practically on taking his seat as a trustee, and continuing in that capacity and as Chairman of the Committee till his death. He gave personal attention to many financial details and took a courageous and optimistic view regarding the necessary advanced appropriations, covering the annual budgets, appointments, and whatever seemed to be imperative to the good working of the College, especially the acquiring of sufficient land for the ever-growing institution. He also gave regularly and generously toward the running expenses, and occasional special unrecorded gifts to promote interest in the cause.

Mr. Edwin J. Gillies of New York, who had served as an Adviser since October 1905, became a Trustee in January 1921. He took a deep interest in the College, arranging luncheons at downtown clubs, and met and entertained members of the faculty, and finally visited the College in October 1921, with his sister, Miss Florence A. Gillies, and reported on this visit at the meeting of the Trustees on April 1, 1922, the last he attended.

The Board has been strengthened by the addition of Frederick Osborn, F. Trubee Davison, Ralph L. Watts, Dudley H. Mills and Shue Fan Tsin (J. D., Chicago, a first graduate of the Middle School, Representative of the alumni.)

It would seem highly desirable to round out the personnel of the Board of Trustees by the election of several women of wide interests, a banker, a manufacturer, and a trader—especially those whose business would also link them to China.

MISSION COOPERATION

The example of the London Missionary Society when in 1915 they set apart Rev. Alexander Baxter to become a member of the College faculty has been followed by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in 1922 by the designation of Rev. Ronald D. Rees as their representative on our staff. Mr. Rees is Professor of History. Mr. Baxter, who is Professor of Religion and Supervisor of Religious Work, has also twice served very effectively as Acting President.

The American Presbyterian Mission in 1923 assigned Dr. Selden P. Spencer, Jr., to the College staff. He is Assistant Professor of English Literature. The Presbyterian Church of New Zealand has also accepted our invitation to cooperate, but their representative has not as yet been appointed.

This is the most effective though not the only way in which the missions are cooperating. It is hoped that the action of these missions as herewith reported will be followed by a similar step on the part of others.

The Canton Missionary Conference, which embraces the members of all denominations at work in Kwangtung, has recognized the Canton Christian College as the apex of the Christian Educational System for Kwangtung Province. The Board of Cooperation of the Canton Missionary Conference has in its Program of Advance, adopted by the Conference, included the following with reference to Canton Christian College:

"Article 14. The College of Arts and Sciences of the Canton Christian College shall be the College of Arts and Sciences of the system. The Schools of Education and Agriculture should be developed on the basis of the work already under way in these departments of the Canton Christian College, which should also further develop its courses in Commerce (Business Administration) and introduce courses in Journalism. In order to enable the Canton Christian College the more adequately to meet the expanding needs of the Program of Advance, the various missions are urged to contribute to the Canton Christian College men specially qualified for work in its existing or proposed schools of Collegiate grade."

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION

During 1921-22 a special Educational Commission headed by President E. D. Burton of the University of Chicago, made a comprehensive study of education in China in behalf of all the American and British Boards. This Commission reported: first, that there is a *permanent* place in China for education under *Christian* auspices, but that it must be thoroughly first class in order to stand comparison with the work under Governmental auspices especially

as the latter improves; second, that the aim of Christian Education should be the development of a strong self-supporting Christian community; that consequently, mission resources in men and money should be concentrated on those types of education best calculated to produce Christian leadership, with special emphasis on the secondary schools and on the Colleges of Arts and Sciences from which would come the much needed teachers, ministers and physicians; that the professional schools such as agriculture or engineering should be included in the missionary program in so far as they may be supported by funds from indigenous sources or from persons or institutions especially interested in such lines of work; and finally with reference to higher education under Christian auspices, this Commission recommended that all the Christian colleges now existing throughout China be reorganized and co-ordinated on the basis of six university centers or areas. Of the eighteen colleges or universities now existing only two were recognized as having a location and a program entirely suitable under the present limitations of resources in men and money. These were West China Union University and Canton Christian College. Concerning the latter, the Commission reported as follows:

(Report of the Education Commission)

- a. That Canton Christian College be encouraged to develop along its present lines of solid growth, with Kwangtung and Kwangsi as its natural territory and to provide for women students as well as for men.
- b. That the Mission Boards having work in the area be advised to aid in the maintenance of the college, and that the local missions be requested to make recommendations to this effect.
- c. That the higher department of the Union Theological Seminary be advised to transfer its work to the Canton Christian College campus.
- d. That the following senior college courses be emphasized: (1) education, especially to train middle school teachers of English, science, agriculture and civics; (2) agriculture, including horticulture and sericulture, and perhaps (3) commerce and social science.

"There are several schools in the district which should have increased equipment and larger annual incomes. This is especially true of Canton Christian College. This institution has already attained an enviable position and has demonstrated its possibilities. The Commission believes that further investments in higher education in this province should be used to strengthen and enlarge this college."

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS IN CHINA

The first biennial Conference of the Association of Christian Colleges and Universities in China was held February, 1924, at Nanking. Six representatives attended from the College of Arts and Sciences. Messrs. Shau Yi Chan and J. C. Griggs have been chairmen of sectional committees of the Association during the year, and Messrs. S. Y. Chan and K. Duncan presented papers before the Conference. Mr. Shau Yi Chan was chosen representative for South China on the permanent Council that serves as executive committee between the biennial conferences, and Dean Duncan succeeded Mr. Chan on the latter's departure for America.

The significant fact as to the relative importance of education under Christian auspices is that while the Christian community is a small part of the total population, 12% of the Protestant community are in Christian schools, while only 1 2/5% of the people as a whole are in any school. With only 1/25 of 1% of the population attending them, the Christian schools are producing, according to a recent survey, 25% of the country's constructive leadership.

In 1923 there were in China 1,096 middle schools and 107 colleges under Chinese auspices (government or private), while under mission auspices there were 339 middle schools and eighteen colleges. The total enrollment in these 1,560 higher institutions was 202,764. Student Christian Associations were carrying on in 5 middle schools and 11 colleges under Chinese auspices, and in 169 middle schools and 12 colleges under mission auspices. The total membership in these 197 associations was 24,135 or 12% of the student bodies.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
STUDENTS

The effectiveness of Canton Christian College in producing Christian leadership for China is indicated by the following analysis showing that the relative number of Christians steadily increases from the lower schools up through the college grades, so that while on an average only about 20% are Christians as they enter in the lower grades, practically 100% are Christians by the senior year.

A. CHRISTIAN STUDENTS IN CANTON
CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

The percentages are the averages of several years.

College	
Seniors	100%
Juniors	88%
Sophomores	86%
Freshmen	76%
Sub-Freshmen	65%
Middle School	30-40%
Overseas School	20-25%
Primary School	20%

On "Harvest Day" in 1924, 121 members of the college community made public profession of Christian faith. They included 1 staff member, 91 students, and 29 workmen or servants.

B. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
COLLEGE STUDENTS

The enrollment for 1923 shows that the students in college grades, including the sub-freshmen (preparatory) class and special students in agriculture, came from the following places:

Kwangtung Province	242
Hongkong	55
Macao	15
Eight other Provinces	18
Five Far Eastern Countries	26
England	1
America	6
Total	363

C. OCCUPATIONS OF FORMER STUDENTS

The subsequent careers of 546 alumni and former students, College and Middle School, as far as recorded, are as follows:

Medicine	18
Political and Military	69
Engineering	19

Commerce	162
Education	102
Christian work	13
Agriculture	7
Journalism	6
Fine Arts	3
Study in America	132
Study in Europe	15
Total	546

D. OCCUPATION OF COLLEGIATE
GRADUATES

1918—3 Bachelors of Arts, Business 1, Education 2.
1919—No degrees conferred
1920—4 Bachelors of Arts, Education 3, Students 1
1921—3 Bachelors of Arts, Business 1, Students 1, Women married 1
1922—8 Bachelors of Arts, 3 Bachelors of Science in Agriculture, Education (1 woman) 6, Students 3, Agriculture 1, Librarian 1.
1923—12 Bachelors of Arts, 1 Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, Business 2, Education (1 woman) 11.
1924—16 Bachelors of Arts, 1 Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, Education (3 women, 2 Government work) 8, Students (2 women) 7, Manager C. C. C. Book Store 1, Agriculture 1.

Of those studying in America three-fourths are attending the larger universities such as California, Chicago, Columbia, Michigan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania, and are for the most part living by themselves. This is very unfortunate, for they are not absorbing or observing the best of American life and ideals. To secure the proper social contacts for a Chinese student in the United States constitutes a problem of extreme difficulty and of correspondingly extreme importance. One solution has been clearly indicated by one of their own number when he urges his fellow-students to attend the smaller institutions and to secure the privilege of living in select private homes, instead of living together in groups in dormitories, clubs or apartments.

In addition to a current number of about 130-150 on the average of C. C. C. former students enrolled in American universities and colleges, some thirty of our former students are in business in the United States, chiefly in New York,

Chicago and San Francisco, the majority of these being engaged in banking.

E. CAMPUS COMMUNITY CENSUS
MAY, 1924

Chinese staff, with wives and children.	262
Foreign staff, with wives and children.	81
	343
College Students, Arts and Sciences..	147
College Students, Agriculture.....	44
Preparatory Students	124
Middle School Students.....	292
Overseas Students	74
Primary Students	249
	930
College Workmen	165
Skilled Labor Building Department....	80
Agricultural Workmen	107
Servants of Staff	200
Servants Boarding Departments.....	92
Laundry Men	60
General Store	12
	746
Total Campus Population.....	2019

STAFF

The following analysis of the nationality and assignment of staff is significant of the scope and magnitude of our task:

November 1923	Foreign	Chinese
Administrative	9	19
Administrative Assistants....	..	47
New York Office	3	1
Instructional	35	60
Instructional Assistants	..	7
Total—181	47	134

Monthly payroll approximately, U. S. currency, \$10,000.

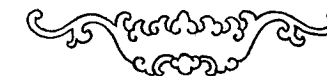
Of 30 new appointees to the staff in 1923-24, 22 are Chinese, 3 of whom have studied in the United States.

The Collegiate Faculties total 62, of whom 31 are Chinese.

There are two striking facts with reference to staff, namely: the relatively large number who devote their time to administration (including cultivation of support) and the high percentage of change among the foreign instructors arising from the short term appointments.

Not counting the lower grades of assistants, out of a total major staff of 118, 28 or almost 25% are absorbed in administrative work, to whom should be added four others at the American end.

In 1919-20 there were 33 foreign members of the staff on the field, of whom at least 5 gave their entire time to administration, leaving 28 for the work of instruction. In 1923-24, only four years later, 16 of those 33 had withdrawn for one reason or another, and although all their places had been filled with thoroughly qualified persons, and the total foreign staff increased by 10, the relatively large replacements, practically 12% per annum or 50% in four years, has made it difficult to maintain adequate continuity in the work, either of instruction or of administration.



College Finances and Support

The large increase in both current expenses and receipts as between the year 1919-20 and the previous year of 1918-19 is not entirely due to an actual increase in the work of the institution, but partially to the adoption of improved methods of accounting whereby the rental of plant has since June 30, 1919 been entered on both sides of the current budget. This item for 1919-20 amounted to about \$15,000 and in 1922-23 to about \$27,000.

But even after allowing for this item there is apparent a very decided increase in the institution's "volume of business," so to speak, at least on the side of expenses and operating deficit. The latter was more than doubled between the two fiscal years of 1918-19 and 1919-20, owing primarily to the large development of the College of Arts and Sciences by the increase of its faculty, naturally more costly than the faculties of the secondary schools, and yet not offset by any commensurate increase in student fees. In 1919-20 we thus began more definitely to pay the higher price of maintaining a high grade collegiate faculty.

Yet a third factor contributed to the increased expenses: the cost of more intensive cultivation of prospective donors, though happily this was immediately partly offset by the resulting increase in gifts, and in the longer run would justify itself even more. While this cost of cultivation at first glance seems high, I find on inquiry that we do not make a bad showing as to this in comparison with other institutions, when all factors are duly recorded. My estimates of the items of cultivation have been generous and yet the average for the past five years has been seventeen per cent. The cost of raising money seems to average about fifteen per cent of the total raised.

Undoubtedly a somewhat larger working capital would so relieve the pressure

on administrative officers that more effective cultivation could be conducted.

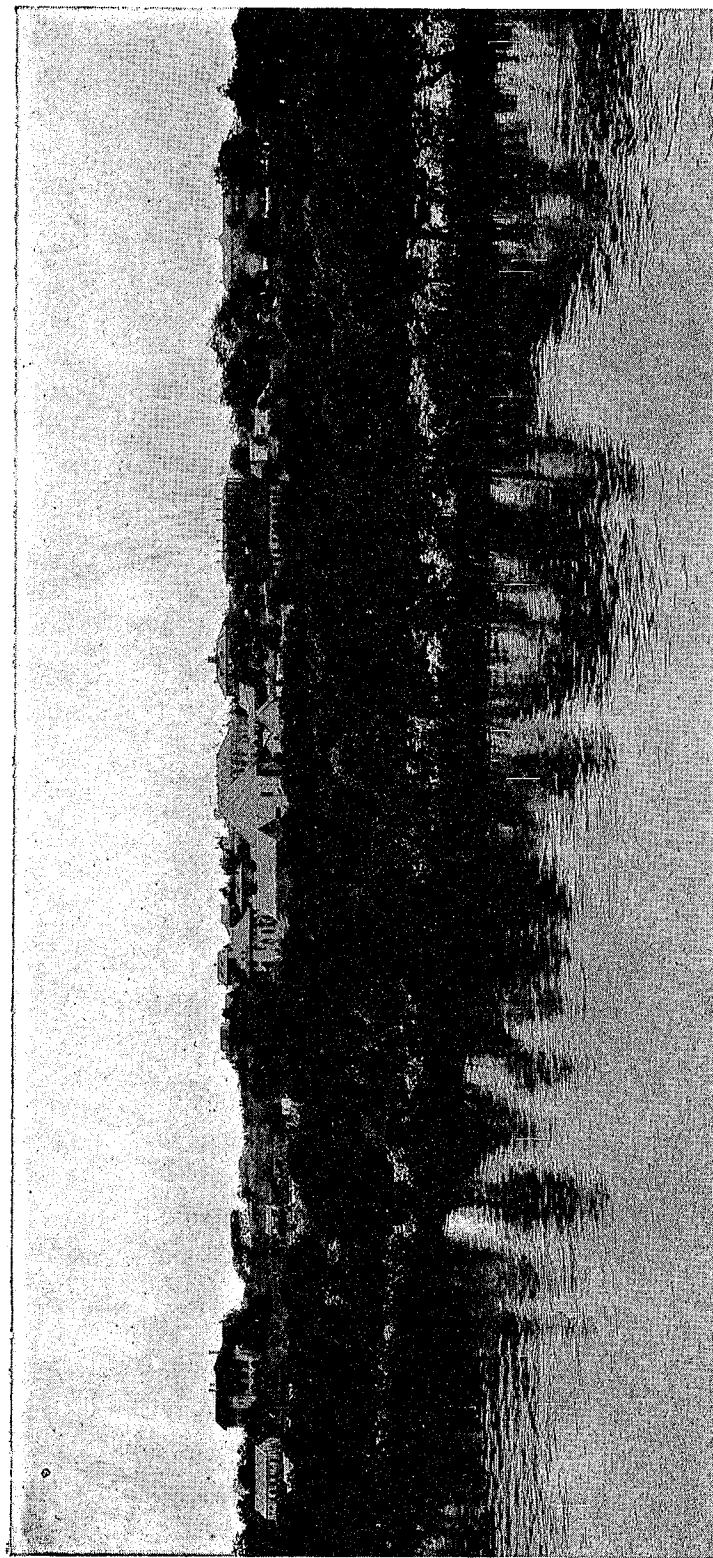
In view of the state of available funds of the College, while making the regular payments on account of staff already appointed, and caring for such additions as have been specifically covered by increased income and of the general running expenses of an absolutely necessary character, the Council and Bursar have consistently deferred expenditures of all kinds which could be avoided, including the purchase of land, buildings, (except buildings paid for by Chinese as funds have become available for the purpose) equipment, improvements and repairs, excepting such as have been from time to time specifically approved by the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

ADDITIONS TO PLANT

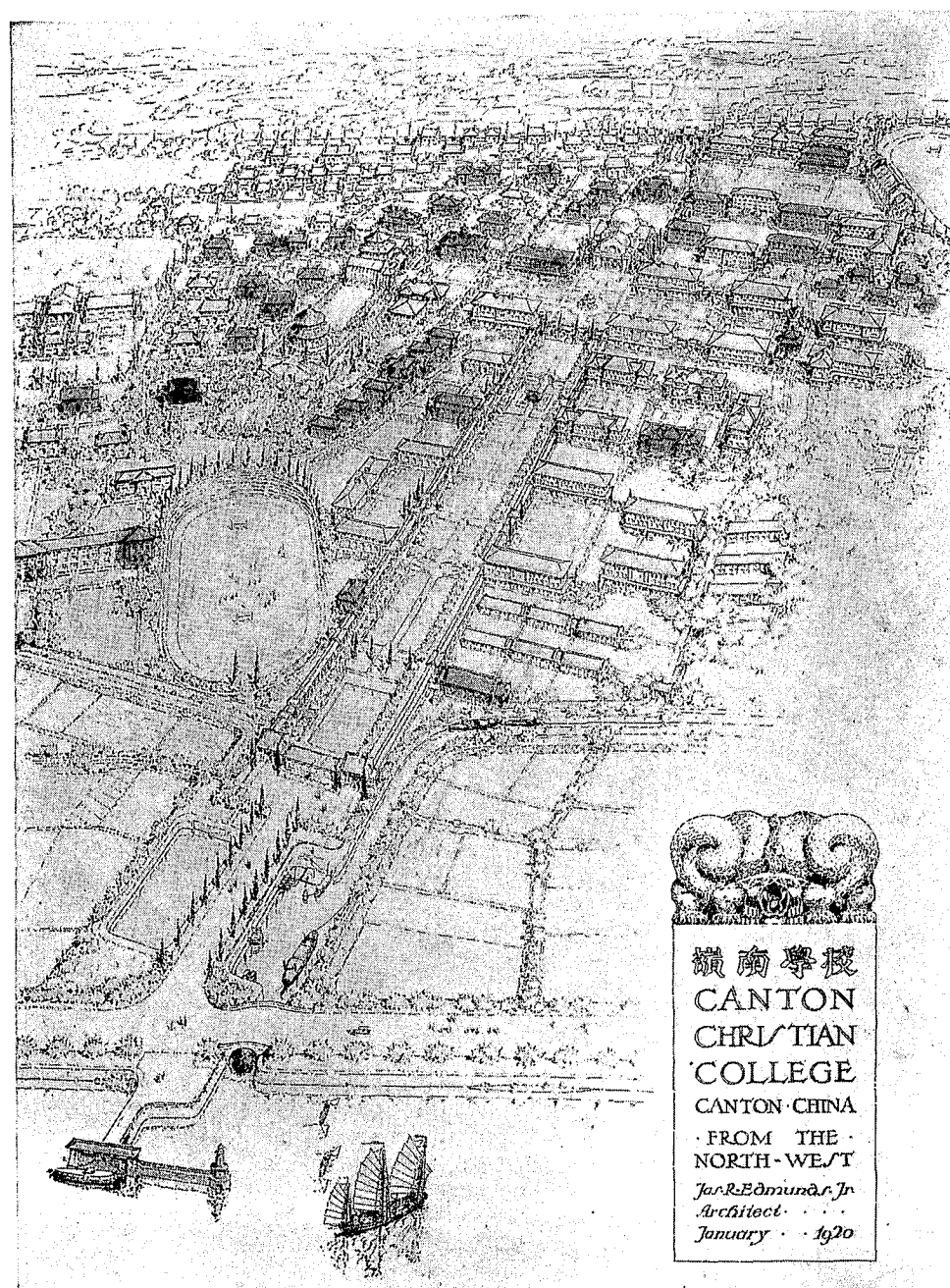
Rapidity of growth continues to be a most striking feature of the institution. The campus of 130 acres of 1919, which had developed from the 30 acres of 1904, has expanded to 318 acres in 1924.

The acquisition of additional land has been considerably facilitated by the favorable action of the Provincial Government on the claims of the College of Agriculture as an enterprise of Cantonese citizens for the general good. The government has officially designated the area within an approved general boundary and decreed that land within this may be sold only to the College of Agriculture and has fixed a standard scale of prices.

An agreement between the Trustees of Canton Christian College and the Board of Managers of the College of Agriculture sets forth the area to be occupied for agricultural work and that to be used for general academic purposes and provides for the purchase and exchange of areas so as to consolidate the holdings of each, and for the maintenance of rights of way, including a main highway along



Panorama of Canton Christian College from the Pearl River, showing the northern portion of the 318 acre campus. The College now has 52 fire-proof buildings, most of which are residences and dormitories. Academic buildings are urgently needed.



Architect's bird's-eye view of the campus fully developed except the outlying agricultural group. Existing buildings heavily shaded.

TABLE SHOWING ADDITIONS TO PLANT AND EQUIPMENT 1919-1924

Items	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924
Plant Total.....	\$455,745	\$548,867	\$631,718	\$682,813	\$716,809	\$741,642
Improvements.....	30,021	36,480	41,086	46,007	54,455	55,639
Total Grounds.....	89,903	107,610	116,128	119,640	128,134	131,771
Agricultural Plant.....				26,394	31,279	32,072
Halls*.....	108,142	109,117	110,300	110,300	110,658	110,658
Dormitories.....	113,762	130,022	132,117	146,606	155,880	182,880
Primary School.....			122,698	122,698	122,698	122,698
Students in Residence†.....		640	865	893	1,035	1,035
Residences.....	78,155	120,967	137,243	141,122	141,122	145,342
Staff in Residence.....			90			193
Miscellaneous and Temporary Buildings‡.....	19,075	25,094	43,575	41,540	44,622	53,439
Total Buildings.....	319,134	386,200	445,933	462,265	474,902	561,578
Furniture.....	17,699	22,229	30,142	32,073	35,693	37,282
Apparatus.....	19,856	24,914	28,145	30,620	19,000	19,000
Miscellaneous.....	9,152	9,513	11,370	11,819	27,800	29,176
Total Equipment.....	46,707	56,656	69,657	74,512	82,493	85,459

*Standing still.

†Regular Session Only, Western School not included.

‡2,409 Transferred to Agriculture.

the east-west axis of Honam Island, as it traverses the College campus. The whole area preempted for the institution is approximately 318 acres, of which 127 acres are assigned to agriculture and 191 to the academic work.

BUILDINGS

The two long wooden bungalows in which the whole institution was housed in 1904, while still in use, have been supplemented by 22 other temporary structures, many of them in brick, and by 52 permanent buildings of fine appearance, splendidly adapted to their respective uses.

Twenty-three of the permanent buildings are faculty houses. Five are for the elementary school, while 13 are dormitories for middle school and collegiate students. An infirmary, a guest house, and an auditorium being included, there are in fact but two permanent buildings which are primarily designed and used for educational work, so that in several of the dormitories considerable space is being used for classrooms and laboratories temporarily; while Martin Hall is housing some fac-

ulty and Grant Hall is in large part used, as intended, for the offices of administration. In spite, therefore, of the apparently large number of buildings, the physical plant is woefully inadequate for the magnitude and character of the educational work under way.

The most notable additions to the plant since 1918 have been: Java Hall, shown on page 60, a dormitory for collegiate students, the gift of Chinese resident in Java; Chang Hall, housing the Overseas School, the gift of Mrs. Chi Uen Chang, of Sumatra, the fifth and final cottage of the Elementary School group, also the gift of Mrs. Chang; the Chinese Guest House, illustrated on page 50, a gift from Mr. Ying Piu Ma, our generous Trustee of Hong Kong, who had previously provided the Infirmary; two very good looking and commodious residences provided by Mr. George Grant Mason of New York, three fine residences provided by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation; the second college dormitory, shown on page 49, secured through the special campaign efforts of our students; four cottages and a part of the permanent pumping station, built for

the most part out of general funds, and three additional cottages provided through the further generosity of Mr. Ying Piu Ma and Mr. Lai Ting Taam. The very large share which Chinese friends have thus assumed is clearly seen.

Two other buildings completed in this period are notable because of the special purposes for which they were carefully designed—namely, the dormitory for students in sericulture, the gift of Mr. Marcus Frieder of New York and the laboratory for sericulture provided by The Silk Association of America. The plant for this department is being further increased by the very generous gifts of Mr. Eugene Atwood and Mr. Edward E. Bradley for a filature building, a photograph of which is on page 40, and cold storage equipment. Further details concerning these developments as well as the continued help of the Silk Association of America in maintaining the technical staff in this most promising and important work will doubtless be included in the first report of my successor.

Noteworthy among the temporary buildings constructed in the period under review are the two recitation halls, one of which is shown on page 23, that have been built with brick taken from the walls of Canton City when these were torn down in 1918 during the transformation of Canton toward a more modern municipality. These brick were presented by the city authorities to the College.

In this transformation of old Canton, former students of Canton Christian College have taken a leading part in the development of wide boulevards, motor bus lines, a modern water supply, and electric light and power. And yet, curiously enough, Canton Christian College itself, though teaching personal hygiene and public health and the applications of physics to public welfare, still lacks an adequate filter for the water supply of its campus and the lighting and power plant so sorely needed.

Other imperative plant needs besides the two items just referred to are a Science Hall, the architect's sketch for which is reproduced on page 60 (\$122,000), a Women's group (\$250,000), a building

for the Western School (\$40,000), an Agricultural Hall, sketched on page 60, (\$60,000), a first section of the library (\$50,000), twelve additional residences at \$5,000 each and eight additional residences of the type illustrated on page 69, at \$12,000 each. Pertinent phases of these several needs are dealt with at various points throughout this report.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The *main educational developments* since 1919 have been the establishment of the College of Agriculture under its own Board of Managers in cooperation and coordination with the College of Arts and Sciences; the development of the Department of Sericulture, under Professor C. W. Howard; the establishment of the Western School for children of our own foreign staff and other western children of Canton; the establishment of a special school for Overseas Chinese, and the organization of a Department of Business Administration and a Department of Education within the College of Arts and Sciences.

PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION

The growth of the educational work in spite of the lack of the corresponding physical facilities has led to a strengthening of the administrative forces so that certain officers might be the freer for the cultivation of support. How necessary this has been will be apparent from a glance at the following schedule of my own oscillations between Canton and New York and of the necessary changes in the Chairmanship of the Council on the field.

April, 1917, I came to U. S. A. leaving Mr. Pomeroy as Chairman of the Council.

August, 1917, I returned to Canton and came again to U. S. A. in April, 1918, again also leaving Mr. Pomeroy as Chairman of the Council.

After a year of strenuous campaigning for men and money in the U. S. A. I returned to Canton in the summer of 1919 accompanied by Mr. Mahlon H. Day, the newly appointed Home Secretary.

I left Canton at the close of 1919 and campaigning, as always, while traveling,

I reached New York, April, 1920. During my absence the Chairmanship of the Council was held successively by Mr. Henry, Mr. Baxter and Mr. Graybill, with Mr. Henry resuming in August, 1921, on his return from U. S. A. where he had joined in the work of cultivation for six months.

Realizing the slimness of our base in U. S. A., I devoted the whole period from April, 1920 to July, 1922, to an intense campaign of cultivation involving numerous public illustrated lectures on China throughout America under a regular lecture bureau, by which means my expenses were provided. Supplementing two major lecture tours (New York to California and return in each case) with a wide-spread and systematic circularization of prospective donors, the number of individuals secured as current supporters of Canton Christian College was very greatly increased.

Canton was again visited in September, 1922, and after two months in almost continuous conference with the Council and its Committees, I returned to the U. S. A. in November, arriving in New York in February, 1923, after campaigning across the country. The work of cultivation for men and money was continued including another lecture tour during the winter of 1923-24, until April 1, 1924, when I felt compelled to resign. Meanwhile Mr. Mahlon H. Day had withdrawn from his work as Home Secretary, after three years of service, and Mr. James M. Henry had come again to America, leaving Mr. Baxter in charge at Canton. Mr. Henry is still in America at the time of writing, as is also Associate President W. K. Chung. Mr. Philip N. Youtz, who had been in Canton from 1920 to 1923, partly as an instructor at the College, was added to our New York staff in May, 1924, as Home Secretary.

I have presented the foregoing schedule of my own movements and the collaboration of others in the office of the president at Canton and in the work of cultivation in America, in order to emphasize the very urgent need that our enterprise should be more adequately underwritten

or endowed and the executive officers freed for administrative work at Canton.

In the period under review the administration on the field has been strengthened by the appointment of an Executive Secretary, a Dean of Men, a Dean of Women, and a Director of the College Preparatory Class; while as already noted the force in America has been strengthened by the employment of a full time Home Secretary in addition to the full time Assistant Secretary and the voluntary services of the Secretary of the Trustees.

LIAISON BETWEEN CANTON AND NEW YORK OFFICE

In order more adequately to overcome the difficulties introduced by the ten thousand mile separation of the two ends of our enterprise, it would seem highly desirable not only for the President to make frequent trips between New York and Canton, but also that there should be an exchange of other administrative officers and assistants from time to time between New York and Canton so as to provide at each end a working force thoroughly familiar with conditions and procedures at the other end.

It was with this in view that Miss Katharine C. Griggs, who had for over a decade served as Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trustees in New York, was transferred to Canton in 1923 for a brief term of service as Executive Secretary, her place being taken in New York by Miss Ida Himes. Similarly Miss Nellie I. Spivey, who had served as office secretary for years in New York has gone to Canton for similar service, while Miss Mabel A. Steele has come from Canton to New York. Mr. Youtz, who is now serving as Home Secretary, also has the advantage of a previous residence in Canton.

Since the Trustees are in New York and the College in Canton, there is an unavoidable element in major problems of administration, unknown in an institution in America, which could only be solved perfectly by a President able to perform the miracle of being in two places at the same time and is only moderately overcome by frequent visits from one side of

the world to the other. Another line of solution of this difficulty has been steadily to increase the responsibilities and powers of the Council on the field by delegation to the Council of many functions generally performed in more or less detail by a board of trustees of a college in America. To coordinate the two ends more adequately and to leave the President free to move as the best interests of the College may dictate, there should be secured a highly qualified man to give his whole time as Director of the American end of our enterprise, cooperating directly with the President of the College and from time to time visiting the institution. The permanency of our base in America demands such an appointment if our work on the field is to be adequately sustained and both ends efficiently administered.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

As regards support as well as regards character of organization, Canton Christian College is not to be classed with any other College in China, with the possible exception of Yale in China. The several "union" or denominational colleges all have their staffs supplied by the denominational boards, and not only have they free access to the churches in their appeal for funds but the churches in the last analysis are publicly responsible for what they have inaugurated. Canton Christian College may not thus appeal because it has no connection with any American denominational board and has had each year to seek its support entirely outside the churches as such, not only for plant and equipment but also for the entire staff and current expense. Canton Christian College has had laboriously and slowly to build up its own supporting constituencies. It has all along been a work of faith and heroic effort on the part of a few. Yet it has had a very notable development.

Although, because organized on a strictly non-denominational basis, the College has not yet received support from any American denominational board, it is serving all. The College since 1910 has invited each mission board having work in South China to participate in the maintenance and direction of the College, but

thus far only two boards have placed men on the staff. The London Mission has for over ten years past maintained a professor in the College and had a representative on the Board of Trustees. The English Wesleyan Mission has been doing the same for three years, while for over a year the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton has assigned a man for part time service to the College. With these exceptions and aside from the theological colleges no denominational board has ever spent or is spending any money toward work of collegiate grade in Kwangtung Province. The College has been officially recognized as the apex of the system of Christian Education for Kwangtung. Its non-denominational constitution appeals to the Chinese, but has prevented the College from securing support through the churches in America.

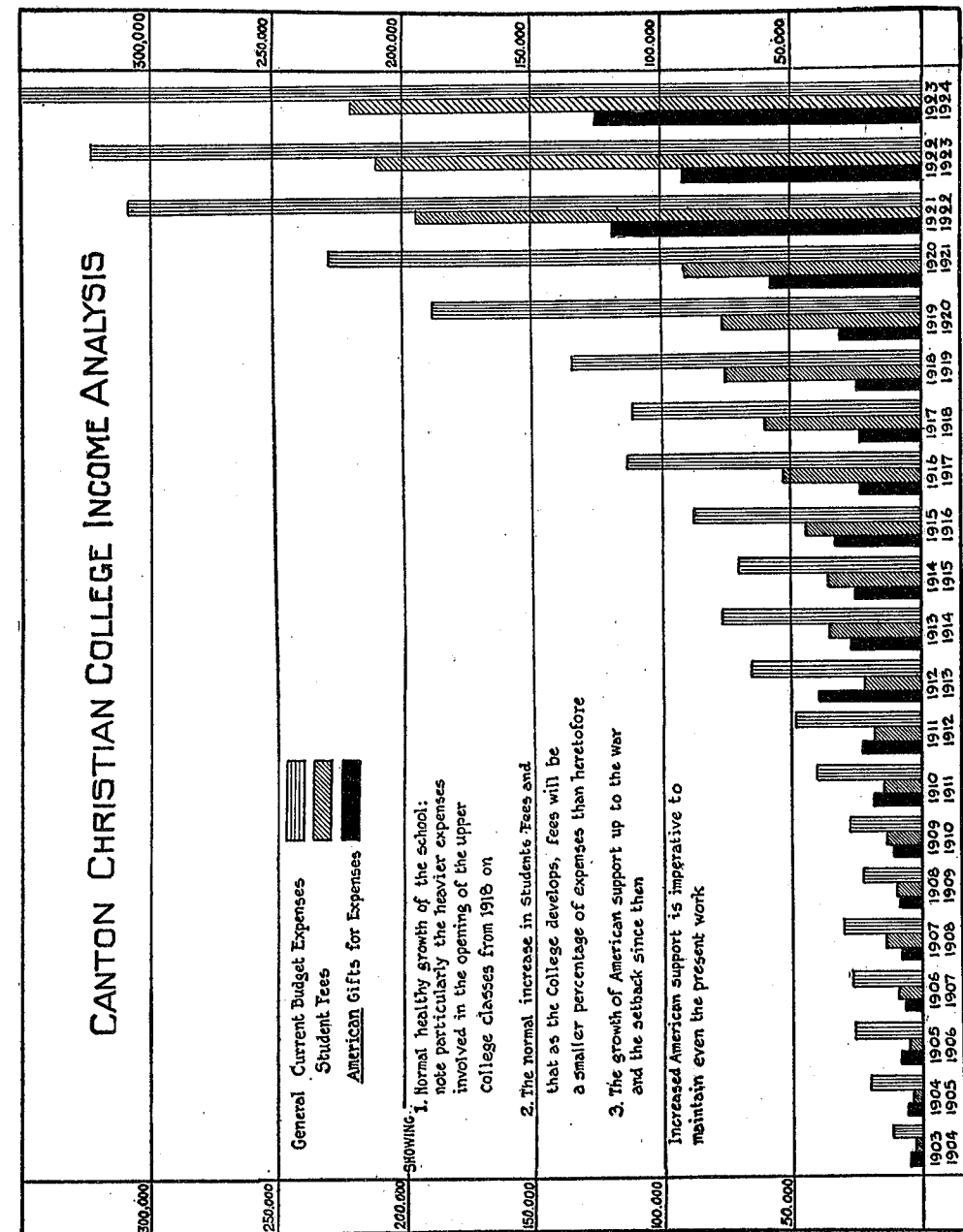
The College from the beginning down to date has had to secure each year from individual donors the total sum needed to cover the operating deficit as well as from time to time to provide land, buildings and equipment.

CONTRIBUTORS

An analysis of our records of gifts showed that during the four years from 1916 to 1920 only 38 persons in all U. S. A. had contributed each of the four years, while 21 others had contributed three out of the four years, and 35 had contributed twice, making a total of only 94 who had given more than once in the four years towards a work the scope and importance of which were steadily increasing. 198 out of a total of 292 individual contributors gave only once in the four years.

Certain supporting groups, notably in colleges and universities, had been developed, but here again the steady maintenance of gifts had been lacking; for out of a total of 33 such supporting groups, 12 had given but once, 9 had given twice, 2 three times, while only 10 had contributed each of the four years.

Of these collegiate groups three have not only maintained a steady interest but have increased their support very decidedly; these are Pennsylvania State College, Teachers College of Columbia Uni-



Preparatory Schools

The Canton Christian College comprises three grades of schools: The Elementary School (6 years), the Middle School (6 years, including the College Preparatory year), and the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, and of Agriculture (each 4 years).

For administrative purposes the last middle school year, which for some time was called the *Sub-freshman* year under the administration of the College of Arts and Sciences, is temporarily organized as a separate unit, called the *College Preparatory Class*. The Middle School gives a certificate to those who have completed its course of study.

A special school is maintained for the benefit of Chinese coming from abroad, and is known as the "Overseas School." Its work lies chiefly in the secondary or middle school grades.

Besides the regularly scheduled work of the academic year, a Summer Session of one month is held. This consists, firstly, of courses not offered during the regular session, for those desirous of extra credits, and secondly, of supplementary short courses of both College and Middle School grade for those who are deficient in entrance requirements or in class standing.

Two of the schools from which students enter the sub-collegiate schools of the Canton Christian College are known as branch schools. The Tung Chi School in Canton is under a board composed of representatives of the Tsung Kwai Sun Street Church, the London Missionary Society and the Canton Christian College. The church assumes financial responsibility for current expenses, the Mission provides the buildings, and the instruction is supervised by the College. It has classes in the grammar grades and first year of middle school. The Hong Kong Branch School is under a board

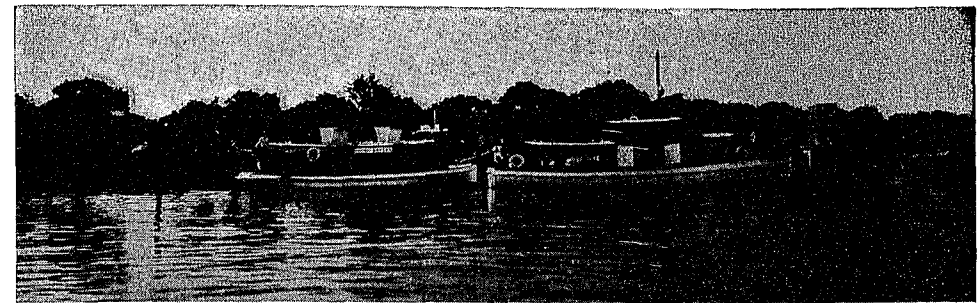
composed of former students of the Canton Christian College. It includes six years of the lower grammar grades only. Both schools are growing rapidly.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

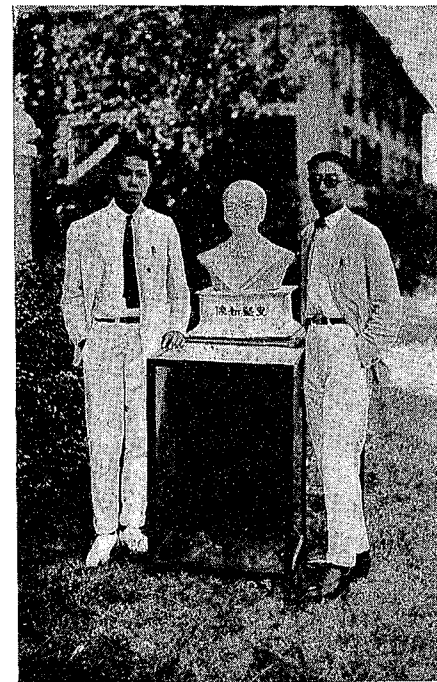
The *Elementary School*, started in a near-by village as a Student Christian Association enterprise and later transferred to the campus, has now become a regular model department. Its self-contained unit of six buildings, in its own section of the campus, begun in 1914, has now been completed, all of it the gift of Chinese.

This plant consists of five primary school cottages and a central assembly hall, supplemented by a large temporary class room building constructed with brick from the old wall of Canton which the authorities gave to the College when the city walls were torn down in 1920. This temporary brick structure is further supplemented by two matsheds, one used as a dining hall and the other for manual training.

Mr. Wai Sz-To, whose genius and energy so largely contributed to the founding and rapid development of this school has been called upon to launch and build up similar schools under other auspices to whom we have, so to speak, had to loan Mr. Sz-To for the purpose. He is at present head of a flourishing elementary school in Hong Kong which feeds our Secondary School, while Mr. K. T. Yeung has been made principal of the Elementary School on our Campus. This school had during 1923-24, 93 students in the division known as the Junior Middle School, 215 in the primary grades and a dozen pupils of kindergarten age, thus presenting the full gamut for observation and experiment in connection with the Department of Education in the College of Arts and Sciences; 222 of these young students are boarders, 37 others are children



Two new launches which maintain regular communication between the College and the city of Canton which lies across the Pearl River about a mile from the College.



Bust of Kin Yee Sze, a former student, one of the seventy-two heroes of the revolution of 1911, presented to the College by the Student Union.



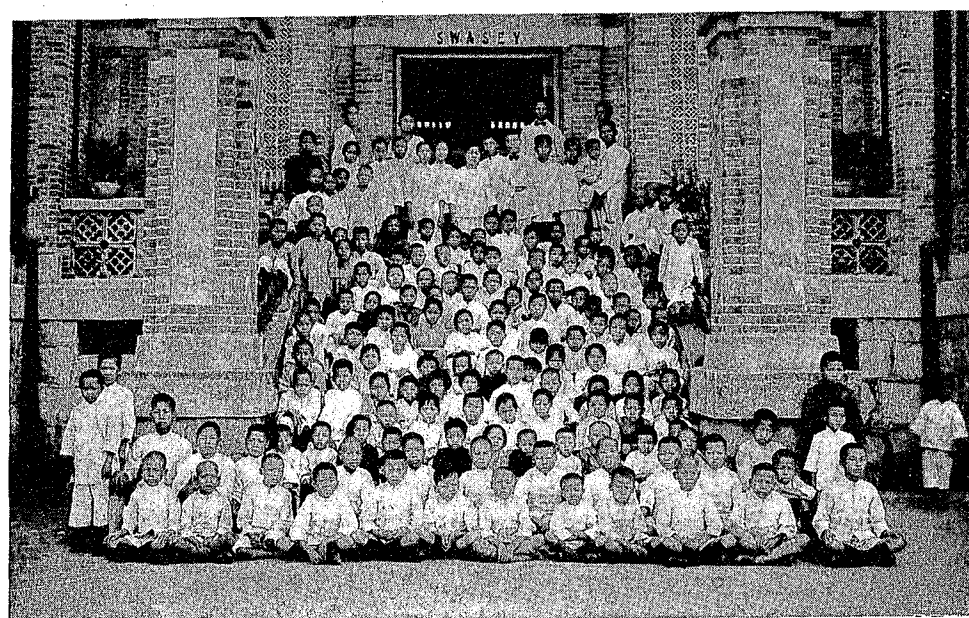
W. Henry Grant, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, setting out a young tree in front of Grant Hall, 1921.



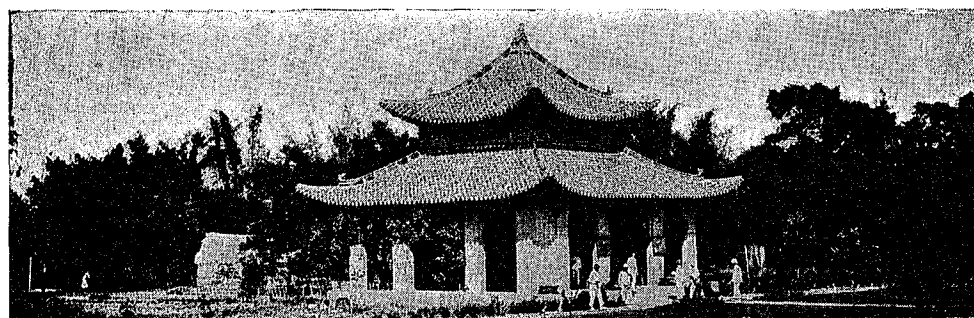
Temporary primary school building constructed of large gray brick from the city wall of Canton. When the wall was demolished the city authorities gave the brick to the College.



The College enrollment has grown so much faster than its physical equipment that it has been necessary to build many mat-sheds such as these to accommodate the overflow.



The students of the Christian Association maintain three primary schools for village children. The entire student body of these three schools is shown here.



This Chinese tea house was erected for the sale of College fruits and light refreshments to the students. It was so well patronized that it has already nearly paid for itself.

of the Canton Christian College staff. The staff numbers 23: 8 Chinese women, 14 Chinese men and 1 foreign woman for English, affording an average of 1 teacher to 15 pupils in classroom work. While some additions and adjustments in the use of its plant are necessary, the Elementary School is in a flourishing condition both educationally and financially, and among all our departments comes the nearest to actual self-support.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

To aid in establishing high standards all along the line, and as a foundation for its own collegiate work, the College has from the beginning felt the necessity of maintaining a strong *Secondary School*. Only thus did the college department become a possibility. And now, even with encouraging numbers of college applicants coming from the mission schools and elsewhere, the adequate development of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences and of Agriculture must for some years still depend largely upon the feeding capacity of the Middle School of the Canton Christian College. In addition, however, to preparing students for college, the Middle School aims to give an all-round training, and to meet the needs of those who must go out into active life without further study.

The Middle School Staff numbers thirty, a few of whom render some service to other departments.

The enrollment in the Middle School proper approximates four hundred and should in my judgment not be allowed to grow beyond five hundred until the student body in the collegiate departments attains a much larger figure or else a more distinct physical separation is made between the collegiate and the secondary departments through the removal of all middle school classes from Martin Hall to a building of their own in the Southwest quadrant. At present the Middle School so outnumbers the College (3 to 1) as to render difficult the proper development of either, without this desired separation and the development of more adequate facilities for the college proper.

There are, unfortunately, very few other Middle Schools in our region which are adequately preparing students for college. Our relatively high tuition fees have not caused a diminution of enrollment in our own Middle School. The establishment of more scholarships for worthy students in the Collegiate departments would, however, help to hold some in College who now are forced to withdraw after so many years of high expense in the Middle School.

OVERSEAS SCHOOL

Chinese from the province of Kwangtung, in greater degree than those from any other parts of China, have scattered to the four corners of the world. From those far countries they have wanted to send their children back to China to be educated in the Chinese language and literature, but the usual schools could not receive these irregular students. The Canton Christian College has met this need by organizing its *Overseas Chinese School* which prepares these students to enter one of the sub-collegiate schools or one of the colleges. Here boys and girls from Peru and India, New Zealand and Siam, England and the Dutch East Indies, America and Australia, and a dozen other countries study together the language of their fathers. Nearly two hundred of the students in the Colleges and sub-collegiate schools have come from abroad to study at the Canton Christian College.

This Overseas Chinese School is in charge of Mr. I. C. Lam as Principal. Its staff numbers fourteen, including a secretary and three half-time instructors. There are besides several student assistants from the College of Arts and Sciences. The total enrollment for 1923-24 was 82, of whom 51 are Christians. These overseas students are an alert group and show a special interest in their athletic and agricultural work.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY CLASS

While in 1923-24 73 per cent of the students in the College Preparatory Class came from the third year Canton Christian College Middle School, making that year

essentially a fourth year middle school for them, 21 men and 7 women came from other schools. Double this number would probably have entered but for the rather stiff entrance requirements. As yet many students graduating from government and missionary middle schools are insufficiently prepared for admission to our Freshman Class, and are reluctant to re-enter a Middle School, if so-called. The schedules of studies for these students from other schools is quite varied. The separate organization of this class facilitates individual guidance and personal attention. The net total enrollment of the College Preparatory Class for the year 1923-24 was 143, of whom 9 were women.

A more careful selection of students recommended to College results from the maintenance of this separate class. In 1923-24, 12 were refused such recommendation and 15 named for trial enrollment only, while 65 qualified for the certificate.

The Preparatory Class Committee, consisting as it does of the Director, Principal of the Middle School, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Dean of Men and Director of Education for the College of Agriculture forms a convenient body for the discussion of the relation of collegiate to sub-collegiate schools, especially as regards standards and transfers, as well as matters of general policy affecting the Preparatory Class.

The detailed administration of student affairs is handled by the Director in consultation with the four preparatory class advisers. In this preparatory class the discipline is stricter than for College students, but there is more autonomy than for Middle School students.

THE WESTERN SCHOOL

One of the most serious drawbacks to the holding of a mature and qualified for-

eign staff at the College is the question of the education of their own children. The Trustees have partially solved that problem by assuming the responsibility of providing for such education on our own campus at least through the grammar grades, and it may be eventually through high school also, so that our staff-children may not be unduly or too early separated from their parents, or parents divided by the mother remaining in the homeland with the children. Our Western School was a distinct success from the start (1918) owing to the enthusiasm and skill of Miss Metta M. Rust and her associates. The foundation thus laid has been ably built upon by Miss Beatrice N. Snow and Miss Naomi L. Babson, who have been in charge since September, 1922. They are very effectively assisted by some ten of the faculty women, wives of staff and others.

The enrollment during 1923-24 was 33, 18 staff children and 15 non-residents.

In addition to the regular grades from I to VIII in which the work has been patterned after that of the Horace Mann School in New York, one high school class was conducted in 1923-24, consisting of two girls and two boys.

Thus far the class room space has had to be found in two of the staff residences. This is hard on the residences as well as on the teachers and scholars! A very pressing need of our institution is the provision of a well-designed and adequate building for this "Western School." Though not directly a part of our major program it is as essential to the proper development of the collegiate work as any other factor; for the adequate maintenance of this school will help us hold as faculty members some whom we would otherwise lose because of the educational needs of their own children.

As it is, this is a thriving department and the leaders should be encouraged by the early provision of a proper building.

The College of Arts and Sciences

The College of Arts and Sciences is open to both men and women, and comprises four years of work designed to fit students for definite lines of intelligent leadership and service in China. With this in view, instruction is offered in seven groups of associated studies, each of which is planned to prepare students to meet successfully problems now demanding study and solution in their country.

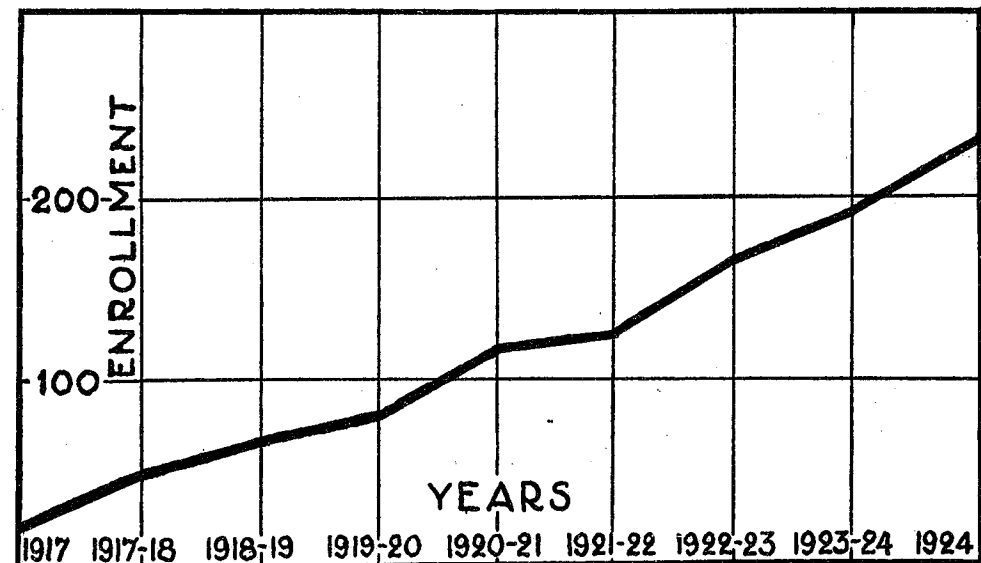
The College of Arts and Sciences aims to furnish students a collegiate education of the thoroughness and general excellence of that to be obtained in the colleges and universities of foreign countries. The student has the advantages of keeping in close touch with his own country and of correlating his education with the economic, social and general scientific needs of China. It is felt that Chinese students can be of largest service to their country if their collegiate education is fully pro-

vided in China; that only the occasional student seeking further research will need to go abroad for study, and then only for graduate work of a highly specialized character.

Each student is under the special care of a faculty adviser, with whom the student can confer freely, not only on academic matters but on personal affairs as well. Each student is urged to realize that his adviser is genuinely interested in his welfare and that it is to the advantage of the student to seek his advice and help.

The College of Agriculture is also open to men and women. The number of classes, purpose, scope and general facilities parallel those recorded for the College of Arts and Sciences, but relate wholly to agriculture. The College offers courses chiefly in five departments of agricultural instruction. The divisions of research and experiment, extension, and

GROWTH IN ENROLLMENT IN THE COLLEGE SINCE 1916-17



industry provide the student with opportunities to apply his learning to conditions as they exist in China. Herein is one of the greatest advantages of taking undergraduate agricultural training in China rather than abroad.

DEAN'S REPORT, 1923-24

A gratifying feature of college work in recent years is that it is no longer necessary for the same staff members to have assignments both in the Middle School and the Colleges. In 1919-20, for example, out of a total of 26 teachers in the College of Arts and Sciences, only 7 gave instruction in the College exclusively, and only 5 gave approximately full time to instruction and other purely academic activities. In 1923-24, however, there was a total of 33 teachers who were giving instruction in the College of Arts and Sciences, and of these 28 taught in the College of Arts and Sciences (or Agriculture) exclusively, and 21 had full time assignments in the College of Arts and Sciences.

TABLE I
ENROLLMENT IN THE COLLEGES SINCE 1916-17

YEAR	Sub Freshman	College of Arts and Sciences	College Proper	College of Agriculture	Total
1916-17	32	...	18	...	50
1917-18	59	...	48	...	107
1918-19	59	...	65	...	124
1919-20	80	...	81	...	161
1920-21	84	...	115	...	199
1921-22	109	105	...	18	232
1922-23	104	140	...	33	277
1923-24	171	159	...	34	364

In buildings, equipment and other physical facilities, the College has worked under difficulties. The one big need in this respect that eclipses all others in immediate importance is the urgent need for a Science Hall. This has been stressed many times before and requires no discussion. We have also not had enough classroom and laboratory space: we have had to crowd classes into rooms too small for them, we have had to put classes into rooms not adapted to the work to be carried on, and in spite of the ingenuity of the roster-maker, we have had to run classes from early morning until 6 P. M. every week-day in order to provide for all. Science teachers have been hampered in making preparations for demonstrations and laboratory because rooms have had to be used so intensively; the Education Department has been deprived of exclusive use of its special room, and we have even had to use

the architect's office for one class!

The need for more space for the Library, and indeed for a Library Building, or the first unit of it, is becoming increasingly urgent. Of course, more dormitories are needed, particularly one for college women.

The extraordinary growth in student enrollment during the past few years is shown in the accompanying table I and depicted graphically in the chart.

Evaluating 2 hours of laboratory work as 1 credit hour the total number of credit hours of instruction in the College of Arts and Sciences for the year 1923-24 was 616, almost evenly divided between the two semesters, a substantial increase over previous years. In 1916-17 we had 214 credit-hours; 1919-20, 391; 1920-21, 465 including the course in agriculture; whereas the 616 credit-hours of 1923-24 do not include agricultural instruction. In this total, 413 credit-hours were of strictly collegiate grade, excluding 203 for the Sub-Freshman year. The distribution among the subjects taught as shown in the first column of the following table when combined with the various enrollments in such courses indicates their relative proportions in the formal educational work of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. (See Column 2, in which one credit-hour given to one student for one semester is counted as one enrollment-hour.)

TABLE II
CREDIT-HOURS OF INSTRUCTION AND ENROLLMENT HOURS
College of Arts and Sciences, 1923-24

COLLEGE SUBJECTS ONLY	Credit-Hours Total for Year	Enrollment-Hours Total for Year
Biology	28	356
Business Administration	56	653
Chemistry	72	764
Chinese	49	647
Education	10	135
English	52	764
French	10	95
German	16	180
Government	12	129
History	21	441
Japanese	10	60
Mathematics	20	96
Philosophy	15	135
Physics	12	102
Psychology	10	185
Religion	14	374
Sociology	6	45
Total	413	5161
Sub-Freshman Year	203	
Full Total	616	

As the College is now receiving large numbers of students in the entering classes, the enrollment in some of the foundational and required courses is high. For the most part, however, the classes have been kept small. A maximum of 25 to a class has been the rule, and if enrollment in a course has exceeded 30, multiple sections have been provided.

Almost half of the courses had an enrollment of from 5 to 9. Much more individual attention can be given the student and the teaching is much more effective when classes are kept small. The situation in the College of Arts and Sciences in this respect is quite satisfactory.

DEGREES AWARDED SINCE 1918

YEAR	B. A.	Women	B.S.*	Total
1918	3	..	..	3
1919	0	..	..	0
1920	4	..	..	4
1921	3	1	..	3
1922	9	1	2	11
1923	12	1	1	13
1924	16	5	1	17
Totals	47	8	4	51

* Awarded by the College of Agriculture, beginning in 1922

TWO-YEAR JUNIOR CERTIFICATES AWARDED BY COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, 1920-1924

YEAR	CERTIFICATES AWARDED
1920	2
1921	0
1922	26
1923	23
1924	28

The certificates awarded June, 1924, were distributed as follows:

- 14 were awarded in General Arts
- 8 were awarded in Business Administration
- 2 were awarded in Chemistry
- 2 were awarded in Pre-Medicine
- 1 was awarded in Natural Science, and
- 1 was awarded in Education

Small classes have helped to promote high academic standards. Of the college classes during 1923-1924, thirteen had less than five students, fifty averaged seven, and twenty-two averaged twelve. Only sixteen out of a total of one hundred eighteen classes had an enrollment of thirty or over.

General Statement of Courses

The seven groups of studies offered in the College of Arts and Sciences are:

General Arts, 4 years; Natural Sciences, 4 years; Education, 2 or 4 years; Business Administration, 4 years; Industrial Chemistry, 4 years; Pre-Medical, 3 years; Pre-Theological, 2 years.

The General Arts Group provides a liberal education preparatory to such professions as journalism, law, literary work, lecturing, or social and religious service.

The Natural Science Group is designed for those who look forward to scientific or technical careers, such as research in physics or biology, science teaching or engineering.

The Business Administration Group prepares for general business, accounting, banking, foreign commerce, statistical research or government service.

The Chemistry Group has been organized separately from the general science group because the increasing service of chemistry in the industries, and its specific application to many new problems in China's economic development are enlisting a large number of students.

The Department of Education offers courses designed to train teachers and school officers, particularly for middle schools, and to aid in the solution of some of the many problems incident to the development of a new system of education in China.

The Pre-medical Group aims to prepare students for entrance to the best medical colleges of China and abroad, and seeks to maintain a standard sufficient to enable those who have completed the course of study of this group with distinction to enter directly such institutions as the Peking Union Medical College, the Hunan Yale College of Medicine, the Pennsylvania Medical School (Shanghai), and the Medical Faculty of Hong Kong University. Students completing this course are awarded a Junior Certificate,

but it is recommended that pre-medical students proceed to the bachelor's degree before undertaking a regular medical course.

Students completing the Pre-theological Course are given a two-year Junior Certificate, admitting them without examination to the Divinity School of the Canton Union Theological College. Arrangements have been made with the latter institution and with the Graves Theological Seminary of the Southern Baptist Mission, Canton, whereby students of the Canton Christian College may elect certain courses at either seminary and secure credit towards both a degree from the College and a diploma from the Seminary. A reciprocal privilege is enjoyed by students of the two seminaries.

Although it is not possible or desirable to recount here details of the various courses of study, it will, I think, be of interest to note certain items and phases.

CHINESE ARCHAEOLOGY

In the midst of a rather incoherent effort to become modern, the Chinese are all too apt to cast aside even that which is good in their own culture simply because it is old and they desire old China to become new.

It seems advisable to help offset this tendency by stimulating a proper appreciation of their own historical objects, places, and monuments, and their own objects of art and antiquity. Hence the College is offering a course, two hours weekly throughout the year, in Chinese Archaeology, which it is hoped will lead to the formation of archaeological societies and museums.

NATURAL SCIENCES

The most distinctive element of modern learning as contrasted with the ancient lore of China is the work in the natural sciences of biology, chemistry and physics. Moreover, these are of particular interest

because of their applications, especially in medicine, agriculture, industry and engineering, which in turn are of immeasurable importance to China in her modernization.

BIOLOGY

Our work in biology at Canton was firmly established through the most effective service of Professor C. W. Howard, who came so to appreciate what could be accomplished by the scientific study and control of the silk worm and its rearing and of the mulberry as its food, that he has for the past few years devoted himself almost exclusively to the Department of Sericulture which is described elsewhere in this report.

We have, therefore, sought another suitable biologist for the College of Arts and Sciences. Professor William E. Hoffmann from the University of Minnesota is a specialist on fishes, and since fish is a very prominent article of food in South China, he will doubtless be able to contribute to the improvement of fish-culture in that region, which though long established has never been the object of scientific study.

In addition to the general courses in biology, botany and zoology, the College offers through Professors Hoffmann, McClure and Falkenstein, assisted by Dr. Nottage and Professor Howard, certain courses of special interest because of their adaptation to present conditions in China. Personal and community hygiene, agricultural bacteriology, economic zoology, and plant pathology are perhaps the most significant of these courses.

The Biology Department serves a very large portion of the student body. Unfortunately in order to gain space because of the large enrollment, the bacteriological equipment has had to be moved to a separate laboratory and classroom, while microscopes and glassware have to be carried back and forth.

Dr. Oldt has been supplied equipment and other assistance in his hookworm studies which have been headed up after some three years of investigation.

In biology there is pressing need for additional equipment, yet it is unwise to add to the present collection of apparatus

until the provision of a science hall renders it possible to care for, as well as to use such additional equipment. At present most of the work is being conducted in the basement of one of the dormitories.

CHEMISTRY

In chemistry an especially large number of journals are available for reference, owing to a coordination of institutional subscriptions with those taken by staff members personally. This departmental library attracts quite a few users from off the campus.

The department occupies three rooms on the second floor of Martin Hall. One room, seating forty, equipped as a lecture room, is also used for recitations, another room accommodates fifty-six students in general chemistry, working in three sections, and the third has desks for thirty-two students in analytical and organic chemistry.

South China is rich in materials available for many chemical industries. Some of these are already being made use of, but processes are generally simple and often crude. A four-year course in chemistry is offered, aiming to train men to be able to enlarge the development of these resources, especially those of non-metallurgical character. A number of industrial processes will be put in operation on a small scale in connection with this course, and one of these, the manufacture of soap, is already in operation, thanks to the generous aid given by the Presbyterian Church of Pasadena, California, because of their interest in Harvey W. House and his work.

In the absence of Prof. C. N. Laird on furlough 1924-25, Prof. Y. T. Chiu is in charge of the work in chemistry, assisted by Messrs. B. F. Wong and Martin Yee. Instructor Harvey House is in America on account of his health.

The various courses in chemistry are well designed to meet the needs of future chemists, of those preparing for medicine, agriculture or engineering, and of those who are studying chemistry merely for its general or cultural value in a balanced curriculum. The limitations imposed on the department by lack of space

and a laboratory planned for the purpose are very serious. The good work accomplished nevertheless is all the more gratifying. The staff are under an especially heavy strain which should be relieved at the earliest possible moment by the provision of a laboratory adequate as to both space and equipment.

PHYSICS

118 and 133 students followed the physics courses in the first and second semesters of 1923-24 respectively. The majority of these were in the College preparatory group. The department is housed in two rooms and an enclosed veranda on the second floor of Martin Hall. To care for such numbers in the meagre laboratory space available classes had to be scheduled straight through the week from 7:35 A. M. to 4 P. M., leaving vacant only lunch hours and one hour each Tuesday and Friday. In the second semester classes had in addition to run double time. Assistant Professor Frank and his colleagues deserve great credit for the work accomplished under such conditions.

Knowing as I do from personal experience what these limitations mean, I cannot commend to you too highly the devotion of the staff in these natural science departments. Only by their heroic efforts have such worthwhile results been achieved. They should be rewarded and stimulated afresh by the early provision of a science hall.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY

The Meteorological Observatory established in 1917 through the generosity of Mr. John R. Freeman of Providence, has under the auspices of the department of physics maintained standard records of the elements which in published form are exchanged with the various meteorological observatories throughout the world. Certain data are also published in the *Revue Mensuelle* of the Zikawei Observatory at Shanghai, as a part of their China Coast information.

The instruments provided by Mr. Freeman include a recording tide gauge, installed on the College Wharf through the

generosity of friends in Troy, New York, Mrs. William E. Gurley and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dibert; another Troy friend, Mr. Edgar H. Betts, having provided the wharf itself, a substantial concrete structure. The Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung paid for the building of the tide well and to this Board a complete file of the tidal records is given.

Besides illustrating to the students in physics some applications of the science and affording them practice in the making of such observations, these installations aim to stimulate interest on the part of the general public in meteorological work. This is of growing importance in connection with the scientific development of agriculture and of river control, two of the most pressing of China's physical problems.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

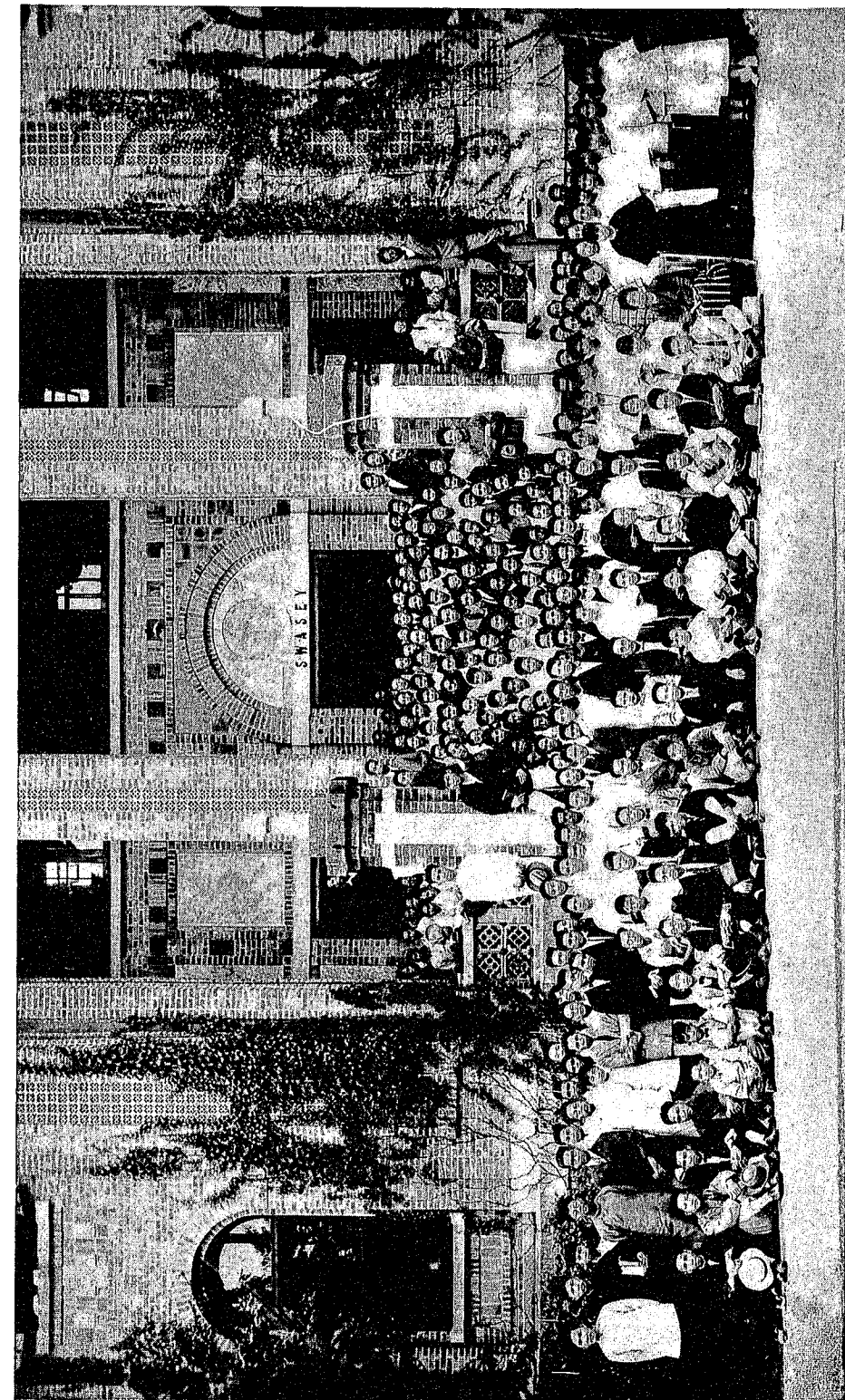
The transformation of the form of government in China though partly under way, will require several decades for its effective development. In view of this and of the significant fact that it is the rising generation who must accomplish the task, it is of the utmost importance not only that the fundamentals of good government be taught, but also that such instruction should take fully into account the actual conditions in China, past, present and prospective, as well as the peculiar political genius of the Chinese people.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

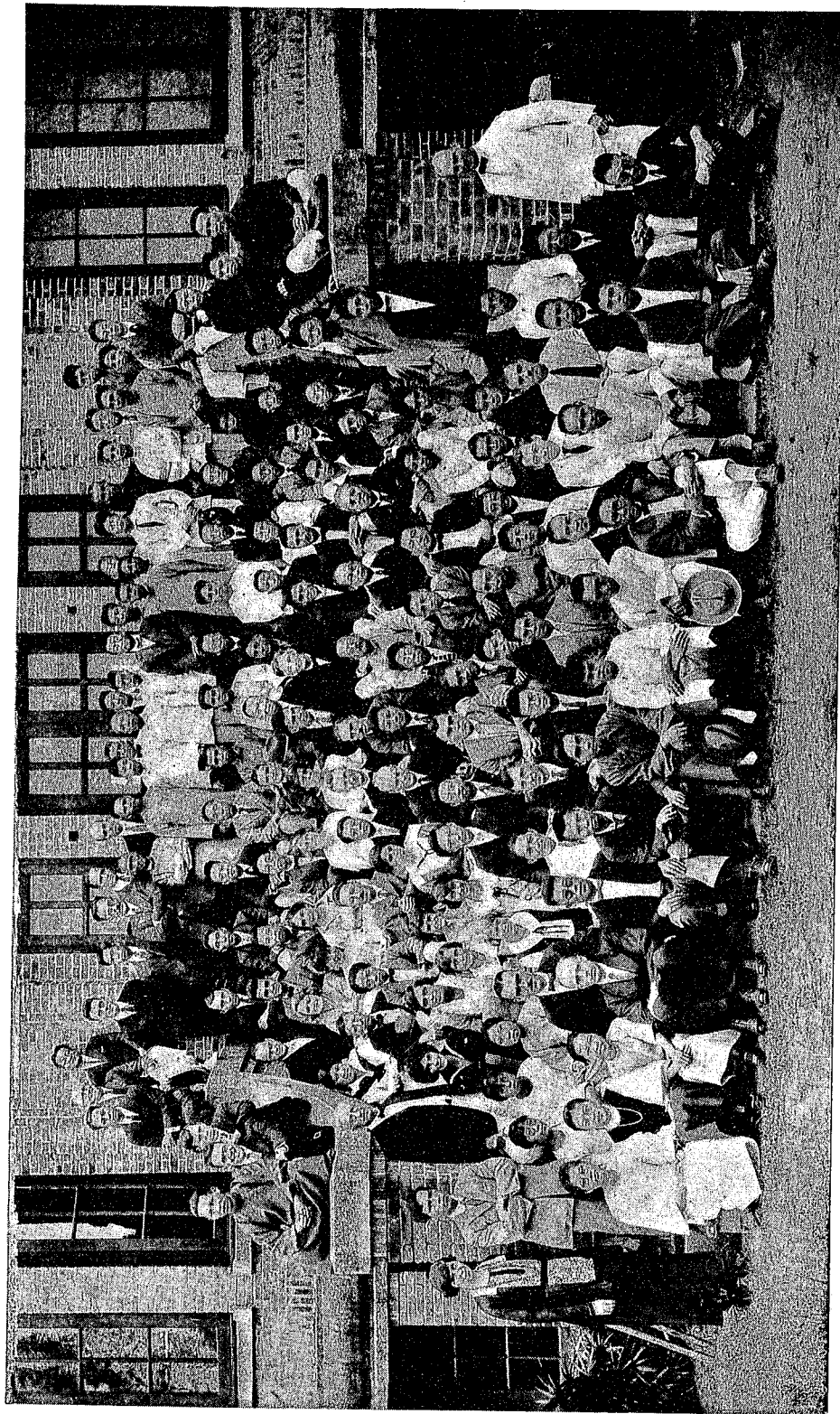
Political Science is of necessity closely allied to the presentation of *History*. Canton Christian College is fortunate in having in these two departments a staff who give in combination a co-ordinated international point of view.

Professor S. K. Wei following his preparatory years as a student in Canton Christian College, spent three years in America, chiefly at the University of Chicago, where he specialized in political science. Professor H. C. Brownell has studied at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar, as well as at Vermont, Harvard and Columbia.

Professor Ronald D. Rees came to Canton Christian College from Mansfield



Students of the College of Arts and Sciences on the steps of Swasey Hall, 1924.



Faculty and staff of the College of Arts and Sciences, 1924. One of the noteworthy features of the institution is the large proportion of Chinese faculty.

Theological College, Oxford, England, where he specialized in History; while Professor T. W. Chan is a competent scholar in the History of China and Japan. The history department also includes Mr. Leon McKinley Bower and Miss Mildred K. Magers, making a total faculty of six in Government and History.

Besides a general course in the principles of government there is presented a comparative study of the governments of China, Japan, America, England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Russia with particular emphasis on the political conditions and problems in China. A course in State Government gives particular attention to provincial problems in China. The fundamentals of international law and of international organization are also presented with special relation to China, in two brief courses: while under the Department of History a half year course is offered in each of the following timely and important phases: China's International Relations, China's Neighbors (Japan and the Philippines), Legal and Political History of China, an Historical and Critical Study of Chinese Rites, Customs, Ceremonies, and Etiquette, and the History of Chinese Immigration in Foreign Lands.

PHILOSOPHY

The courses in *Philosophy* besides including a history of Western philosophy, give special emphasis to Chinese thinkers, modern as well as ancient. They present through modern trained Chinese instructors the outlines of logic, ethics, aesthetics and contemporary philosophy as developed from both occidental and oriental sources.

Courses of general interest in *Psychology* are presented by Messrs. Keys and Chue with special reference to educational phases.

RELIGION

The department of *Religion* is one of peculiar interest in an institution like Canton Christian College. It is of the utmost importance to avoid a repetition in China of the unwarranted conflict in the West between Science and Religion. Our instruction must be such that these

two departments are not regarded as antagonistic, but as supplementary, not only in affecting daily life and conduct, but supplementary, also, as revelations of the character and purposes of God. We must also avoid the tendency to impose a system which is the outgrowth of Western developments without due regard for the Oriental character and mode of thinking. Much of the earlier prejudice against missionary work has doubtless been due to its connection in many instances with a dogmatism which happily has been and is being largely eliminated by the broadening of education.

In the College of Arts and Sciences the regular courses in religion are given by Messrs. Baxter, Rees and Barrow. Of special interest is the course in Christian Ethics which sets forth the beauty, depth and supremacy of the Christian moral ideal, and its adequacy as an ideal of conduct in individual life, and in social and international relationships. Another of the seven courses offered presents an historical study of the religious life and thought of China.

SOCIOLOGY, HOME ECONOMICS AND MUSIC

In at least three departments a properly qualified staff is greatly needed: Sociology, Home Economics and Music. The latter two seem to me worthy of special attention, particularly in view of the necessity of strengthening the work offered women students. Moreover, there is a wonderful and practically untouched field of service in the development of music in South China. A highly qualified and experienced instructor for both vocal and instrumental work is available, if only funds could be had to underwrite the half of his maintenance, for half of his support would be covered by special fees.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMICS

Next to agriculture the most popular course in the institution is that in *Business Administration* in which are included all the courses in *Economics* provided in the College of Arts and Sciences by Messrs. Duncan, Taylor, Au, Kam, and Ware.

The studies in this group are for the most part those usually given under the six general heads: I. Economic Theory and History; II. Accounting; III. Business Law; IV. Commerce and Transportation; V. Banking and Finance; and VI. Social Economics. Naturally an effort is made to adapt all of these courses to the needs of Chinese students with the present economic conditions in China clearly in mind. Certain courses directly aim to deal with (1) The Economic Problems of China, (2) The History of Economic Thought in China, (3) The Financial History of China, and (4) A Survey of the Natural Resources of China and their Conservation; while in the courses on Transportation and on International Trade a special study is made of the Railroads of China and of her Foreign Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Served by Messrs. H. B. Graybill, J. N. Keys, K. T. Yeung and Y. K. Chue, the Department of Education of the College of Arts and Sciences is organized to facilitate the correlation of:

1. The professional preparation of teachers (through education courses in the College of Arts and Sciences).
2. The supervision of primary and middle schools conducted in connection with the Canton Christian College.
3. The maintenance of a Teachers' Employment Bureau, the preparation of educational publications, and the conduct of other activities designed for the service of Chinese schools in general and the Christian schools of Kwangtung in particular.

The first students to qualify for the newly established diplomas and certificates in *Education* were among the graduates of June, 1923. Three men and one woman received the four year diploma in Education and two men and one woman the two year junior certificate.

The staff have responsible duties outside of the department, though along allied lines: Mr. Graybill is General Secretary of the General Board of Education for Kwangtung Province; Mr. Keys acts as Director of the College Preparatory

Class, while Mr. Chue has been teaching in the Middle School as well as in the College.

Besides providing the usual courses in the history, principles and methods of education, special attention is given to the problem of teaching English to Chinese, of teaching the Chinese language by modern methods and to the problems of school administration and supervision in China. The whole question of appropriate curricula for Chinese students of today being of necessity in a state of flux, a very important course is that embodying a scientific study of curricula.

The contributions of Mr. Graybill in the way of middle school curricula, library lists, and other helps prepared for the General Board are too numerous to mention. Mr. Keys has contributed several articles to the *Educational Review* (Shanghai). A revised edition of Mr. Graybill's "English Mastery Test" manuals had also been issued. Mr. Chue in collaboration with Chiu Sam Tsang, graduate of the Department, has published a shorter New Testament in Chinese for classroom use and also assisted in the preparation of two Chinese manuals for use with the English Mastery books.

ENGLISH

The department of *English* is naturally one of great importance. The Chinese student requires English both as a medium of instruction and as a means of access to the literature of other lines of work especially in the sciences. The aim is to give an adequate working knowledge of English.

Beginning in the grammar grades with ten hours of English a week, coming on through the Middle School where all his classroom work, except in Chinese subjects proper, is done in English, the Chinese student naturally enters college with a much better grasp of English composition than the American student has acquired of any foreign language even by the time of graduation from College. But this is only to say that the acquiring of an idiomatic and forceful control of English by Chinese students involves a more prodigious labor on the part of the in-

structors than is required when an American student masters a European tongue. I am inclined to think that on the average the teachers of English to Chinese students have a harder task in inducing a high grade attainment than have the teachers of other subjects.

The work in the subcollegiate schools has for many years been under the very able direction of Mr. Henry B. Graybill, who has embodied the results of his specialization in two series of books widely used throughout China.

The collegiate work in English at Canton Christian College is in the hands of an able corps comprising Dr. John C. Griggs (on leave 1924-25), Dr. Gertrude R. Brigham, Paul A. Grieder, S. Y. Chan (on leave 1924-25), Selden P. Spencer, Jr., Alfred H. Holt and Miss Mildred K. Magers.

In addition to the usual courses in English Composition, Rhetoric and English literature, three of the courses offered are of special interest, namely, Phonetics, the Elements of Comparative Literature, and a brief study of the elementary essentials of Journalism.

CHINESE

While giving adequate attention to modern learning in both the natural and the social sciences, including special emphasis on the acquisition of a working knowledge of English, it is imperative that the student's proficiency in Chinese be maintained. With this in view courses are offered in Chinese Language, Literature, and Philosophy as well as in the History and Geography of China, in such form as to hold the interest of the students in spite of their disposition to slight such subjects in favor of the "newer learning." The material presented includes: (1) The Chinese Novel, (2) The Short Story, (3) The Canton Theater, (4) Modern Writers, (5) Contemporary Literature.

All students in the College are required to pursue a very substantial course in

Chinese composition. They are classified according to their general lines of study in other departments and are required to reproduce in substance appropriate English works in modern idiomatic and forceful Chinese. For some years Mr. W. K. Chung, the pioneer under whose leadership this department was first developed, has had to devote himself to administration and promotional work as Vice President (now Associate President) of the whole institution. The department, however, is ably served by Messrs. T. N. Chan, T. W. Chan, S. Y. Chan and N. K. Kam, and was extremely fortunate in 1923-24 in having the services of Dr. George Chien Hsu, who is as widely known in China for his literary ability as for his political achievements.

OTHER LANGUAGE WORK

In view of their intensive study of English and also of Chinese, including the acquiring of a working knowledge of Mandarin as well as of Wenli, our students are not asked to do anything in Latin or Greek, though instruction in these may be had if desired, while in modern languages they are given the opportunity to acquire an elementary knowledge of French and German, under Miss Woodman, and of Japanese under Mr. Kusano. A moderate proficiency in both French and German is required of all students in the premedical group and is of course desirable for all who expect to undertake advanced work in the natural sciences.

It will be observed that Chinese instructors share in the work of each department, except in the foreign languages, where manifestly the best results are had through European instructors.

Similarly in the various departments of administration from the office of President all down the line, as well as in the Council and in the Board of Trustees, Chinese share the responsibility and the authority appertaining respectively to these various departments.

The College of Agriculture

The most striking development in our whole enterprise during the period under review has been in the work in agriculture. And remembering that two-thirds of China's many millions are engaged in agriculture, the immense importance of continuing the development of research and instruction in this department will be appreciated.

More than a thousand middle school and college students have studied agriculture at Canton Christian College, and these have come from all parts of China and from twenty other countries of the world.

The work begun by G. W. Groff in 1907 has developed in a most gratifying manner not only in the character and expansion of the work itself, but also in the nature of the financial support secured for it.

The mainstay in America of Mr. Groff's work in China has been the steadily increasing interest which the students and faculty of Pennsylvania State College have taken, first in supporting Mr. Groff as horticulturist and teacher in our Middle School, then as Director of Agricultural Work, and now as Dean of the College of Agriculture, the latter school having been formally organized in 1921. "Penn State Lodge," which was provided for Mr. Groff by his supporters at Pennsylvania State College is one of the most pleasing residences on the campus.

Nothing in America has given us more encouragement than this broad-minded and effective cooperation on the part of the students and faculty of Pennsylvania State College for seventeen years.

Kansas State Agricultural College for a time also had a share in this department by contributing to the support of their representative, Mr. C. O. Levine, as Professor of Animal Husbandry.

A second most pleasing aspect of the American interest in this agricultural work has been the inspiring and active

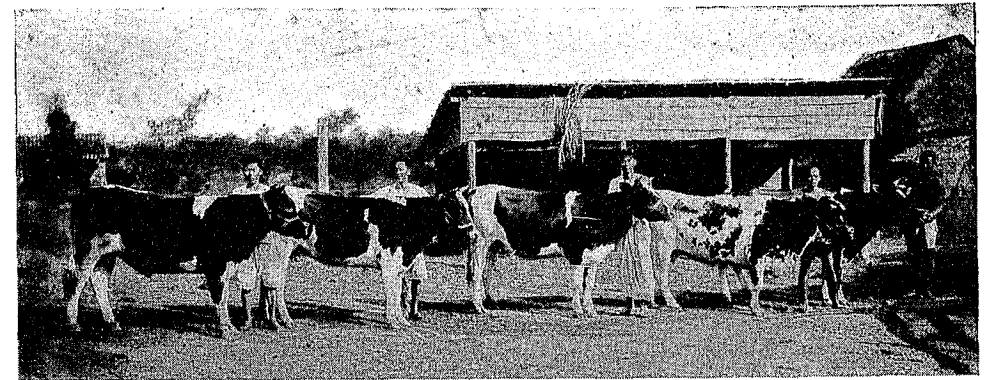
cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture. The advice, direction and intimate cooperation given by Dr. Walter T. Swingle, Dr. David Fairchild, Wilson Popenoe and others have been of the greatest value, as also has been the active cooperation of Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, while Director of the Philippine Bureau of Science.

These gentlemen have in recent years both at the College and elsewhere given most valuable voluntary service as well as advice and have thus helped toward the solution of the problem and toward meeting the opportunities of agricultural and botanical work in South China.

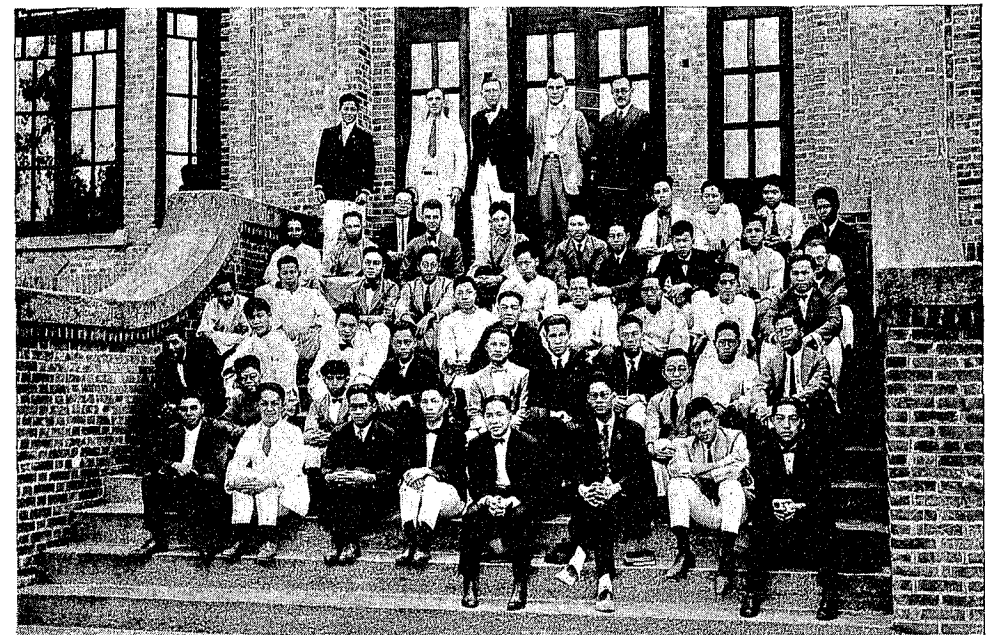
Still another notable response from America has been the support accorded our work in sericulture by the Silk Association of America and by individual members of that Association, without which the very marked progress of recent years in that department would not have been achieved.

These evidences of American interest in the agricultural problems of South China, have been matched concurrently by increased interest on the part of our Chinese friends. Their sense of responsibility as well as of the opportunity, led a distinguished group of Cantonese to assume the burden of management and support of a College of Agriculture in close cooperation with the College of Arts and Sciences.

In October, 1921, the Trustees authorized the Staff Council to form a local committee to be called the Board of Managers of the Canton Christian College School of Agriculture, otherwise also to be known as the Ling Nan Agricultural College. Articles of affiliation between this Board of Managers and the Trustees of Canton Christian College were mutually agreed upon, including special regulations regarding the assignment and holding of land for the purposes of the College of Agriculture, and the Board of



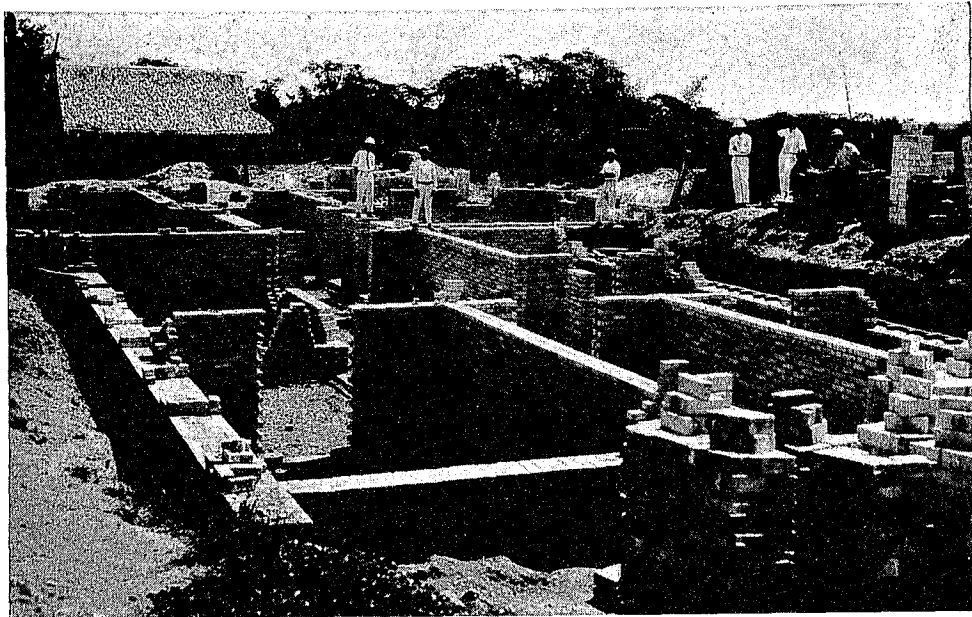
Herd of Holstein cattle belonging to College Dairy



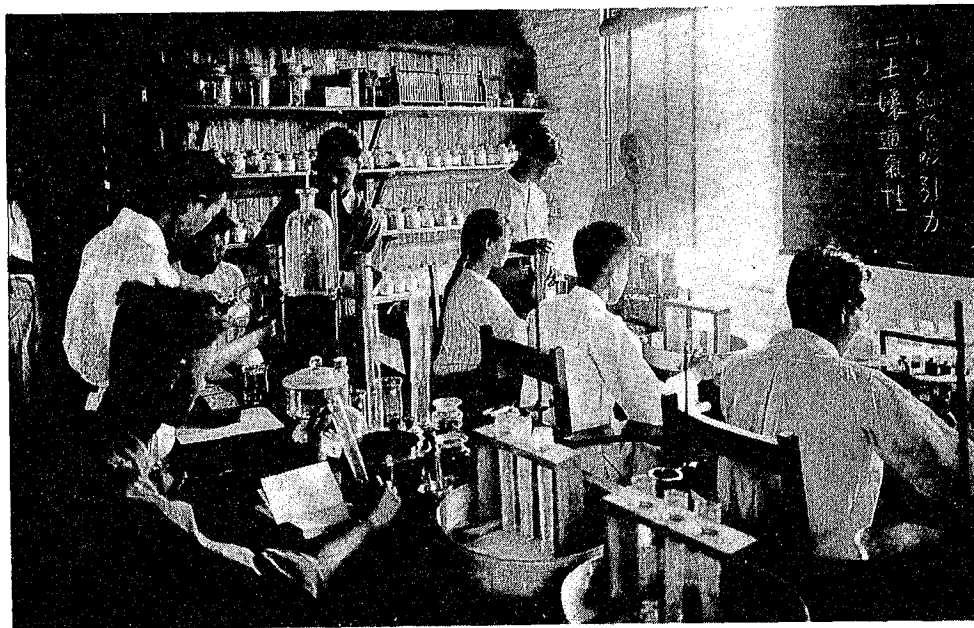
Faculty and students of the College of Agriculture. This College is now entirely supported by the Chinese. It is helping to solve the famine problem of China permanently by developing a more reliable food supply.



Class in Agriculture harvesting rice which is the principal crop in South China.



The new Silk Reeling Laboratory in process of erection, the gift of Mr. Eugene Atwood. It will contain a modern refrigeration plant for preserving silk moth eggs, the gift of Mr. E. E. Bradley, Mr. Atwood's Associate in the Atwood Machine Company of Stonington, Connecticut.



Chemistry Class in the College of Agriculture analyzing soils. Chinese are excellent farmers, but they know very little of the chemistry of soils, seed selection or plant diseases.

Managers have in the face of exceptional political conditions made remarkable progress in founding and developing this work in agricultural research and instruction.

The total budget of current expense for the College of Agriculture for 1923-24 exceeded \$237,000 with receipts of \$150,000 and an operating deficit of \$87,000 Chinese currency (equivalent to about \$43,000 U. S. Currency) which has been provided from Chinese sources. Mr. W. K. Chung, as Vice President of Canton Christian College has been indefatigable in seeking support for this work, and he and his associates on the Board of Managers are to be congratulated and admired for the spirit and enterprise they have shown.

The outstanding needs of the College of Agriculture in the way of plant include the following:

Agricultural Hall	\$50,000 U. S.
Staff Residences	27,000 U. S.
Animal Husbandry Buildings	8,750 U. S.
Plant Propagation Houses	3,000 U. S.
Water Supply	2,000 U. S.

The present purely agricultural staff consists of nine western graduates, two Ling Nan (C. C. C.) graduates in agriculture and two men trained at the Kwangtung Experiment Station. Much of the general science instruction is given by the staff of the College of Arts and Sciences.

For administrative purposes the college has been organized into four divisions: (1) Education, (2) Research, (3) Extension and (4) Business. Five educational departments have been organized to date: (1) Animal Husbandry, (2) Agronomy, (3) Horticulture, (4) Agricultural Manufacturing and (5) Sericulture.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF COURSES

The College of Agriculture offers two types of courses. A four year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and a one year course in Agriculture for those who because of financial or other reasons cannot take the full four years' course. It is designed to train students for positions as

farm managers, for agricultural investigation or extension work, and for positions as teachers of agriculture in lower schools. In the second semester of the one year course four groups of elective studies are offered: 1. Animal Husbandry, 2. Farm Crops, 3. Horticulture, 4. Sericulture.

Besides the classroom work, six hours of practical work a day are required of each student in the group he has chosen. Those specializing in sericulture are required to take 30 hours of practical work in the silk worm rearing rooms and laboratories of the sericulture department during the second semester.

The candidates for the B. S. in Agriculture besides pursuing courses in general agriculture, agricultural manufacturing (canning, meat preserving, etc.), agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture, and sericulture, also secure broad fundamental training in biology and chemistry throughout the first three years of the course, as well as one year of English and a proficiency in Chinese composition and business Chinese. A course in religion is required, while especially adapted courses in Agricultural Economics and Rural Education are offered as electives.

The College has an ideal location and excellent facilities for the work which is offered in Agriculture. It is situated just within the tropics, in the heart of the great Canton Delta, famous for its intensive agriculture; within this are grown a wide range of subtropical and temperate plants. The College is also in close proximity to the wonderful markets of Canton, where are found in season a wide variety of products of this and other provinces.

The College has a campus of two hundred and fifty acres, over one hundred and fifty of which are devoted to modern farming, landscape gardening, (not including the general campus of the Canton Christian College, upon which is being assembled a representative collection of plants) market gardening, fruit culture, grain growing, dairying and stock-raising. One hundred and twenty men are employed on the farm or in business under-

takings connected with the College. In the immediate vicinity of the College are the farms of scores of villages, which devote themselves almost entirely to agricultural pursuits. The Kwangtung Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, with sixty acres of land, is easily accessible, directly across the river from the College. It has cooperated with our staff in various undertakings.

The College is also in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and with the Philippine Bureau of Science. Important agricultural investigations are being carried on. The agricultural staff of the College is also directly associated with several state agricultural institutions in the United States. These connections offer to faculty and students every facility for keeping in touch with the most advanced methods and for transmitting from one country to the other desirable agricultural practices.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

The College of Agriculture is establishing one of the strongest agricultural libraries in South China. This is in connection with the general College Library where a complete card index is kept of all agricultural material.

The Library contains more than five hundred well-selected books on agriculture and related subjects; files of the bulletins and reports of the United States Department of Agriculture and of various agricultural experiment stations and colleges in the United States and other countries; and files and current numbers of 33 journals of agriculture, and 14 scientific journals related to agriculture, as well as a number of farm periodicals and live-stock breeding association herd books and journals. In some cases the files of these publications are complete, while in other cases they are complete since 1910.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Department of *Animal Husbandry* maintains a model dairy of twenty-five Chinese buffaloes, twenty-five Indian buffaloes, eight pure-bred Holsteins, and twenty-five pure-bred Toggenburg goats. The dairy with its eighty-three animals,

besides supplying milk to the community, provides facilities for experimental work and for practical experience for students interested in dairying. Similar opportunities are provided in pork production. The College has several varieties of native swine, and 40 pure-bred and graded Berkshire and Mid-Yorkshire breeding stock. The poultry plant has fifteen varieties of poultry, both Chinese and Western, available for experimental and instructional purposes.

During the summer of 1923 a silo was built, the first in South China outside of Hong Kong and the second in China, one being located near Peking. The College silo is 13 feet in diameter and 24 feet high and should contain 50 tons of silage. The first filling of the College silo has been made with guinea grass, pigeon pea and native grasses. This grass was all cut and chopped by hand, since which the Papec Machine Company of Shortsville, New York, has contributed an ensilage cutter which will hereafter be available for filling the silo.

Four of the Holstein heifers were contributed to the College herd through Dr. H. J. Waters of the *Kansas City Weekly Star*, by the two prominent breeders of Holsteins in America, Hon. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, and Mr. John R. Bell, Pittsburgh, Penna.

AGRONOMY

The Agronomy Department is giving special attention to the improvement of rice and to fertilizer experiments. The work in rice improvement began in 1921. It consists of variety tests, seed selection, fertilizer tests and botanical and agronomic studies. Records are kept of these experiments and will be published. In the first season of 1923, 31 Philippine, 8 American and 22 Chinese varieties were tried. In the second crop season of the same year, 22 Chinese, 52 Philippine, 9 American, 1 Siam and 4 Java varieties of rice were grown. All these are low-land types and a few are glutinous and bearded. Many show striking differences in maturity and in botanical characteristics, especially the foreign varieties.

Commercial fertilizers are more and

more being used in South China. Several large commercial fertilizer companies, both foreign and Chinese, are supplying the College with materials for conducting fertilizer tests, the results of which will guide exporting and importing firms in the introduction and the farmers of South China in the use of commercial fertilizer.

Of all leguminous crops tried out thus far, the most successful are the *pigeon pea* and the *velvet bean*, both of which are now grown on a comparatively large scale, the former by the Horticulture and the latter by the Animal Husbandry Departments. The pigeon pea, also known as Porto Rican bean, is grown mainly as a forage crop for cows, and the velvet bean is used chiefly as a green manure crop.

HORTICULTURE

A wealth of illustrative material for the classes in Horticulture is found in the large collection of foreign and native species growing upon the College campus, in the lychee and citrus orchards to the south of the College, in the extensive vegetable gardens close at hand, and in the commercial flower gardens at Fati. Each student is required to maintain a garden of his own where he can put into practice the ideas received.

The *papaya* introduced by the college from Hawaii some years ago is becoming well established on certain sections of Honam Island and is rapidly spreading to other parts of the province. There is an increasing demand on local markets for the so-called "Ling Nan papaya."

The *cape gooseberry*, more recently introduced, is proving equally at home and the unusually large production last year was used in the manufacture of jams and jellies. This and *roselle*, introduced some years ago, are valuable bush fruits of acid flavor which will be more and more appreciated by the Chinese in the years to come.

The citrus introduction station established several years ago in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture is still maintained. The grove is in good condition and many interesting forms of pummelo, orange, mandarin

orange, and citrus relatives will be found in the station and on the campus of the College. Southeastern China is the home of citrus fruits and this is doubtless one of the best places in the world for their study.

The department of Horticulture has published *A Garden Guide for South China* prepared by W. L. Funkhouser, and has also in cooperation with the Business Division, recently issued a seed and nursery catalogue, listing most of the plants of the college campus under their Latin and Chinese names.

The department prepared for the United States Consular Service a brief report on the 1923 fruit crop of the province, based on the observations of the staff.

Experiments in the introduction of foreign vegetables have been carried on. Sweet corn, tomato, and celery should be mentioned as especially successful. Lima beans, beets, kohlrabi and parsley succeed quite well when planted in the autumn. Great difficulties, however, arise from weather conditions. During the latter part of September and October the weather is generally very favorable for starting early vegetables; but cold weather often comes before the crop can mature or young seedlings may be killed outright. At other times continuous warm weather is detrimental to those vegetables which are adapted to a colder climate. Warm climate also favors the work of insects. Lack of facilities for controlling temperature and moisture is one of the present difficulties of the Department of Horticulture, and greenhouses are badly needed.

Through cooperation with the Philippine Bureau of Science, the College has built up an herbarium containing 12,000 mounted specimens, representing about 5,000 species and varieties of plants collected in southern China and in Indo-China. In connection with the herbarium, F. A. McClure made two expeditions in the Island of Hainan. Mr. McClure and his assistants collected 2,202 sets of plants which have been determined by Dr. E. D. Merrill, Director of the Philippine Bureau of Science. Among the plants

collected by the College during the past six years, more than 90 species are entirely new to science and many new to China. The Herbarium Committee is now offering for sale Mr. McClure's collection of Hainan plants. Prior to Mr. McClure's explorations approximately 350 species of plants were recorded from Hainan. His collections have increased this number to about 1,200 species of which we have about 1,150. This plant study, as well as having important scientific value, is of great importance as foundation work for improved agriculture.

In this connection it will be of interest to know that there is a very rare collection of Kwangtung gazeteers on file in the Herbarium. All Chinese plant names from these publications have been indexed and a systematic search is being made for specimens of these plants for identification.

The Department of Agricultural Manufacturing has conducted several very successful experiments in the canning or preserving of fruits and vegetables, fish, condensed milk, fruit juices, candied and dried fruits and vegetables, and is continuing this work on a commercial scale, under the very able direction of Professor P. K. Fu.

SERICULTURE

For the work in Sericulture there have been provided two large buildings. The main building, which is used as a silk worm rearing house, and for laboratories and offices, was given by the Silk Association of America. The second building, which is used as a dormitory for short course students and apprentices, was given by Mr. Marcus Frieder of the General Silk Importing Company of New York City. A third building given by Mr. Eugene Atwood of the Atwood Machine Company, Stonington, Conn., appears on page 40. This building is to be a model filature for the reeling of silk from the cocoons. Besides the engine rooms and reeling rooms there will be ample space for class rooms, laboratories, research rooms and offices. In the base-

ment, there will be a cold storage plant given by Mr. Edward E. Bradley, of the Atwood Machine Company for keeping silk worm eggs over the winter season.

It is intended that the entire plant shall be a model not only as to methods of work which it will demonstrate but also as to construction and mechanical equipment which can be copied by those now owning filatures or those who may be planning to erect new filatures in Kwangtung.

These three buildings make it possible to teach every phase of the raw silk industry from the rearing of silk worms on modern scientific lines to the production of raw silk for export. The work, while based on scientific methods, is also adapted to the peculiar needs of the Kwangtung silk industry.

Special attention is given to the elimination by microscopical inspection of diseased moths and the production of silk-worm egg sheets upon each of which the moths of the next generation lay about 240,000 eggs on an area of 15 by 25½ inches, each moth laying about 200 eggs. These egg sheets are sold to the silk farmers on a commercial basis and thus the work of the College is brought within their experience through a concrete demonstration of its practical value. All this work constitutes the silk culture and industry for students.

A general survey of the Sericulture of South China was made by Mr. Karl Buswell and others in the summer and early fall of 1923, Governor Chung Hoi Liao furnishing the funds and helping in every other possible way to make the survey a success. For about a month eight men concentrated on a study of the industry in the San Tak District which is the heart of South China's silk region. Then, for the next four months, several men made extensive trips into the outlying districts. Everywhere they met with hearty co-operation on the part of the magistrates, the postal officers and the farmers. A very complete report has been published.

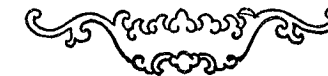
The Governor has also authorized the organization of the Kwangtung Provincial Bureau for the Improvement of Sericulture. The main offices are located on

the College Campus with the Head of the Department of Sericulture of the College as the Director of the Bureau. This close affiliation of the Bureau and the College will doubtless give a greater impetus to sericulture improvement inasmuch as the Department of Sericulture of the College has been working on this problem for the past five years and has created a demand on the part of the farmers for the work.

The Department of Sericulture under Professor C. W. Howard assisted by Messrs. Wong, Lei, and Chan, offers a number of new courses which form the nucleus for a sericulture school. These courses are: Anatomy of the Silk Worm; Diseases of the Silk Worm; Breeding of the Silk Worm; Study of Raw Silk; Filature Methods; Mulberry Culture; Sericulture Economics; and Problems of

Sericulture. In addition, a general course in silk worm culture will be given, since quite a large number of students are interested in the various phases of sericulture.

Besides the regular college courses, the Department offers courses to the one-year students in agriculture, and also takes a very limited number of men, who show unusual promise, as apprentices to learn the different phases of the industry by practical experience. The latter receive no pay and must also pay their board, at least for the first year. The Department has extensive mulberry fields under its control on different types of land so that students can receive ample instruction in mulberry culture. Considerable experimental work is also under way in sericulture, mulberry culture and reeling of raw silk.



Library and Museum

Just as the natural sciences need the laboratory space and apparatus, so the social sciences, including the languages, depend on the development of the library. This development has been most marked in the period under review owing to the intelligent manner in which Miss Jessie Douglass built upon the foundation already partly laid by Miss Julia P. Mitchell (now Mrs. J. Stewart Kunkle) and Messrs. Barrow and Duncan. Miss Douglass in the three years brought the administration of the library as high in efficiency as was possible under the circumstances and also accomplished the very essential work of training a Chinese as her successor. Mr. C. W. Taam, (A. B. 1919) has been exceedingly effective as Associate Librarian and with the able assistance of Mr. T. W. Chan has created a justifiable interest in the Chinese section of the library as well as in the English section.

The classification of the foreign library is based upon the Dewey decimal system, with the exception of the books on China, for which there is a special classification. As far as available, Library of Congress cards are used, and further, the College Library subscribes for all cards issued relating to China, whether the books represented by the cards are in the College Library or not. This bibliography of China is kept in a separate file and, containing both author and title cards, affords an index to a large part of the existing foreign literature on China.

The Library is a repository for publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the United States National Museum, many departments of the United States Government and the several administrations of the Chinese Republic, as well as for publications of other governments. The Library is open both day and evening.

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CHINESE LIBRARY

The proper care of the Chinese volumes offers some interesting problems to the Librarian in contrast with the standard methods employed for books in English or other western tongues.

There is practically no standardized method to follow in filing the Chinese cards. Mr. T. W. Chan, feeling that none of the methods already in use was efficient, has simplified the whole process by devising seven radicals, which are said to meet all requirements. The Chinese cards must of course be prepared by hand, no suitable typewriter having been yet devised for the writing of the Chinese characters. This greatly increases the labor and cost as compared with the English division for which the printed cards from the Library of Congress are extensively used.

However, over 6,000 Chinese cards are already in the file and Mr. Taam estimated that in about nine months the balance of the 30,000 Chinese titles could be put in card form, using a modified Dewey Decimal System for the classification of the Chinese books.

The very marked growth of the Library is indicated by the following comparison: On June 1, 1919, there were 8,000 Foreign and 6,000 Chinese volumes; on June 1, 1924, there were nearly 17,000 Foreign and 39,000 Chinese volumes. Besides the material in the Library itself, faculty members customarily place their private libraries at the service of students, so that students have access to not less than 20,000 bound volumes on the campus. Some of these private libraries, particularly in physics, chemistry, the social sciences and education, are unusually well selected and valuable.

Over two hundred periodicals, weeklies and monthlies, general and technical, are kept on file, the more valuable ones being

bound, and used for departmental research work.

Daily newspapers from Canton, Hong Kong, Peking, Shanghai and Tokyo are taken. *The Canton Gazette* and the weekly edition of *The North China Herald* are bound for permanent shelving.

The circulation from the main library amounted to 12,801 items for the year 1923-24, which is somewhat smaller than previously owing to the more widespread establishment of departmental libraries the circulations from which are not recorded at the main Library. These departmental libraries at present include: *Agricultural Department, Boy Scout Department, Chemistry, Education, Herbarium, Medical, Middle School, Physics, Sericulture, Western School.*

The departmental libraries not only relieve the pressure on the space of the main library, which otherwise would be suffering beyond endurance, but lead to a much more effective use of the books.

The following listing of the circulation according to subject shows the very great predominance of English Literature:

English Literature	2754
Natural Science	825
Useful Arts	641
Travel and History	567
Miscellaneous	536
Sociology	545
Religion	401
China	318
Philosophy	262
Fine Arts	255
Language	182
Bibliography	5
Chinese books	5511

The total expenditures on the Library during 1923-24, not counting rental of the space occupied, was less than \$1,100 United States Currency on investment items and less than \$240 on purely current expense aside from the salary of the Librarian.

The Library should be provided annually with sufficient funds to enable it steadily to acquire in English or English translations the best literature and criticism of all nations with special emphasis upon periodicals and contemporary literature and opinion. By these the Chinese

students would be encouraged to develop a modern literature of their own.

Concerning the lack of library space, Mr. Taam writes: "It is sad to see so many students who come into the Library with great enthusiasm retire disappointed because there is no room for them." The crowded conditions in the small reading room are illustrated on page 49. The stacks have reached their maximum height, the floor space available for library purposes is strictly limited and entirely inadequate. So that the greatest educational need of the institution after the science laboratory is for at least one wing of the permanent library building. This could be provided probably for about \$50,000 U. S. currency.

MUSEUM

There is a splendid opportunity for a proper museum at the College if only funds were available for its housing and staff. In art it could not only present to the Chinese worthy samples of Western work but some of our Chinese friends have already indicated their readiness to deposit with us some of the wonderful treasures of Chinese art which they possess but have no opportunity to exhibit publicly in Canton.

In the natural sciences, the museum faces a unique opportunity to conserve and exhibit the flora, fauna and geological characteristics of South China, as well as standard specimens from other parts of the globe. In archaeology and anthropology, it likewise faces an almost virgin field. It could well serve to exhibit characteristic industries of China and other lands, while still another division would prove of very great interest by exhibiting common objects from other countries.

Considering the financial and spacial limitations as well as the inexperience of our curators, the museum has already made quite a good start in each of these lines suggested and those who as a labor of love have acted as curators deserve our hearty thanks. Further advance awaits the provision of more adequate quarters and a qualified curator as well as the financing of a budget of current expense. Meanwhile, I would like to urge American friends who possess good

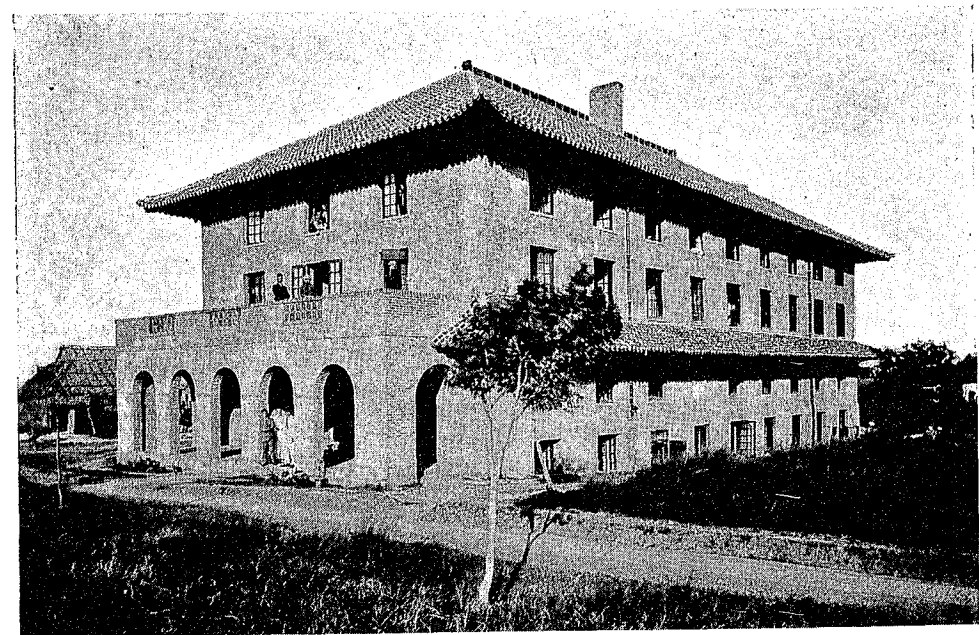
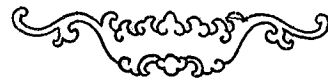
examples of Western art, especially paintings, instead of merely adding to large collections already existing in this country, to donate at least some of their art treasures to the College at Canton where so few such specimens are available, and where they would relatively be far more effective in leading the Chinese, whose culture is so different from ours, to a correct appreciation of the art work of the West.

The departments of Biology and Chemistry are planning each to develop and maintain a museum of its own for instructional purposes and thus will relieve the general Museum.

Among several interesting contributions

during 1923-24 the most notable accession was a group of over a hundred articles from Africa, the gifts of Prof. C. W. Howard, who collected them *in situ*.

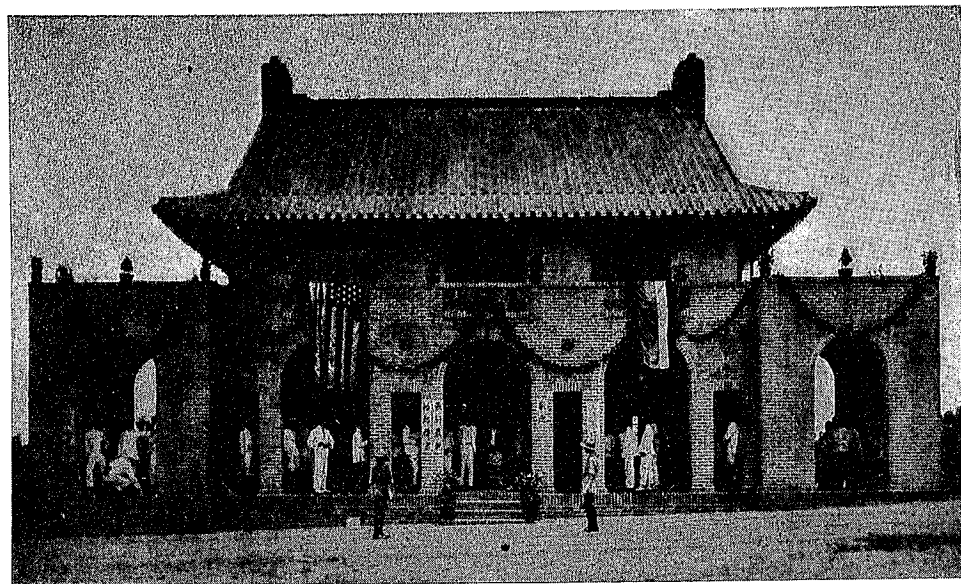
Through the generosity of the Promoters' Art Club of George Washington University and the interest of Dr. Gertrude R. Brigham, the College is enabled to inaugurate a department of Chinese Art. If funds could be made available it would be well to purchase for the Museum a set of Andrew Lang's splendid "Reproductions of Chinese Ceramic Art." An opportunity also exists to purchase, were funds available, some ancient paintings of Canton harbor by Chinese artists.



Wing Kwong Hall, the new College Dormitory for men dedicated in 1924. The students themselves raised all of the money for this building.



Students in the reading room of the College Library. The Library is temporarily housed in one wing of the administration building. It accommodates about forty of the 1,000 students on the campus. The new Library building will cost about \$125,000.



Chinese Guest House, the gift of Mr. Ying Piu Ma. Here many notable Chinese visitors have been entertained. A similar guest house for foreign visitors is urgently needed and would be a most effective way of interesting new people in the College.



The new hospital for villagers, the gift of General Fuk Lam Lei, governor of the island on which the College is located. On the left, with the black hat is Dr. Cadbury, head of the Medical Department. In the center carrying a cane is General Lei and at the right wearing the white helmet is Dr. Nottage, who is Dr. Cadbury's associate.

Medical Work

The medical work at the College consists of three parts: (1) the care of the health of the staff, students, and servants resident on the campus, including the maintenance of an infirmary which has already been provided through the generosity of a Chinese friend, Mr. Ying Piu Ma; (2) the maintenance on the campus of a small hospital for patients from off our campus, especially from the surrounding villages; (3) the conduct of dispensaries in a few of the adjacent villages as well as on the campus; (4) medical research. Opportunities for medical research are unlimited. Some conditions, rarely appearing elsewhere, occur quite frequently at Canton. Dr. Cadbury has recently published his findings concerning the treatment of typhoid, leprosy, and malaria. He has also been securing data for the determining of physical norms for the Cantonese as a type.

HOOKWORM INVESTIGATION

The hookworm investigations inaugurated on our campus and vicinity by Dr. Frank Oldt of the United Brethren Mission are of special interest to the College of Agriculture as well as to our Medical Department. Recently our own Committee on Hookworm Investigation has had the active collaboration of the Department of Pathology of the Peking Union Medical College and of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Ernest Carroll Faust, Dr. J. B. Grant and Dr. W. W. Cort have each spent some time at the College and have greatly stimulated and directed our interest and labors along these lines.

The College of Agriculture is especially interested in this problem as the investigations center about the relation of methods employed in fertilizing the soil with reference to the spread of hookworm disease. All the workers on the College Farm have been treated by Dr. Oldt and Dr. Cadbury. The laboratory phase of

our work is an attempt to follow the life of the hookworm eggs and larvae in night soil stored under various conditions, with the object of devising methods to prevent the spread of hookworm disease by the use of this material in fertilizing crops. It is also planned to extend the work by carrying studies into the country districts and working with the villages close at hand.

SCOPE OF MEDICAL WORK

The present staff comprises two American physicians, one Chinese man and one Chinese woman trained in medicine at Canton, one man and two women nurses, an infirmary cook, a laundress and two janitors.

The magnitude of the work is clearly suggested by the following statistics culled from Dr. Cadbury's report for 1923-24:

Calls of students, staff and workmen at Infirmary.....	11,658
New cases admitted to Infirmary..	670
Hospital days of patients in Infirmary	3,246
Villagers' calls at Infirmary.....	536
Villagers' calls at Dispensaries....	1,968
Confinement cases	44
X-Ray cases	14
Acute appendicitis	6
Beriberi	14
Malaria	141
Blood examinations	412
Vaccinations	1,000
Physical Examination of Students.	1,130

One severe case bacilla dysentery and several cases of acute diarrhoea among the foreign staff, four mild epidemics of measles, of typhoid fever, and of mumps; one death from smallpox.

Dr. Cadbury urges the immediate installation of a better filter for our water system, because in his judgment several of the cases of intestinal trouble were undoubtedly caused by drinking impure water. A proper filter would cost about \$15,000.

Since our campus is in a region subject to epidemics of cholera, bubonic plague and smallpox, as well as to the dangers arising from the prevalence among Chinese generally of tuberculosis, venereal diseases, trachoma, typhoid and malaria, it is of the utmost importance carefully to guard the health of every member of our college community. This can be done only by physicians resident on the campus, who make semi-annual examinations of every individual. At present two college physicians (one a pathologist, the other a specialist on the eye, ear, nose and throat) divide this task, but the support of only one of these is assured.

EXTENSION WORK

Our campus population now approximates 2,000; while adjacent to our campus is a village population of 250,000, some villages having a population of upwards of 10,000. Being cut off from the city by the Pearl River, these are practically untouched by Christian agencies except as influences radiating from our college campus reach them. A dispensary service was formerly maintained on our campus, but had, for some years, to be discontinued for lack of funds. It has recently been revived (May, 1924) thanks to the generosity of some Chinese friends headed by General F. L. Lei, who provided a commodious but temporary structure for use as a dispensary to which the work recently conducted in several of the nearest villages has been transferred. A grant of \$500 from the Keith Fund has been applied to the maintenance of this work.

In the first two months of operation there were 768 calls at the dispensary while for the year ending June 30, 1924, the total number of calls at dispensaries and clinics was 2,504 as against 1,359 in the previous year. When we note that the calls at the college infirmary by students, staff and campus workmen in 1923-24 totaled 11,658 or 4,000 more than for the previous year, it is clear that this medical work for the village folk should be so provided for by additional staff and permanent housing and endowment as to enable the College Physicians to care for

it at the same time that they meet the demand for increased attention to the campus community itself.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT NEEDS

The first step would be to make available as a hospital the building erected by the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania on land adjacent to our campus. The building is the western end section of a larger structure especially designed for hospital purposes. Owing to lack of funds for medical work, it is not being used as a hospital, but is temporarily housing women students. It could be made available for medical work if funds were provided for a women's dormitory. To purchase this hospital building, two staff bungalows and eight and a third (8 1-3) acres of land surrounding them would cost \$25,000. At present while using this plant for non-medical work, the College is paying interest to the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania and has made a part payment out of funds received designated for the women's department, which would be released and made available for a women's dormitory were we enabled to purchase this property for medical purposes.

To equip this hospital building as it now stands would require about \$5,000 U. S. currency.

In order to conduct work in this hospital, it would be necessary to assure the support of the second physician, then to add to the staff two Chinese nurses and one American nurse, and an American surgeon. The head nurse would cost annually \$1,800, and the first step toward securing the services of a capable surgeon would be to provide a residence for him at a cost of \$7,000.

An outstanding need of a medical sort is that of a properly qualified American dentist. A very good man is available and could surely after one or two years earn his own maintenance, if the initial expense could be underwritten and his family housed on our campus.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

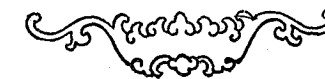
We are not proposing, at any rate in the immediate future, to establish medical

teaching at the College but to send our students of medicine to the Union Medical College at Peking or to Hongkong University for which scholarships are provided by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. The China Medical Board has been assisting in the maintenance of our pre-medical work by providing for a period of five years the maintenance of an instructor in each of the departments of biology, physics and chemistry, in which from other sources two instructors in each department have been maintained. The China Medical Board has provided three residences for their representatives and has furthermore promised a half of the proposed science building if we secure the balance otherwise. They have also promised \$10,000 toward apparatus.

Our present proposal relates to the development of the clinical work on the campus and the villages adjacent thereto. The importance of this is suggested by the following outline of aims: *First*, To maintain resident physicians to preserve

the health of the campus population. *Second*, To keep the College physicians content and fresh in their specialties they must have a wider field than merely the campus population, and opportunity for medical research. *Third*, To relieve suffering and promote sanitation in the adjacent villages—first of all for the direct benefit thus conferred on the village people, second for the protection to our own campus by this hygienic improvement of our environment, and third, to remove prejudice and promote a friendly attitude among the villagers toward our institution. *Fourth*, To provide a living demonstration of first class medical work so as to induce a larger number of students to prepare for such service. This would involve a total annual expense of about \$10,000, of which \$3,300 is being provided by a group of friends supporting Dr. W. W. Cadbury through D. Robert Yarnall of Philadelphia, as Treasurer.

The needed permanent buildings and equipment for medical work could all be provided for \$50,000.



College Organizations

A very important factor in educational policy as practised at the College is the encouragement of voluntary associations through which the students acquire skill in organization and management and develop talent along special lines not covered in the formal instruction offered by the institution as such. Chief among these are the following:

GENERAL STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

The *College Student Union* is the official organization of the entire College student body. It enjoys liberal powers of self-government and control of matters of general student interest. Its constitution provides for an executive committee, and special committees responsible for discipline, athletics, boarding and social matters. It elects its officers and committeemen each semester.

The *Student Christian Association* provides students with facilities for voluntary religious activities and for training in social service. Swasey Hall, the gift of Mr. Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland, is a well equipped center for such purposes. The activities of the Student Christian Association have been steadily expanding. They are conducting six village schools, besides a farm school for boys and a night school for the workmen and women servants of the Campus. They have raised and are administering a budget of over \$12,000 Chinese Currency for 1923-24, which includes a very substantial contribution to a Clubhouse for the Workmen of the College, the publication of a weekly news-sheet and many collateral enterprises. They hold weekly prayer meetings and study circles; they furnish social entertainments for students and staff, and taken all in all the Student Christian Association is one of the most important elements of the life and work of our whole institution.

The *Student Council* is composed of the President of the Student Christian

Association, the President of the College Student Union, the Middle School student representative, and the President of the Canton Christian College or his appointee. Its function is to provide efficient means of conducting any affairs that concern the students of more than one school. It may, when necessary, call meetings of the students through the proper representatives.

College Band. A band of twenty-five pieces is under the leadership of a specially trained member of the staff.

College Bookstore, Bank and Press. The College Bookstore, located in Grant Hall, maintains a stock of text-books and other school supplies required by students, sold practically at cost. The College Bank receives current and time deposits, and furnishes local bank facilities. The College Press serves the College and community for job and book printing, both English and Chinese. Most of the English bulletins of the College are printed by the College Press.

SPECIAL AND PROFESSIONAL CLUBS

Another valuable part of the life and work at the College consists of the extra-curriculum activities. The principal agencies organized with this in view include an Arts and Science Club, Agricultural Society, Economics Association, Pan-Xenia, Educational Club, Political Science Association and a Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry Club.

The purpose of the Agricultural Society is to develop interest in the agricultural work of the College, and to promote agricultural education, investigation and extension in South China. The Society meets monthly during the academic year.

The faculty and students of economics and business administration have organized the Economics Association to promote interest in and investigations of important economic questions. Monthly

meetings are held. It publishes a series of *Economic Studies*.

The Ling Nan chapter of Pan-Xenia (Alpha of China) was established in 1921. Pan-Xenia is an honorary foreign trade fraternity, with chapters in several universities in different countries. Membership is by invitation only.

An Educational Club has been organized by members of the faculty and students of education to promote interest in and investigation of important educational questions.

Teachers and students interested in problems of government and international relations are organized in a Political Science Association. Meetings are held at least twice each semester, and distinguished persons are secured by the Association from time to time to address the students and faculty.

An organization of those interested in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry has been formed to promote interest in questions connected with those sciences. Monthly meetings are held during the academic year.

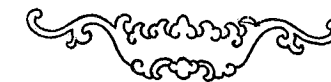
ATHLETICS

Students are expected to take regular daily exercise and playground space is provided that all may take part in athletic games. There are five foot ball fields, ten basket ball courts, four volley ball courts, fifteen tennis courts, a swimming pool and a running track available for use. The College has teams in the various athletic leagues in Canton, competes with Hong Kong schools and is represented in each Far Eastern Olympic competition.

Athletic sports among the College students are in a better state than ever before owing chiefly to the effective attention which Mr. R. D. Rees has given to them as Director. Not only have the College teams held their own in matches with visiting teams and in the interscholastic track meets, but a much larger number of "intra-mural" contests have been held. Staff teams in football, tennis and baseball have been organized which though defeated by the student teams, have helped to develop interest and good sportsmanship. Athletics for our College students are voluntary. The aim is to develop student initiative. As educators we are in China to help the Chinese prepare for the management of their own affairs, and it is important to do this in things athletic as well as in the Student Union.

For some years past the Dean of the College has urged the appointment of a qualified full time Director of Physical Education who might inaugurate courses for the training of directors in physical education as well as look after the athletic work among our students as a whole.

Meanwhile the student athletic committee draws up its own program for the term and selects advisers from among the staff, thus providing each principal form of sport with some man who has a special interest in it, yet leaving the initiative in student hands. Dividing the labor among staff advisers under a good chairman, those able to hit or kick a ball effectively are called upon to do so with the students as well as with their colleagues on the staff and thus a healthful and helpful fellowship is maintained.



Scholarships and Prizes

STUDENT AID

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. The College maintains a student employment bureau to assist students desiring to earn a portion of their expenses and to secure positions for graduates and other students.

STUDENT LOAN FUNDS. A small fund has been accumulated by gifts from students, teachers and friends from which loans are made to deserving students in need of help.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS. A part of the sum available for these grants comes from endowed Scholarship Funds designated as the Fun Tan Yew, the Henry Martin, the C. T. B., the Knipp, the Cook, the Edmunds, the Smith and the Laird funds. Particular students are named each year as recipients of loans from these funds.

M. T. TANG SCHOLARSHIP in Business Administration \$50 H. K.

CLASS OF 1923 SCHOLARSHIP. Income from \$1,000 H. K.

PIK TUNG CHUE AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS. Income from \$3,000 H. K.

CHINA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS. \$200 each, H. K.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ESTABLISHING SPECIAL STUDENT AID FUNDS

Those who are interested in assisting individual students are invited to give to the College memorial funds, income to be used for loan grants or scholarship gifts. Annual gifts to the College of \$50, \$100, \$150 or \$200 will also make it possible to continue a liberal policy in student aid. This is especially important in the College of Agriculture, because many of its students come from the rural class.

PRIZES

Prizes of an average value of fifteen to twenty dollars each H. K. currency are awarded annually to college students as follows:

1. **HONOR PRIZE**, to that student in the College of Arts and Sciences whose scholarship and general conduct are accounted of the highest merit. A similar prize is offered in the College of Agriculture.
2. **PUBLICATIONS PRIZE**, a cash award of \$20 H. K. currency to that student whose published writings in Chinese of any description are accounted of the highest merit.
3. **SCHAUFFLER PRIZES**. In Required English, an award of \$10 U. S. currency. In Elective English an award of \$10.
4. **BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION PRIZE.**
5. **EDUCATION PRIZE.**
6. **SOCIAL SCIENCE PRIZE.**
7. **COLES MATHEMATICS PRIZE.**
8. **COLES SCIENCE PRIZE.**
9. **CHAMBERS CHINESE ESSAY PRIZE.**
10. **ATHLETIC PRIZE**, for conspicuous contributions toward the promotion of college athletics.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIP PRIZES, the gift of Prof. C. O. Levine, are awarded annually to students in the College of Agriculture as follows, in Canton currency:

1. \$50 to the student ranking highest in Agriculture.
2. \$30 to the student ranking second in Agriculture.
3. \$30 to the student ranking highest in Live Stock Judging.
4. \$20 to the student ranking second in Live Stock Judging.

There are also designated prizes for students in the Middle School. Special attention is, however, directed to the fact that six of the prizes for collegiate students as listed above are as yet unendowed.

The Present Call in China

During the present period in China the outward aspects of conflict are more striking than the gradual development of new and permanent forms of representative government, but I feel confident that a successful reconstruction will in due time be effected.

When we remember that our own republic struggled for decades to adjust matters relative to federal and state rights, which have not even yet met with a full solution, we will probably be more patient towards our brothers across the sea, for no nation has ever at the time of changing its government faced such a gamut of almost overwhelming problems as China does today.

The mere recital of the chief of these problems is sufficient to suggest the opportunity and the need for qualified and unselfish leaders. The most pressing of these problems are the securing of an adequate revenue, the establishment of the national credit on a firm basis, and currency reform; permanent relief from famine conditions, involving the reforestation of denuded mountain slopes, the control of rivers and canals subject to frequent floods and the introduction of improved methods of agriculture especially of extensive farming, all of which will be needed to eliminate famine; the development of railroads and other means of easy transport of men and goods, which not only is related to the fundamental problem of food supply, but which also together with the telegraph and postal systems may be counted on considerably to weld the people, hitherto so separated by geographical and linguistic barriers, into an ever-increasing sense of nationhood; the Christianizing of the press of China, so influential in moulding thought, welding the people together, and inciting them to action, which should be only for the upbuilding of the nation; the moral

problems of opium and gambling suppression, the abolition of foot-binding; penal and sanitary reforms; and the industrial development, sorely needed to form the ground work of prosperity and peace. All these and many others are pressing problems.

It is imperative that concomitant with this material and intellectual development there shall be operative those spiritual forces which directly affect the soul. The incompleteness of Confucianism and the misplaced emphasis of ancestor worship need to be supplemented and corrected by the Gospel of Christ. Only so can the new consciousness, into which after an age-long groping the Chinese are at last awakening, be a self-realization that will involve a consciousness of the God in whom they live and move and have their being.

Underlying the solution of all these problems, there is the work of the education of the people as the foundation of a permanent reform, and more particularly for the development of native leaders upon whom must rest the responsibility for solving these many problems.

At the very time that the government is struggling to meet the educational need as best it may without adequate resources or supply of qualified teachers or administrators, there is special need for such a college in South China as the Canton Christian College ought to be. The splendid service that could be done cannot be adequately done unless we are enabled to attract and hold the brighter and more ambitious students by superior equipment and teaching. If we present Christianity by bringing to China a thoroughly fine type of education at this time of greatest need we shall deservedly have the privilege of leading in the making of the new Republic.

If we put our institution in the van

of the new movement and make it a true model that will help the government in its own educational work and produce many of the leaders of the future stamped with the impress of Christian thought and life, we shall render an untold service to South China and the world.

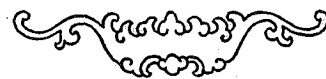
We of the Canton Christian College are determined to meet the opportunity, and have boldly undertaken the necessary increase in staff and development of our plant. So great is the opportunity that we have already sent new staff to the field

without having houses for them to live in and without their support being guaranteed by any permanent fund or pledged subscription to our current account. Yet qualified men and women have been found willing to go and money is being secured for buildings and support. We are therefore continuing this forward movement confident that under God's grace the money needed will be supplied. Surely it is the privilege of a life-time to share in such a work or to assist in its support.

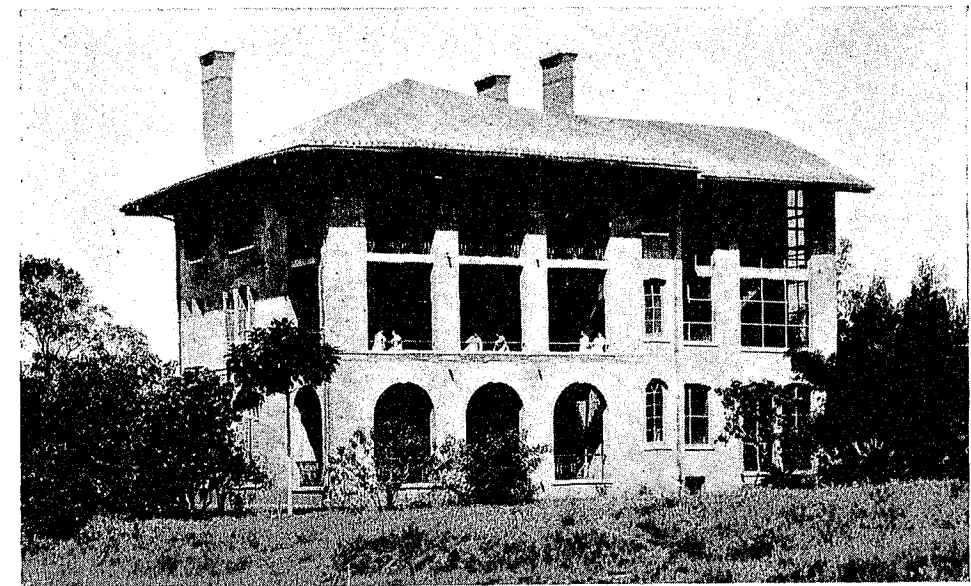
Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES K. EDMUNDS

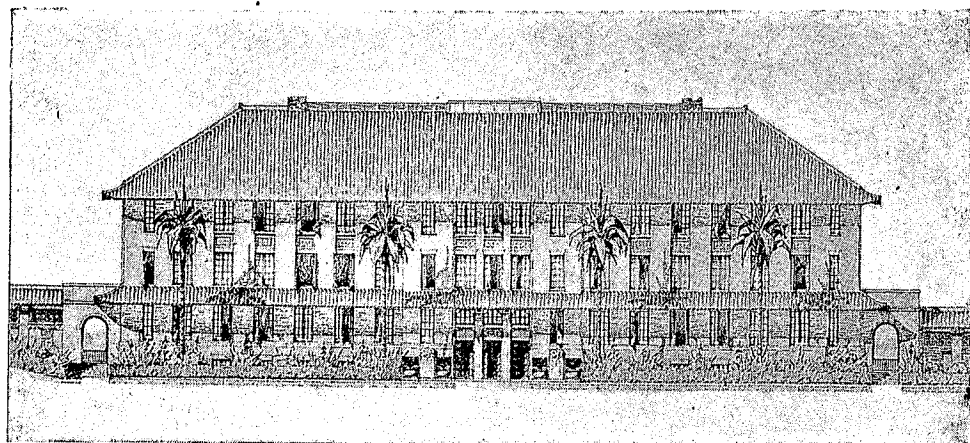
New York, 1925.



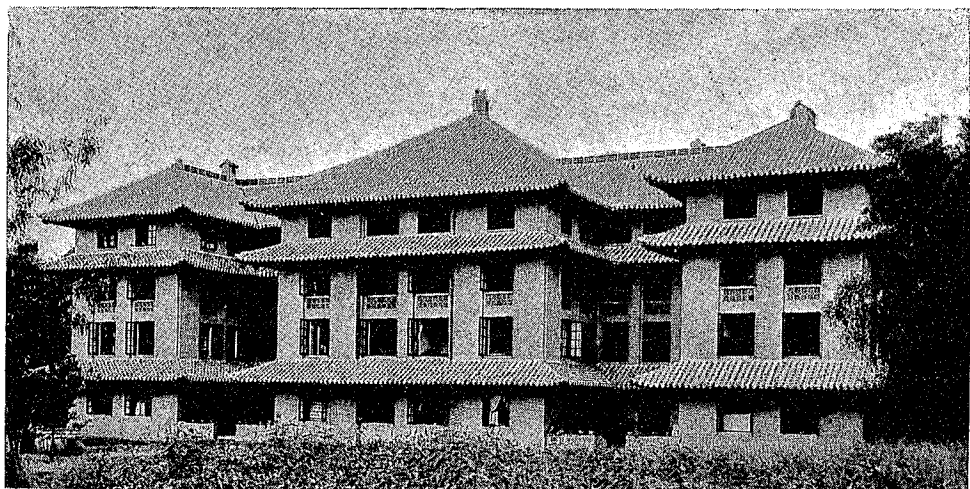
This small group of women students have undertaken to raise the money for a first women's dormitory costing approximately \$60,000 and accommodating eighty women.



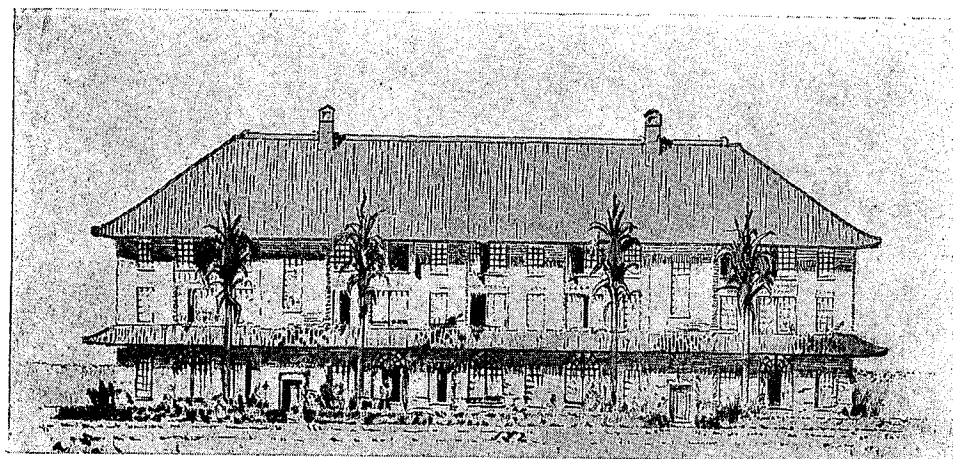
Women students of the College are now temporarily housed in this hospital building. Even though crowded to capacity, this building will accommodate only about forty women.



Proposed Science Hall. Estimated total cost \$122,000.



Java Hall, the first College Dormitory; cost \$70,000 Hongkong currency; the gift of Chinese in Java. The building provides accommodations for ninety students and six teachers; dining hall and kitchen are found on the top floor.



Proposed Agricultural Hall. The money for this is being provided by Chinese.

College and Staff Publications

An important part of the work of any higher institution of learning consists of its publications, and when to these are added the writings of members of its staff as published in book form or in scientific journals or popular periodicals, we have a fair index of the institution's vitality.

Considering the heavy duties carried by our staff both in teaching and in administration, I venture to think that in volume, variety and quality, the material published by the Canton Christian College itself and by its staff as individuals is worthy of note. With increased resources a great deal more could be accomplished along these lines, particularly in the way of monographs embodying special studies and researches relating to China.

I am assured that the publications of Canton Christian College, even its campaign literature, have helped considerably to increase interest in China and her problems both throughout China and in America. The College has thus contributed not only to the progress of modern education in China, aside from its own work of instruction, but also to the development of mutual appreciation, understanding and confidence between Chinese and Americans.

Besides the regular bulletins issued to give information about the institution or its departments, the College has published a few text-books in English and in Chinese and several special monographs upon scientific subjects. A number of periodicals are also published under the general auspices of the College or by special organizations.

PERIODICALS

The Canton Christian College Magazine, or *Naam Tai Magazine*, a bulletin of information on college matters, is published quarterly in Chinese; \$0.60 per year.

The Ling Nan Agricultural Review is published in English twice a year. This is a technical and scientific journal covering

research in agriculture and related sciences; \$2.00 per year.

Naam Fung is a publication in Chinese, of a literary nature, carried on by the students; \$1.00 per year.

Economic Studies is published in Chinese by the Economics Association. It contains discussions of economic theories and present business conditions; \$1.00 per year.

The Student Christian Association issues a weekly news sheet in Chinese which gives current information as to what is taking place on the campus; \$0.60 per year.

The Daily Meteorological Record, a bulletin issued quarterly, gives a record of the daily observations made at the Freeman Meteorological Observatory, with monthly summaries.

Agricultural Monthly is a popular agricultural magazine issued in Chinese; \$0.60 per year.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE SERIES OF TEXTS IN ENGLISH

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Bergstresser, C. A., *Essentials of Arithmetic*, Book I. Canton, 1909, College Bookstore. Out of Print.

Bergstresser, C. A., and Wicks, C. H., *Essentials of Arithmetic*, Book II. Canton, 1912, College Bookstore. Out of Print.

Bergstresser, C. A., *Essentials of Arithmetic*, revised by Y. T. Chiu and W. E. MacDonald. Canton, 1917, College Bookstore, \$1.50. Out of Print.

Duncan, K., *Essentials of Economics*. Shanghai, 1914, Commercial Press, Ltd. \$0.80.

Duncan, K., *Exercises in Elementary Economics*. Canton, 1918, College Bookstore. \$1.50.

Graybill, H. B., *Every-day English*. Book I and Book II. Shanghai 1910, Commercial Press, Ltd. Book I, \$0.40; Book II, \$0.30.

Graybill, H. B., *Teacher's Manual for Every-day English Books I and II*. Canton 1912, Commercial Press, Ltd., \$0.30.

Graybill, H. B., *Mastery of English*, Books I, II, III, IV. Shanghai, 1919-1922, Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd. Book I, \$0.50; Book II, \$1.00; Book III, \$1.25; Book IV, \$1.35.

Groff, G. W., *The Lychee and Lungan*. Canton, 1921, Canton Christian College. 60 Illustrations. \$5.00.

Howard, C. W., *The Sericulture Industry of South China*. New York, 1922, Canton Christian College. 8 Illustrations.

Lo King Tuen and Graybill, H. B., *Practical Arithmetic*. Shanghai, 1923. Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd. \$1.60.

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Fuson, C. G., *Primary Geography*. 2 Vols. Shanghai, 1913, Commercial Press Ltd. \$0.25 each.
Fuson, C. G., *Geography of Kwangtung*. Canton, 1918, College Bookstore. \$0.25.
Kam Naai Kwong, *Economic Exercises*. Canton, 1922, Privately printed. \$0.30.
Wong, K. M., *Arithmetic for Higher Elementary Schools*. 4 vol. Shanghai, 1913, Commercial Press. \$0.25 each.

SPECIAL BULLETINS

- No. 4. Funkhouser, W. L., *A Garden Guide for South China*. 7 pp. \$0.40.
- No. 5. Groff, G. W., *Agricultural Reciprocity Between America and China*. Illustrated 40 pp. \$0.20.
- No. 12. Groff, G. W., *The Papaya for South China*. Illustrated 7 pp. \$0.10. Chinese edition under title. 8 pp. \$0.10.
- No. 15. *Some Educational Problems in China*. 20 pp. \$0.20.
- No. 18. Levine, C. O. and Cadbury, W. W., *A Study of Milk Produced in Kwangtung*. 9 pp. \$0.10.
- No. 20. *The 1917-18 Journal of the Ling Nan Agricultural Society (in Chinese)*. 150 pp. \$0.20.
- No. 22. Cadbury, W. W., *The 1918 Pandemic of Influenza in Canton, China*. 20 pp. \$0.10.
- No. 23. Levine, C. O., *Notes on Farm Animals and Animal Industries in China*. Illustrated. 45 pp. \$0.40.
- No. 25. Graybill, H. B., *Lawn Grasses for South China*. 6 cuts pp. \$0.20.
- No. 27. Levine, C. O., *Butchering and Curing Meats in China*. 9 cuts, 41 pages. \$0.20.
- No. 28. Wong, H., Keys, J. N., Graybill, H. B., and MacDonald, W. E., *How to Study*. \$0.20.
- No. 29. Griggs, J. C., *Efficient Speech*. \$0.30.

The following record of writings by members of the staff, exclusive of those published under the auspices of the College as listed elsewhere, is confined to the period from 1919 to 1924. While necessarily incomplete, it at least suggests the possibilities of the sort I have mentioned.

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1. *Typhoid Vaccine as a Therapeutic Agent*. The New York Medical Record, Jan. 25, 1919.

2. *A Great Victory, China and the Drink Question*, South China Morning Post, Feb. 14th, 1919.

3. *Intravenous Injections of Typhoid Vaccine in the Treatment of Various Diseases*. China Medical Journal, May, 1919.

4. *The 1918 Pandemic of Influenza in Canton, China*. Bulletin No. 22. The Canton Times, April 8, 1919. The China Medical Journal, January, 1920. The New York Medical Record, March 6, 1920.

5. *Idiosyncrasy to Alcohol*. The Journal of the American Medical Association, Dec. 27, 1919. Pp. 1935.

6. *The Food Value of the Milk of the Water Buffalo*. American Journal of Diseases of Children. Jan., 1920. Pp. 38.

7. *Lethargic Encephalitis in Canton*. China Medical Journal. July, 1920.

8. *New Methods in the Treatment of Leprosy*. China Medical Journal, September, 1920.

9. *Mission Hospital and Medical Educational Work in Canton*. China Medical Journal, Sept., 1920.

10. *Common Folks*. The Friend, Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1920. Pp. 184.

11. *Further Notes on the Therapeutic Value of Typhoid Vaccine*. China Medical Journal, January, 1921.

12. *The Physical Care of Students*. The Educational Review, July, 1921.

13. *The Menace of Malaria*. Chinese Recorder. January, 1922.

14. *A Case of Chronic Erythema Nodosum*. New York Medical Record. December 10, 1921.

15. *The Normal Rate of the Pulse in Cantonese Students*. China Medical Journal, March, 1922.

16. *Cardiac Efficiency Tests*. The New York Medical Times, July, 1922.

17. *The Cantonese and the Political Mix-up in China*. The Friend, Philadelphia, August 31 and Sept. 2, 1922; The Friends Intelligencer, August 12 and 19, 1922.

18. *A Lui Hang With Chinese Students*. Westonian, Phila., Jan., 1921.

19. *Sanitation in South China*. Plumbing and Heating Magazine, Philadelphia, Sept., 1922.

20. *Height, Weight and Chest Measurements of the Cantonese*. The National Medical Journal of China, Sept., 1922.

21. *Blood Pressure of Normal Cantonese Students*. Archives of Internal Medicine, Sept., 1922.

22. *The Modern Missionary*. The Friend, Philadelphia, Oct. 5 and 12, The Friends Intelligencer, Sept. 16 and 23, The American Friend, Nov. 16, 1922.

23. *Pasteur, the Man and the Genius*. The Canton Daily News. May 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 1923.

24. *Making Friends with Pirates*. The Penn Charter Magazine, The American Friend, Jan. 24, 1924. The Friend, Philadelphia,

Feb. 21; The Friends Intelligencer, March 8, 1924.

25. *Carbon Tetrachloride in the Treatment of Uncinariasis*. Am. Journal of Tropical Medicine, Jan. 1924.

CAMPBELL, A. S. AND FRANK OLDT, M.D.

1. *A Preliminary Report of Hookworm Investigation*, Ling Nan Agricultural Review, Vol. I, No. 1, June, 1922.

CHU YAN KWONG

1. *Synthesis in Education*, Educational Review, Vol. XVI, No. 1, P. 58, C. C. E. A. Shanghai, Jan. 1924.
2. Chinese Translation of "The New China," a civics reader by H. B. Graybill.

CHU—TSENG

3. *Shorter Gospel (in Chinese)*, privately printed, Canton, 1923. 139 pages.

CHU—GRAYBILL

4. *The Mastery Method*, Edward Evans, Shanghai, 1924, 102 pages.

DUNCAN, K.

1. *Some Aspects of Equipment Obligations*, in Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, Vol. III, pp. 267-279. (1923.)
2. *Statutory Regulations of Railway Equipment Contracts*, in Michigan Law Review, Vol. XXII, pp. 189-206 (Jan. 1924).
3. *Equipment Obligations*. New York, 1924. D. Appleton & Co.

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1. *China's Holy Land*, National Geographic Magazine, Sept., 1919.
2. *Modern Education in China*, Jour. International Relations, July, Oct., 1919. U. S. Bur. of Education, Bull. No. 44, 1919.
3. *Thirty Thousand Miles in China*. Journal North China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, Vol. 50, 1919, Johns Hopkins University Alumni Magazine.
4. *Signs of Progress in Ancient Canton*, Transpacific Magazine, Tokio, Feb. 1920.
5. *China in the Remaking*, San Francisco Business, Sept. 10, 1920.
6. *Permanent Relief from Famine Conditions in China*. Transpacific Magazine, Tokio, June, July, Aug., Oct., 1921.
7. *Taming the Yellow River*, Asia, June, 1921, Lit. Digest, Aug. 20, 1921.
8. *Some Aspects of Democracy in the Far East*, The Christian Work, Sept. 17, 24, 1921.

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2. *Reading in China*. Literary Review, New York Evening Post, July, 1923.

GROFF, G. W.

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3. *The Call for Rural Leadership in China*, Christian China, Dec., 1920, Jan., 1921.
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6. *The McClure Collection of Hainan Plants*. Ling Nan Agricultural Review, Vol. I, No. 2 and Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2.
7. *Lue Ging Gong, Florida's Chinese Citrus Breeder*, Ling Nan Agricultural Monthly (Chinese) Vol. I, Nos. 6, 7 and 8. *Senior Author with Elizabeth H. Groff and Edward Ding*.
8. *Use of Night Soil and Sanitary Crop Production*, Canton Gazette, April 10, 1924, and reprinted in pamphlet form.
9. *Will China capture or lose the world market for wood oil?* Canton Gazette, June, 1924, reprinted in pamphlet form and appearing also in Chinese in Ling Nan Agricultural Monthly (Chinese).

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1. *A Wonderful Release*, in The Friend (Philadelphia), Vol. 97, pp. 319-320; 329-330 (Jan. 3 and 10, 1924).

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1. *Struggling Along in Cantonese, a Phrase Book*. China Baptist Publication Society, Canton, Sept., 1922, 21 pages.

KAM NAAI KWONG

1. Economics Exercise Book, Canton, 1922.
2. History of Ancient Chinese Economic Thought (In Press).
3. Different Types of Socialism in China (In Press).
4. The Petrified Rock of the Spring (Poems and Literary Essays).

KEYS, NOEL

1. English Mastery Tests. Vocabulary Opposites Tests and Manual (16 pages). Edward Evans and Sons, Shanghai, May, 1922.
2. English Tests for Chinese Students. In The Educational Review. July, 1922, XIV, 286-296. Shanghai.
3. English Mastery Tests. Grammar-Idiom Tests and Manual (24 pages). Edward Evans and Sons, Shanghai. May, 1923.
4. English Mastery Tests. Auditory-Comprehension Tests and Manual (28 pages). Edward Evans and Sons, Shanghai, May, 1923.
5. Report of the South China Christian Educational Association. In Educational Review, Shanghai, July, 1923, XV, 304-310.
6. The College Course in Education. In Educational Review, Shanghai, July, 1923, XV, 272-281.
7. An Extension of the Fundamental Vocabulary. In Educational Review, Shanghai, October, 1923, XV, 372-374.
8. English Mastery Tests. Vocabulary-Opposites Tests and Manual (32 pages) Revised edition. Edward Evans and Sons, Shanghai, November, 1923.
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14. Salt for Cows, Hoard's Dairyman (Fort Atkinson, Wis.) May 21, 1920, p. 1150.
15. Pork Production in China. Wallace's Farmer Des Moines, August 13, 1920, 6 illustrations.
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17. When Cows Should Freshen. Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, March 20, 1920.
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WEI, S. K.

A. IN CHINESE

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2. Some Suggestions on the System of Collegiate Education. Journal of the Educational Association of Kwangtung, Vol. I, No. 2.
3. A Brief Survey of the Development of Sciences in Europe. Journal of the Educational Association of Kwangtung. Vol. I, No. 2.
4. Problems of Moral Education. The Canton Star Educational Supplement.
5. A Brief Survey of the Evolution of Religion. Naam Fung, Vol. II, No. 2.
6. Religion and Morality. Naam Fung, Vol. II, No. 2.
7. The Method of Studying Social and Political Philosophy, Naam Fung, Vol. II, No. 2.
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B. IN ENGLISH

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5. International Relationship in China and Its Ethical, Social and Political Interpretation. University of Chicago Press.

Foreign Staff

Naomi L. Babson.....	Radcliffe College
John V. Barrow.....	University of Texas
Walter K. Belt.....	Oregon Agricultural College, University of Oregon.
Rev. Alexander Baxter.....	London Missionary Society Representative
Leon M. Bower.....	Denison University, University of Hawaii
Gertrude R. Brigham.....	George Washington University
Josephine E. Budd.....	Mount Holyoke College
William W. Cadbury, M.D.....	University of Pennsylvania
Willie Frances Cocke.....	Southwestern University, University of Texas
Francis A. Crampton.....	Colorado School of Mines
Kenneth Duncan.....	Wabash College, University of Wisconsin, University of Michigan
Henry S. Frank.....	University of Pittsburgh
Richard B. Falkenstein.....	North Dakota Agricultural College, University of Minnesota
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G. Weidman Groff.....	Pennsylvania State College
Katharine C. Griggs.....	Smith College
James McClure Henry.....	College of Wooster, Union Theological Seminary
William E. Hoffmann.....	University of Kansas
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Charles W. Howard.....	Cornell University, University of Minnesota
J. Noel Keys.....	College of Emporia, Rhodes Scholar Oxford, University of Chicago
Wave Lesley.....	University of Oregon
Wilfred E. MacDonald.....	University of Tennessee, Harvard University
Mrs. Gertrude MacPherson.....	Royal Drawing Society, London
Mildred K. Magers.....	Northern Normal College, University of Illinois
Floyd A. McClure.....	Ohio State University
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Ronald Davis Rees.....	Oxford, Mansfield Theological College
Raymond T. Rich.....	Amherst College, Brown University
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Nellie I. Spivey.....	
Earl F. Swisher.....	University of Colorado
Charles E. Taylor.....	Colorado College, University of Wisconsin
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Egbert H. Walker.....	University of Michigan
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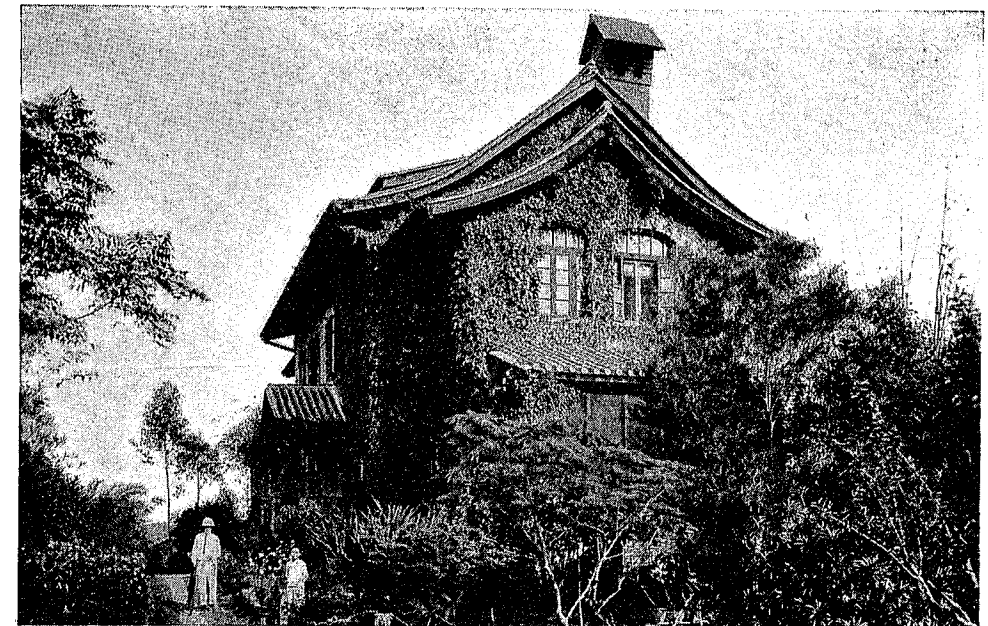
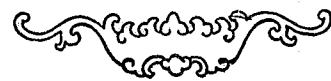
Henry C. Brownell.....	University of Vermont, Rhodes Scholar Oxford, Harvard University
Arthur Russell Knipp.....	Johns Hopkins University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Clinton N. Laird.....	University of Pennsylvania
Henry B. Refo.....	University of South Carolina
Mabel A. Steele.....	Wheaton College
John C. Griggs.....	Yale University, University of Leipsic

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NAME	APPT'D	WITHDREW	PRESENT ADDRESS
Morris R. Alexander.....	1899	1902	Los Angeles, California
W. R. Augur.....	1915	1923	Canton Hospital, Canton, China
Margaret H. Riggs.....	1917	1923	Canton Hospital, Canton, China
(Mrs. W. R. Augur)			
R. E. Baber.....	1916	1919	Urbana, Illinois
C. A. Bergstresser.....	1906	1909	Brooklyn, New York
Bonnie Crawford.....	1917	1923	Changsha, China
(Mrs. Fred Brown)			
Karl Buswell.....	1920	1923	Brooklyn, New York
Harry L. Caldwell.....	1919	1922	Japan
Arthur S. Campbell.....	1921	1923	Berkeley, California
Helen H. Cassidy.....	1916	1917	Summit, New Jersey
Earl C. Cleland.....	1906	1907	
T. W. Cook, M.D.....	1905	1906	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
D. L. Cook.....	1917	1923	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Maurice L. Cotta.....	1920	1924	Portland, Oregon
Elizabeth H. Groff.....	1917	1924	Portland, Oregon
(Mrs. Maurice L. Cotta)			
Sylvan Dayan.....	1903	1904	Toronto, Canada
Mahlon H. Day.....	1919	1922	Portland, Oregon
Jessie L. Douglass.....	1919	1922	New York City
Amy Dunn.....	1923	1924	Eugene, Oregon
C. K. Edmunds.....	1903	1924	Baltimore, Maryland
James R. Edmunds, Jr.....	1918	1921	Baltimore, Maryland
Julia E. Fisher.....	1922	1924	Canton, China
(Mrs. Maxwell Hamilton)			
Fannie M. Field.....			Brandon, Vermont
Alice V. Franklin.....	1921	1922	Seattle, Washington
Walter L. Funkhouser.....	1919	1922	Keene, New Hampshire
Chester G. Fuson.....	1905	1916	Fatei, Canton, China
Ruth George.....	1902	1903	San Diego, California
Ida K. Greenlee.....	1914		Seattle, Washington
Sam. L. Greenwood.....	1920	1922	
William H. Gutelius, Jr.....	1907		New York City
Miss Margaret Wyman.....			
(Mrs. Jacob Hartle)	1919	1920	Newark, New Jersey
C. H. Haines.....	1922	1924	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Helen Hall.....	1923	1924	Eugene, Oregon
(Mrs. Ivan H. Ware)			
L. L. Henson, Jr.....	1920	1921	Standard Oil Co., Hong Kong
Herbert H. House.....			Pasadena, California
Harvey House.....	1921	1923	Pasadena, California
Harvey J. Howard.....	1916	1918	Peking, China
J. Franklin Karcher.....	1918	1921	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
R. S. Kinney.....	1909	1910	
Arthur R. Knipp.....	1909	1924	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Julia P. Mitchell.....	1913	1918	Canton, China
(Mrs. J. S. Kunkle)			
Carl O. Levine.....	1916	1924	Maryville, Kansas
C. M. Lewis.....	1900	1905	Seattle, Washington
Jean Little.....	1920	1922	Palo Alto, California
Lillie D. Loshe.....	1915	1921	New York City
G. E. Lyon.....	1921	1923	San Francisco, California
Joseph C. McCracken.....	1905		Shanghai, China
J. E. Morrow.....	1906	1908	West Norwood, New Jersey
F. Wilbur Mottley.....	1908	1910	New York City
Owen E. Pomeroy.....	1905	1923	Toms River, New Jersey
Mrs. Minnie C. Rand.....	1920	1923	Chrisman, Illinois

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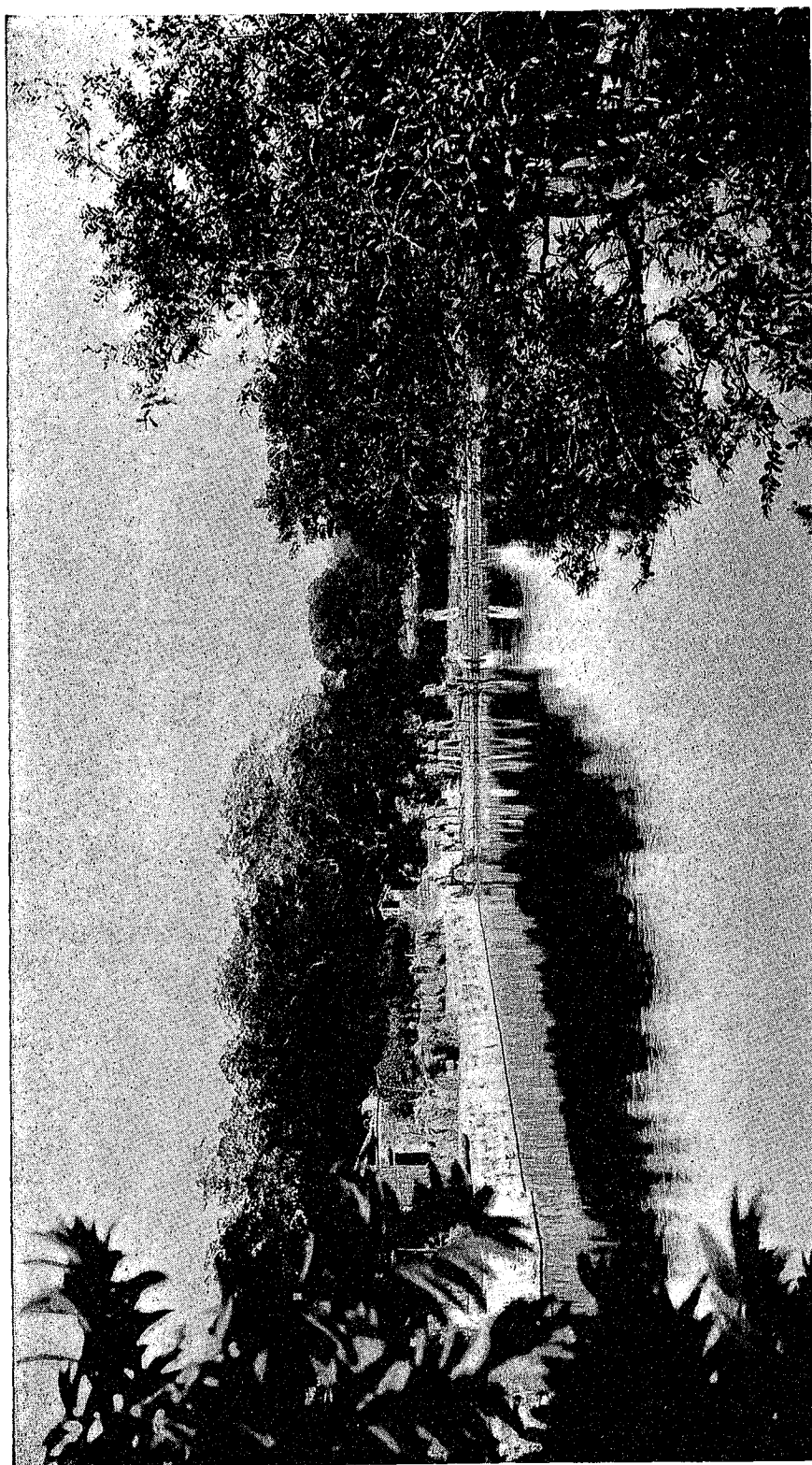
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Calvin C. Rush.....	1918	1919	Johnstown, Pennsylvania
Metta M. Rust	1919	1922	New York City
Anna K. Edmunds			Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
(Mrs. Carl C. Rutledge)			
Frank E. Samuel.....	1912	1915	Topeka, Kansas
M. M. Skinner	1921	1923	Seattle, Washington
Selby Skinner	1921	1923	Seattle, Washington
W. W. Stiffler	1922	1923	Williamstown, Massachusetts
Olin D. Wannamaker.....	1902	1908	New York City
Helena Waterman	1918	1921	Chicago, Illinois
Ernest J. Weeks	1909	1911	Berea College, Kentucky
Charles H. Wicks	1909	1912	Rhineland, Wisconsin
Frank S. Williams.....	1911	1914	
O. F. Wisner.....	1898	1907	Berkeley, California
A. H. Woods.....	1898	1916	Peking, China
Morris Wistar Wood.....	1921	1923	Westtown, Pennsylvania
H. M. Van Dyke	1923	1924	Cincinnati, Ohio
Ivan H. Ware	1922	1924	Eugene, Oregon



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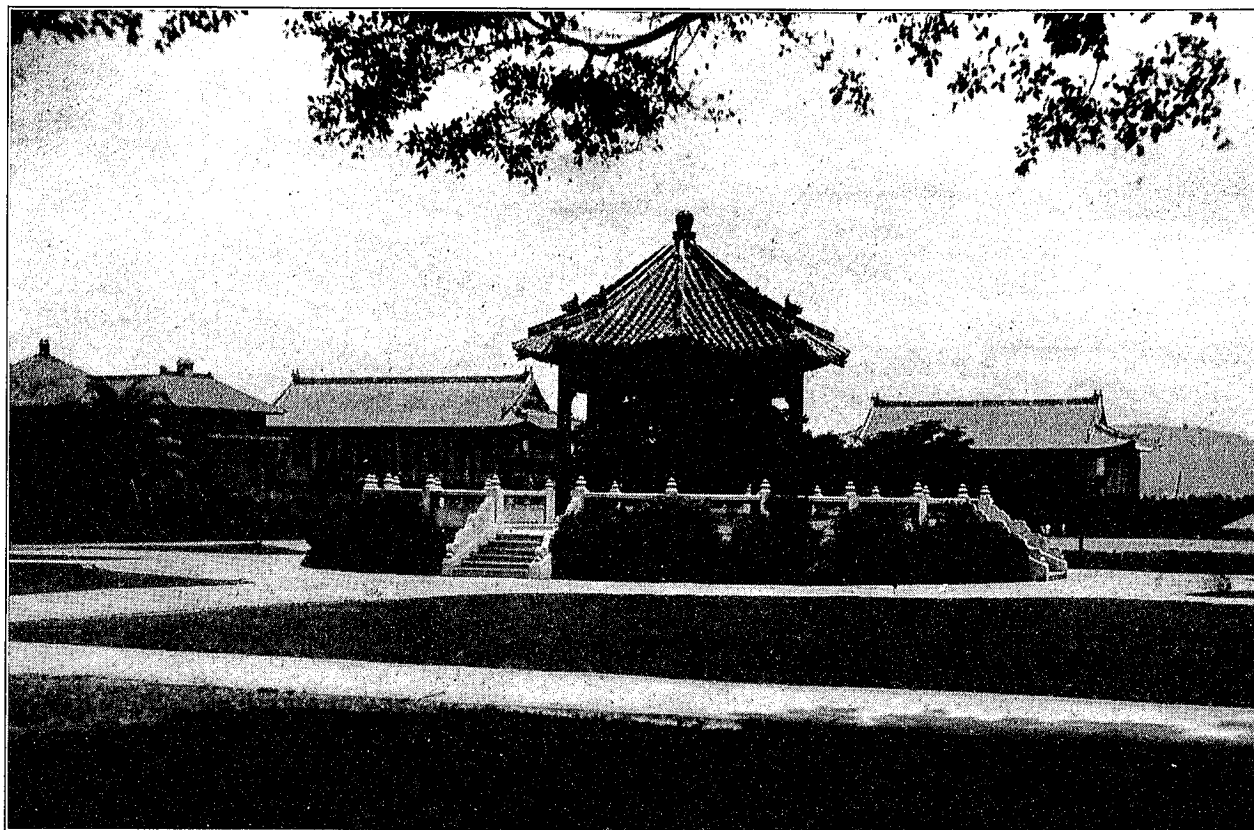
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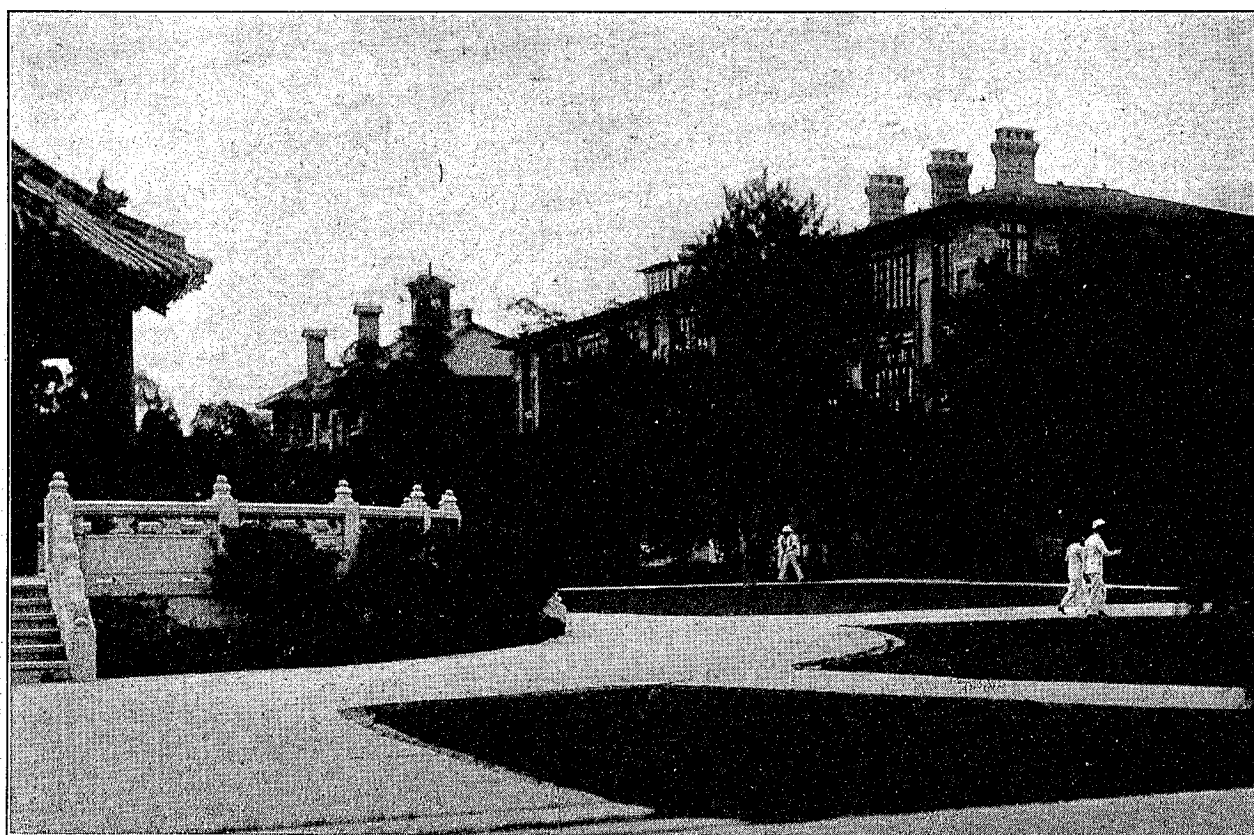
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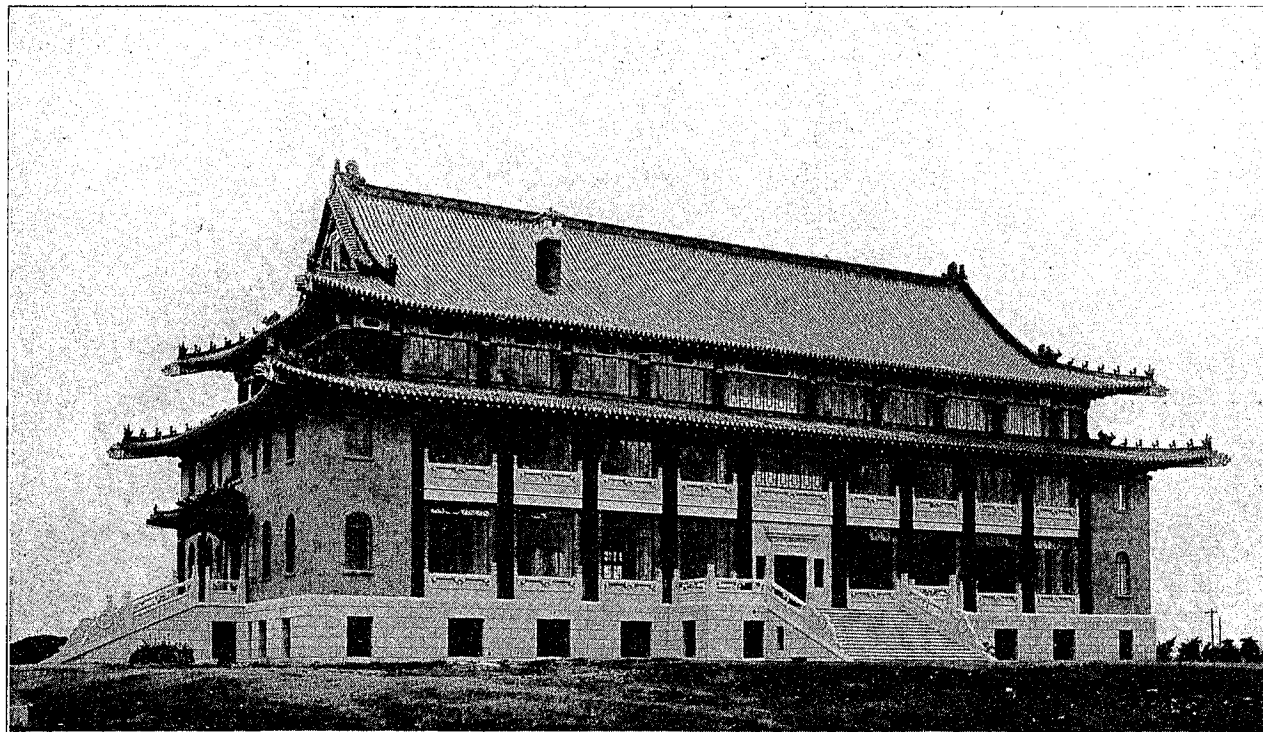
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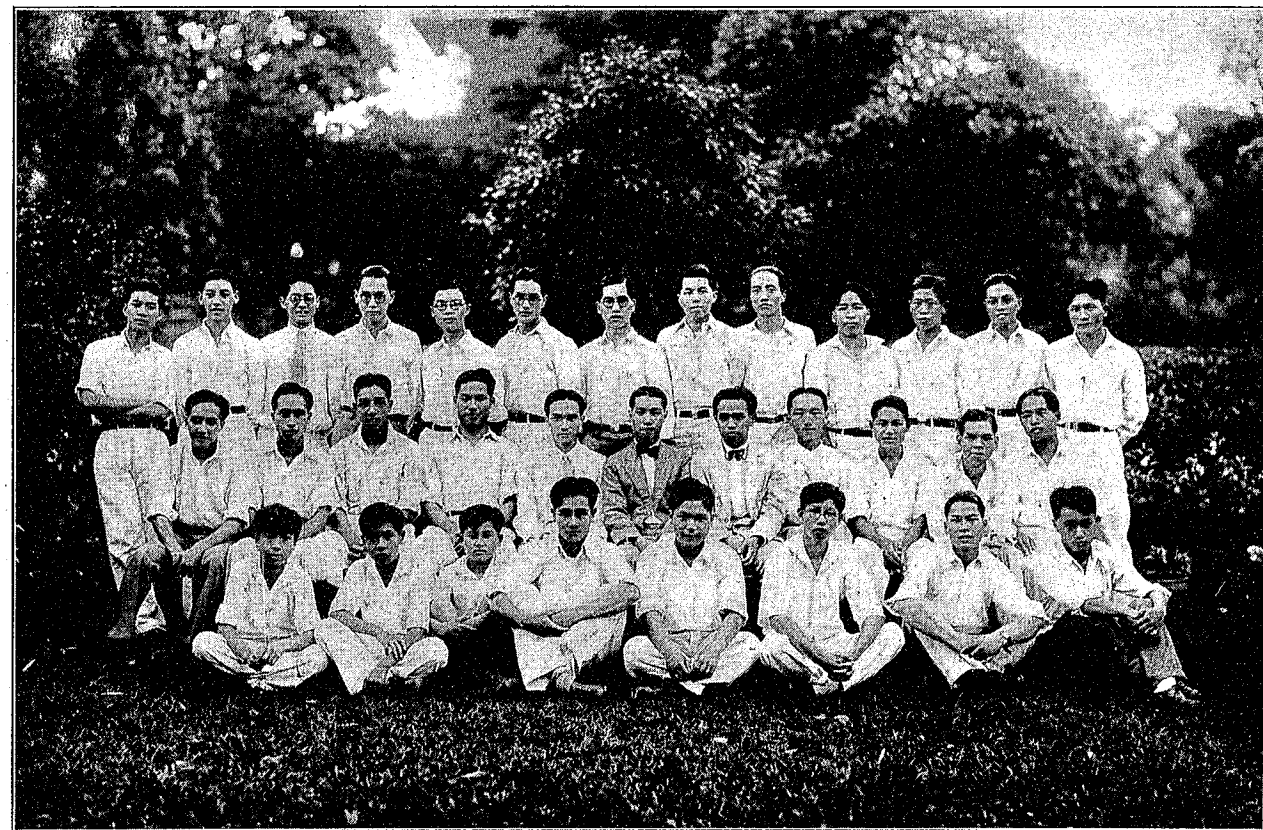
Crossing of East-West and North-South Esplanades on Lingnan Campus. Bell Pavilion Given by Class of 1928 as Home for Antique Temple Bell. From Left to Right, Java Hall, Luk Yau Hall, and Engineering Hall.



Southeast from Bell Pavilion. From Left to Right, Grant Hall and Martin Hall.



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Three

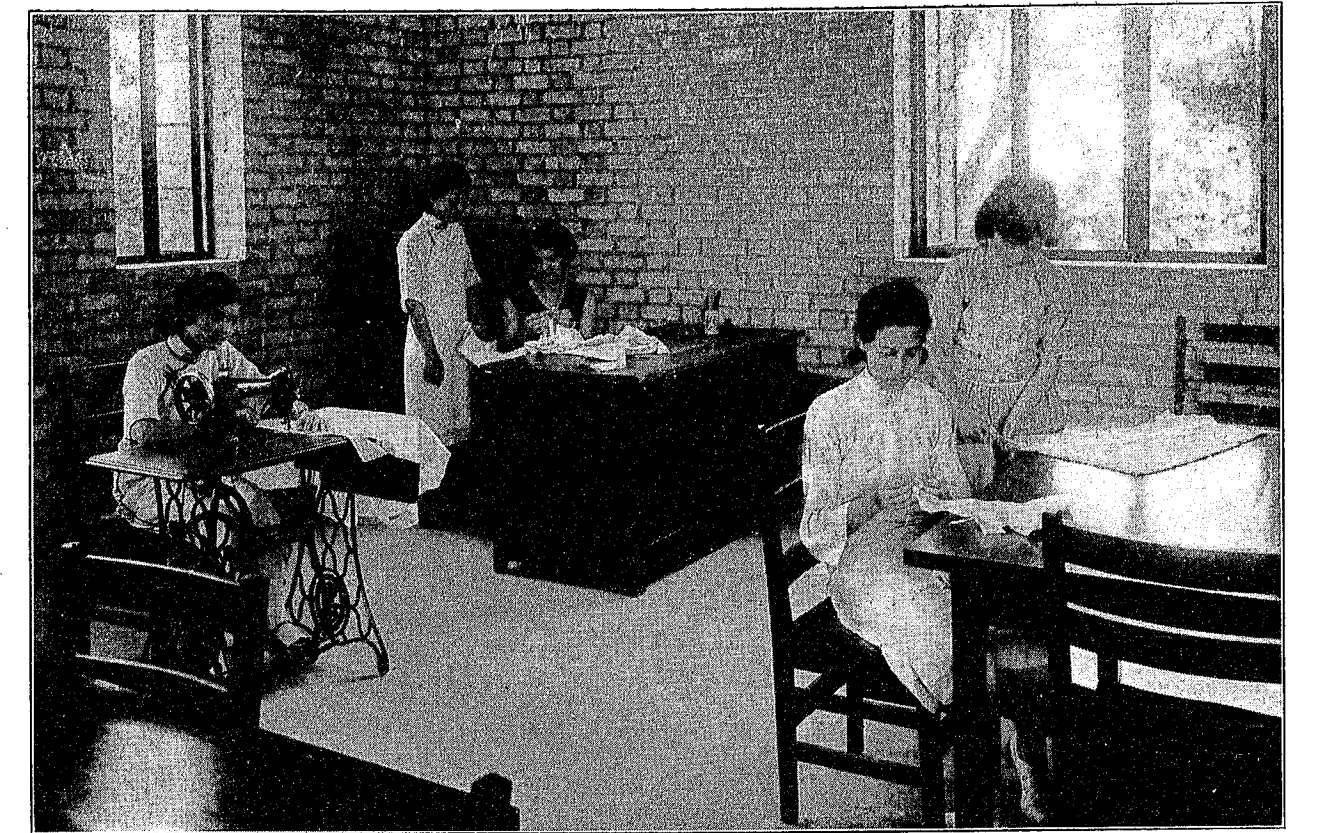


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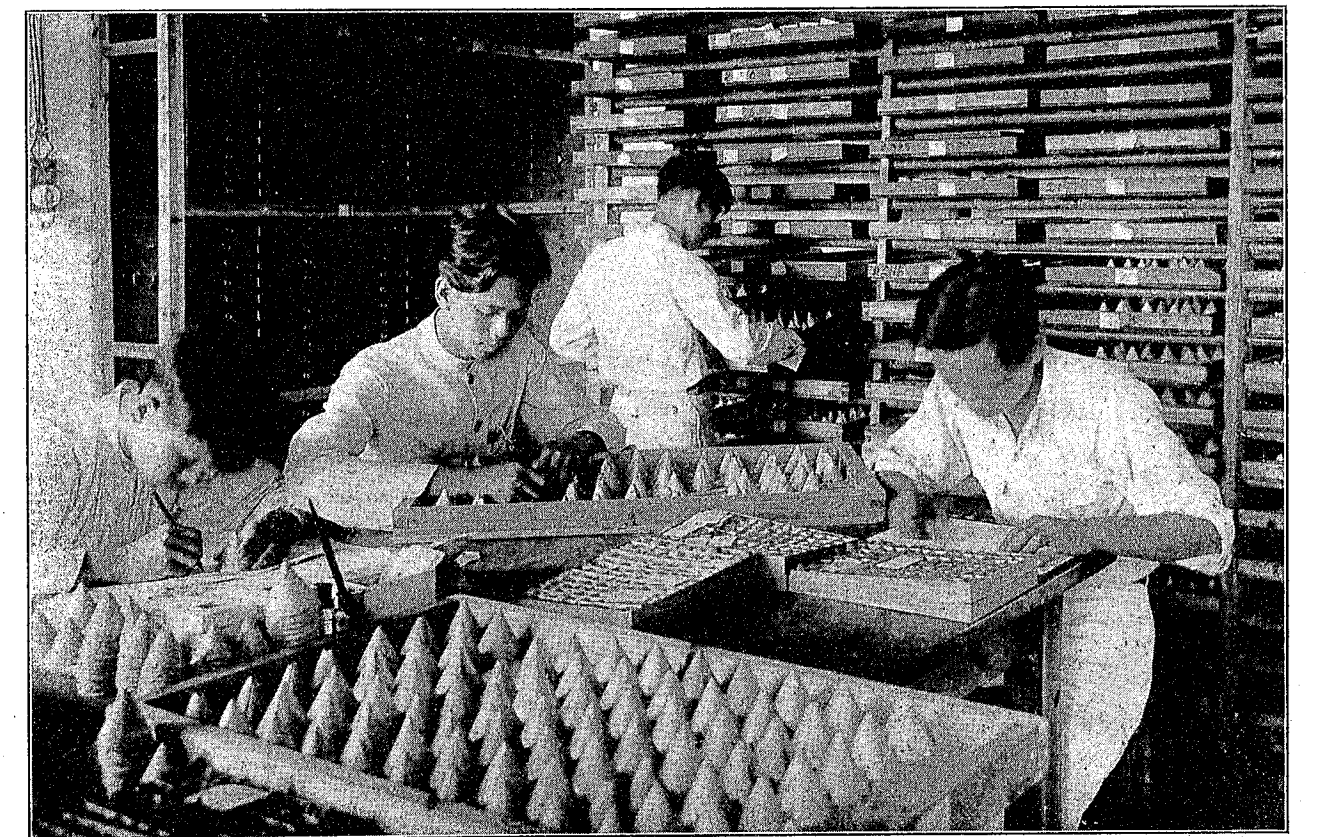


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Four



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Science Interferes with the Silk Worm, to Eliminate Disease and Increase the Earnings of Farmer, Silk-weaver, and Merchant.

Five

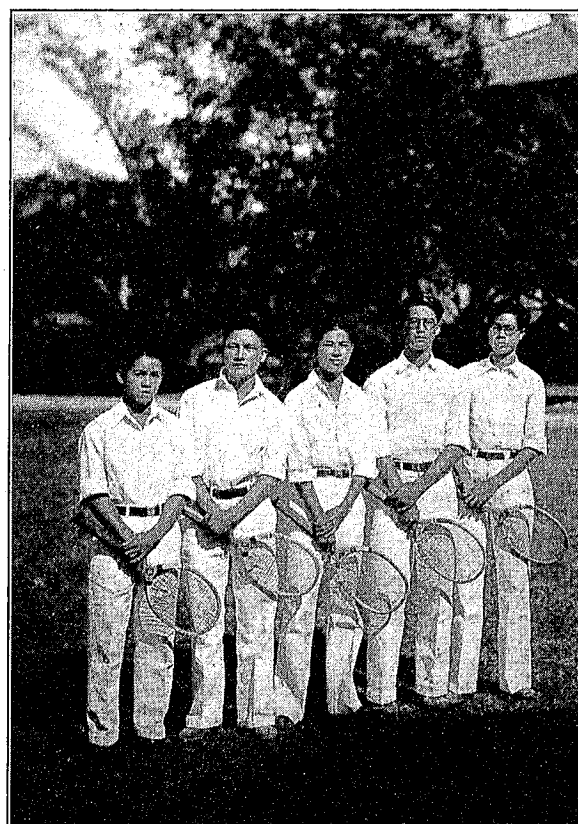


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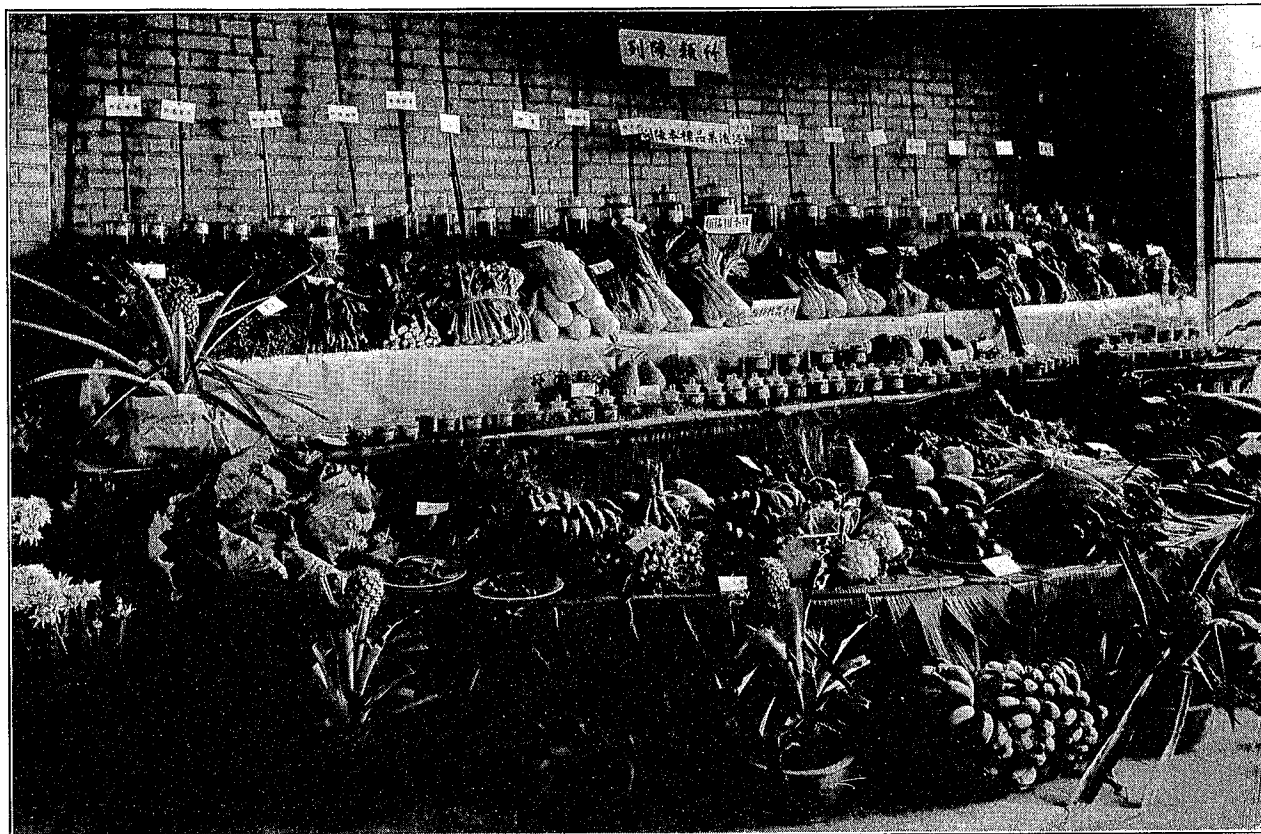


RACING TO NEW GOALS

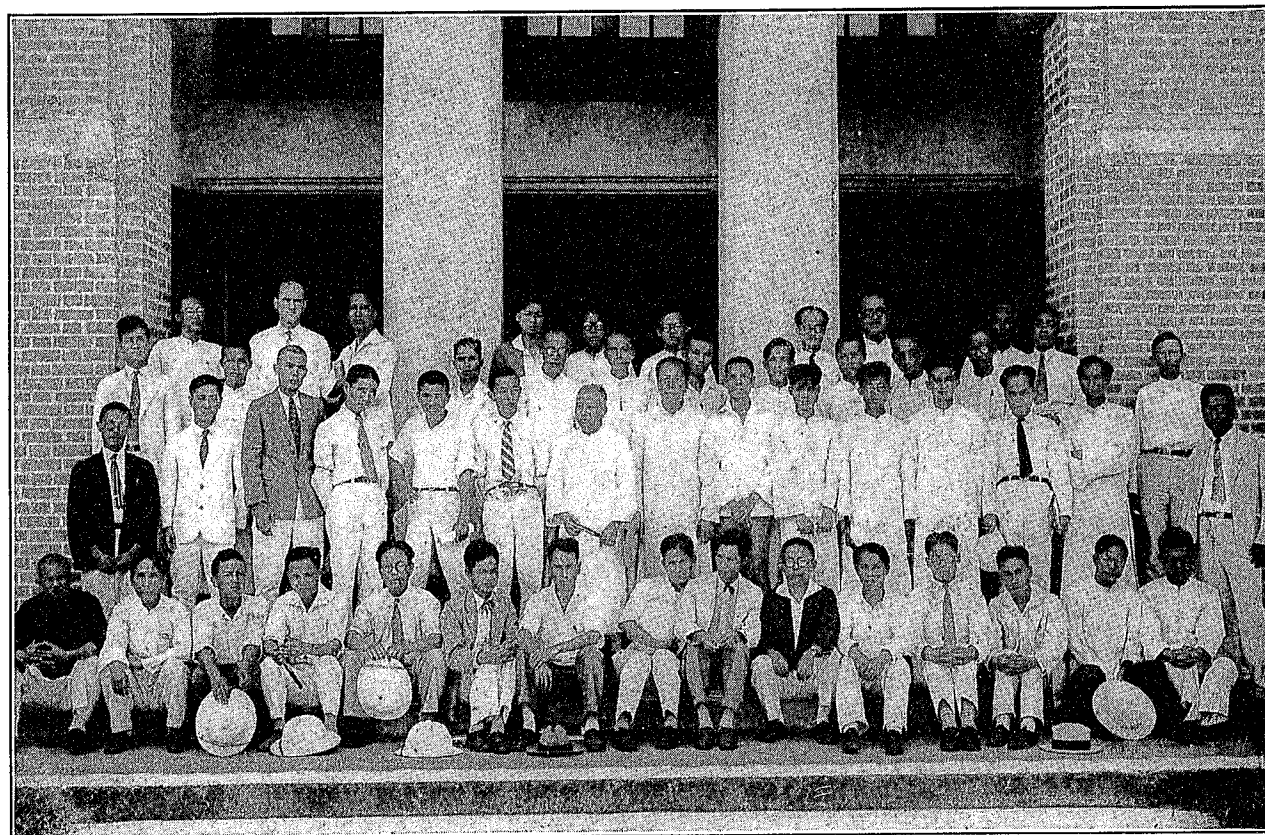
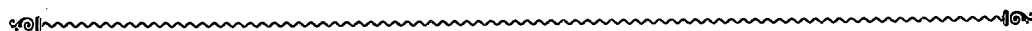
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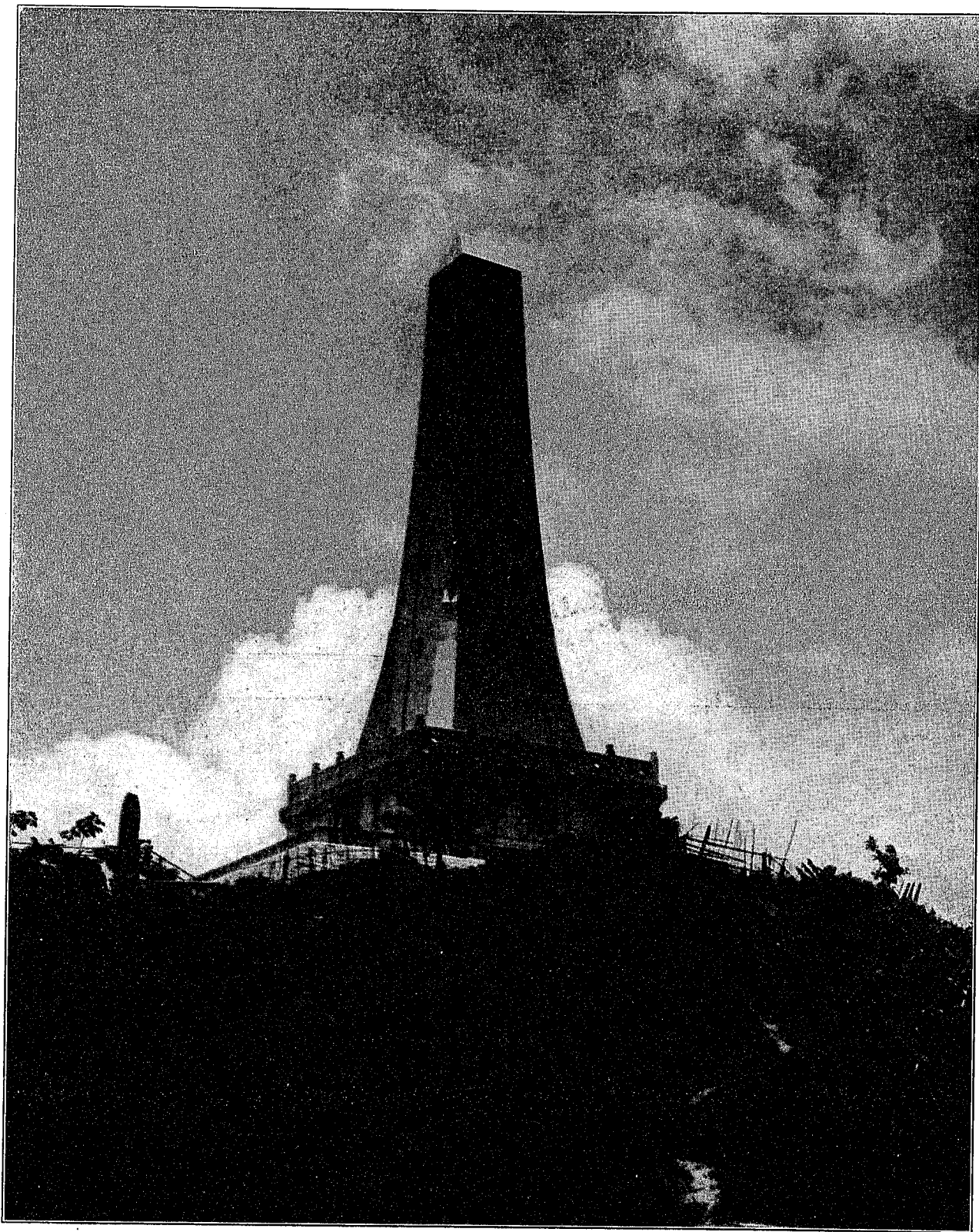
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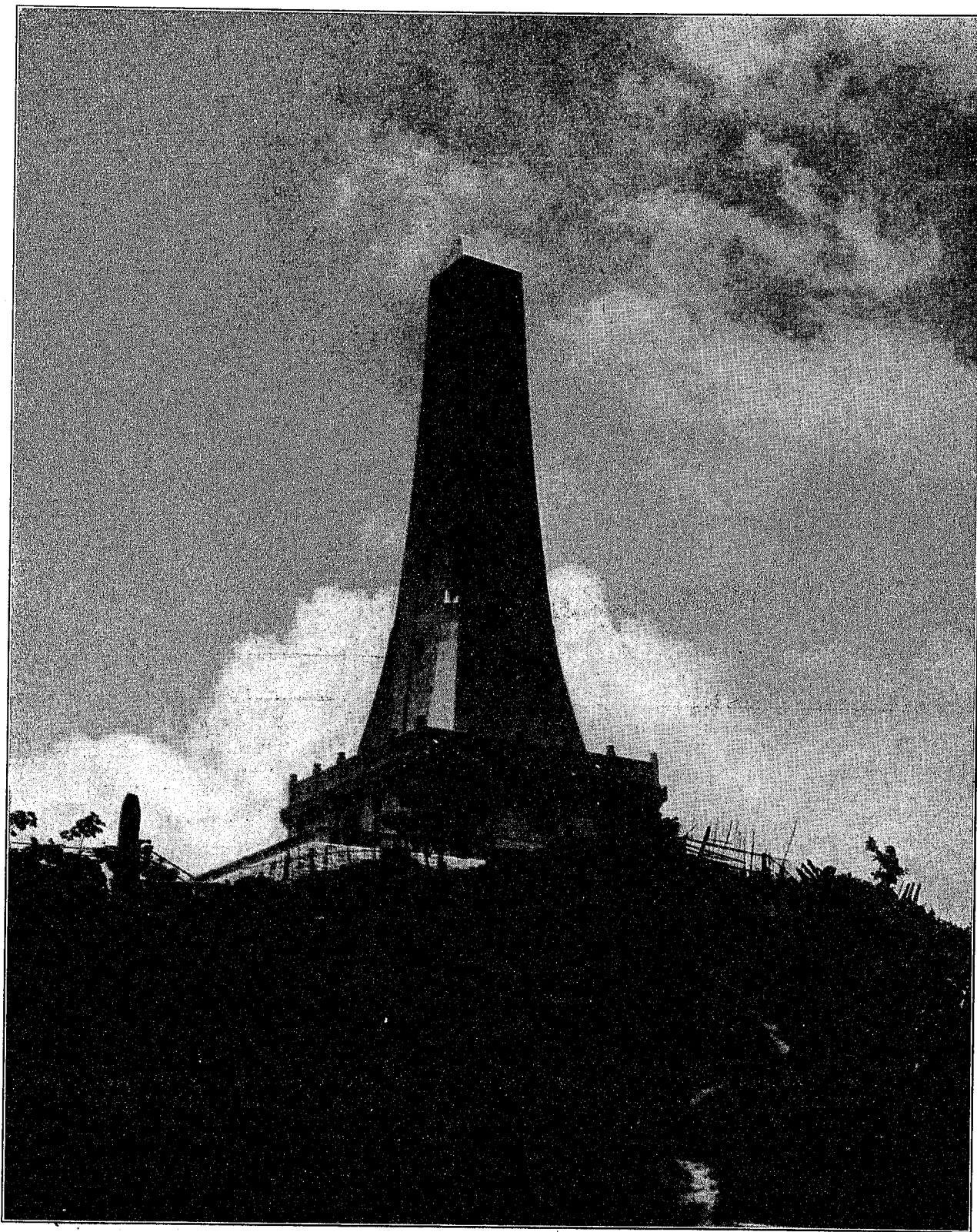
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