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The Gotch Robinson Memorial College,
Chingchoufu.

By J. S. WHITEWRIGHT.

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I.

THE purpose of this paper is to give a short account of the work of the "Gotch Robinson Memorial College," Chingchoufu, Shantung Province, more especially the work that has been carried on in connection with the Institution with the object of reaching the literary and official classes and influencing them in favour of Western civilization and Christianity. The hope of the writer, and those associated with him, is that such methods will be more used throughout China, on a larger scale, and with still more effective results. While the main object of the Institution has been and is to train men as preachers and teachers, and the above-mentioned work among the scholars and others is only a secondary part, still it is of a somewhat unique character, and has had results which have been beyond anything that were first hoped for when such special work was begun.

The necessity for trained men to carry on our growing work led in 1886 to the establishment of a training institution on a small scale.

Work was begun in rented buildings with thirteen students, the object being to train them to fill the offices of pastors, evangelists and teachers. The full course was fixed at from five to six years; later the course was divided into two sections, four years normal or preparatory, and three years theological, seven years in all. Men are not admitted under twenty years of age except in a few special cases.

The first four years are devoted mainly to the study of the Bible, Chinese classics, mathematics, science, history, apologetics, methods of teaching, etc., the later years to Church history, comparative religions, homiletics, methods of evangelization, and pastoral and systematic theology. The text books in use are translations by Williamson, Faber, Corbett, Mateer, Richard, and others. Much attention has been given to homiletics and to teaching and preaching in all their bearings. It has been earnestly

sought to impress a positive instead of a merely negative or controversial method of presentation of truth. It is distressing to hear the way in which foreign superiority is sometimes spoken of, and especially in early days, no little training was found necessary to shew that such an attitude is neither wise, politic nor Christian, and is almost certain to repel instead of attracting men to us. The reason of this attitude is doubtless that it is so much easier to destroy than to build up. It takes some skill and knowledge even to build a Chinese temple, and it may be an easy thing to tear it down before men have learnt well how to proceed in building anything in its stead. These men have been taught that it is better and wiser, as far as may be, to let the old temple alone to crumble into ruin while they seek to help in building up the temple of the living God; that the best way, in most cases, to destroy the evil is by fulfilling the good.

A similar attitude towards Confucianism and the Sacred Books of China has been impressed upon them in the ~~very~~ failure of such an ethical system as that of Confucius, is shown, perhaps more than by anything else in all human history, the absolute need of a Divine revelation and a Divine Saviour. At the same time, it has always been impressed upon these men that they should be ready to recognize to the full all good in their ancient books, and the unwisdom of beginning the propagation of a new faith by attack and negative methods.

Recognizing also the lack of true patriotism and sense of duties of citizenship, stress has been laid on right attitude of mind towards officials and the Government, and the duty of the Christian, and especially the trained Christian leader, to be a good citizen, an example to all others; that on no account is it to be imagined that the Christian should expect special privileges, because he is a Christian, but he should be loyal to his country and work for its advancement. What has been called "the bias of anti-patriotism" is bad enough in any country but is specially evil in a country like China.

Connected with this is a matter which has appeared to us to be of more importance than it is sometimes considered to be, the question of attention to their own etiquette and code of manners. We know how much uncouth manners hinder the minister at home, where he has everything in his favour, much more than are bad manners likely to hinder the preacher in China, where his countrymen are already bitterly prejudiced against him and his message. The old English proverb "Manners make the man" has far more force here; manners being after all a form of speech and a form to which the Chinese attach much more importance than we do. It unfortunately is sometimes the case that men, when they have been with foreigners for a time, give up much of their own forms of politeness without learning anything else

instead. Surely a Chinese preacher and teacher will be helped by behaving like a Chinese gentleman.

The longer we have gone on, the more has it been realized that the main thing after all, is not so much what a man knows, hut what he is, and how and in what ways he uses his knowledge; that knowledge without devotion and culture without character are of little or no avail. Their teachers have tried to get them to realize that by Chinese themselves, depending on themselves, and not on outside influences, must China be won to the Christian faith; that this can only be brought about by earnest, whole-hearted service on their part and that their success depends very largely on

their having with the help of God a right attitude, temper, and spirit towards their country, its institutions, its people and its beliefs. The motto put frequently before them is that taken from counsel given to one who lived eighteen centuries ago in circumstances very similar to their own to-day, that the

Christian preacher and teacher "must not strive, but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves."

During their course, and specially in later years, the students are expected to give assistance in evangelistic and other work; this has been given cheerfully and willingly and considerable devotion has been shown in such work. The aim has been all along not to make mere students but men who know how to reach men and influence them. For these services no money payment whatsoever is given. Later some of this work will be again referred to. The general conduct of the great bulk of the students has been good; they have been in the great majority of cases diligent and earnest in their studies and loyal and responsive to their teachers. Though the work was begun in 1886 there have been breaks through furlough, erection of new



STUDENTS AND NATIVE STAFF.

buildings, and Boxer outbreak, amounting to four years; there has thus been rather less than thirteen years' work.

At a re-union held in November, 1903, it was found while there were no fewer than thirteen deaths among former students, that there were in all fifty-seven ex-students at work in various capacities as pastors, evangelists, teachers, lay preachers, or assistants to foreigners. Eleven of the above are working as pastors entirely supported by the native church. At the present time there are forty-five students in the Institution.

In 1893 new buildings were erected on a suitable site comprising about two English acres and since then the work has been carried on with an increased staff and without break except that caused by the Boxer movement. These buildings were erected at the expense of a gentleman in England, in memory of his father and his wife's father, with the object of helping in carrying on work "to which they in their lifetime were devoted." The Rev. F. W. Gotch, LL.D., was a distinguished Hebrew scholar who served on the Old Testament Revision Committee and was for many years president of the Baptist College, Bristol, England; E. Robinson, Esq., was a merchant and magistrate of the same city, distinguished for liberality and good works. The Institution is in their memory and is known by their names as the "Gotch-Robinson Memorial College," and thus stands as a memorial of "filial piety," the virtue held most in reverence by the Chinese.

In a recent number of this magazine Mrs. Archibald Little has some strong remarks in her article on Chinese Architecture on the unfitness of "foreign" architecture of certain types in China. Whether we adopt them in their entirety or not, the views expressed must call forth a good deal of sympathy on the part of those who try to look at things from the Chinese standpoint and are well worthy of the careful consideration of those who are responsible for buildings in the interior away from foreign settlements. The removal of a tower by the Boxers, which was an eyesore for twenty years to the writer, whenever he rode in sight of it, was, perhaps, the only good thing they accomplished in their destructive career.

Holding these ideas, the buildings were erected, after a good deal of consultation with Chinese, in Chinese style and with the idea of pleasing the people. During their erection the native manager said "We must make these buildings speak for us." The way they are regarded by Chinese of all ranks has been gratifying.

There is no need to enter into detail with regard to the teaching and training work of the Institution; it has been as in similar institutions a record of hard work on the part of teachers with responsive readiness to learn on the part of pupils. The same difficulty has been met here as elsewhere, and

which seems only too common in China and indeed in all the East, the lack of initiative and the power of leadership, but there are encouraging signs of distinct development on these lines.

In closing this brief account of the educational and training work it may be mentioned that a proposal on the part of the American Presbyterian Mission and the English Baptist Mission to unite in an Arts College at Weihsien, a Medical College (location not yet fixed), and Theological College in Chingchoufu, only awaits final ratification by the respective Home Boards. Should this be carried into effect it will not only add to educational efficiency but be an example in union, and a happy consummation of the very cordial and helpful relations existing between the English and American missionaries in this region.

Work among Scholans - II. Officials since 1887-1904

~~From the time of the opening of the ports to the present day.~~ All who know China from the inside know only too well that the literati and officials have manifested most bitter hostility to everything "foreign" and they know also that this hostility has its root mainly in ignorance and misconception. The extent and depth of the opposition to the foreigner may not always be realized by those who live at treaty ports or who are mainly in contact with Chinese who are more or less enlightened.

Not only literati and officials but the overwhelming bulk of the Chinese regard us with profound contempt as people destitute of learning and culture. It is doubtful whether many realize how great is the contempt and suspicion with which we are regarded by Chinese who have no opportunity of coming into close contact with us. In the case of the missionary, his converts, assistants, and pupils very soon learn of the benefits, direct and indirect, that Christianity has given to those nations of the West where it is believed in by large numbers of the people; they know of their high civilization and something of their progress in arts, science, and invention.

Their attitude is thus one of respectful inquiry, while those in contact with them may not at all times fully realize the real condition and attitude of the people generally. One of our theological students tells that, before he knew anything of Christianity, he happened one day, while the examinations for degrees were going on and the city was full of students, to meet a foreigner in the street. He said what he immediately thought was "What a fine thing it is that this foreigner has happened to come here, just as the city is full of literary men; he will be able, when he returns to his own barbarous country, to tell of the wonderful advance of learning in the Middle Kingdom." This benighted foreigner was none other than the Rev. Timothy Richard,

D.D., when first visiting this place in his early years in China. If any way can be devised, especially in the interior, to bring scholars and officials, in large numbers, into friendly contact with the foreigner and give opportunity to enlighten them and so break down their prejudice and misunderstanding, and above all to bring them under the influence of direct Christian teaching, it must be evident that valuable results might be expected from such efforts. It has been said that "the East is the East and the West is the West and never the twain shall meet" and some things would seem to point to this being true, yet we remember that our religion came from the East and we believe that "all within the four seas are brothers" on grounds deeper than those of Confucius. The East and the West have met and shall yet be bound up in one common brotherhood through one common faith.

In our desire to reach the classes mentioned above we had observed that not a few among them manifested a good deal of interest in foreign science and invention and were willing to discuss these matters with us, and were also ready on further knowledge to admit the superiority of Western ideas on certain things.



CLASS ROOM IN STUDENTS' COMPOUND.

This formed a common basis for social intercourse, and in some cases led to friendship and valuable assistance being given, while instances have not been wanting in which such work has led to results infinitely more valuable. It is doubtful whether there is any race of men who can be reached and influenced on social lines to a greater extent

than the Chinese, for the Chinaman is eminently sociable. The difficulty is to cause him to understand that we are really his friends and to call out responsive friendship from him. Alas for the Western, whoever he may be, who says "you cannot make a friend of a Chinaman" and forgets that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men" and that "every human heart is human." If this were the place the writer could, with many others, tell not a few stories of real friendliness.

In the beginning of the special work, as far back as 1887, recognising the extreme difficulty of coming into close and friendly contact, in anything

like numbers with the scholars and people of the middle and upper classes; an effort was made to get men, specially of these classes, to come about us by means of a small museum illustrating Western science and invention. This was opened in the front court of our then lately-started training institution. During the first year about 5,000 visits were paid by representatives of all classes, and among them not a few of the classes we specially desired to reach. From this small beginning the number of visits annually, and the work associated with the museum, has grown in influence and extent beyond anything that we had ventured to hope for at the beginning. Since removing into our new buildings the largest attendance in one year was over 104,000 while the total attendances from the beginning amount to 835,236.

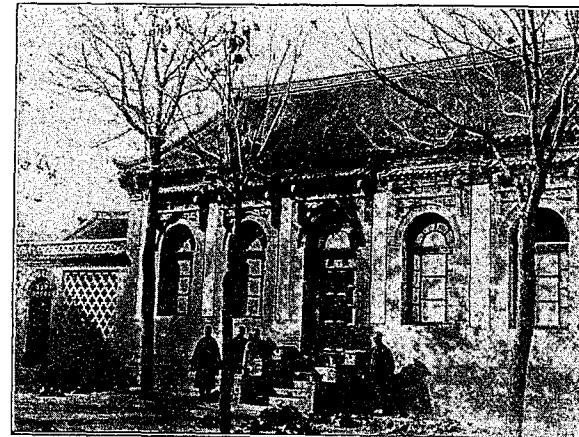
In these buildings the front court is arranged so as to be quite distinct from the educational compound though connected with it. The buildings of this court consist of museum, science lecture room, two reception rooms, and chapel, the latter seating three hundred. The success of the museum in attracting people about us was, as has been said, far and away beyond anything that we hoped for in the beginning; this has been specially so since we erected suitable buildings in 1893 as above referred to. It is gratifying that during the Boxer movement it was left practically intact, there seemed to be a feeling among the people of the city that it was a public institution, which in a manner belonged to them, and it was left alone when other places were looted and injured.

As a rule visitors are interested and respectful and we find that people come again and again. Occasionally a literatus is inclined to be supercilious, but that is the exception. On one occasion one of these stated emphatically that there was no such thing as electricity; he said that if there were "the Chinese would have known all about it long ago." The assistant, whom he was not treating with much courtesy, invited him to hold the handles of a certain magneto-electric machine, with the result that the scholar was suddenly converted to a firm belief in electricity and left the premises a sadder and wiser as well as more enlightened man. Another scholar stated that since the time of Confucius "nothing had been added to human knowledge, all that foreign countries know of are mere playthings." This man after much conversation repeated the statement on his second visit.

Instances of almost incredible ignorance might be multiplied, such as that of a Manchu general officer who, when standing before a large map of the world, betrayed an ignorance of the first elements of geography that was painful, and helped to explain the attitude of so many of his class in recent years, or the case of another who asked the question "Were there any schools in foreign countries?"

It has been mentioned that the numbers visiting have been greater than we expected and indeed greater than we are prepared for, even in our enlarged buildings. This is specially so during the examinations which take place twice in three years. At ordinary times the visitors number between one hundred and four hundred per day and at such times there is no difficulty in accommodating them.

During examinations, and at other times when the numbers of visitors have been so great that there has been difficulty in admitting all, the exceeding good behaviour and orderliness of the Chinese have shown to great advantage, and there has never been any trouble; scarcely any damage has been done, even when the rooms have been crowded, to cases or specimens.



SCIENCE LECTURE ROOM ADJOINING MUSEUM.

The contents of the museum consist mainly of maps, globes (geographical), diagrams illustrating physiography, geology, astronomy, natural history, models of buildings, specimens of manufactures, natural history specimens, models of engines, electrical apparatus, etc.

One of the most effective exhibits is a well-finished working model of an electric railway. Beside this stands a model dredge, also worked by electricity. As visitors often come from districts that frequently suffer from the overflowing of the Yellow River, this readily suggests conversation on the improved methods that are used to prevent such disasters as so often fall to the lot of the poor people of China from flood and overflow. Other models, circular saw, pump, etc., stand near and are worked by the same battery. It is no uncommon thing to see from fifty to a hundred people listening to the explanations of these models by the assistant in charge. A large number of diagrams as well as globes, etc., used in teaching geography and physiography, have been produced on the spot and have been found very effective in use. To a people who are enslaved by the multiform superstitions of *Fengshui* the most elementary teaching with regard to the world and its structure are of great value. A teacher, a total stranger, has been seen carefully copying many of these diagrams, together with the explanations attached.

Several models of buildings have been made on the spot. The largest of these, one founded on St. Paul's Cathedral, London, attracts a good deal of attention. A model of the museum on the same scale stands alongside, and when visitors ask how large the building represented by the model really is, they are referred to the model of the museum, which they regard as a fairly large building, but which needless to say looks very insignificant indeed in proportion to the other. This and other models make emphatic object lessons as to differences in civilization as represented by architecture. A model that is useful is that of a foreign graveyard with model of church attached.

Conversation with regard to this gives opportunity to dispel many misconceptions and, without directly attacking Chinese ideas on ancestral worship in any way, to state what Christian beliefs and practices on these matters really are. Models of Christian churches give opportunities in answering questions with regard to them, as to the uses of these and similar buildings in foreign countries, and opportunity is given to speak of the religion of those who worship in such places. It might be considered that the bulk of the time of the assistants was spent in enlightening visitors on Western civilization, but they certainly have far better opportunities and spend more time in speaking of the truths of Christianity than most evangelists. These latter have, in most cases, to spend much time in travelling from place to place and they very rarely if ever have such interested and respectful audiences.

The natural history department, which is the first that meets the visitor, excites a good deal of interest. It is much more attractive to the Chinese than most would be disposed to think, especially if the birds, animals, etc., are well mounted and arranged in a realistic way. All specimens are set up by a trained assistant who takes a great interest in his work.

The work described had opened the way in other directions. The science lecture room stands alongside the museum and it is used for popular lectures during examinations when the city is full of students and their teachers as well as at other times. On one occasion the prefect published as subjects for essays "The Thermometer and its Uses" "The Barometer" "The Steam Engine." The overwhelming bulk of the students found themselves helpless, and enquiries were made as to whether our assistants would throw any light on these subjects. A course of addresses was arranged, illustrated by models and diagrams on these and similar subjects which was very well attended. These lectures are given once or twice daily as long as the examinations last. On one occasion the total attendances amounted in all to four thousand. In the spring of 1902 a course was given during an examination, the general character of which may be judged from the following selection

- 1.—"The advantages of railways to China."
- 2.—"The progress of Japan and the reasons for that progress."
- 3.—"Eclipses of the sun and moon," illustrated by models and diagrams.
- 4.—"The history of the rise and progress of Buddhism."
- 5.—"The teaching of Christianity and Confucianism compared."
- 6.—"Western methods of education."
- 7.—"The benefits conferred on the State by the Christian religion."

The total attendances at the course from which these are selected amounted to over three thousand students and teachers.

These lectures were given by trained native assistants under foreign supervision and were frequently followed by discussion. Some of those attending also remained later for further conversation in the reception rooms, and the only difficulty was that we had not anything like sufficient a staff to meet with men who were ready and willing to meet with us.

A few special addresses were also given to the literary heads of the various counties represented at the examination at their own request and in some cases on subjects chosen by themselves.

During this time, the period of the county and prefectural examinations, the total number of visits amounted in all to about twenty thousand students and teachers.

During these examinations, and at other times when the numbers are large, the chapel in the front court is open all day long and preaching is carried on mainly by trained assistants helped by senior theological students. The attendances are very good and the audiences for the most part are attentive and respectful.

For some years the museum has been open to women. Formerly we had occasional visits, usually by ladies from the yamêns who would call on my wife and then ask to see the museum. We were at first very doubtful about opening to women, but so many came that there was considerable difficulty in refusing them. Certain religious festivals are largely attended by women and it is at these times that the bulk of women visitors come. We adhere, as strictly as it is in our power to do, to native ideas of etiquette. A separate door at some distance from the main entrance and on a side street is reserved for them, also a special reception room. They are there received by an assistant, a white-haired old lady of twenty-five years standing as a Christian, and when there are large attendances by other Christian women of the city, who enter into conversation with them. In one week, this year, during a religious festival over three thousand visits were paid by these pilgrim women.

In one year as many as fifteen thousand have visited us. It is hardly necessary to add that women are not shown into the museum while male visitors are there but wait in their own guest room until the rooms are clear.

Opportunity is given for work outside our own premises; occasionally a lantern exhibition is asked for by officials and others in their yaméns. It need hardly be mentioned that the lantern is in frequent use for popular work and teaching purposes.

Evening classes have been held with varying attendances, sometimes fifty or so attending classes on one evening. Senior theological students voluntarily undertook a large share in these classes.

The amount of friendly social intercourse in the reception room, arranged in Chinese fashion so as to make the guests feel at home, is very large and is one of the most important features of the whole work. Books and pamphlets, are distributed, especially during examinations. We are lacking yet in lending library and reading room, though one of the reception rooms is sometimes used as a reading room.

There is one main principle that should be prominent in all such work, viz., the cordial recognition of the good in China and the Chinese, and a thoroughly friendly and sympathetic attitude as against an attitude that is unfriendly and unsympathetic. Our assistants, conscious of superior knowledge, are, as has been touched on in the first part of this paper, sometimes apt to adopt a highly critical tone and to speak on Chinese matters in a way that is justly objectionable to their countrymen. As, for instance, when showing a picture of a fine Court of Justice in England, occasion was taken to ridicule the somewhat dilapidated condition of the yamên close by.

It raised a laugh but it is to be feared it left an unfavourable impression. It is easier to make fun of Chinese matters than to make friends of the Chinese people. If visitors are received in a kindly and respectful manner and treated according to native ideas of etiquette while Chinese institutions are not referred to in a way calculated to annoy or repel, then much good



GLOBE, 15-FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE,
MADE BY NATIVE ASSISTANTS.

may be hoped for. We have, what is not always fully realized, to learn to understand the Chinese before we can effectively help them to understand us. In the words of the great theologian, Dr. Fairbairn, in his "Philosophy of the Christian Religion" to teach men we have to learn "to stand within their consciousness and look at the world with their eyes."

With regard to results as a whole, it is recognized on all hands that these efforts have largely helped the other agencies employed in producing a different atmosphere, and an improved attitude toward the foreigner and his work in the whole region about us. It would be difficult to find a district in China where there is a more friendly attitude towards the foreigner and where the people are not only prepared to tolerate us but are so ready to help us. Many instances might be given if space permitted.

One such may be mentioned. Some years ago, when rumours had been spread abroad that foreigners were kidnapping children "to kill them and make medicine of their eyes and hearts," a missionary in passing through a village twenty miles from this place was stopped and threatened with violence. When matters might have taken a serious turn the village schoolmaster appeared on the scene, who, when he found from where the foreigner had come, turned to the crowd and told about the institution here, stating something of what he had seen and heard and how he had been kindly treated. He ended by saying "Let the foreign teacher go in peace for these men mean well by the Chinese." The foreign teacher was then allowed to go on his way "in peace."

Instances of direct conversion to Christianity might be given. The sons of a resident magistrate were in the habit of frequently visiting the Institution; they read our books and became specially intimate with one of the assistants. Some time after their removal to another part of China one of these young men wrote to his friend here professing firm belief in the Christian faith. What makes this remarkable is that the letter was written and sent before the terrible anti-foreign outbreak had entirely subsided.

Men of forty years standing like Dr. Mateer and Dr. Corbett have been most cordial during visits here in their appreciation of these methods. Dr. Hayes, formerly principal of the native college in Chinanfu, the capital of the province, has expressed a strong desire that similar work be begun in Chinanfu.

A former member of the American Presbyterian Church says in a pamphlet published in America, "I was first inclined to be doubtful of the value of such work. I, however, spent a large part of a day studying methods and results. I watched faces and listened to comments inside; in all cases it was wonder, deepening now and again to admiration. It was

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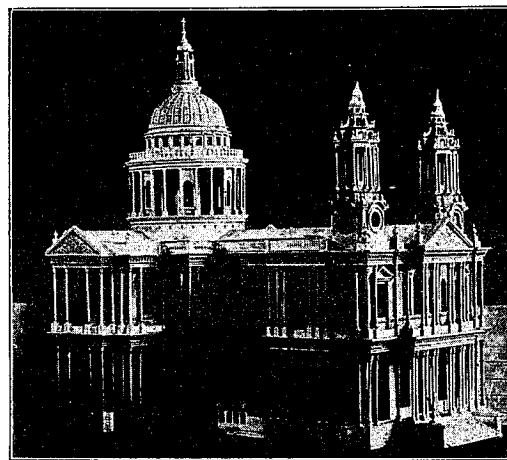
then that I became enthusiastic for such methods. Many, if not most of these people, had been taught to despise us. This display of science and invention enforced respect. They listened and will listen hereafter to Gospel preaching with new interest."

Chinese of position have been emphatic in their approval. A gentleman educated in Europe said in effect "You have provided here a meeting place where the East and West can come together and learn to understand one another." The Literary Chancellor of the province, at the close of the examinations last year, put the question to a European, "Why are there not similar institutions elsewhere in China working in the same way?" Another high official, when travelling through the district, said during his visit "This is what we want to enable us to understand one another." The Rev. J. P. Bruce, B.A., of Chingchoufu in writing to his Board advocating the extension of such work to the capital of the province, says "While it is true that to day, as in every age, the pride of the wealthy, and the prejudice of the learned, are powerful hindrances to their acceptance of the truth; in China the hostility of the literati cannot altogether be put down to such a cause, for the simple reason that they have not heard the Gospel in any real sense.

"Their hatred is hatred rather of the foreigner than of his message. Their pride and prejudice are almost wholly due to ignorance, all the more profound because the subjects are most ignorant of their own ignorance. The question is: What have we done to dispel this ignorance, to remove this hostility to ourselves that our message may have a hearing? If we have failed to do our utmost, surely to the extent of our unfaithfulness, the responsibility for ignorance lies with us."

We do not deceive ourselves by visionary hopes of converting China through the officials, but it is patent to everyone who knows the country that, if the hostility of the educated classes be annulled or lessened in any degree, we have to that extent removed the most potent anti-Christian force in China to day. The proverb "Shang hsing hsia hsiao" (What those above do, those below will follow) is deep bedded in the Chinese consciousness. He summarizes the work that has been described above as follows: "Many years ago, in the Theological Training Institute at Chingchoufu, under Mr. Whitewright, a small museum was started. The "open door" has been a prominent feature in the policy of the Mission and outsiders were freely admitted. In the very first year as many as 5,000 visits were paid. So fruitful was it in bringing people under our influence that the museum was enlarged with the outsiders specially in mind. In 1893, when new buildings were erected for the Training College, an important feature of the plant was the "front court" with a museum at one end, the chapel at the other,

reception rooms on one side, and one of the college lecture rooms on the other. Here the work carried on in the former premises was largely extended. From 70,000 to 80,000 visits, and sometimes more, are paid annually; lectures on scientific and religious subjects are frequently given; but the work for which all else is but the means to an end is the evangelistic work. All the time the museum is open the preaching of the Gospel is going on in the reception room with those waiting to go into the museum or, more systematically and directly, in the chapel.



MODEL, FOUNDED ON S. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,
LONDON, BUILT IN CHINGCHOUFU.

"During examination times, any morning or afternoon, students and professors in numbers ranging from 20 to 200 may be seen listening attentively to the preaching of the Gospel who, but for such means, would humanly speaking never come under the sound of the truth."

The Rev. A. G. Jones, in most earnestly advocating the extension of such work, says its object is "to lessen among all classes anti-foreign prejudices; to clear the Christian name and gain a better hearing for truth; to do so

by explaining and demonstrating to ear and eye the true nature of Christianity and its products."

Briefly summing up the results of this work, we find:—

- 1.—The methods above described bring large numbers of people about us; we do not need to go to seek them, they come to seek us.
- 2.—Of these considerable numbers are of the literary and official classes who are generally intensely opposed to us and are very hard to reach at all.
- 3.—The work done tends to break down all sorts of superstition, prejudice, misunderstanding and illwill.
- 4.—Numbers, especially of the student class, will listen attentively to the preaching of Christianity during visits to the Institution.
- 5.—Evangelists and others constantly meet with people in the district around who are disposed to be friendly and are willing to listen to them through their having visited this place and been kindly received.

Twelve years ago the writer visited a great electrical exhibition in London. It was a magnificent spectacle showing the progress of electrical science in

every direction. After seeing many things, attention was called to a great search light that was shining through an open window over the dark country for miles. The thought has often come whether more could not be done through our educational institutions in the way of opening windows to the outside and sending out light from these institutions in such ways as have been described. If this cannot be done, separate institutions might be established. It has for many years been the desire of the English Baptist Mission of Shantung to establish such an institution in the capital of the province, in which work the American Presbyterian missionaries resident there promise most cordial co-operation.

If in a quiet prefectural city, at first and indeed throughout working under special difficulties, so many can be attracted to us, how much more could be done in the great centres of population with institutions properly equipped with staff, buildings and apparatus. If for the twenty years preceding 1900 there had been many such institutions at work might not the history of that black year have been written somewhat differently, at least might it not have been less dark? All agencies working for the good of China, evangelistic, medical, educational, and literary, are accomplishing much; such an agency as has been described can be made to work with and work for all others, besides in itself reaching all classes, but especially the scholar class by which the making or the marring of the Chinese race stands.

The causes of the Boxer outbreak have often been discussed, leaving entirely out of sight the prime cause of all, viz., the pride, ignorance and misconceptions of the rulers and scholars of China. Their ideas of the world, of the relations of China to other Powers, practically assumed that the other countries of the world were inhabited by barbarians who were rightly suzerain to China.

It is not many years ago that we heard from high authorities during the war with Japan that "the dwarfs had rebelled." The greatest proof of their ignorance was seen when the Chinese people attempted to make war on the whole civilized world in 1900. It was said of Yü Hsien, the author of the terrible massacres in Shansi, that he himself was the victim of the grossest ignorance and misconception. This was said by a Chinese Christian, many of whose friends had perished, and who yet spoke of Yü Hsien with far less of bitterness, and in a far more forgiving spirit, than most of our own race would speak. How different it all might have been if Yü Hsien had been an enlightened and progressive man, knowing what was best for his own country, understanding the civilization of the West and the principles on which it is founded, knowing also the power of the great nations of the world. Had this been so the terrible story of T'aiyuenfu would never have been written.

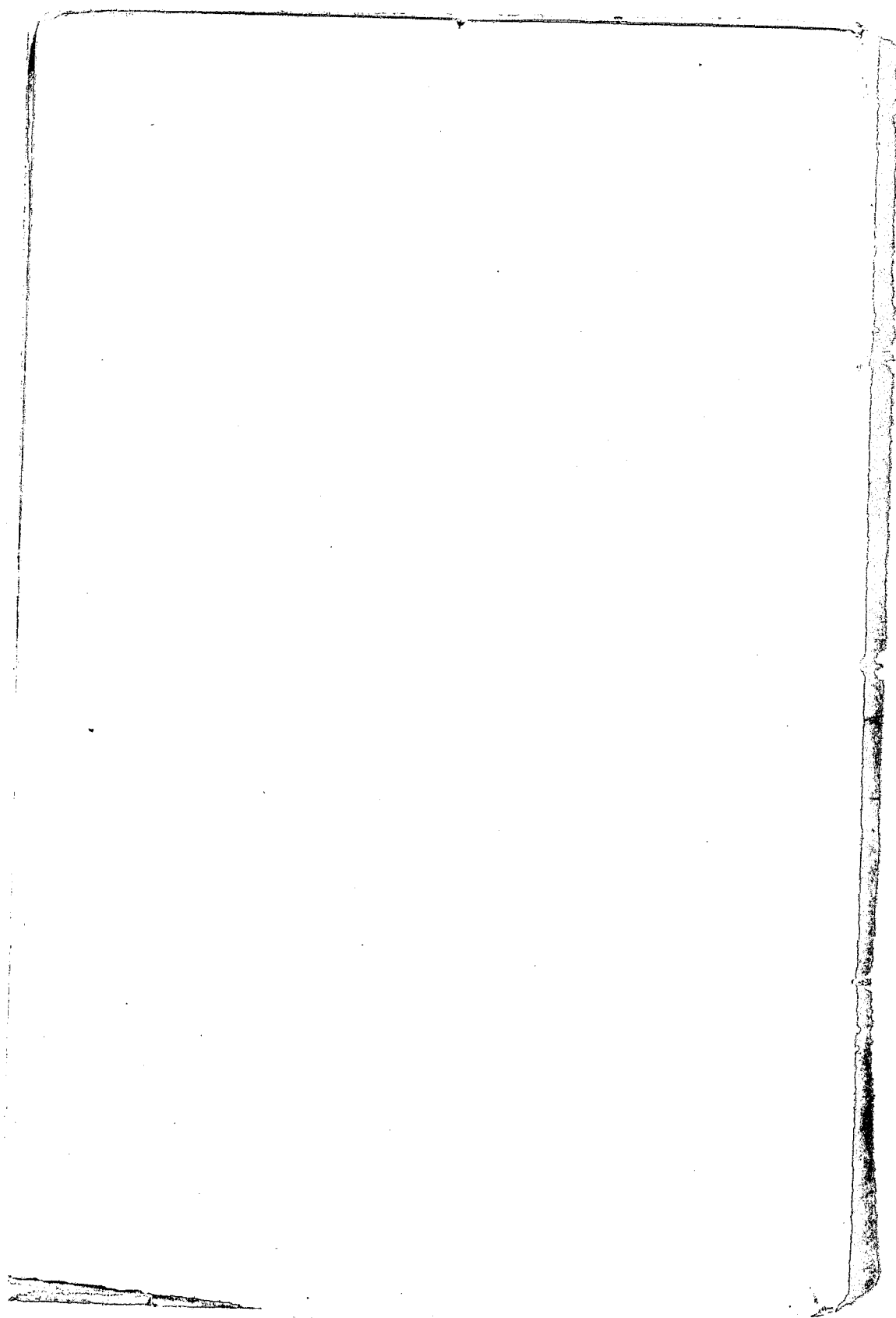
Believing that nothing can save China but the power of the Christian faith, the aim of the special work here described has been and is, not only to break down hostility, prejudice and misunderstanding, but to enlighten as to all that makes for the progress and good of China by bringing those we desire to influence into social friendly contact with Christian men and, above all, to bring them to the knowledge of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of all mankind.



1906

*With cordial greetings
from your friend . .
Mary J. Bergen . .
(Mrs. Paul D.) . .*

Sbantung Union College
Weibsen, Sbantung .
North China . . .



SHANTUNG UNION COLLEGE,
WEIHSIEN, Shantung, North China,
May 12th, 1906.

MY DEAR FRIENDS :

I have often wished earnestly that the friends at home, especially those whose generous gifts make the work possible, could be here to see things as they are and the fine promise we have for the future. But I have never yearned with my whole heart to have you here as I have during the past few days. We have been having a women's conference—the first women's Christian conference ever held in China so far as I know. I do not believe that there was so big a women's convention of any kind before, ever, in China.

I have prized the privilege of attending conventions of Christian women while at home on furlough—the Presbyterian, the Synodical, the big annual meeting of the Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the North-west, and once the General Assembly, and I felt then that I was facing the best women of our church. The inspiring faces and the inspiring words of those meetings I'll never forget, but this conference went ahead of them all! There are one hundred and sixty small churches connected with the work of this Weihsien station.

About two months ago a printed invitation and a list of twenty subjects to be discussed, was sent out to each group of Christians. Each church was asked to send two of its best, furthest advanced Christian women to Weihsien to attend a ten days' conference, at which the topics would be discussed. They were urged to elect the two who could best aid in the discussions and could carry home reports to the women of their own church. Shelter and food were promised to the delegates.

They all came a day too soon "to be in plenty of time." The men folks brought them, and returned for them at the close of the conference.

That first day was one to be remembered the rest of your life. (Like the Johnstown flood.) They simply swarmed about, in

groups of forty or fifty, calling on everybody living here. Men folks and other escorts were also Christian, and felt it a duty and privilege to call, too. Some had children at school here, either in the girls' high school, boys' academy, or college, and naturally wanted to see them right away at once.

To get them all settled and provide supper for all a full day ahead of time was finally accomplished, though difficult.

Their rooms were not what we should have liked them to be, but they were very clean. Since our new doctor, Dr. Roys, has not enough of the language to open the men's hospital work, the men's hospital rooms were all available. Clean straw in abundance was spread down on the cement and brick floors and large new mats were spread over the straw. The women were very contented with the arrangement. The men's Bible institute, and some of the rooms of the women's hospital were used also. The women's Bible school was already occupied by eighteen women (with their fourteen small children), who are here taking a four months' course in Bible study. They are wives of theological students who expect soon to become pastors. This class attended every session. The sixty from the girls' high school attended also.

Mrs. Neal and Mrs. Hamilton brought two Bible women from Chinan-fu; Miss Aldridge and Miss Kirkland came from the English Baptist Mission; Miss Vaughan came with five leading women from the Tsingtau field. Several pastors' wives and wives of evangelists, as well as several old graduates from the girls' high school, who are now teaching schools of their own, came. These so to speak distinguished guests, not delegates, were taken in and entertained by us who live here.

Many came daily from near-by villages, finding their own shelter and supplying their own food.

Our nice new church will hold, comfortably seated, six hundred and fifty people. Each session of this conference it was almost filled with women and girls. No men were allowed except those who came in to address us, or who came in on invitation to assist some leader. They always withdrew before the question was thrown open to the house, to avoid embarrassing the women in their discussions.

The delegates were mostly old women. They came with their Bibles and hymn books. It would have delighted your souls to have seen them able to find their places and follow the reading. Led by the school girls they sang well, and when they prayed they prayed earnestly and intelligently. In the discussions they kept to the subject in hand pretty well. A few times the one presiding had to stop them by saying: "Please save what you are saying now. I feel sure Mrs. So and So will be glad to have your ideas on this subject when she comes to discuss it later" (or words to this effect). The newness of it all made them timid and cautious.

I felt it a great honor to be asked to preside sometimes. Talk about the Daughters of the Revolution! Is not this a revolution big enough to suit you? a big convention of Chinese women who had been elected to represent over three thousand women in their home churches. Escorted by their proud men folks, who were flattered that their women folks were chosen, they came from far and near to discuss twenty important subjects for ten days! I felt that the ancients and ancestors must be dead indeed if they did not turn over in their coffins in astonishment!

Weak faith in Chinese women would have gotten a sudden jolt at that conference. Oh if you could have sat by me and watched that audience! If a little leaven will leaven the whole lump, what may not all this good leaven do?

In our yard just now scores of little despised morning glory seed are lifting up the hard baked earth in great pieces until it looks as if a mole must be under there at work. What will it be when these three hundred and twenty delegates and all the others go home and arouse the enthusiasm of the women of their own churches and schools?

Each day was begun by a prayer meeting at 6.30 a.m. These were led by the lady missionaries and were soul warming, because the women responded so readily. There had to be two praise meetings. The subject was found too much for one session, like the meetings in Wales (a place these sisters had never heard of, or the meetings either). At our meetings the women broke out in prayer several at once, quite spontaneously. I was uneasy at first. It seemed disorderly. Should we stop them? But I reflected that

after all they were praying to God and not to each other, and it was not disorderly. I believe they prayed all the more naturally, honestly and fervently, because they were not heard by the assembled members. It was a low murmur often with quiet sobbing and tears. It did not last longer than an ordinary prayer in time. I felt they were a dear lot of sincere, earnest women praying for light and giving thanks for blessings received.

The other meetings were from half-past nine till noon, and from half-past two till four, afternoon; at each session one topic was discussed. The leaders had been chosen full six weeks beforehand and were well prepared with short addresses in which all the points were brought out rather fully. Then others, previously invited by the leader, followed, but fully an hour was given to free discussion by the audience in almost all sessions. We had many good bits of experience given, confessions made and repentance shown, or some sister wished to emphasize some point already made that had appealed to her.

Before I give you the list of topics, I want to tell you that when I spent the hot months and rainy season here in 1885, there were not more than four or five Christian women in connection with this station and they were newly converted.

Mr. Robert Mateer and his first wife, Mrs. Sadie Archibald Mateer, lived here alone then. Mr. Mateer had to go to Peking to be gone several weeks, and I came with Dr. and Mrs. Hunter to stay with Mrs. Mateer, who had a sickly young baby. We were glad to escape the sickly season at Chinan-fu, where we then were stationed.

There were a good many men in the church then and a good boys' school was started (it has grown into the present academy), but there were few, very few women who attended Sunday services. Even the preachers and evangelists were severely persecuted in their own homes and their wives would tear up their Bibles and Christian books and generally rebel against their husbands "following the foreigners."

I well remember a class that was held for the "half paralytics" (as Mr. Mateer called them), for the better (?) halves of preachers who were dead weights to their husbands' progress and work. They

came and were converted. So please remember that these delegates and the women they represent are recently converted. They would scarcely average ten years' church membership.

The first topic did not come first. It was made the text of Dr. Calvin Mateer's Sunday morning sermon. He preached from a full heart of the need of consecrated lives for the Master's work in China. He told how he and his brother had been consecrated to the Lord for missionary work by their mother when they were young, and he told of Chinese Christians who had resisted tempting offers of honorable places with high salaries to go on working for Christ's cause and their country's good, as teachers, as evangelists, and as pastors.

The subjects, liberally translated, were:—

- 1st. "Our duty to consecrate our children to God."
- 2nd. "Our duty to love our boys and girls alike. Be just to the girls."

This was a hard meeting to control. The women seemed to want to pour out their hearts that were full because of the injustice heretofore done to Chinese girls. Pastor Whang Ping-fu, Mrs. Robert Mateer, and Elder Chang plead earnestly for this topic and got a standing, unanimous vote that we would show no more partiality!

- 3rd. "Engagement and marriage customs."

Led by Pastor Li Tao-hui, followed by the other pastors and Mr. Robert Mateer.

- 4th. "Our duty to control our children."

Pastor Kia Yü-ming and Mrs. Hamilton were the leaders. Good 20th century advice as well as Bible advice and earnest exhortation were given. Especially in families where uncles and grandparents are not in the church, is it most necessary for Christians to control their children.

- 5th. "Advantages and importance of girls' schools."

Mrs. Neal and an old graduate, now teacher, handled this well and convincingly.

- 6th. "The dignity of labor and duty to teach both school boys and school girls to work."

This topic was given to Prof. Liu Kwang-chen, who had perseveringly worked his way, all he could, through the small country schools, the academy, and college. He is the bright and shining light among our Chinese college professors, strong in his department of mathematics and physics. He is, as he stands, a good sermon on the dignity of labor.

- 7th. "The advantages of older women learning to read and the best ways to do it."

No pastors were needed at this session. Two of our ablest Bible women were leaders in this discussion. They are Mrs. Lü and Mrs. Shü. They have never been to a girls' school, and know well the hardship of trying to learn here a little and there a little. Mrs. Lü helped her husband, a boy younger than herself, to work his way through the academy and college by living near the school and acting as house servant and sewing woman. She seized each opportunity and learned all she could. Soon after her husband finished his course and began his chosen life-work as preacher; he died, and Mrs. Lü took up the work, till now she and Mrs. Shü *rank top* among all the efficient Bible women of this place. Mrs. Shü is the wife of an evangelist who is now preaching in Chi-ning-chou.

Mrs. Shü said she had used the plan of having the characters written on squares of paper and stringing them on a string like buttons. This she fastened to the button of her jacket, where she would be constantly reminded of it. Every spare moment she got she took up her string and ran over the characters. As soon as she became sure of one lot she took them off and added others. This struck me as *new* and practical.

Mrs. Lü and Mrs. Shü are much sought after, and have many invitations from the churches to come and teach classes. They were recently *lent* to Chinan to teach a class of women. Their beautiful spirit, monumental patience and devotion to the cause of helping their own country women, would win your heart, I know, if you could only know them.

- 8th. "The duties of a Christian mother-in-law."

This topic was given to me to lead. Elder Chang followed like a search light. (See notes below.)

- 9th. "How shall a Christian woman and her children keep the Sabbath holy?"

I was not present at this session. But you can imagine the need of helpful advice. Every shop, market, all kinds of work going on just as on any other day. It is hard enough for the well-to-do, but how about the very poor? Many women by working all of every day, early and late, and each child helping can barely keep life in her family; whereas, if she stops work one day, she and they must go hungry one day; when, if she brings them to church, all must work still earlier and still later to make up for the time lost, or all must greatly deny themselves the actual bread of this life. Dear friends, what would you do in such a case? They are industrious and willing to work. Happy when they have steady work, no matter how hard, so they can earn something. Please join me in prayers that God may open a way for these poor Christian sisters.

My own hope is, since we are now an open port at Weih sien, that some good Christian men may come and start factories where women and children may be allowed to earn good honest wages six days in the week and rest on Sunday. Pray for Christian men to come soon, to conduct these industries. A cigarette factory, conducted by the Japanese, has already started. This is the centre of the best tobacco in China. Three hundred boys, about twelve years old, are employed, I hear. So long as they do not smoke the cigarettes I am glad they can get the work.

- 10th. "The duties of a Christian woman to her husband."

You know how hard it is to get a horse out of a burning barn? Well it is almost as impossible to get a Chinese woman to leave her "old home." Even our pastors are greatly hampered by this senseless custom.

Added to the woman's own timidity, Chinese custom is all in favor of her staying with her mother-in-law to help with the household work, etc., etc. Her duty to her husband's mother is far above her duty to her husband.

One of our excellent pastors is afflicted with that kind of a mother and that kind of a wife. His wife is well educated and could be of greatest help to him in his field, but this mother will not allow his wife to go to him.

- 11th. "Practical, good housekeeping."

Two graduate girls, now married to two of our college Prof. and living in the neat houses prepared for our native professors, gave good addresses. Sanitary suggestions, as well as the extra comforts of neatness and order were set forth *at length*!

- 12th. "True economy and systematic giving." All the pastors had much to say on this important subject.

- 14th. "Beware of long tongues and soft ears," that is, believing and repeating harmful gossip.

- 15th. "How can a woman best preach the gospel."
Led by Mrs. Lü.

- 16th. "The evils of footbinding."
(See notes.)

- 17th. "Family worship. The mother's duty."
Led by Mrs. Crossette. One of the most helpful addresses we had during the conference.

- 18th. "Duty of private prayer."
Led by Miss Vaughan. Miss Vaughan has been especially blessed in her field in awakening the women to new spiritual life.

19th. "Shall families live separately or in the old patriarchal style?" (See notes.)

20th. "Beware of old wives' fables and divers superstitions."

Four especially gifted pastors were invited to be present and aid at this conference, also a native elder—Chang. All were men of tact and considerable experience. From boyhood up they have been in Christian schools, are college graduates, and all but Elder Chang have had a full theological course. The Booker T. Washington of them all was Elder Chang.

I once went to a circus in America. While the wonderful acrobats were doing the impossible up in the swings, a seemingly innocent man from the far distant backwoods strayed like a child into the middle of the ring. They tried to send him out of harm's way in vain. Finally the performers came down to chase him out. In terror he started up the ladders and swings. He lost his shoes and turned out to be the best acrobat of them all. Elder Chang is a little bit like that backwoodsman (?)

Twelve years ago he came down to Chefoo to join a class in theology that was being taught by Dr. Corbett and my husband. He was very bright, and gave every promise of making a remarkable preacher. Soon after he finished his course, his health broke down. And after repeated hemorrhages of the lungs he was earnestly advised to retire to his farm. So he took up his out-door life and is much better. He is a very clear thinker, knows his Bible well, knows his audiences by the time he begins to speak, and preaches in a way that makes you remember what he says for a long time afterwards. I noticed everybody brightened up and every face smiled in anticipation as he came forward. Not one word he uttered was lost from inattention. Even the coughing stopped and babies kept still (or we did not notice them so much).

I wish I could tell you about all the discussions, but I cannot. It would take too long.

The fourth topic about engagements and marriage customs would have interested you, I'm sure. The assembled pastors and missionaries had much to say, but no one offered to let the young people do their own choosing. It did not seem to enter into anyone's head that that was ever done. I now realize how long I have been

in China, for it seemed quite natural lately to have a "go-between" call and propose that our protégé should marry a girl he never saw, knew nothing about. I was not willing, so the matter dropped and no feelings were hurt. When the pastors had left, the women began. Much good advice was given; then an old woman, sun-burned and dusty of clothes and bonnet, with a face all broken up into deep wrinkles, and eyes all screwed up from need of glasses, said in a clear, loud voice: "My sisters, you remember that when Abraham wanted a wife for his son Isaac, he did not take a girl from a near-by convenient place. He sent clear back to his old home for a Christian girl, and he sent his best man of affairs, his right-hand man, and he laid the responsibility so heavily upon him that, as he neared the place, he felt his inability, and got down and prayed to God to choose for him, and he went according to the sign God gave him, and God did choose for him. My sisters, when we want husbands or wives for our children and grandchildren let us follow Abraham's example and get a wise, Christian go-between who will ask God's help."

I was amazed many times during these meetings at the sense of some of these women and the evidence of their Bible learning.

My topic, the Christian mother-in-law, got bigger and bigger the more I studied into it. The unlimited power given to the mother-in-law is what leads to the abuses. Often when I was seeking advice I was told, "It will not do for you to take up the *one* side of this subject only. The daughter-in-law must be discussed and her duties laid down." There seems to be a fear that our Christian young women will get unruly if they get enlightened. The subject was *not* changed. I prepared a twenty minutes' talk and engaged Elder Chang and some of the best daughters-in-law, who were blessed with good mothers-in-law, that I knew, and I had them all sit right in front facing the audience. I chose those with good voices that could be well heard. They spoke to the point and well. One timid little woman was simply introduced as a shining example of a good mother-in-law who ruled over a happy home and had two good daughters-in-law. I insisted that a good orderly (Chinese) home is like a good orderly school room. Each reflect great honor on the mother-in-law or teacher. You *dislike* disorderly scholars,

but you may *blame* the teacher. I gave them a new Golden Rule: "Do unto your daughter-in-law as you wished your mother-in-law had done unto you, etc., etc."

When one woman rose and asked us to pray for her unruly son's wife, she was told to lead us all in such a prayer herself that God would show her where the real trouble was. It was a shot in the dark, but it hit. She stood stunned for a moment, then began a prayer of confession and cried to God for forgiveness. "The long tongues and soft ears" (a literal translation,—rich, isn't it?) was given to our talented earnest Pastor Kia; all the pastors followed; they spoke the truth till all our faces were red and we were vexed. Vexed with ourselves and with the speakers. It really seemed to me that they forgot they were talking to Christian women. When Elder Chang came forward every one stirred uneasily. What if he too should hold us up to scorn! Not he!

He said: "My sisters, this is one of the benefits of being able to read. Pastor Kia and the others took their text from James, third chapter. So do I. Let's turn to it! What's this! What is this!! Hold on! There has been a mistake made. Was it James third you quoted? (Answered, Yes.) Well, then, you pastors, you'll have to come back and find another. This chapter is written to the men. 'My Brethren,' it begins; 'My Brethren,' it goes on through the whole chapter. This is certainly written to the men. Do any of you (turning to the pastors) happen to remember a chapter written to the 'Sisters' on this subject?" The lady missionaries started clapping, and although they had never heard of such a custom they understood and we did clap awfully!

A whole churchful of women and girls clapping for the first time in their lives, in glee! It is too bad it was at these pastors up a tree!

Then Elder Chang leaned forward. His face changed to an earnest, very serious, expression, and he said: "My sisters, you know it is a sad fact that men have long tongues too. But whoever it is, men or women, it is a thing for everybody to watch closely and beware of. Then he went on and gave an excellent talk on the subject, to which the women listened attentively.

When it came to the anti-footbinding meeting, the pastors all brought out their splendid arguments, facts, and figures. We had medical statements from our doctors, and *it all told*.

There did not seem to be anything left for Elder Chang to say. This was the day of triumph for the women and girls with unbound feet. They sat there and smirked and stole glances at each other, trying not to exult too openly, trying not to be too proud. There were certainly over 100 large-footed women present. And many of the 204 who signed the pledge were older women, whose daughters and granddaughters had unbound or natural feet, and many were like the old body who stood up at the close and said: I've allowed all the young women and girls at my home to unbind, but I have not done so myself, because I am too old and would be but a poor cripple all my life, but I see it is my duty to set the example. I've determined to unbind my feet."

Elder Chang said:—"After the close of the war with Japan in 1894 a new illustrated paper was published. I got a copy. My it was wonderful! Here an alligator, there a high house, and down there a machine. I looked and read, then looked and read again, trying to understand the pictures. I turned over to a thing like a human, all but its head and face. I gazed and gazed, then found the article describing it. It *was* a human! a female!! It said there was a nation where they flattened the girls' heads—deliberately flattened their heads with boards. When the girl was small, her flat-headed mother took boards and tied them so they pressed the fore part of the head flat! Hi! the face looked like a *watermelon*!

"The mother persevered until the foolish girl, seeing all the other women flat-headed, thought it looked pretty, and she took matters in hand and she tightened those bandages and in no time at all her head got flat! Hi, how ugly it looked to the missionaries when they went there to preach to them. And when the missionary ladies tried to get them to give up this crazy, inhuman practice, they—the flat heads—made fun of them. Finally the missionaries gathered them in schools and tried to teach them better. They had to adopt the girls and compel them to let their heads alone. The people laughed at them and said they 'looked like men,'

that they had 'men's heads.' When some of the people became converted and came into the church the missionaries labored with them not to flatten their daughters' heads. They exclaimed, 'Hiya! pastor. Hi! teacher, you don't understand, you don't know. This is our custom! *All decent* women have flat heads. It is not respectable for a woman to have a head like a *man*! People would talk no end about us. Our daughters could never get husbands. No mother-in-law would have them. They'd be persecuted, they'd die of shame,' etc., etc." (He gave graphically all the worn-out excuses we hear so often, and he gave them in the voice of a bigoted woman, with all the long drawn out words and in high, loud key, as if the missionary were deaf—as so many at home do to foreigners at first.)

It was *too good*! The women "caught on" and their faces began to burn. Then he said:—"I turned to another page and saw another. Hi, it was dreadful! This girl's head looked like a rolling pin; it was tall and long, something like a rolling pin. I quickly read to see what *this* horrible thing was! It said there was a nation where they thought it looked lovely for girls to have high, tall heads and long faces. So when the girls were a few days old, the long-headed mother bound up their heads. She smoothed out the broad bandages and squeezed and pulled until the child screamed out. But she hushed it gently and gave it the breast, and as it drank, she pulled and pulled until the child screamed again. When it got a little bigger she *beat* it when it cried, and later when it cried out in pain in the night, she called out angrily, 'Can't anybody get a wink of sleep in this house this night? If you don't stop short off I'll whip you soundly!' (Exactly as the Chinese women say it.) So the poor little thing didn't dare to even sob aloud. When the missionaries went there and begged these people not to do this they hooted at them contemptuously, 'Hi ah, pastor. Hi, teacher. You don't understand! This is an *old* and *respectable* custom. The ancients did it. *Every respectable* woman has a high head and long face. Our daughters could never get married if they had men's heads. No mother-in-law would have them.' And when the missionary explained how it enfeebled the race and made the women sickly and stupid, everybody admitted it, but went on doing it. When the lady missionaries opened

schools and supported some of the girls on condition that her head should be left natural the people, especially the long heads, made fun of them and ran after them and said they looked like men, etc., etc.

"Then there was another picture. It was enough to frighten you! a girl! a Pacific islander! She had a big ring in her nose and her face was tattooed in rings and some went up and some went bias, and she *was a nightmare*! When the missionaries went there, etc., etc." (bringing in more of the senseless arguments). By this time the audience was almost hysterical with embarrassed laughing. Some of them crouched down behind the backs of those sitting in front, many leaned forward and hid their faces; some were *good and mad*! As soon as he had finished this, so to speak, John Bunyan's fable, or allegory (I never heard of rolling pin heads; did you? and he must have known that among flat-head Indians and the South Sea islanders both men and women follow the fashions. But John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, that he made up entirely out of his own head, has done, and is doing to-day *lots of good*), the men went out. One woman stood up and said:—"Sisters, we've been here for days, and we've *seldom heard* a good word spoken for the Chinese women's ideas and customs, but this is *THE VERY WORST OF ALL*! Let us as church members determine to *fight this custom*."

At once the missionary ladies and some Chinese ladies who could write rapidly were quickly scattered over the house and we soon got the 204 names. A very few left the church in high displeasure (or to avoid being asked to sign the pledge). Some said:—"I cannot unbind without permission from my folks, but I am anxious to sign and will do my best to get permission." (We did not count these.) The school girls cut and gave away hundreds of paper patterns. Each wanted several kinds for children at home and older girls, etc. (patterns for shoes and stockings which they make themselves). The medical assistants and lady doctors gave good practical advice just how to go about unbinding and what helps to use.

Elder Chang's ridiculous fables, founded in a good deal of fact, on top of what had gone before, were *irresistible*.

When it came to the question, "Shall families separate?" it looked for a while as though the majority were for separation. You see that the whole family is held responsible for each member. Therefore the authority lies with the senior members, but like a business house in America each partner is responsible for the other, and in Chinese families a hard working, honest, saving member is liable to be sold out with all the others to pay the debts of some gambling cousin.

There are very few families where the living roots and branches are all in the church.

Rev. Robt. Mateer led in this discussion in a *long* comprehensive canvas of the whole subject. From what he said and from those who followed him, as well as from my own experience of American happy divided-up families, I felt as though perhaps we ought to throw our influence on this side. But I am Chinese enough to like, very much, these big, united, old families, where the food is all cooked in one big kitchen and served as in old feudal times, where all who make money put it in a common treasury, all that is spent is taken from the common fund. You can see what a wholesome restraint the big united family have over some black sheep, where aunts and uncles are like your own parents and are called by names like mother and father, and cousins are called brothers or sisters. There is certainly much to be said on both sides of this question. The last speaker was Pastor Whang, the oldest pastor present. He came forward slowly and his face looked troubled.

"Must we divide up? We live so harmoniously. Must my sons leave me and set up for themselves? Outside of the church are many, many families who live in harmony. Can't we? Go into Weihsien city! Look at that stone tablet beside that family's gate! It was presented by the friends and neighbors as a token of honor and admiration. It says: 'Here for nine generations this family has not divided.' Another you can see, beside another gate, 'Here five generations live in concord.' No wonder they are proud of those stones. Praise to every member of those families and other families like them! Do not let us divide up unless we *have to do so* and thereby testify to the world that we

have failed to do our duty." He spoke with much feeling, was pale, and spoke slowly and with suppressed emotion. I wish you could have seen and understood him.

My letter must now start on its long journey. I must ask you to excuse copies printed, but I want all my friends—those I so often think of and wish I could hear from—to hear of this convention right away. It takes too long to write to each one, but I've had you all in mind as I write—my own relatives, my old schoolmates, neighbors of the past, fellow-voyagers, guests who have visited us, those whom we have visited while travelling and in the homeland, to whom we came as strangers, but now count as dear friends,—knowing you are interested in our work and will rejoice with us that we have been able to see this day in China. There are still greater things in store for us in the near future if we only do our duty.

Mr. Robt. Mateer planned and organized this conference, and the expense of it was largely borne by Dr. Calvin Mateer, his brother. But you've all had a hand in it, with your prayers and gifts.

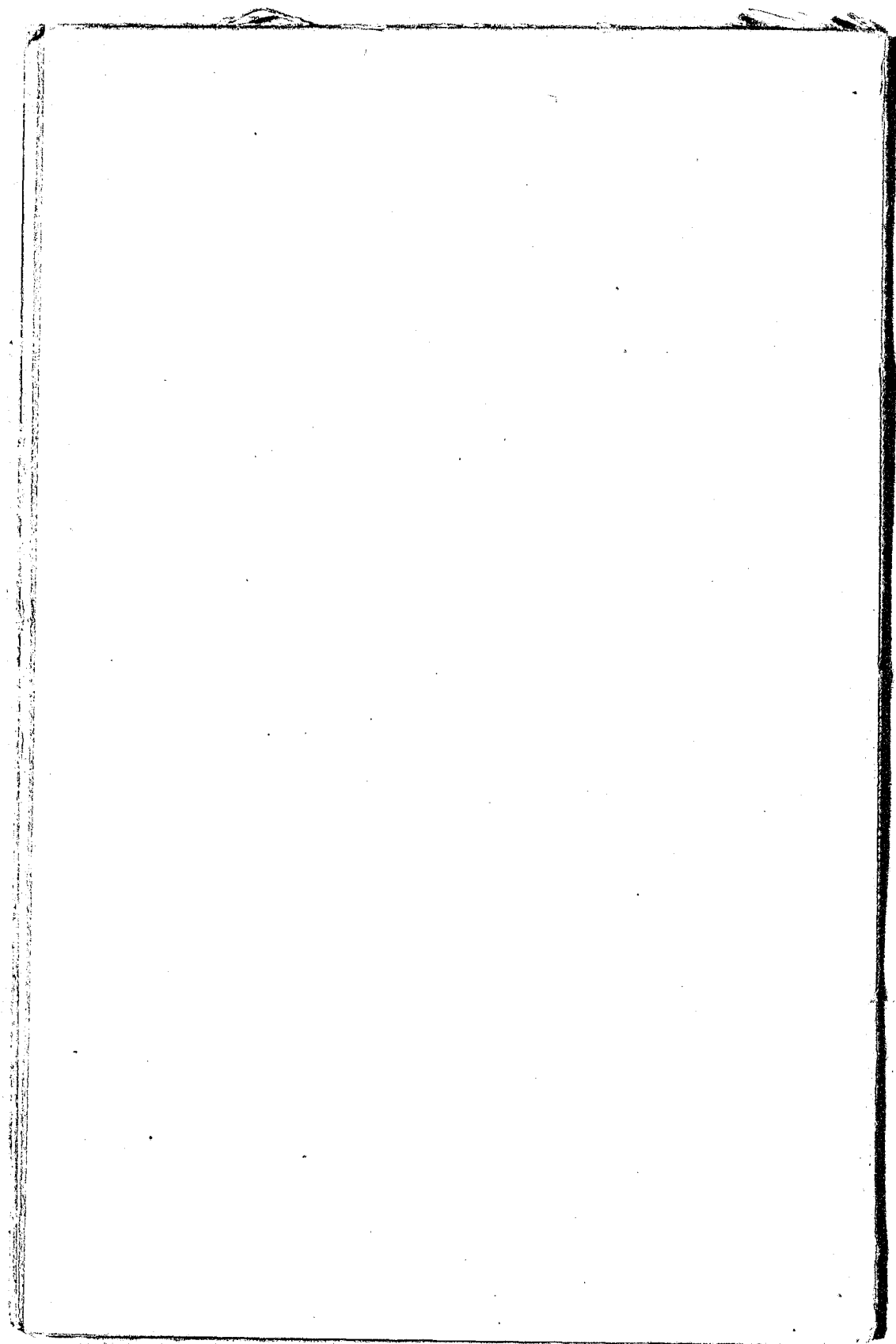
"We have many difficulties, but no discouragements," said a missionary in Siam.

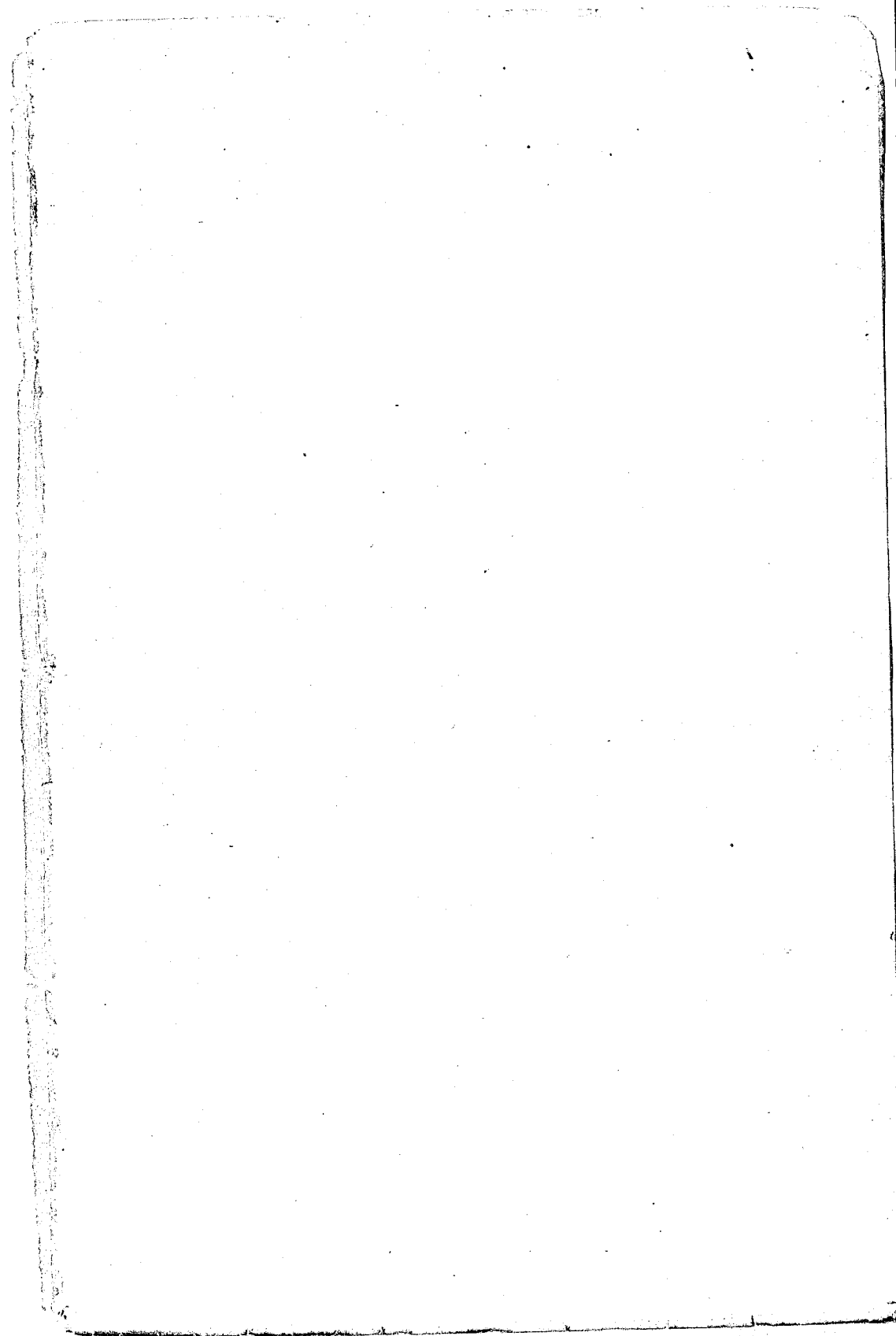
We also have many difficulties, you at home and we in China, but do you think we should be discouraged *now*?

With kindest greetings,

Sincerely your friend,

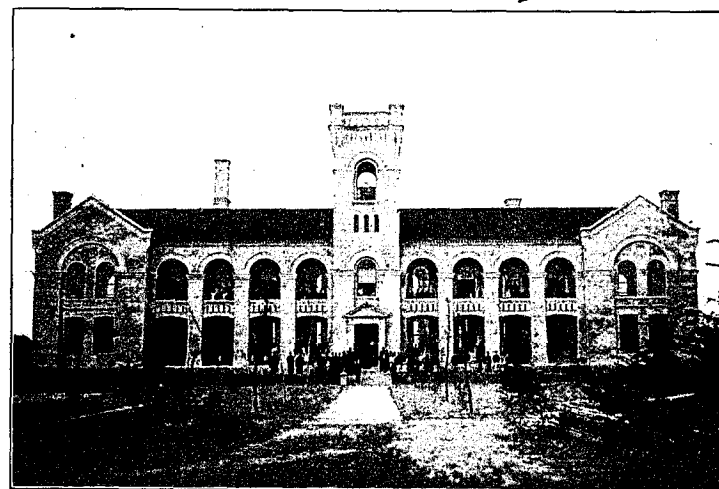
MARY I. BERGEN.





248
Shantung Union
College

ONLY COPY



MAIN BUILDING

A COLLEGE AND
AN EMPIRE

1906

1906

CONDENSED FACTS

ABOUT

SHANTUNG COLLEGE

"'Oh, Rock, Rock, when wilt thou break?' cried the dying Xavier as he gazed across misty waters to China's forbidden mainland. For three and a half centuries God's hammers, great and small, have been ringing on this stubborn rock until the rifts are widening at last. Among the mightiest of all those hammers of God is Christian education. . . . At this moment there are no better schools in all China than the advanced Christian schools and the Chinese who know anything about the subject are perfectly aware of it."

W. P. CHALFANT,
Twenty years in Shantung.

HISTORY IN BRIEF

Founded in 1864 by Dr. C. W. Mateer of the Presbyterian Mission as a little school of six boys. From the beginning the aim was to build up a college of high grade, though at that early date such a thought had entered the mind of but few men in China. In 1878 the first class was graduated from the College, and every year since then has seen men strong in brain and strong in character going forth to be leaders in the regeneration of an Empire.

LOCATION

In Shantung Province, the birthplace and home of China's two greatest scholars, Confucius and Mencius. The College campus is situated just outside of Wei Hsien (Way Shen), a city of 200,000 inhabitants, at the center of the province, the meeting place of the ancient commercial and official highways and destined to be the converging point of the railway systems of the province.

RESULTS

1. A reputation throughout the whole Empire for the solid attainments of its students in scholarship and Christian character.
2. Christian colleges and schools of all denominations seek our graduates because of their scholarship and character.

3. For the same reason our graduates are sought by officials who are establishing government schools and colleges. They are offering such large salaries to the teachers of our own native faculty that it requires a marked spirit of consecration for them to remain.
4. Our students have gone forth, not only into our own province, but into many other provinces, as ministers, evangelists, teachers, business men or into government service. Wherever they have gone a gratifyingly large proportion of them have successfully discharged the responsibility of leadership for which they were trained.
5. The College has never been called upon to graduate a student who was not a Christian, though a profession of Christianity has never been a condition either of entrance or graduation.
6. A long series of text-books on mathematics, physical science, ethics and Bible study, prepared by members of the Faculty, are noteworthy for their scientific and practical value, and are in use to-day all over China in both Christian and government schools.

THE NEW ERA FOR CHINA

In China for centuries the ideal man has been the scholar. Respect for learning permeates the mass of the people to a degree that is not true of any other nation in the world. For many years only those directly influenced by Christianity have appreciated the value of the Western learning, others regarding it as "foreign" learning. This prejudice has now broken down and everywhere there is a remarkable movement toward Western education. The new factor in the new era is the widespread desire for this learning and the consequent es-

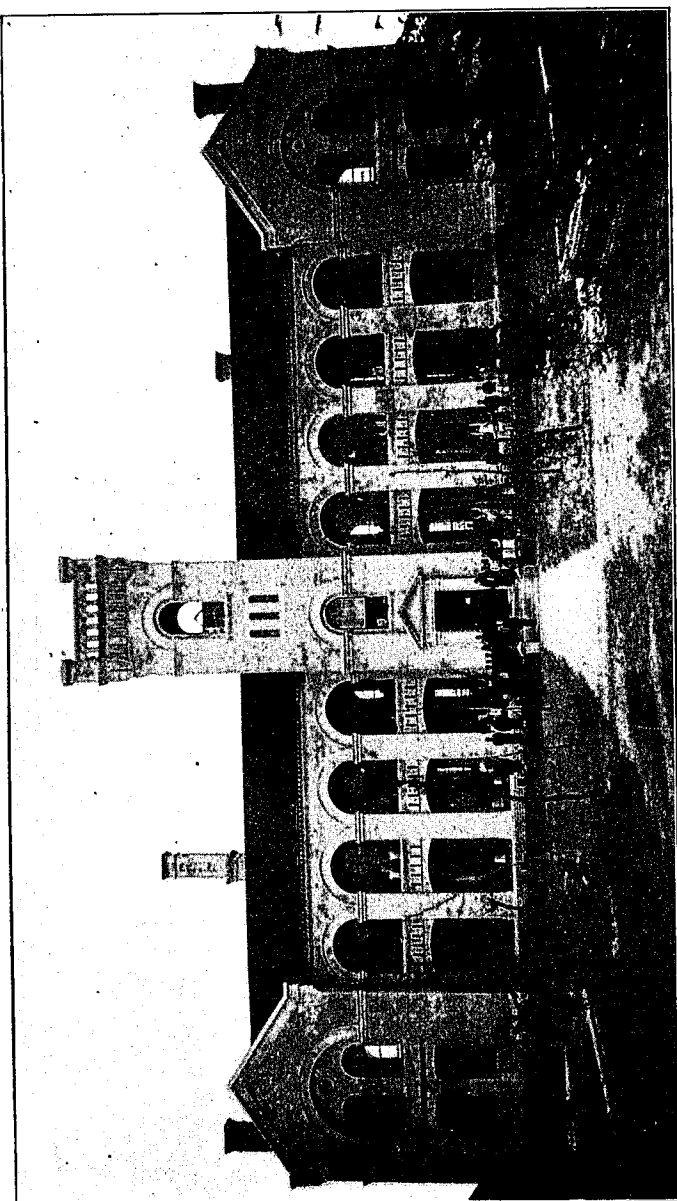
tablishment of government schools of all grades on every hand. At Chinan-fu, the capital of Shantung Province, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been put into the plant of the Government College.

THE SHANTUNG COLLEGE OF THE NEW ERA

As in all its past history, so in the future the influence of the College will not be confined to the limits of Shantung; yet this province, with a population nearly half as large as that of the United States, constitutes a field of tremendous size and importance. In the midst of its thirty-five millions of people this institution stands alone, the only Christian College. From this center we must continue to send superior men, in ever-increasing numbers, who shall go forth as teachers, editors, organizers, statesmen, lawmakers, leaders of thought, prepared to bear a large share in the making of the new China.

To meet the new situation a moderate endowment is needed. If on either side of the Mississippi River there were but one Christian college, we should feel that that college ought to be adequately supported, and that an endowment of \$250,000 was a most moderate request. Shantung College centers in just such a field. Could a larger and more splendid opportunity for investment be found and one that is more certain of the highest returns? The \$250,000 would endow each of the five Departments of the College at \$50,000 each. It is estimated that to support a Chinese professor will require the investment of about \$3,500; to support a scholarship in perpetuity will require the investment of about \$1,000.

We believe the statement of facts which follows is worthy of the careful consideration of thoughtful men and women who chance to read these words.



MAIN BUILDING.

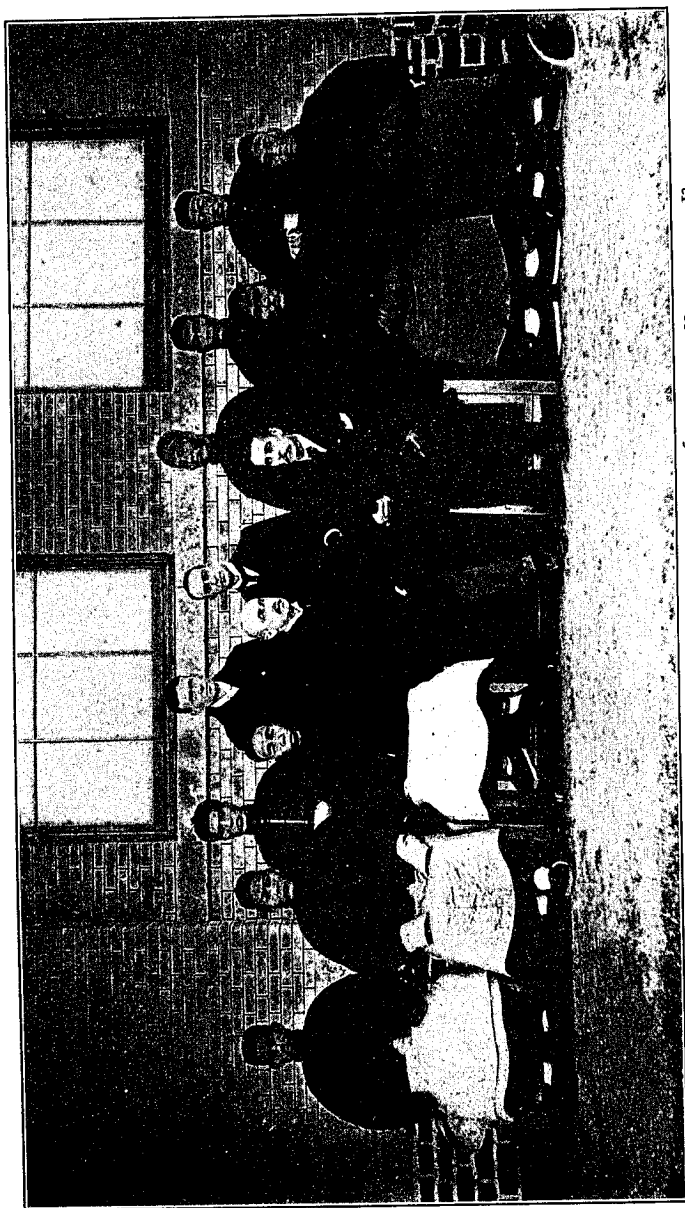
"IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE HOPE OF THE EMPIRE LIES IN CHRISTIAN EDUCATION."

So wrote Dr. Arthur H. Smith, after twenty-five years in China, in closing a survey of the forces in that Empire and our relation to them. The great need of China is for men—trustworthy, educated men. Confucianism has not produced them and cannot do so. Merely adopting the education of the West will not attain this end; and there are indications that some of the keen officials, watching the schools they themselves have established, are aware of this. They are not yet ready to acknowledge what we know to be a fact, that apart from Christian forces trustworthy men are not forthcoming.

In Christian education, too, is the hope of the rapidly growing Church in China. Men must be educated and trained, intellectually, morally and spiritually, who will be able, either as ministers or laymen, to be leaders in the Chinese Church. These men, of course, must come from Christian colleges. But their service will be broad. They will share in the making of the laws, in the many new reforms, and become aggressive leaders against every form of vice.

Anticipating such needs as these the College was established. It started with a definite aim and a settled policy, and for forty years it has continued on the same lines, growing with the passing years and doing its work with ever-increasing efficiency. In the province of Shantung, with her thirty-five millions of people, it has been the only institution prepared to give her young men a thorough education. For years to come it will be the only institution of college grade in the province save the recently established government school at the Provincial capital. The College has done, and still is doing, a unique work. All its graduates have been Christians. They are influential in nearly every mission center of the province, and have been teachers in nearly all the mission and government schools of Middle and North China. They are everywhere forming a new public opinion, which makes for progress, for civilization, and for faith in Christ. The College is, in fact, one of the great factors in making a new China, which will be better and nobler than the old.

A new era is at hand in China. Progress is in the air. Multitudes are ready to welcome the science, the

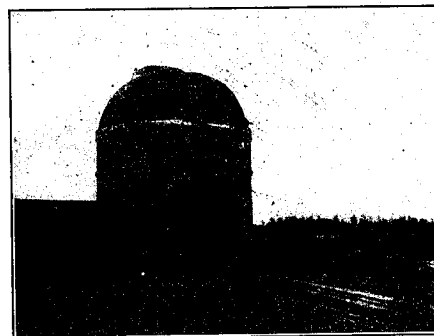


COLLEGE FACULTY.

civilization, and even the religion of the West. Education is at the threshold of a momentous development. At a time like this, it is the strong conviction of the many friends of the College, both in China and in the United States, that it should be endowed. For this purpose a fund of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is asked. This may seem to be a large amount, but whether large or whether small depends upon the occasion and the point of view. Let the Christian men and women of America, who read this paper, keep their minds open until they have heard the whole case.

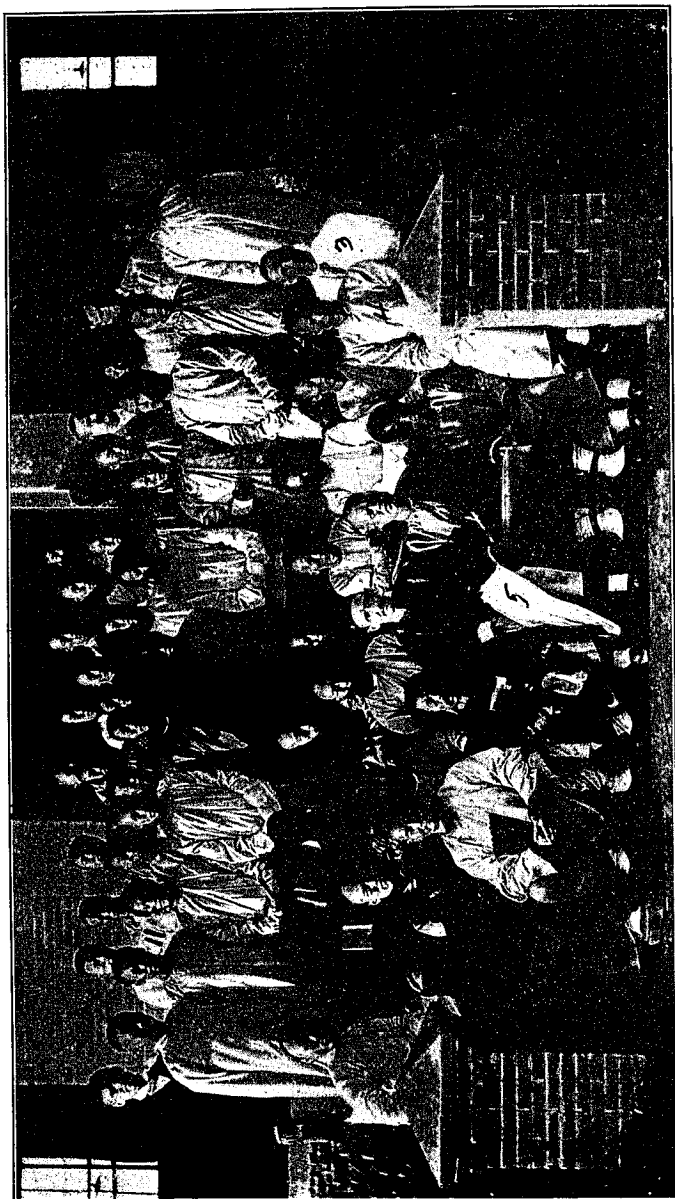
HISTORY.

A college with a history means a college with a record, and in this case the record is a worthy one, unexcelled, unequalled perhaps, by any other in China.



OBSERVATORY.

The College was founded by the Rev. Calvin W. Mateer in the year 1864, in the city of Tengchow. There were then neither text-books, nor buildings, nor qualified assistants. Yet Dr. Mateer, with a faith as strong as it was sagacious, addressed himself to the task of building up a college. In 1878 the first class was graduated, consisting of three Christian young men. Fifteen years had elapsed since the founding of the school. They were years of steady though laborious advance towards the end in view, namely, a college. At this time the College was formally organized. Based on the experience of previous years, a broad curriculum was drawn up and put in force. The ambition of the students was aroused.



SHANTUNG STUDENTS' SUMMER CONFERENCE.

The diploma given soon became a much-coveted object. One of the first three graduates was at once turned in as a teacher, and his assistance was invaluable. As the years passed by, the students were more carefully selected, their number gradually increased and more professors, chosen from the best graduates, were added to the teaching force.

In 1895, Dr. Mateer, after thirty-one years of continuous labor, resigned the presidency of the College. This step was rendered necessary in order that he might devote himself to the work of Bible translation, to which he had been called. The Rev. Watson M. Hayes, D.D., was at once chosen president. Under his direction the College continued to grow in efficiency. It is significant that when Governor Yuan Shih Kai wished to establish an Imperial University at the provincial capital in 1901, he asked the president of the College to take charge of it. This afforded a large opportunity for influencing the new education throughout the Empire, and Dr. Hayes felt constrained to accept. In the same year Dr. Paul D. Bergen was called to the presidency of the College. Agreeable to long-considered plans, in 1904 the College was moved from Tengchow to Wei Hsien, at the center of the province and of our successful Christian work, and the name changed, to suit its new conditions, to Shantung Union College.

Above we have indicated the aim and purpose of the College, namely, to prepare men to meet the present great needs of China and the Chinese Church—men prepared in body, mind and heart to bear a very large share in the making of the new China. To do this we are now using the following means:

ORGANIZATION.

If the needs of the new era are to be met greater efficiency and larger plants will be necessary. To this end, in the interest of comity and economy, we have united with the English Baptist Mission, next to the Presbyterian Mission, the largest in Shantung. These two missions form about four-fifths of the missionary force at work in the province. Other denominations, while bearing no responsibility for the maintenance of the College, are as free to send their students as if they did; to Christian and non-Christian alike, the door is open, even as in our land.

BUILDINGS AND OUTFIT.

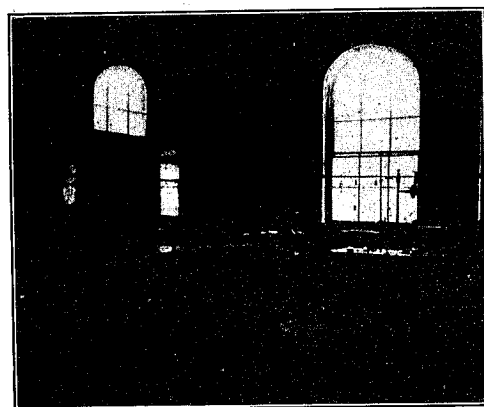
The Main Building, 156 feet in length, is constructed of blue brick and limestone and intended for study and class rooms. It is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. To the rear of the Main Building are dormitories and dining-rooms for 150 students and Chinese assistants.

Dwelling Houses for three foreign professors and eight Chinese professors and their families have been erected.

The Science Hall, made possible by the generous gift of Mr. John H. Converse of Philadelphia, is now in process of construction. Its site is at the left of the Main Building.

In the Physical and Chemical Laboratories there is a modest outfit of scientific apparatus.

The Astronomical Observatory contains a ten-inch reflecting telescope equatorially mounted.



PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

FACULTY AND DEPARTMENTS.

The College is organized into five departments. The work in the Department of Religious Instruction is shared by the various members of the Faculty. The remaining four departments are each in charge of a foreign professor and assistants, as follows:

(The numbers refer to the photograph of the Faculty.)

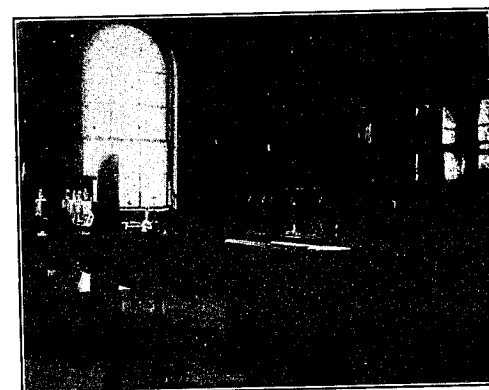
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Department of Chinese Language and Literature—

Rev. P. D. Bergen, M.A., D.D., twenty-three years in China (1); Messrs. Be Ru-hu (2) and Lo Sheng-yin (3).

Department of the Natural Sciences—

Rev. S. Couling, M.A., twenty years in China (4); Messrs. Sung Chwan-dien (5) and Be Yu-djang (6).



CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Department of the Mathematical Sciences—

Rev. W. H. Luce, B.A., eight years in China (7); Messrs. Liu Gwang-djao (8), Wang Djih-djung (9), Wang Tien-chu (10), and Deng Ming-de (11).

Department of Philosophy and History—

In charge of Rev. E. W. Burt, M.A., eleven years in China (12); Mr. Liu Yu-feng (13).

Our Chinese colleagues are all thoroughly educated men, well equipped for their work. All are Christians with exception of Mr. Be Ru-hu, who is, however, a man of exceptionally fine spirit, thoughtful and reverent, and who, we trust, will soon be ready to unite with the Church.

CURRICULUM.

At least five years' study of Chinese books, together with a thorough knowledge of Geography and Arithmetic, elements of Algebra, General History and of Old and New Testament history, are required for entrance on the six years' course.

11

The course in Mathematics begins with Algebra and ends with Calculus, including practical work in Surveying and Engineering.

The course in Physics is specially thorough, covering two and a half years of daily recitations, with abundant illustrative experiments.

In Chemistry the student has a full year, including some training in Qualitative Analysis.

Astronomy gets a full year, including the use of sextant and telescope, with the calculation of eclipses, etc.

Geology and Mineralogy, Botany and Biology are taught with as much practical work as the circumstances will admit.

Physiology is taught with a manikin for illustration.

Political Economy is presented with special reference to circumstances in China and to the theories of Chinese scholars. During the first five years the student covers a full course in the Bible, using modern helps and the inductive method. In the last year a survey of the religions of the world is given.



CLASS OF 1899.

Other subjects taught are Psychology, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, History of China, Universal History, etc.

The study of the Chinese Classics is continued throughout the course. They take the place, and much more, occupied by the Greek and Latin Classics in West-

ern colleges. They comprise Ancient History, Moral Apothegms, Poetry, Political Theories and Philosophical speculations. In China no educated man can either read or write his own language properly or maintain his position as a scholar without a thorough knowledge of these classics.



CLASS OF 1902.

All teaching is done in the Chinese language, which will always remain the medium of instruction, though English may be introduced later as part of the course.

STUDENT LIFE.

The Chinese naturally would not regard calisthenics and athletic games as proper and dignified. But the students have discovered the relation between a sound body and good scholarship and are entering into their daily exercise with marked interest.

Singing, as we understand it, seems to be a lost art in China, but under proper training our students learn to sing hymns and college glees most acceptably and with keen enjoyment.

There are two Literary Societies in connection with the College, with weekly exercises in Essays, Orations

and Debating. Here the students become proficient in public address, a custom unknown to old China.

Morning and evening prayers, led by members of the Faculty, the mid-week prayer-meeting, the meetings of the Y. M. C. A., together with the regular Sabbath services, form the set religious exercises of the College. Each Sabbath, often accompanied by some of the professors, groups of students go forth on short preaching tours to the adjacent villages, thus learning to give as well as to receive.

During the past summer the Shantung Students' Conference was held at the College and conducted on the same lines as are the students' conferences at Northfield and Geneva. We give a picture of the delegates on another page.



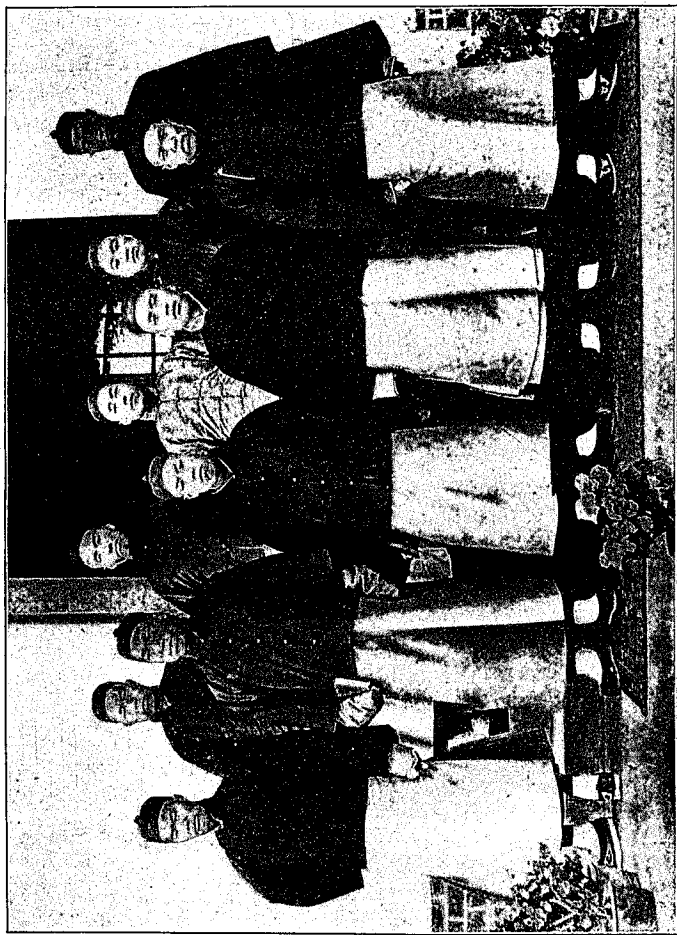
CLASS OF 1904.

RESULTS ACHIEVED.

Above in the condensed facts we have summarized the achievements of the College, but for those wishing to know the College intimately a more extended statement is desirable. We believe that the purposes for which the College was founded have been realized, namely, to produce men, strong in mind and heart, able to be leaders among their people in Christian civilization.

One hundred and eighty students have completed the course and received certificates of graduation, in addition to whom a considerable number have taken partial or special courses. The College has never been called upon to graduate a student not a Christian, though Christianity has never been a condition of graduation. As well might a man attempt to breathe the air without inhaling oxygen as to attend this College and not take daily into his heart the life-giving atmosphere with which he finds himself surrounded. Of the men who have graduated, ten are ordained ministers, ten are now studying theology, eight are trained physicians, a large number are engaged as evangelists and literary assistants, but the majority are teachers. The demand for teachers possessing the qualifications of our graduates is very large and constantly increasing. The Presbyterian secondary and high schools of the province are all manned by graduates from the College. Nearly all the colleges or high schools established by our own or other denominations in Central and North China have used our graduates as teachers or headmasters. In the government colleges and universities of Peking, Paoting, Tsinan, Tai Yuen, Nanking and Shanghai our graduates have been called to professorships. A few of our men have gone into business and acquired property. One especially has grown wealthy. But his heightened Christian character and open-handed liberality to the Church and to every good cause has made him an honor to the College.

If it were possible for all who read these lines to visit the College and look into the faces of the students, no further word would need to be written about the results. The fine physique of the northern Chinese, the natural moral fibre which has been the inheritance of every people living in a temperate zone, hearts strengthened and faces illumined by the power of Christianity—all this produces the impression that we stand in the presence of men destined to bear a large part in the regeneration of an Empire. This same impression, we doubt not, will be received in some small measure from a study of the pictures of several recent graduating classes and individual students herewith reproduced.



CLASS OF 1906.



REV. CHOU LI WEN,
A Graduate of Shantung College.

For some years a pastor over a group of churches in Central Shantung, a man of warm affections, earnest and able in his presentation of the gospel message.

For many years he was intimately associated with Dr. Mateer in literary work. In literary attainments Mr. Chou stands first amongst the alumni of the College. He was Dr. Mateer's assistant and amanuensis in the preparation of a long series of scientific text-books now widely used in the Chinese Empire.

Our Shantung Mission Hymn-Book is to a good extent in Mr. Chou's language.

Two bulky volumes on the Mandarin language by Dr. Mateer were made possible through Mr. Chou's indefatigable co-operation. These books are considered the standard authority on the language.

In the great work of preparing a uniform translation of the Bible for all Mandarin-speaking China (two hundred and fifty millions of people) by a representative committee of which Dr. Mateer is Chairman, Mr. Chou, until his recent death, rendered invaluable assistance.



REV. TING LI MEI,
A Graduate of Shantung College.

He is pastor of the Tsingtau congregation. His people built their own church and pay the entire salary of their pastor. Mr. Ting is unquestionably the most eloquent speaker in Shantung, possibly in North China.

He possesses, however, not only the gift of speech, but a warm, magnetic personality and a burning zeal, is fervent in prayer, earnest and patient in dealing with men, well versed in the Scripture, an evangelist of power.

During the Boxer troubles of 1900 he was beaten by a Mandarin in Laichoufu 250 blows on the bare thighs because he refused to deny his Lord or desert the Church—a type of man that is at once the strength and honor of the Chinese Church.

Rev. Swen Hi Sheng (6 in the Students' Conference picture), a graduate of the College and now a leading pastor in the Wei Hsien district, a man of fervent evangelistic spirit and wide usefulness.

Rev. Gia Yu-ming (4 in the Students' Conference picture), graduating from the College with a brilliant record, giving up large material prospects to carry out his purpose to enter the ministry. Though only twenty-six years of age, his work as pastor, in a most difficult part of the field, has met with signal success. At the recent Students' Conference his address on "The Claims of the Ministry" thrilled all who heard it, foreigner and native alike. Not often in a lifetime is one privileged to hear such a stirring appeal for men to give their lives unreservedly to Christ and His service.

Prof. Liu Gwang Djao (9 in the Students' Conference picture), a graduate of the College and one of the most influential members of the College Faculty. Although it would be possible to greatly increase his salary elsewhere, he remains at no little sacrifice (as do most of the native Faculty), feeling that in the College he has the widest sphere of Christian influence. His text-books on Mechanics, Electricity and Calculus are standard for China and widely used, while his humility of spirit and deep, consistent life have given him a position of great power in the hearts of the students.

We would call special attention to these results—results which have been achieved by patient and persevering toil, in the midst of many difficulties and discouragements. The work of such a college looks beyond the individual. It contemplates the student's influence upon others—on society and the coming generations. Who can estimate the aggregate effect of the lives of all these educated young men on the Church and on society in China? No pains have been spared to fit our work to Chinese conditions, to shape men for future usefulness amongst their own people and, above all, to make them earnest, faithful and reliable men. The loose-jointed,

unsteady old Empire of China does not need money, or commerce, or armies, or navies, so much as she needs men—men whose intellectual attainments are sanctified by the truth, and whose characters are formed not on the heathen but on the Christian model.

Such are the types which Shantung College has aimed to produce. What success has attended the effort is now a matter of history.

COMMENDATIONS

from well-known men who know.

Dr. A. P. Parker of the Southern Methodist Mission, a distinguished scholar and educator in Central China, speaking of the College when located at Tengchow, writes:

"I am very glad indeed to learn that you are proposing to raise an endowment for the College. I hope that you will succeed in your efforts. There is no educational institution in China that is more worthy of support. I have no hesitation in saying that yours is by all odds the best of all the schools and colleges in China, whether belonging to the government or under missionary control."

Dr. W. A. P. Martin, the foremost scholar and sinologue in China, and for twenty-five years president of the Imperial Tungwen College in Peking, and subsequently president of the Imperial University in Peking, in which several of our alumni were professors, writes:

"This College, founded by Dr. Mateer, is in my opinion second to no institution in China in the thoroughness of the scientific teaching which it imparts. In respect of moral and religious education, it stands equally high in my estimation. No enterprise in China is more deserving of Christian aid and sympathy than that of providing a permanent supply of oil for this great lighthouse of Shantung."

Dr. Chauncey Goodrich of the American Board, educator and author, for many years chief instructor in the Theological Department of the College at Tungcho, near Peking, and more recently Bible translator, writes:

"One of your graduates has been for several years the headmaster of our College. He is a good classical scholar, a fine mathematician, a genial Christian gentleman, and a man of poise of character. He is the natural

ripe fruit of the work you are constantly doing. Taking everything into account, including the training in the classics and the natural sciences, I know of no institution in China which will match your College."

Dr. Hunter Corbett, the energetic and untiring preacher, teacher and organizer, and the apostle of evangelism in Shantung, writes:

"I have watched with deepest interest the growth of your College from its very beginning. I have sent to it not a few choice students from our schools, and rejoice in the splendid and thorough work done there. After every yearly visit I make to the College my constant and growing wonder is, how you are able, with such limited means, to give men such a solid and practical education."

Rev. Harlan P. Beach, six years in China, twenty years a close student of all that pertains to missions, and now Professor of Missions at Yale, writes:

"Among the nearly one hundred institutions of college grade in mission fields, I believe that the Shantung College stands among the first half dozen. In my opinion it ranks first, certainly second, in China in thoroughness of instruction, in its emphasis of experimentation, in the grade of its Chinese instruction, and in the proportion of students who graduate as Christians. . . . Its plant, its faculty, its location in an important field, its genuine and pronounced Christian spirit, its exemplification of Christian union and wise co-operation, commend it to all who desire to assist institutions that bear a most strategic relation to the non-Christian world."

Dr. Arthur H. Smith has gained a wide reputation both in China and in America for his intimate and comprehensive understanding of China, based on twenty-five years of residence in that land. Here he records his deliberate convictions about the College:

"The College at Wei Hsien, Shantung, China, is one of the most influential educational institutions in the Chinese Empire. Founded at Teng-Chowfu more than a generation ago, . . . it has long maintained a unique reputation for its output of students of excellent Chinese scholarship, united to accomplishments in Western learning (such as mathematics and the natural sciences). Its students have been scattered as light-bearers in many

provinces and in many colleges. This reputation the College still holds. One of the earliest and most important instances of that sane and Christian co-operation, of which the mission field now furnishes so many examples, is the educational union between the American Presbyterians and the English Baptists, the two largest and most important missions in a province larger than England and credited with a population of thirty-five or more millions of people. Shantung was the birthplace of the great sages Confucius and Mencius, and is at once a stronghold of Chinese Confucianism and, under German initiative, a center of mining and of foreign commerce, as it is likely to be of manufactures.

"This great College is the only one of its kind in the province. It is a dynamo of high potentiality, with illimitable energies for the future. In a land yet in the dim twilight of the past, but struggling into light, it is a light shining in a dark place. . . . Its work should commend itself to those who are interested in the real welfare of the oldest, the mightiest and the most homogeneous race on earth."

Mr. Chas. W. Hand, formerly Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board, writes out of intimate knowledge of the work of the College and its relation to China:

"No institution at home or abroad is blessed with a more competent and faithful body of instructors and directors. To those who have in recent years watched the progress of mission work the Department of Christian Education, as demonstrated in the work at Wei Hsien, commands not only admiration but recognition as the most promising agency for good. The Foreign Mission force should be maintained at its present maximum strength, but the agencies for increasing and qualifying the native force should be very largely developed. The hope of China is in the education of its promising youth under Christian influences. I can think of no institution of the large number under care of the Board having stronger claim to the generosity of American philanthropy."

After a two years' tour around the world, during which a careful study was made of the work in China, Mr. Robert E. Speer wrote of the College:

"That institution has led, and leads still, the higher education of the whole Empire. For solidity of work,

definite Christian results and wide-reaching influence, no other institution in China can compare with it. . . . The keynote of the College and its work has been thoroughness. It has never tolerated shoddiness or superficiality. It has been uncompromisingly and avowedly Christian, and has never graduated a man who was not a Christian. . . . As a consequence the Tengchow graduates are sought for far and wide as men of solid acquirements, commanding the respect of the Chinese as well as of those seeking knowledge of Western sciences, and this lighthouse on the Shantung coast is shooting its rays through China's darkness from Manchuria to Kwangtung."

These recommendations from eminent missionaries and students of China not only serve to indicate the individual judgment of the writers, but may be taken as fairly representing the consensus of opinion in the entire missionary body in China. It may also be added that the same opinion is entertained, and has from time to time been expressed, by consuls, custom officials, naval officers and travelers, who have visited the College and taken note of its work.

To these recommendations of the College it is proper also to add those of the Secretaries of the Board of Missions, who are familiar with the history and work of the institution:

"We have known the Shantung College for years and have had the pleasure of visiting it—some of us when it was located at Tengchow, and others at Wei Hsien. We regard it as approaching nearer to the ideal of a missionary college than any other institution we have known. Since its removal to Wei Hsien it has been provided with fairly adequate buildings, but it still needs a building which shall be the center of its religious life and work. Its greatest need, however, is an endowment for the maintenance and enlargement of its work.

"The principles of the College have always been, first, to give its students a thorough training; second, to give this under the strongest Christian influence, and with a steady and earnest purpose to produce Christian faith and Christian character; and, third, to fit its students for positions of leadership among their own people, by so training them as not to separate them from the sympathy and confidence of their people. These seem

to us to be sound and indispensable principles, and the College has succeeded in bringing its work under their control and has vindicated its educational theory by its results.

"Of no other college, founded and conducted by Americans, can it be said that all its graduates have been Christians. Its students have been in demand all over China and by various denominations, and have come to occupy some of the highest educational positions. They are the best-educated men in China to-day. If there are any exceptions, they are found among the men who have had the privilege of study in institutions abroad.

"It is high time for an ample and encouraging endowment of this noble institution. In our opinion, the funds of generous givers for educational work could not more worthily or effectively be applied than in completing this endowment.

"F. F. ELLINWOOD,
"ROBERT E. SPEER,
"ARTHUR J. BROWN."

AND THE FUTURE?

Bishop J. W. Bashford, D.D., of the Methodist Church, after six months of close personal study of the situation in China, registers the following convictions:

"First, the imperative need of moving speedily and with larger resources in our educational work; second, the necessity of co-operation and union in order to secure these larger resources; third, the attempt of our sanest and saintliest men to help the national institutions solve the problems which confront them: We ought, by all honorable means, to attempt to mould the rising national colleges in China; for this purpose we may well covet the privilege of lending them our best-equipped men; and, fourth, the necessity of giving the Bible and spiritual training even larger emphasis in China than they receive in the Christian colleges in America, are the convictions borne in upon me by the problem which confronts us in the Orient."

The last three points are exemplified already in the organization and work of Shantung Union College. It rests with the Christian men and women of America to say whether we shall obtain the "larger resources" mentioned in the first point. Our greatest need is for endowment, and it is estimated that \$250,000 would meet the demands of the near future—a sum seemingly large

in itself, but not more than many an institution in the United States feels called upon to spend in the erection of a single building. In addition, there are further needs:

A building, with Assembly Hall and meeting rooms, which shall be the center of the religious and social life of the College.....	\$10,000
Another dwelling for a foreign member of the Faculty.....	3,500
Ground for enlargement of College premises and wall.....	2,000
Furniture and fixtures for the Science and Assembly Halls.....	1,550
Another Chinese dining-room and kitchen.....	1,200
Dormitories to accommodate 100 additional students.....	1,600

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

We are very desirous of establishing a Museum in connection with the College, which will give some idea

of the productions of the great province in which we live. A beginning has already been made by an ornithological exhibit of over two hundred typical forms of birds of Shantung. This Museum, however, to be truly educative should include collections illustrating the industries and manufactures of the province, also its Geology and Mineralogy and Zoology, together with a department of Chinese Art and Antiquities.

The College Library exists only in the germ. A good library is an indispensable part of the outfit of every well-equipped college. Books are the student's staff of life. Yet there is not a well-furnished library in China. The needs of such a library are:

(1.) Standard Chinese works, historical, classical and metaphysical—the noted works of China's great historians, philosophers, statesmen and poets.



(2.) Books written by missionaries and others in the Chinese language—historical, geographical, scientific, political and religious. Of these there are a very large number.

(3.) Books of reference in English—including history, science, religion, government, economics, travels, etc

(4.) Current literature, both in English and in Chinese—standard magazines and periodicals of various kinds in the form of a well-furnished reading-room.

ENDOWMENT.

The late ex-President Benjamin Harrison, when speaking before the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, held some years ago in New York City, said:

"University endowments have been swelled by vast single gifts during the last few years. We rejoice in this. But may we not hope that in the exposition of the greater needs of the educational work in the Foreign Mission field to be presented to this Conference, some men of wealth may find the suggestion to endow great schools in mission lands?"

Robert E. Lewis, M.A., after extended study of the situation, writes in "The Educational Conquest of the Far East" as follows:

"That policy which refuses to maintain its collegiate instruction in a state of efficiency seems to have failed to grasp the problem of 'the evangelization of China.' Endowment is the greatest need of the Christian colleges in Japan and China. They are now dependent on the ups and downs of 'good times,' and of appropriations, and have to submit to such curtailments as would ruin colleges in the homeland. Work that is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and colleges that are worth having at all are worth making strong. But if it is worth while establishing the Church in China it is necessary to train a Christian ministry. With all the stupendous gifts for education in America, is it not strange that American education in the East is left to live a hand-to-mouth existence?"

Thus far the College has been supported by the Board of Missions. Throughout its earlier years it was dependent upon scholarships, carried by numerous Sunday-schools, to whom the president found access by letter. Its present buildings and outfits have been, for the most part, secured by special appeals and the assist-

ance of personal friends. The time has now come when a change is imperative, if the College is to maintain its past efficiency and enter the larger sphere which awaits it. It has a history, a reputation, and a student constituency which give it the right of way, and call for an advance. The opportunity now presented in China is without a precedent and calls for large investment—the investment of the very lives of some of us in that land, the investment of treasure for which others in this land are giving their lives. In business, from the many possibilities of investment, selection must be made. Among the thousand and one worthy objects in the advancement of the kingdom of God and His righteousness in the world, those having the largest bearing on the ultimate result must be chosen. In asking now for an investment of your money, it is right for you to ask the same questions as you would in connection with any other project. What is the past productiveness? Is the business managed wisely? What are the future possibilities?

The question as to past returns is answered beyond doubt by the facts given above and attested by eminent eye-witnesses. Said Dr. Arthur J. Brown, addressing the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on his return from an extended tour in many mission lands, "I challenge America to show a college which has achieved such solid results with such limited resources."

The steady advance in the influence and the usefulness of the College indicates the wisdom of its management in China. On the home side the endowment will be vested in the Finance Committee of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions as trustees, consisting of five of New York City's ablest business men.

As to the future returns on the investment, everything points to their being large and sure. The record of forty years is an arc that indicates clearly the broad sweep of the circle to be completed. The enterprise for which we invite investment is not new—not an experiment yet to be tried. It does not come simply with a wealth of promises—a rose-colored scheme drawn out on paper. It is already a success, with a quarter of a century of mature life behind it and a wealth of result already set to its credit.

Shantung has exceptional advantages for a Christian College. The climate is temperate and healthful. The people are peaceable and home-loving. In the past

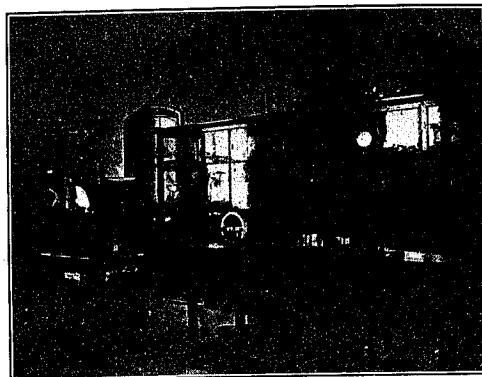
foreign life and property have been safer here than in any other part of China, and are likely to be so in the future. The Shantung people inherit the literary tendencies of their ancestors.

The desire for education is general and earnest. Few places in China have had greater results from the missionary work, showing that the people in this ancient seed-bed of Chinese learning

have exceptional religious instincts and affinities.

Judged by every possible standard, we have the strongest assurance that the money invested will bring most magnificent returns. We appeal to men of broad views, who can look beyond their own neighborhood, their own State and their own country, and weigh in just balances the duty that they, as stewards in a land of light, owe to the peoples that still sit in darkness. We appeal in the name of the consecrated workers who, with great faith and matchless devotion, have wrought out the splendid achievements of the past; in the name of the vigorous and growing Church of China; in the name of an Empire whose greatest need, at this opportune time, is Christian education. And we make it with all the strength, urgency and sincerity of our hearts, confidently believing that this appeal will receive the thoughtful and practical consideration of all who read this statement of a College and its great opportunity.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Arthur J. Brown or Rev. H. W. Luce, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. Contributions may be sent to Mr. Dwight H. Day, Treasurer, at the same address, stating that they are intended for the endowment of the College or for other items mentioned above.



PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

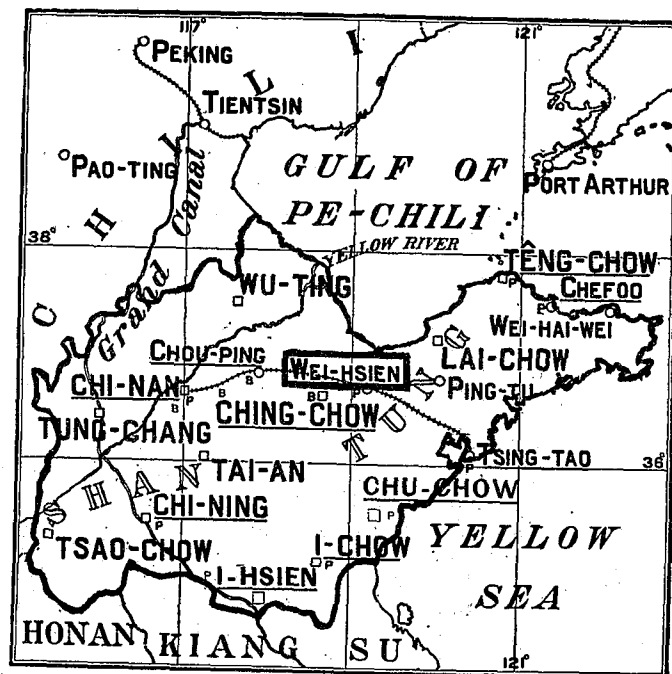
Mr. John R. Mott after his world tour, during which he made a four days' visitation at the College, writes in his book, "The Evangelization of the World."

"In the work of evangelizing the world the native Church must have a large part. It is necessary to raise up and train men and women to lead these forces. This is the great aim of educational missionary work. The problem is not only to increase the number of native leaders, but also to develop workers who will be strong and safe leaders of their people."

Shantung College "is a good example of an institution which is helping to solve this problem. From the first it has stood for quality rather than for numbers. The education given was very thorough. The spirit and teaching of the College were markedly Christian. Every one of the graduates has been a pronounced Christian, and almost all of them, as well as a number of other students who went out before graduation, are engaged in direct Christian work as teachers, pastors, evangelists and physicians. They occupy positions of influence from Manchuria on the North to the southernmost province of China. It is said that every high school north of the Yangtse has one or more Shantung graduates among its teachers. The University at Peking has six of them in its faculty and the Imperial University at Nanking has three. Thus this College is teaching the teachers, and indirectly as well directly is exerting an immense influence on the mission of Christ's Kingdom among the Chinese

"There is no better indication of the prosperity of the country and of its intelligence than the annual record of the endowments bestowed on the universities by successful business men, some of whom have never had more than a common school education."

—Bryce in "America Revisited."



Area, 60,000 square miles.

Population, 35,000,000. Contains 108 Walled Cities.

Climate temperate; soil fertile.

The nine Presbyterian Stations are shown by a small P, and the Four English Baptist Stations by a small B.

NEW YORK

Shantung Protestant University.

Shantung Union College (Science and Arts),
Weihsien.

Gotch-Robinson Theological College,
Ching-chou-fu.

Shantung Union Medical College,
Chi-nan-fu.



Basis of Union

Rules of Procedure and Organization of Board of Directors.

Minutes, Board of Director's Meeting, February, 1907.

Annual Report of President Bergen.

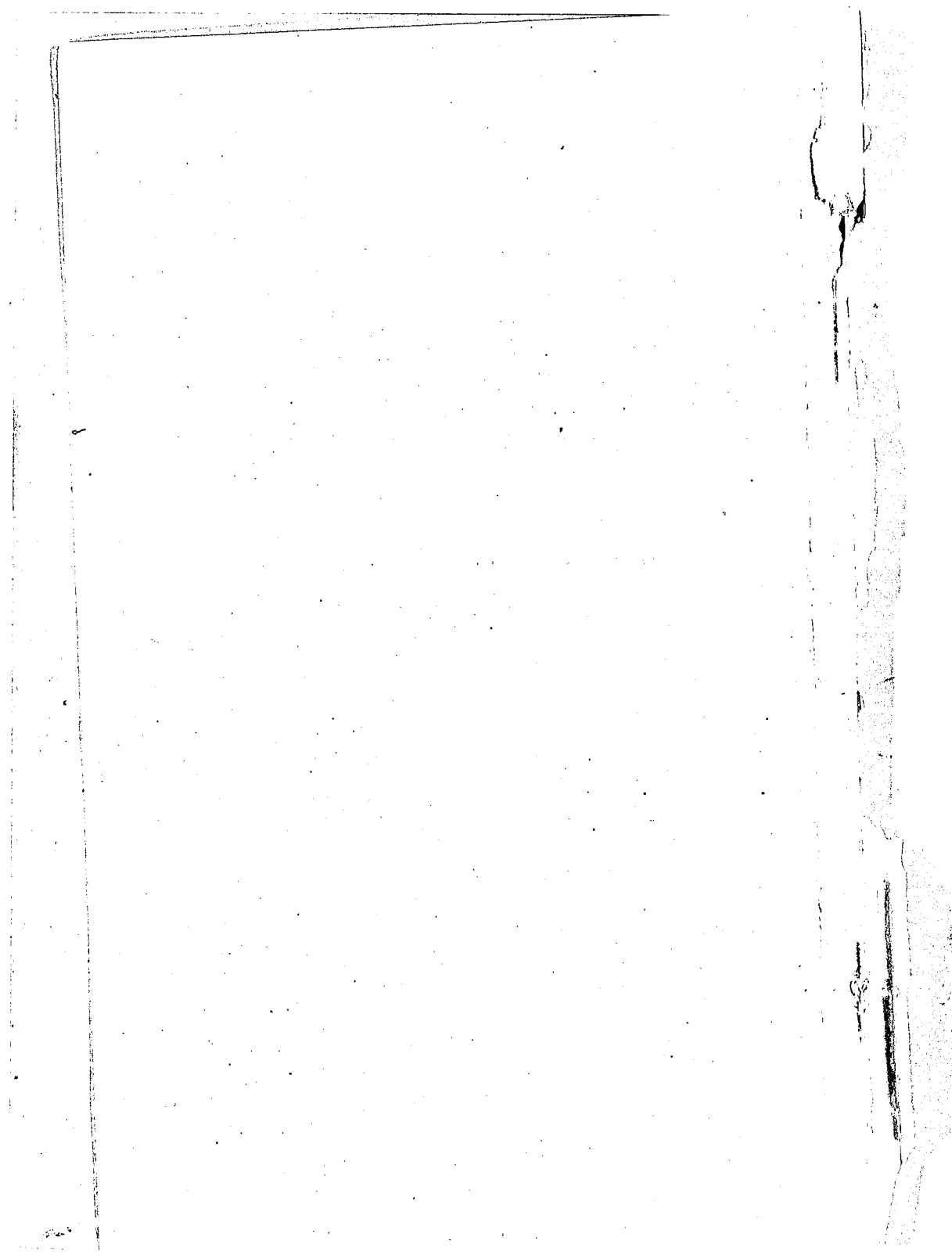
Annual Report of Acting President Hayes.

Statement of Accounts for Year ending January 31st, 1907.



Printed for the information of the Missions.

1907.



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Weihsien.

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1907.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. F. HARMON, <i>Chairman</i>	Chi-nan-fu.
„ L. J. DAVIES, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Tsing-tau.
Dr. J. R. WATSON, <i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	Chin-chou-fu.
Rev. C. W. MATEER, D.D., LL.D.	Wei-hsien.
„ E. C. NICKALLS	Tsou-p'ing.
„ W. B. HAMILTON... ..	Chi-nan-fu.
„ J. PERCY BRUCE, B.A., <i>Ex-officio</i> (absent on furlough)	Ching-chou-fu.
„ W. M. HAYES, D.D., <i>Acting President</i>	„ „

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Basis of Union in Educational Work.

With grateful acknowledgment of God's goodness and mercy extended to us in the past, and with prayer for His continued blessing upon our work, we, the members of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION and of the ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION in Shantung agree to unite in organising three Colleges, namely, an Arts College at Weihsien, a Theological College at Ching-chou-fu, and a Medical College at Chi-nan-fu, with the following provisions:—

ARTICLE I.—AIM AND POLICY.

Section 1.—The aim of the United Colleges shall be first and foremost the furtherance of the cause of Christ in China.

Sec. 2.—The purpose of the Arts College shall be to give a liberal education of a distinctively Christian character to young men chiefly from Christian families, and the work of the College shall be in the Chinese language.

Sec. 3.—The purpose of the Theological College shall be to provide Theological training for Pastors and Evangelists; the instruction given therein shall be in accordance with evangelical truth as commonly believed and taught in the Presbyterian Church of America and the Baptist Churches of Great Britain.

Sec. 4.—In connection with the theological College there shall be a preparatory course of study for those who need it, and a Normal school for the training of elementary school teachers.

Sec. 5.—Each Mission reserves to itself the right to carry on, at its own institutions, courses for lay preachers and village school-masters.

Sec. 6.—Denominational instruction on the subjects of church government and baptism shall be separately provided for by the respective Missions.

Sec. 7.—The purpose of the Medical College shall be to give a Medical education, under distinctively Christian influence, to young men chiefly from Christian families; and the work of the College shall be in the Chinese language.

ARTICLE II.—MANAGEMENT.

The Colleges shall be under the management of one Board of Directors, who shall be elected by the two Missions, and responsible to them, and who shall be under the ultimate control of the two Missionary Societies.

ARTICLE III.—CONSTITUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1.—The Board shall consist of six Directors, of whom three shall be appointed by each Mission to serve for three years, one from each Mission to retire annually and his place to be refilled. In the first election of Directors, one shall be chosen for one year, one for two years, and one three years, by each Mission.

Sec. 2.—The foreign members of the Teaching Staff shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the Board for purposes of consultation,* but without voting power, except that the President of each College shall have a vote in all matters relating to that institution.

Sec. 3.—Whenever a Director is absent on furlough, he shall be considered to have resigned, and his Mission shall at once elect a successor to complete his unexpired term.

ARTICLE IV.—MEETINGS AND FUNCTIONS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1.—The Board shall meet for general business at least once a year at one of the Colleges.

Sec. 2.—Special meetings of the Board shall be called by the Chairman upon the written request of three members. A month's notice shall be given specifying in writing the business to be considered, and no other business shall be transacted.

Sec. 3.—Four Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no motion shall be declared carried unless four affirmative votes are cast.

Sec. 4.—Full minutes of all meetings of the Board and all reports of work shall be presented without delay to the Societies in London and New York and the Secretaries of the Missions in Shantung.

Sec. 5.—The Board of Directors shall elect all permanent members of the Teaching Staff, but the election of Presidents shall be endorsed by the Societies in London and New York. The President of each College shall make appointments to the Chinese Teaching Staff of his institution, after collective consultation with his colleagues, subject to the endorsement of the Board of Directors at its next meeting.

Sec. 6.—The Board shall consider and decide upon the curriculum of each College, which shall be submitted by its President on behalf of the Foreign Teaching Staff.

Sec. 7.—The Board shall consider and pass upon the estimates of College expenditure, which shall be prepared and presented by the Foreign Teaching Staff of each College; shall determine the share to be borne by each Society; and shall forward the estimates to the Missionary Societies in New York and London.

* Resolved that the word 'consultation' be understood to include the moving, seconding, and amending of resolutions. Extract from Minutes of Board.

Sec. 8.—All the acts of the Board of Directors shall be subject to the review and control of the Baptist Missionary Society in London and of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

ARTICLE V.—TEACHING STAFF.

Section 1.—The two Missions shall be, as far as possible, equally represented on the Teaching Staff of each College.

Sec. 2.—The Foreign Teaching Staff of the Arts College shall consist of at least four men.

Sec. 3.—The Foreign Teaching Staff of the Theological College shall consist of at least two men.

Sec. 4.—The Foreign Teaching Staff of the Medical College shall consist of at least two men.

ARTICLE VI.—OWNERSHIP OF COLLEGE PROPERTY.

Section 1.—The College plant at Weihsien shall remain the property of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Sec. 2.—The College plant at Ching-chou-fu shall remain the property of the Baptist Missionary Society in London.

Sec. 3.—The College plant at Chi-nan-fu shall be the property of the Baptist Missionary Society in London.

Sec. 4.—Any endowment shall be vested in the Board of Foreign Missions raising it, and the income thereof shall be applied to the expenses or equipment for which that Board is responsible.

ARTICLE VII.—FINANCE.

Section 1.—The Presbyterian Mission shall provide residences for the Teaching Staff at the Arts College.

Sec. 2.—The Baptist Mission shall provide residences for the Teaching Staff at the Theological College and also at the Medical College.

Sec. 3.—If either Mission shall occupy more houses for its teaching staff than it provides, it shall pay rent for that excess.

Sec. 4.—All cost of repairs and upkeep of property shall be borne by the owners.

Sec. 5.—The salaries of the Foreign Teachers shall be paid by their respective Missions.

Sec. 6.—The current expenses of each College shall be shared equally by the two Missions. Current expenses shall be defined to include travelling expenses of Directors and members of Teaching Staff in attendance on Board meetings, repairs and upkeep of apparatus, salaries of Chinese teachers, heat, light, attendance, and such other items as the Board of Directors may determine.

Sec. 7.—The distribution of items of expense other than those already mentioned in this article shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 8.—The two Missions heartily approving the principle of self-support urge the Board of Directors to extend its application so far as practicable.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1.—Amendments to this agreement may be made on the initiative of either Mission, or of the Board of Directors, after six months' notice in writing, and shall require for ratification the approval of the two Missions in Shantung, of the Baptist Missionary Society in London, and of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Sec. 2.—In the event of either Mission desiring to withdraw from the union, notice of not less than two years shall be given to the other Mission.

Whenever this agreement shall have been ratified by the two Missions in Shantung, and approved by the Missionary Societies in London and New York, the Missions shall forthwith elect the members of the Board of Directors, whose duty it shall be to put into operation as soon as possible the provisions of this agreement.

Rules of Procedure and Organization of the Board of Directors.

I. The Officers of the Board shall be a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and a Secretary and Treasurer in one person, who shall be elected annually.

The duties of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be those usually pertaining to these offices.

The duties of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be to keep the records of all Board meetings; to forward the reports required by the Basis of Union to the Missions, and to the Committee in London, and to the Board in New York; to issue notices at the instance of the Chairman; to draw bills on the Home Societies, pay out to the College Treasurers all monies required by the respective Colleges, except Personal Allowances, co-ordinate the accounts, present them in one statement to

the Board of Directors at its annual meeting, and then forward them to New York and London.

II. There shall be one regular annual Meeting of the Board, which shall convene on the first Tuesday after the second day of the 1st Chinese month at 8 p.m.

Special Meetings may be held in accordance with the provisions of the Basis of Union.

III. The following powers and duties are recognized as belonging to the Board:—

1. Those directly specified in the Basis of Union.

(a). To elect all members of the teaching staff.

(b). To determine the Curricula of the Colleges.

(c). To pass upon estimates, apportion expenses between the Baptist and Presbyterian Societies, and to forward estimates to London and New York.

(d). To propose amendments to the Basis of Union.

2. The following implied powers:

(e). To review the minutes of the formal meetings of the foreign teaching staff of each College.

(f). To audit the accounts of each College.

(g). To pass upon all general regulations devised by the Faculties for the management of the Institutions.

IV. The Standing Committees of the Board shall be:—

1. A Finance Committee, which shall consist of two members.

The duties of the Finance Committee shall be to receive and consider estimates, and if necessary confer with the Faculties concerning them before the Meeting of the Board; to present Estimates to the Board; and, after appropriations have been made in London and New York, to authorize transfers within the total of the appropriations.

2. An Auditing Committee which shall consist of two members.

The duty of the Auditing Committee shall be to audit annually the accounts of each of the Colleges.

V. The president of each College shall present annually in writing a Report on the work of his Institution for the past year, which shall consist of reports from the professor in charge of each department as to his work and its results, and a general report from the President relating to the quality of class work, religious life, moral tone, and physical health of the students, cases of discipline, prospective occupation of graduating class, and such other matters as the President may consider necessary.

The foreign teaching staff of each College shall appoint a Registrar, whose duty shall be to keep records showing where the students come from, whether Christian or non-Christian, character and attainments while at College, their settlements after leaving it, and any other items which may seem desirable.

VII. Each Institution shall have a Local Treasurer appointed by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Faculty, who shall keep the College accounts and be responsible for the same to the Board of Directors.

VIII. The permanent order of business for Board Meetings shall be :—

1. Minutes of last Meeting.
2. Election of Officers.
3. *Ad interim* Communications received by the Secretary.
4. Reports of Committees :
 - a. Standing.
 - b. Special.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.

Extracts from Minutes of Board.

Chinese Names of institutions

Resolved, That 合會學局 be adopted as the name of the University.

Resolved, That 廣文學堂 be adopted as the name of the Shantung Union College.

Resolved, That 神道學堂 be adopted as the name of the Theological College.

Resolved, That 董事 be adopted as the name of the Directors.

Notices of Motion.

Resolved, That as far as possible notice of all business to be brought forward at the ordinary Meetings of the Board, be sent to the Secretary at least one month before the Board meets, and that business of which notice has been given, take precedence.

Minutes of Annual Meeting, February, 1907.

The third Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors was convened at Ching-chou-fu on February 18th, 1907. Present: Members of Board—Messrs. Hamilton, Harmon, Nickalls, Mateer, Watson and Davies. Members of Faculty—Messrs. Bergen, Burt and Hayes.

The Minutes of the former meeting were read.

The following Office-bearers were elected :—

<i>Chairman</i>	...	...	Rev. F. Harmon.
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	...	..	L. J. Davies.
<i>Secretary</i>	...	...	J. R. Watson, M.D.

The following communications to the Secretary were read :—

(a). Letters from Rev. A. J. Brown, D.D., New York, and Rev. C. E. Wilson, London, acknowledging receipt of the previous Minutes of the Board and sanctioning the Estimates sent home for the past year.

(b). A letter from Rev. C. E. Wilson intimating that the Arthington Fund Trustees had granted £4,000 for the initial

outlay on the Medical College and Hospital and £568 per annum for maintenance for five years.

(c). A letter from Dr. Brown enclosing a copy of the report of the China Committee raising the question of the advisability of teaching English in the Arts College.

(d). Minutes from the West Shantung Mission urging the Board to secure the co-operation of other Protestant Missions in Shantung in the Arts College, the Theological College, and the Medical College; and further asking that all Estimates from the Board, including personal allowances of the foreign teaching staff, be placed on the estimate sheets of the University, and that the total of these estimates should not be included with the total grants of the West Shantung Mission, and further that the duties of the Treasurer of the University should include the payment of all charges enumerated above.

(e). Minutes from the B. M. S. Shantung Local Committee intimating that it had endorsed the resolution for a trained man in the Natural and Mathematical Sciences on the understanding that this does not imply an intention at present to increase the staff at Weihsien beyond four men.

Also that Mr. Witcher, B. Sc., soon to arrive, is designated to reside at Weihsien.

February 19th.—Dr. Bergen presented his report as Principal of the Arts College.

Dr. Hayes presented his report as acting Principal of the Theological College.

Rev. E. W. Burt presented a report on his past year's work in the Arts College.

Agreed to appoint a Committee to consider the Arts College Principal's report.

Mr. Davies and Mr. Nickalls were appointed.

Agreed to appoint a committee to consider the Theological College Principal's report.

Messrs. Hamilton and J. R. Watson were appointed.

West Shantung Mission.

The proposals of the West Shantung Mission to secure the co-operation of other missions in the Arts and Theological Colleges were considered.

After discussion, no action was taken.

Union Medical College.

Resolved, That Messrs. Neal and Watson be appointed to write a letter addressed to all the Missions in the Province inviting them to co-operate in the establishment of the Union Medical College in Chi-nan-fu.

Dr. Neal.

Resolved, That Dr. J. B. Neal be appointed a member of the Faculty of the Union Medical College.

Financial Proposals W. S. Mission.

The financial proposals of the West Shantung Mission were then discussed.

Agreed that Messrs. Hamilton and Watson be appointed a committee to examine the proposals of the West Shantung Mission, and if they think necessary to re-introduce the business during this session.

English in the Arts College.

The Board went into Committee of the whole on the question of teaching English in the Arts College.

After two hours' discussion the Board returned to executive session, and the following minute was adopted :—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draw up a minute to the New York Board and a statement in reply to the letter from the Chinese Faculty.

Messrs. Mateer and Burt were appointed.

Committee on Dr. Hayes' Report.

The Committee on Dr. Hayes' report submitted the following recommendations, which were discussed and adopted :—

1. That a Special Chinese Library be provided for the Theological Students.
2. That a series of Lectures, at least three in each session, be arranged for in the Theological College. That the Chairman of the Board act with the Principal in arranging for these.
3. That the mathematical course in the Preparatory Department henceforth begin with the 2nd vol. of Dr. Mateer's Arithmetic.
4. That beginning with the autumn session of 1907 students in the Preparatory Department, including elective students, be required to purchase their own arithmetics and slates, together with all religious text-books, except those of over 600 small cash in value.
5. That a Committee consisting of Messrs. Bruce, Hayes, Hamilton and Nickalls be appointed to revise, if found advisable, the course of the Preparatory Department, so as to better prepare men for the Theological Department.
6. That examinations be held in the High Schools for entrance to the preparatory department of the Theological school.

Dr. Bergen's Resignation.

The Board went into Conference on the letter which Dr. Bergen had sent to each of the Directors tendering his resignation as President of the Arts College.

After about two hours' discussion the Board returned to executive session. The chairman of the Conference reported a thorough and serious discussion of this subject, and that no definite action was agreed upon.

21st February.—The Board again went into Conference on the question of Dr. Bergen's resignation.

After returning to executive session the following motion was adopted :—

Resolved, That Dr. Bergen's resignation be not accepted.

Division of Current Expenses.

The following Report of the Committee on the Division of Current Expenses was adopted :—

That Art. VII., Sec. 6 of the Basis of Union be amended to read : "The current expenses of the several Colleges shall be shared by the two missions in proportion to the average number of students sent by each mission.

Current Expenses shall be defined to include interest at 5 per cent. on the capital value of the building and plant, travelling expenses of the Directors and members of the teaching staff in attendance on Board meetings, repairs and upkeep of apparatus, salaries of Chinese teachers, heat, light, attendance and such other items as the Board of Directors may determine.

Arts College.

Resolved, That the Professor in charge of the natural Science Department in the Arts College be requested to keep a careful account of all repairs, breakages and supplies consumed.

Resolved, That the Professor in charge of the Chemical Department in the Arts College be requested to make an inventory of all apparatus and supplies in that department and record it in a book and to continue the record as the stock is added to.

In the afternoon, on reassembling, Dr. Bergen intimated to the Board that he must press for the acceptance of his resignation.

The Board again went into Conference on this subject. After returning to executive session the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

Resolved, That while expressing our very great respect for Dr. Bergen's scholarly attainments and our high appreciation of his energetic and unremitting labours for the good of the College, yet in view of Dr. Bergen's repeated, emphatically

expressed desire we feel there is no other course open to us than to accept his resignation as President of the Shantung Union College.

Resolved, That we cordially invite Dr. Bergen to continue a member of the Faculty of the Shantung Union College as Professor.

Dr. Bergen signified his acceptance of this invitation.

Addition to Basis of Union.

Resolved, That we recommend the following addition to the Basis of Union:—

"In case the number of men from each mission appointed by the Board of Directors to the Faculties of the Colleges becomes unequal, the salary expense of the extra man or men shall be equally divided between the two missions."

That this addition become Sec. 7, Art. VII.

Chinese Churches.

Resolved, That Messrs. Hayes and Nickalls be appointed to consider the advisability of establishing some means of communication between the Chinese Churches and the Board of Directors, and in case such action seems desirable to formulate a plan.

Translation of Notices of the Board.

Resolved, That the Registrar of each College be instructed to translate all notices of the Board pertaining to his institution affecting the Chinese directly and to have them printed and to send copies to each station in the two missions.

22nd February.—*Principal of Arts College.*

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to secure a president for the Arts College.

Messrs. Hamilton, Hayes, Burt, and Nickalls were appointed by ballot.

Acting President.

Resolved, That Dr. Mateer be cordially invited to become Acting President of the Arts College till such time as a President is elected.

Dr. Mateer signified his acceptance of this invitation.

Rev. Donald Smith.

Resolved, That the Rev. Donald Smith be invited to become a Lecturer in the Theological College during the Spring term of 1907.

Rev. J. P. Bruce.

Resolved, That under all the circumstances of the case the Directors would express their earnest desire that Mr. Bruce may see his way to return in time for the work of the autumn term in the Theological College.

Students in Theological College.

Resolved, That for the current year the number of students to be admitted into the Theological College be 135—75 Presbyterians and 60 Baptists.

Chinese Faculty.

Resolved, That the proposed changes in the curriculum suggested by Chinese teachers in the Arts College be referred to the Faculty with instructions to report at the next meeting of Directors.

Dr. Mateer read the letters which had been prepared in reply to Dr. Brown and to the Chinese faculty of the Arts College on the question of teaching English.

The letter to Dr. Brown was as follows, namely:—

REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D.

DEAR BROTHER:

Your letter relating to the introduction of English into the curriculum of the Union College at Weih sien has been transmitted to the Board of Directors and carefully considered.

We note with considerable surprise that you are under the impression that a majority of the Directors are tending to favor the introduction of English into the Curriculum. This is clearly due to some misunderstanding, as such is not the case. It is our clear opinion that it would not be wise to introduce English into the College Course at Weihsien.

If introduced at the beginning of the course, as is done in nearly all the Schools that teach English at all, it would rapidly secularize the school and so defeat the chief end for which the College exists. Second, it would make adequate education in Chinese, such as is now given in the College, impossible of realization, and third it would be ministering to a demand that is based almost wholly on a desire for money—higher salaries for all graduates, and through them wealth for the Church.

If introduced near the end of the course it would largely fail of its commonly avowed purpose of making English an effective help in literary or scientific pursuits, while it would put in the way of students a temptation to use their education for purely mercenary purposes, which, as experience has shown, the average young man is generally unable to resist.

Finally there is a good English Mission School at Chefoo, to which all those who wish to learn English can go.

In behalf of the Board of Directors, we are, etc.,

C. W. MATEER, }
E. W. BURT, } *Committee.*

Committee on Dr. Bergen's Report.

The Committee on Dr. Bergen's report submitted the following recommendations, which were discussed and adopted:—

1. That the Board hereby express its sincere appreciation of Mr. Luce's success in securing funds for the Arts College.
2. That we hear with pleasure of the appointment of Mr. Whitcher to the Baptist Mission with a view to joining the teaching staff of the Arts College, and we welcome him to Shantung.
3. That Dr. Mateer be appointed to write to Mr. Converse acquainting him with the fact of the completion of the Science Hall and again thanking him for his gift.

Letter from Chinese Pastors.

A letter from certain Chinese pastors was presented by Dr. Mateer.

Resolved, That Dr. Bergen be requested to state to them that the character of the communication was of such a nature as to leave us in doubt as to its reliability and to further state that some of the points mentioned have already been dealt with by the Board.

Treasurers' Accounts.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of each College shall present his accounts to the University Treasurer to be co-ordinated into one general account to be presented to the Home Boards, and that all these accounts be audited by the Auditing Committee, which shall report on the same at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors.

Theological College.

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to report at the next meeting of the Board with regard to the admission of students into the Theological College; special reference, *inter alia*, being made to the proportional number of students from the two denominations.

Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Nickalls were appointed.

Amendment to Basis.

Resolved, That the Secretary be asked to send the proposed amendments to the Basis of Union to the Secretaries of the missions; and that Messrs. Davies and Bruce be asked to explain the business to the Boards in New York and London.

Auditing Committee.

The Auditing Committee reported that the accounts of the Treasurers of the two Colleges had been audited and found correct.

Estimates for Arts College.

The Secretary of the Property Committee of the Arts College stated that this Committee approved the following new property estimates:—

New Science Hall. Furnishings	...	Gold \$1,000.
Land for extension of College site	...	„ 3,000.
Drainage of College Grounds	...	„ 500.
New Dwelling House	...	„ 3,000.

Also that the Property Committee approves the formation of a Library and museum Fund.

Voted to approve the above recommendations.

Standing Committees.

Messrs. Davies and Watson were re-appointed on the Editing Committee.

Messrs. Harmon and Mateer were re-appointed on the Finance Committee.

Messrs. Hamilton and Nickalls were re-appointed on the Audit Committee.

Finance Committee's Report.

The Finance Committee presented the Estimates for the ensuing year, which were discussed and adopted.

The above minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned on the evening of February 22nd, 1907.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNION
THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

Gotch-Robinson Theological College, 1906.

Though the Theological College has been deprived during the past year of the services of its able president, Rev. J. P. Bruce, now on vacation in England, yet we can again thankfully say that we are able to look back upon a year of harmonious and, we believe, efficient work. Mr. Bruce's place as teacher has been ably filled by the Rev. Samuel Couling, M.A., transferred from the Arts College at Weihsien. Though the change has necessitated some adjustment of the work, yet we were fortunate in being able to secure the services of such an experienced teacher and able counselor. In the two or three cases where severe discipline was required, his firm co-operation was especially helpful.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The students in this department for the present year consisted of four Seniors, two Middlers and eleven Juniors; seventeen in all. Of these, six are from the English Baptist Mission and eleven from the American Presbyterian Mission. For the coming year the attendance is expected to consist of seven Baptist and eleven Presbyterian students. Of the graduating class, two of the Presbyterian students are settled as pastors; one of them taking full work in the College as teacher at the same time while the third is a Stated Supply, called and supported by a growing native church. The Baptist graduate is serving as teacher and evangelist in a country station.

The class work in this department has been entirely under Profs. Couling and Hayes. The former, during the Spring session, took charge of the classes in Church History and Isaiah; during the Fall session of the classes in the Wisdom Literature of the Old Testament and in History of Missions.

When the latter subject was finished, he gave a series of lectures on the First Epistle of Peter. The latter taught Systematic Theology throughout the year, covering what was left of Theology proper from the previous year, all Anthropology and Soteriology through the Person and Work of Christ. In New Testament Exegesis, during the Spring session, he took the class over Romans i-viii., and in the Fall session over the Epistle to the Ephesians. Homiletical exercises, attended by the entire college, were held once and sometimes twice a week throughout the year; in each case followed by criticism from the class and faculty. Improvement, especially in development of the theme and facility of introduction, has been noteworthy. There is probably no department of the work to which the students have applied themselves more earnestly than this.

On Sabbaths the theological students, assisted at times by the more advanced elective students, have taken turns in ministering to the neighboring churches which are destitute of continual pastoral care. Though this work has at times interfered with individual preparation, yet the students have shown no disposition to shirk it, or avoid the hardness involved. With the exception of one of the Presbyterian students, the health of the class has been good; this man seems now well recovered.

On the whole the work in this department, so far as the students were concerned, has been satisfactory. We as teachers feel deeply our own lack of spiritual insight and mental ability, realizing that this is a work to which in other lands the ablest minds of the church have ever been devoted. We can only ask the forbearance of the Missions and students, hoping, as time goes on, to increase in efficiency.

Recommendation.

I. That a special library be provided for the Theological students, to be under the care of a student responsible to the President selected by the class. In this library should be

found the best reference books (including a Chinese Dictionary) obtainable. So far as possible it might be supplied out of the College library and the books donated to the Institution by the late Rev. A. G. Jones.

II. In order to broaden the outlook of many of our men with regard to matters of current theological interest; to enable them to take wide and correct views of the sphere of the Church; to impress them with the best methods of evangelistic work and to deepen their own consecration, the Directors are urged to make provision for a series of lectures, at least three in each session. This is a matter on which stress is being laid at home, where it is much less needed, and its consideration here is earnestly recommended.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Last year having no third year, or Junior class, it follows that this year there was no Senior class; the one student who should have taken Senior studies being sent to Weihien to economize teaching force. The first three years' classes, including this man, who was with us during the Spring session, consisted of twenty-two Juniors, twenty Sophomores and twenty-two Freshmen; sixty-four in all. The Junior class was composed of nineteen Baptist students and three Presbyterians; the Sophomore of nine Baptists and eleven Presbyterians; the Freshman of twelve Baptists and ten Presbyterians; total forty Baptist students to twenty-four Presbyterians. This disparity is due to one mission having had a considerable body of students in Mr. Whitewright's former institution, which served as a nucleus, while the other mission had to begin *de novo*. Of last year's students two have passed away; one going down with quick consumption during the Winter vacation and returning to us in such a condition that it was impossible to receive him; the other took a sudden chill on the Ch'ing Ming festival, which settled on the lungs and rapidly developed into consumption. A Presbyterian student showing symptoms of

the same disease, was sent home, and has since recovered. With these exceptions the health of the students in the preparatory department has been remarkably good.

Owing to the stress of the theological teaching, that in this department has been left almost entirely in the hands of our competent Chinese staff. The President assisted Mr. Chow in the Spring session to carry through a series of experiments in Heat and Sound, much to the edification of the students; prepared daily a new set of questions for a final review in arithmetic, and in the Fall session took the class twice over Ethics; the final review being entrusted to Mr. Lio. Mr. Couling during the Spring session gave such assistance to Mr. Chin as was required in the teaching of Old Testament History, and in the latter part of the term taught the third years' class in the Teachings of Jesus. For the work in physics a small amount of apparatus was ordered from England and America so as to be ready for more efficient teaching during the coming year. The greater part of that from America was so badly damaged, being wrecked on the *Manchuria*, that our agent at Tsingtau refused to accept it. We have strong hopes of recovering the pecuniary value of the goods, but not the benefit which might have inured to the incoming class.

During the past year a step toward the formation of a literary society was taken by the organization of the Sophomore and Junior classes into two separate debating clubs. The students entered heartily into the debates; the room being usually well filled with other students, who served as an audience and also took a limited part in the free discussion which followed. These debates have shown the students the need of training in order to speak effectively and also taught them the necessity of a wider reading than what is covered by their daily studies. Next year it is proposed to organize the two upper classes into a Literary Society in order that they may become familiar with the methods of conducting public business as well as improve in the art of public speaking. The Sophomore class

will still be organized as a debating club. This makes a heavy drain on time already fully occupied, but it is believed to be time well spent. That men should be able to present their thoughts clearly, and to conduct business in an orderly way, are certainly not unimportant qualifications for future leadership.

We are sorry to have to report two cases of flagrant offence; one of petty thieving and one of habitual, premeditated lying, both in the Junior class. Both men had improved greatly as students, but each was suspended for the rest of the term, plus the following year. Their return is made conditional on satisfactory evidence that they are worthy to be received again into the College. Only two men have been dropped for low standing in this department, and they not so much for lack of application as for insufficient preparation. It should be pointed out that in these times of flux there is danger of insufficient attention being paid to Chinese scholarship in the elementary schools; the inevitable result being that students will be sent up who, on account of defective Chinese scholarship, will be unable to properly prepare their lessons.

Recommendations.

I. That the Mathematical course henceforth begin in Arithmetic with Factoring. This is recommended for the following reasons: (1). What is usually known as Arithmetic I. is already taught in the elementary schools, but naturally both pupils and teachers will not put time in it if it is not required for entrance in schools of a higher grade. They will of course put their time on what tends to insure their entrance and on that only. To make this a condition for entrance then is to the advantage of the elementary schools. Besides it is more economical to have this work done where as yet the students are at the entire expense of their own board. (2). The students in this institution desire more mathematics. A number have this year bought Algebras in order

that they might go beyond the limit set in our course. With the limited time at our disposal, the only way to take the students further is to begin higher up. (3). In the study of even elementary Optics and Electricity the student should have a slight acquaintance with Trigonometry. By beginning with Vol. II. in Arithmetic, and omitting a good portion of Geometry, we can provide for as much Trigonometry as is necessary for a one year's course in Physics. The student will then have such a foundation laid in the different departments of mathematics as will enable him to go on alone if he wishes to pursue them further.

II. That beginning with the Fall session of 1907 students in the Preparatory department (including elective students) be required to purchase their own Arithmetics and slates, together with all religious text-books, except those of over 500 cash value each. This is advocated, not so much as being a small step toward self-support, as for the good of the students themselves. Men going out to teach and preach, should have something more than merely what they can carry away in their minds.

III. As it is becoming increasingly evident that we will have to look to this Preparatory department for the greater part of our theological students, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Bruce, Hamilton, Nickalls and Hayes be appointed to revise the course so as to prepare men for the Theological department, while at the same time conserving the interests of those who wish to prepare to teach.

IV. That the Preparatory department, having now its full quota of classes for the first time since the institution was opened, and embracing subjects such as Psychology, Logic, Pedagogics, Teachings of Jesus, etc., for which as yet there is but inadequate preparation in Chinese, and no competent native teachers, at least within our reach, that steps be taken toward securing another competent man on the foreign staff.

This is necessary not only for the proper teaching of the above subjects, but also for assistance in the training of these young men as speakers, for holding meetings with them and to allow those engaged in the Theological department time to put their work in permanent shape, thus economizing time for the future. The Physical department for some years to come, should also have more or less foreign assistance.

V. Thus far most of the students for this department have come from the country schools; the general understanding being that the Academies should prepare especially for the Weihien College. In view of recommendation III. above we suggest that it would be for the best interests of the work if examinations were held in the Academies for entrance to this school as well.

ELECTIVE STUDENTS.

This class of students, which is specially provided for in the Regulations and Curriculum for this institution, passed by the Directors in January, 1905, necessarily occupy a subsidiary place. Being of different grades of ability and scholarship, the work which they elect, or rather which is elected for them, depends much on the individual. Some advanced men take almost, if not entirely, work in the Theological department; others in various classes of the Preparatory department, but almost entirely in Biblical and doctrinal subjects. Thus far it has been necessary to arrange but one special class for them. During the past year fifty-four students, most of them during the Fall session, availed themselves of the privileges here offered. Of these, ten now serve the church as evangelists; ten as primary school teachers; ten will return as students this year, while of those who return home, some few, as in the Tsiningchou field, will also serve as evangelists, though we have not the data as to numbers. Those who simply return to their homes also assist in fulfilling one great purpose of the school; namely, that of

assisting to raise the standard of Christian intelligence in the church at large, which all must admit is in need of such a tonic. The chief regret is that the tonic is so limited in amount.

While loth to exclude any man desirous of more biblical knowledge, yet it is evident that men not able to read the text-books followed cannot be thus included in the regular classes, nor in view of the numbers hitherto applying, does it seem advisable to admit men of say over fifty years of age. Of those admitted, it is freely granted that many do not look like students. They have been for years in business on the farm, or in country schools as teachers, yet if testimonials are reliable at all, many of them are more reliable than some of our other students, and there are but few of them who do not make a sacrifice to come. Not being accustomed to recitation work they do not grade with the regular students, yet among them are some bright exceptions. It would not be just though to contend that these men lower the grade of the institution. That the latter has steadily risen is evident from the application of the men, and can be substantiated by anyone who chooses to investigate. So far as the majority of them are concerned, their entrance was made more difficult the second year than the first, and as a rule they have been more satisfactory.

It should be pointed out that some of our new stations as Ichowfu, are much dependent on this class of students to furnish their staff of evangelists. Only recently a letter was received earnestly expostulating with regard to a measure which it was feared would interfere with the attendance of these elective men.

All in all, while not accomplishing for this class of men what a course specially provided for them might do, yet as there is nothing else in sight at present meeting their wants, it would certainly be a short-sighted policy to ignore the needs of the church in this respect. The lot of the president

would be an easier one if both these and the preparatory students were eliminated, but ease and efficiency are widely different terms.

Only one recommendation is added, namely, that the stations exercise care to only select such men as can read the easy *Wen* in which our text-books are usually written; and also not to send men "who have not shown any special zeal or interest in their Christian life" simply because they want to come. It should also be borne in mind that this is in no sense a reformatory school.

GENERAL.

Under this head are grouped matters affecting the school as a whole.

Total Attendance.

The average number of students during the Spring session was 106; of these, 54 were Baptists and 52 Presbyterians. During the Fall session the attendance ran up to 122; of these, 50 were Baptists and 72 Presbyterians. The average for the year was 52 Baptists to 62 Presbyterians, being almost the exact reverse of the previous year, when it stood at 62 Baptists to 53 Presbyterians. Taking the two years together, equal division of incidental expenses, so far as this school is concerned, would be eminently fair.

Teaching Staff.

During the Spring, owing to arrangements previously made, we had five native teachers, or one more than was absolutely necessary. By the end of the term two were called elsewhere; Mr. Sung to the school opened by the *literati* of this city, and Mr. Hsi to the military school opened by Viceroy Yuen's son in Moukden. The vacancy made was filled by Mr. Lio Sze-i, who was just finishing his theological course. Owing to the amount of Biblical and doctrinal teach-

ing required in the preparatory department, we still need another such man, and hope that the Baptist Mission may at least supply the need for 1908 by allowing us to retain a promising young man who finishes his theological course this coming year. As Mr. Bruce pointed out in last year's report: "The largest and most important part of the teaching in the College, even in the preparatory department, cannot be adequately given except by men who have had a theological training." The native staff have done faithful work; their readiness to bear the miscellaneous work of the College, and their evident heartfelt interest in its welfare, have done much to lighten our burdens.

Athletics.

The strain of unremitting application beginning to tell upon the stamina of the men, an effort was made to interest them in athletics, especially in ball games. Other devices were also employed, which according to the steward, made a visible increase in the daily consumption of *kau-liang*. A small supply of athletic goods unfortunately came to grief on the *Manchuria*. Grounds for these exercises are much needed; no suitable ones being available nearer than the parade ground, a good mile distant.

Religious Exercises.

In addition to the usual morning devotions, the students conduct evening prayers in the different class-rooms. During the Spring session, Profs. Couling and Hayes divided the students into two large Bible classes for Sabbath afternoons. For the Fall session the former devoted this time to the pupils in the Mission Academy, while the latter took all the College students in the chapel. The weekly prayer-meeting, which is almost entirely composed of students, is held on the premises. A strong effort was made to induce others, beside the leader, to take part in each meeting, so that it might become a personal

matter to all. Thus far it is only possible to report progress. It is believed that a purely College prayer-meeting would be more profitable to the students.

Special Meetings.

We had the benefit of Dr. H. A. Johnston's presence with us one day in May, and while no marked results of his visit were apparent, yet a number of the older men were impressed by his words, and a higher tone of consecration was noticeable among a number of the students. During the summer the provincial Y. M. C. A. met at the College. These meetings, under the guidance of Rev. D. W. Lyon, being given to Bible study and prayer, were a benefit to those who could attend them. We believe that it is in this way, rather than in drafting off one or two men to attend conferences in some distant place, that Y. M. C. A. work is really beneficial in such inland points.

Accommodation.

By dividing the College hall into two class rooms, using the church building as a chapel for morning prayers, and holding several classes in the preparation room, we had sufficient accommodations for class room. During the coming year we can also get along, though it would be a distinct advantage to have a room set apart for Physics and Chemistry. Until Mr. Bruce returns to superintend the erection of new buildings, our chief difficulty is with regard to Dormitory accommodations. In addition to the sixty Baptist and seventy-five Presbyterian students accepted, in case accommodations can be provided, five other applications have been presented; one of the more distant stations has asked for two or three places to be held open for its men, and some men who should have returned were refused.

Finances.

Special care has been taken to conduct the College on as economical a basis as possible, with the result that we are able to report a margin in each of the four classes of expenses, viz.,

Joint Expense, Plant and the Special Expenses of each Mission. In the latter the Board of the students is the chief item. This was reduced from 115 cash to 112 per day, while the fees which are applied to decreasing the Board account of each Mission increased from 712,000 to 817,000.

An inspection of next year's estimates will show a further decrease. Special attention has been given to the expenditures of the school, not merely for the sake of economizing Mission funds, but also for the beneficial effect on these young men who are in training for the service of the church and who must be willing to endure hardship.

Literary Work.

Mr. Couling has finished his text-book on the difficult subject of Zoology, and the same is now in the hands of the Educational Association. Dr. Hayes' Apostolic History was finished and printed in time for the use of the class this fall, thus saving a large manifold bill. Acoustics were rewritten and enlarged during vacation and are now in the press. His Pastoral Theology was translated during the fall, and a sufficient number of aniline copies made out to meet the wants of this Spring's class. It is now being revised for the press.

In conclusion we can look back on a year of strenuous and unremitting but harmonious and enjoyable work, while the loyalty displayed by both native faculty and students from both churches has been a continual inspiration. For all these and every other favor vouchsafed to us in this fundamental work of the church, we are deeply thankful.

W. M. HAYES,
Acting President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHANTUNG UNION COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31st, 1907.

1. Teaching Staff.

We record with gratitude to God the preservation of life and health during the year. Mr. Djang Yu-chun, the newly engaged teacher of the classics, came to the College with weak eyes, which compelled shortly his resignation, and Mr. Yu Hung-dji was called in his stead. At the beginning of the autumn term it became necessary to add a teacher of the classics to the force, and Mr. Tsui Shao-dji was engaged. With these exceptions the staff has remained unchanged. For the coming year the following arrangements have been made:—

Mr. Liu Gwang-djao, Physics and Mathematics	... 30	diao k.c.
Mr. Be Yu-djang, Hist., Phil. and Script.	... 22	"
Mr. Chi Feng-chin, Physics and Math.	... 22	"
Mr. Liu Yu-feng, Hist. and Math.	... 22	"
Mr. Go Wei-chang, Math. and Script.	... 18	"
Mr. Han Tien-djue, " " "	... 18	"
Mr. Wang Dsai-dao " " "	... 18	"
Mr. Be Ru-hu, Chinese Classics and Hist.	... 20	"
Mr. Liu Gen, " " " "	... 14	"
Mr. Chin Djing-wen, " " " "	... 14	"
Mr. Liu, " " " "	... 20	"

As seen from this list some changes have been made in the staff.

We have had to request the resignation of Mr. Wang Tien-chu, who will go to the Mission at Chengchow, Honan. Mr. Wang is in many respects an able man. But his fiery temper and injudicious discipline helped to precipitate the riot last November, and it was thought best for him to try another field. Messrs. Yu and Tsui were found, upon trial, to be unfitted for the work of the College, and a Christian Chinese

graduate from the Baptist church and a graduate of the second degree (Djuren) from Chimeh, will take their places.

It is not easy to hit upon a suitable teacher in the classics for an institution such as ours. They come with little notion of regular hours and co-operation with other teachers, and they find the work more exacting than any to which they have been accustomed.

The above list of teachers is still somewhat tentative, as the directors may possibly have modifications to suggest.

The question of salary has not appeared in so acute a form as last year, although one easily surmises that the present equilibrium is unstable. Messrs. Han and Go have received an increase of four diao per month, making their salaries for the coming year 18 diao.

Other salaries are unchanged.

We have been greatly encouraged by the prospect of foreign reinforcements to the teaching staff.

It is hoped that Mr. Ralph Wells will be able to take the lectureship in chemistry, assisted by Mr. Wang Yuen-de. Mr. Wang is Dr. Mateer's chief assistant, but he has consented to devote a part of his time to this work.

Mr. Whitchee, B.Sc. of London University, has been accepted by the E. B. M., and will soon be in China, with a view to College work.

There is a prospect also of Mr. Keyte joining us at least for a time. Mr. Luce is expected back in the spring, although he will not be able to do College work before autumn.

There is hope also that he may be able to find a suitable man for scientific work in the College, several having the matter under consideration. In case these hopes are realized, the College will be well equipped eventually as to men.

We cannot too strongly deplore the necessity of leaving the burden of the College on the shoulders of two men, as has been the case for the past year and a half.

2. Attendance.

As is known to you all, there was a large increase at the opening of the College year; the number of students increasing from 120 to 221. This enlargement was due mainly to additions to the Preparatory Department. The year began with ten in the sixth class, twelve in the fifth, thirteen in the fourth, twenty-eight in the third, twenty-nine in the second, and thirty-seven in the first, a total of 129 in the six classes, being an increase of twenty-one in the College proper over last year.

In the Preparatory Department we began with forty-three in the first year, fourteen in the second and twenty-two in the class made up of students trying to take the two years in one. In addition to these, there were in the College seven special students, making a grand total of all students in the College of 221. Of these, seventy were Baptists and 151 Presbyterians.

In the sixth, fifth and fourth classes all are Presbyterians. In the third ten were Baptists and eighteen Presbyterians. In the second thirteen were Baptists and sixteen Presbyterians. In the first class nineteen were Baptists and eighteen Presbyterians.

In the Preparatory Department twenty-seven were Baptists and fifty-nine Presbyterians. The losses during the year have been as follows:—

From the sixth class three were expelled, from the fifth one suspended and one expelled; from the fourth two expelled; from the third eight suspended, one expelled, and one went home ill; from the second one died, four failed to return in the autumn, two are assisting Dr. Roys; from the first one suspended and one had to return to Hainan. This foots up a total loss from the College classes of twenty-six.

In the Preparatory Department eleven were sent home as insufficiently prepared to continue their studies here, five at an early date grew discouraged and gave up, two left on account

of illness, two were alarmed through the religious teaching and returned home, one was sent home for pilfering, and seven did not return after the trouble of November, making a loss of twenty-eight. There was thus a total loss during the year of fifty-four students, being a loss of twenty-five through insubordination, eleven through insufficient preparation, and eighteen from more ordinary causes.

3. *Scholarship.*

Notwithstanding the disorder and loss of time attending the November disturbance, there has been a marked advance in scholarship over the preceding year. Last year in the College proper there were eighty-four conditions; this year with an increased number of students and the minimum for a pass raised from fifty to sixty, we find a total of forty-eight conditions. In the Preparatory Department the figures are not so favorable, because the number of raw students was large, and they were unaccustomed to our ways. There were sixty-five cases of conditions. But it is to be remembered that more than half of these students achieved over fifty in their examinations, and consequently on last year's basis would have passed.

If we compare the spring and autumn terms of the year we find likewise an advance, there being a total of seventy-one conditions in the spring and only forty-two in the autumn. The grading and questions set have been as nearly uniform with last year as possible.

As already noted some of the poorest students have been dropped, which would account partly for the better showing, but aside from this the students have this year settled down to more steady serious work, especially in the branches in which they failed last year. The conditions of the preceding year have, with one or two exceptions, all been made up.

4. *Discipline.*

The rash action of the students in making certain demands upon the faculty, and declining to come to their

classes until said demands were granted, is still fresh in our memory. As a letter was sent at the time to Directors, the two Societies, and other friends of the College, giving details of the occurrence, we will not mention the matter further here, except to remark that the discipline administered was by the practically unanimous action of the whole faculty—Chinese and foreign—after prolonged, deliberate and prayerful consideration. There have been no developments since to cause us to feel that we were in error in the course pursued.

The general principle upon which we settled, was that the ringleaders should feel most heavily the consequences of their conduct, while the mass of the students carried along by evil counsels, or terrified into yielding to their leaders, should be received back into the College upon making suitable acknowledgment of their error. The students appear to have finally taken their punishment in the right spirit. There have been few complaints of undue severity. Many penitent letters have been received from those excluded, either permanently or temporarily, from the College. The mass of students were eager to return to their studies, and have since done good work.

There has been no indication of a recurrence of the trouble.

The cause of such student action is not to be found in real grievances from which they are acutely suffering, but rather in the growing spirit of self-assertiveness, which has come into view amongst the students of China. Even our secondary schools have not been free from this spirit, which is evidenced by disturbances felt in the schools of Chinan, Chining, Chouping, Weihsien, Chefoo, and Tsingtau. In some of the Government schools in other parts of China more serious disturbances have taken place, while in many Government schools, if common rumor is to be credited, the students rule. It is needless to remark that the students of China are in a dangerous mood, and we do not attempt to

prophesy what they may attempt. I do not here refer of course to students in the Mission schools, but to the hundreds of thousands now in schools established by the Government.

Aside from the November trouble, there has been no call for unusual discipline. Weekly faculty meetings have been held throughout the year, at which our Chinese colleagues were present, and where all matters were discussed fully, decisions made by majority vote, and record of all actions kept. I think that Mr. Burt and I can say with truth that we have used every effort to encourage the Chinese to take a full part in the discipline and administration of the College. Twenty to thirty students are assigned to each teacher to be under his individual oversight. Each teacher takes his turn in night inspection and in the conduct of evening and morning prayers. All have a share in the setting of examination topics and in grading the papers.

5. Prospective Work of the Sixth Class.

We started the year with a class of ten men, but three were sent away, being leaders in the autumn insubordination. Of these, Han Djia-loa, the most intellectual man in the College, will teach at his home in Kiautschou.

Gao De-djeng, a boy supported by the American Baptist Mission in the College for some years, and with an excellent record, both for scholarship and religious work, was to have taught for his Mission. But, since beginning this report, I have just received the sad intelligence from Tengchow that he has become violently insane. This is a grievous blow, and we can only hope that in the providence of God he may gradually recover. Only a few weeks ago we received a long letter from him, expressing the deepest regret for his part in the disturbance.

Li Djen-sheng was a poor student, but of considerable influence amongst his fellows. He had been in the College a year and a half, after a long absence, and was pulling up in

his work. But he would have found it almost impossible to graduate with the class, as he had still a number of conditions to make up. I have not heard of his future plans.

There were seven of the class who received diplomas.

Tan Hua-ying expects to go to the Presbyterian Anglo-Chinese School at Chefoo.

Yu Yung-sheng was offered employment which he did not accept, consequently his plans are yet unformed.

Yu Tien-fu goes to teach at the Berlin Mission, 'Tsingtau.

Dju Shueh-wen teaches in the Weihsien Secondary School.

Chu Ming-tung takes a school under Mr. Cornwell's charge.

Li Yung-fu teaches in the Presbyterian Secondary School at Chinan.

Wang Djuin-yeh goes to the Presbyterian Secondary School of Huai-yuen, Anhwei province.

6. Religious Life and Work.

Aside from the stated services which have been continued as last year, the coming of Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston in May to conduct devotional meetings amongst us, was marked by the presence of the Spirit of God in a manner which we had not dared to anticipate. We were all, both foreigners and Chinese, spiritually revived. In additions to gatherings on Saturday and Sunday the meetings were continued through Monday and a part of Tuesday, and the College work was suspended for this period. As some of the visible fruits it was Mr. Burt's privilege to baptize all the students from his Mission, fifty-four in number, who had not previously received this sacrament. Of the Presbyterian students all but fourteen were already professing Christians. These were examined by the Session, but only four received; the others being recommended for further preparation. Two Chinese writers and three non-Christian Confucian teachers were moved, and seemed

almost ready to confess their faith in Christ. Much prayer was offered up for them, but they finally allowed the opportunity to slip by. Spiritual experience, like the tide, has its ebb and flow. The numerous and recurring duties of daily life, the matters over which petty friction may arise, our distractions and anxieties slowly eradicate in part the impressions made. Yet we are thankful that there are elements in such experiences which are ineffaceable. We do not quite slip back to the point we occupied prior to them. We record here our high appreciation of Dr. Johnston's earnest and inspiring work in Weihsien and our gratitude for all the good which came to us through it.

The Y. M. C. A. has finished a year of faithful work; the students as before doing a good deal of voluntary preaching in the villages.

The College teachers and some of the older students have conducted Bible classes on Sunday afternoons. Mr. Burt has preached many times in the Weihsien City Chapel, and we have taken our turns at the services on the Compound.

7. *Health.*

We record with sorrow the loss of two students through death. One of these, Li Hsing-gwei, of the second class, was forced in the spring to return home through a sudden attack of tuberculosis. He succumbed to this after a few weeks of illness. The other boy was of the first class. He had done good work through the year and had almost gotten through his final examinations when he was seized with pneumonia with tuberculous complications, dying within thirty-six hours. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure. Both of these young men were from the Baptist Mission. They were earnest upright characters and sincere Christians. There have been several other cases of illness of a pulmonary nature which have almost led us to the decision to have all candidates undergo a thorough physical examination before being

admitted. There is good reason for believing that these students were already tuberculous at the time of their entering College. Dr. Roys has held a daily clinic for the students, and we thank him warmly for his services. Generally speaking the health of the students has been good.

8. *Preparatory Education and Candidates for Entrance to the College.*

In last year's report mention was made of this important subject.

Some advance has been made, as I understand that the Chefoo school is to reopen, a secondary school is to be started in Ichow, while for the first time we welcome candidates from Bedjen.

The entrance examinations were held on December 29th and following days at the different Mission stations.

Chinan sent no candidates last year, two this year.

Chouping last year ten, this year four.

Chingchow last year thirteen, this year none.

Bedjen none last year, this year six well prepared.

Weihsien six last year, this year eight and nine ready to enter the second College class; total 17.

From the College Preparatory Department at the same date 17 candidates sat for the examination. From Choutsun, Ichow, Chining, Chefoo, Tsingtau, Tengchow, there were no candidates.

Tabulating these results by Missions we find that from Baptist centres having secondary schools, there were ten candidates as compared with twenty-three last year, or a decrease of thirteen.

From Presbyterian centres there were also ten candidates, or an increase of four as compared with the six of last year.

These figures do not include the nine students who hope to enter the second class from Weihsien, nor do they indicate that all of these candidates will be able to enter the first class,

as some failed to pass in all their subjects, but they simply show the numbers of those who tried for the first College class.

It will be noted that the candidates from the Preparatory Department of the College about equal in number those from all the secondary schools of the province combined. Had it not been for these we would have had a very small entering class next year. As it is we hope to see a class of about thirty.

As some of the boys who were sent to us for the Preparatory Department were inadequately educated, particularly in the Chinese Classics, the faculty has determined that hereafter all such candidates shall be examined as to their knowledge of the Four Books prior to admission.

9. *On the Lack of Candidates for the Ministry.*

This has rightly caused solicitude and discussion, but it would be hasty to assume that the reason for this is simply a lack of consecration on the part of the students and teachers.

There is, however, and it is very clear, a shrinking from the sacred office. Students who went through their course, letting it be known that they looked forward to the ministry, have postponed their entrance upon theological studies after their graduation. They do not openly say that they have given up the idea, but they have debts to pay up, money for which they hope to earn through teaching, or they feel it best to gain a little practical experience before studying theology, or their parents think them too young.

Dr. Judson in one of the late numbers of the *Recorder* calls our attention to the fact that times have changed. In earlier years the students who completed their College course depended on their Mission for a livelihood. This was so well understood that the Mission was accustomed to warn students that they could not absolutely guarantee them employment after graduation. The student's opportunities being thus limited, he was more accessible to exhortation to enter the Ministry. I

by no means would have it understood that young men in those days entered the ministry from mercenary motives. Some no doubt were so influenced, while others were unselfish. To-day the student has many choices before him. He is not anxious about his bread. It has become to him in many cases an act of sacrifice to serve the Mission in any capacity. To get through College has been a struggle for himself and the home folks, and they bring pressure to bear on the young man to now make the most of his prospects. This may seem selfish. But it is also human. We cannot therefore in comparing the present with the past decide at once that the present generation is less consecrated than the former. The students of to-day have chances which were unknown to those of twenty years ago. Moreover, the bright young man who has been many years in contact with missionaries, sees that more than half of them in the province are engaged in educational, literary or other work, and not in distinctly evangelistic or pastoral labors. He argues, why then cannot I also teach or translate when that is the work I prefer? Is not that also serving God?

Again, the students know more of the difficulties and dangers attending the pastoral office than they did many years ago. A Christian father told me not long since that he deliberately advised his son not to study for the ministry on this ground. "I recounted to him," he said, the names of all the Presbyterian young men who had studied for the Ministry from the beginning. I showed him the proportion of them who had wholly or partially wrecked their lives in the office. I said to him: "It is dangerous and you are inexperienced. Wait a few years before making your decision." This is the counsel of worldly prudence, but we must reckon with it. It goes without saying that the student of to-day sees that the Minister's life is hard, that the work requires the whole life, that the salary is comparatively small, uncertain, and often involving personal humiliations to secure, and that the pastor is, to an unusual extent, exposed to popular criticism. Students have too often

said to me that if they preach they soon forget all they have learned. There is a widespread impression also, and not confined to China, that almost anybody will do to study theology.

These are the main stumbling blocks in the Chinese student's mind which hinder him from entering the Ministry.

I might add one other thought, which I believe also to be important in this connection. The Chinese feels that he should learn in the school what he is to teach in after life. He has not yet arrived at the point where he can appreciate the value of a wide culture. He wants every study and fact to have a practical application. Now when he has studied science and literature and philosophy for ten years he feels that these are the subjects which he should teach. He asks himself, If I am going to be a religious teacher, why am I taught more of everything else than I am of religion? I do not say that this is the correct view. I only say that many young men think this. Still less do I favor any shortening of our scientific curriculum, because I believe it is our privilege and duty to teach these subjects now included in it. But at the present stage in China we will have to look to education of a somewhat different character for the most of our candidates for the Ministry. A course such as offered by the Theological College, where the student from the time of entrance is at least supposed to be preparing for the Ministry, will probably be more effective.

Nevertheless, we by no means give up the hope that the Shantung Union College will also furnish its quota of consecrated men who, acquainted with the sacrifices to be made by the pastor, also have learned to appreciate his rewards. To this end we trust that the missionaries who are primarily engaged in evangelistic work, and from whose fields these young men come, will keep up their acquaintance with them, write them letters, assure them of their prayers, visit their

homes to bring to the notice of the parents the claims of the Ministry, possibly sometimes visit these students at the College to talk and pray with them privately, such work would undoubtedly make a deep influence on these men and lead some of them to give themselves unreservedly to the pastorate. We in the College will do all in our power to help on this good work, but we cannot accept the opinion which places the whole responsibility for a lack of candidates for the Ministry solely upon the teachers.

This whole subject would be a most suitable one for thorough and prayerful discussion in meetings of Presbytery and Leaders' Classes. In a report of this character we can do scarcely more than mention the matter.

10. Proposed Changes in the Curriculum.

Those desired especially by the Chinese teachers are before you in printed form for your consideration, also their communication in regard to the introduction of English into the Course.

In this report we will not enter into a discussion of these proposals, except to say that it is highly desirable for us to enter into the possession of a more suitable curriculum. If changes are to be introduced, it should be done after a very careful and deliberate conclusion has been reached and characterized by some degree of unanimity. Repeated changes of a course of study tend decidedly to discourage the students in the careful preparation of their studies and to make them feel that nothing in the course is inevitable. Changes made also disturb the equilibrium of the course, breaking the regular sequence of the student's work.

11. Literary Work.

Mr. Liu Gwang-jao's three graded Arithmetics and his translation of Phillip's Geometry will be published shortly by the Educational Association. He has also been revising

his Physics, the copyright of which was purchased by Dr. Timothy Richard.

Mr. Burt had Mrs. Couling's manuscript on Historical Ethics printed at the College. I have, with the assistance of Mr. Yu Shu-rung, about finished annotations of selections prepared for Studies in Chinese Philosophy.

The Chinese faculty has been formed into a committee to bring in practicable suggestions concerning an abridged edition of the Classics. It is felt by all that the course in the Classics should be somewhat shortened. This applies to both exposition and memorizing, but especially the latter. The time for the study of these books has already been shortened in the Government schools if the reports which reach us are to be trusted.

The great advantages of classical study may be grouped under two heads: 1st, the knowledge which is thus gained of ancient political and ethical ideals, and second, the ability to read post-classical literature. There can be little doubt that China is now in the act of forming a genuinely modern literature which will less and less require a knowledge of the Classics to be intelligible. Nevertheless the Classics must continue to be the fountain head of literary culture for a long time to come, even though they are gradually relegated to the subordinate place now occupied by the Greek and Roman Classics at home. The ancient and mediæval texts will no doubt some day be analyzed and studied not as wholes but in their relations to politics, history and ethics.

We should aim at a wider study of Chinese literature, giving examples and explanations of a large number of famous Chinese authors. This study should be of a historical and philosophical character, tracing the causes and results and comparing the styles of the different great literary epochs. It is needless to say that this is an unknown world not only to our students but to all our teachers, even the best of them. Not that they are ignorant of a considerable number of famous

names, but of the modern literary methods, such as are usual in any ordinary college at home.

There is urgent need also that we devise means to instruct students in the art of distinct and forcible speech.

There is a need for more thorough musical training. Mr. Go has had a class of the rawest boys who knew nothing of music, and has done well by them. But there should be a foreigner on hand to correct errors in tone which the Chinese do not perceive and to cultivate in the Chinese a taste for good music.

Since April last regular meteorological observations have been made three times daily from wet and dry bulb thermometers, maximum and minimum thermometers, and barometer.

The force of the wind has also been estimated three times daily by the Beaufort scale, and its direction recorded.

The speed of the wind has been uninterruptedly recorded by an anemometer with single automatic register. Quarterly reports have been forwarded to the German government at Tsingtau.

Copies are also kept on file at the College, analyzed and charted.

12. Plant and Equipment.

Mr. Luce has been indefatigable in his efforts for the college in the United States, and has raised the sum of \$23,600.00 gold for the permanent endowment fund, which now amounts to \$29,600.00 gold or not quite 6,000 pounds. It yields an income of about \$1,200 annually or about 240 pounds. Mr. Luce has secured still another pledge for \$5,000, \$1,000 to be paid annually. He has also raised \$1,700.00 gold toward a fund for an Assembly Hall, besides securing other conditional pledges. He has worked over and republished in improved form the College pamphlet, besides preparing leaflets giving the history and aims of the College in very brief form. Mr. Luce has addressed many influential gatherings and added many new names to the list of friends of the College.

It is a pleasure to report the completion of the Science Hall presented to the College by Mr. John Converse, of Philadelphia. The building was constructed in the manner mentioned in the last report and within the sum donated, viz., \$5,000 gold. This includes heating and water pipes, but no other furniture. The picture of the building is before you and speaks for itself. We express herewith our sense of indebtedness to Mr. Sun Lo-yun who, trained by the lamented Mr. Russell, superintended most efficiently its erection. The Directors will no doubt write to Mr. Converse acquainting him with the completion of the building and expressing anew our acknowledgments.

Besides the Science Hall there have been erected during the year another line of dormitories accommodating twenty-four students, a new dining hall seating 120, together with mill room, servants' quarters, and kitchen costing altogether \$1,920.70 Mex.

A printing office has been completed, costing about \$350. Mex. The cost of this has been defrayed by Dr. Mateer, to whom we are greatly indebted for this and much other assistance. It is possible that the Doctor may later be reimbursed by some gift from the United States, but in the meantime he has assumed the responsibility and the office is the property of the College.

It has been found necessary to build a storm entrance around the north College door. This has been done in brick and stone in harmony with the architecture of the main building, at a cost of \$99.16 Mex. More furniture has had to be made, which with sundry other changes and additions to the plant, cost \$588.11. A detailed financial statement will be appended.

The value of the College plant has therefore increased during the year by the sum of \$12,625.91 Mex. We realize that dollars and buildings alone cannot make a college, but they are necessary, and we are grateful for the advance made.

The College library has been increased by the addition of 158 works of reference in English. Of these, 37 vols. were secured in the United States by the Rev. F. H. Chalfant and presented to the library, for which we extend him our hearty thanks. Twenty-seven vols. consist of valuable Smithsonian Institution Reports, presented by W. Henry Grant, Esq., of Summitt, New Jersey. The other volumes, all of a scientific character, were obtained by purchase.

The zoological collection has been increased by prepared specimens of forty typical fishes of the Shantung coast, twenty-five species of marine and fresh water crabs, thirty species of the mollusca, besides a few amphibians and reptiles. Some new birds have also been added, the most interesting being a pair of Shantung vultures and a specimen of the greater bustard. Several skeletons and other anatomical material have been prepared for class work.

We have to thank Mr. Chalfant for purchasing for us some handsome corals as he passed by Singapore, and for an ostrich egg, which has helped to arouse many an apathetic mind already.

13. Needs.

We cannot do better than to repeat the needs mentioned in last year's report.

(1). The work of raising the endowment should be earnestly pushed, and it is of the highest importance that either Mr. Luce continues in this work at home, or that some one be secured to go on with it after his return.

(2). We need a fourth College dwelling. Estimated cost \$3,000 gold.

(3). The new Science Hall should have a fairly modern and complete equipment. \$1,000 gold is needed for this.

(4). We need a new engine and dynamo sufficient to run three hundred lamps.

(5). We need \$500 for the drainage of the College site.

(6). We need ten English acres to be added to the College grounds. Approximate cost, \$3,000 gold.

(7). We should have a permanent museum and library fund.

14. *Actions of the Presbyterian Board and Shantung Missions affecting the College.*

1st. As to the method of electing the University Directors, the East Shantung Mission recommends that "The West Shantung Mission elect two members from their Mission and the east Mission one from their Mission."

The West Shantung Mission action is, "Resolved, That a committee consisting of Dr. Bergen and Mr. Dodd be appointed to confer with a Committee of the East Shantung Mission regarding method of electing University directors."

2nd. The East Shantung Mission reports the introduction into its primary and secondary schools of a new curriculum, which closely follows the curriculum established by the Government in their public schools, with the religious books added, and being so graded as to lead up to the Shantung Union College."

Also it was resolved that the Chefoo English school adjust its curriculum to prepare boys to enter the Shantung Union College and St. John's University at Shanghai.

3rd. The West Shantung Mission took the following action concerning the transfer of Mr. R. Wells to the College:—

"Until other arrangements can be made for the management of the Boys' Academy at Weihsien, we as a Mission do not approve of the transfer of Mr. Ralph Wells from the Academy to the College, but in harmony with the invitation of the Board of Directors to Mr. Wells, we allow him to become Lecturer in Chemistry so far as his duties in the Academy permit. The Mission would hereby express its willingness that Mr. Wells be ultimately transferred to the College faculty, but only as above indicated, upon condition that the oversight of the Academy be adequately provided for."

4th. The China Committee and Executive Council of the Board in New York on March 19th, 1906, took the following action in reference to the introduction of English in the College course:—

"The Conference discussed the fact already known to the Board, that the College is continuing the policy of the Tengchow College in not teaching English. It should be said, in justice to Mr. Luce, that he did not raise this question, and that when it was raised, he was unwilling to take a definite side in the matter without consultation with his colleagues on the field. Since the Conference, however, and after the departure of Mr. Luce, we have received the annual report of the Field Board of Directors, and we note that the question is under discussion by the Directors, and that while they have made no ruling on the subject, the opinion of the majority is evidently tending toward the teaching of English. We recognize the wide difference of opinion on this subject that exists among missionaries, and we do not ask the Board to make any authoritative deliverance at this time. We feel, however, with Mr. Beach that however urgent the reasons may have been for excluding English in former years, when different conditions prevailed, the continuance of that attitude to-day is unwise. We strongly feel with the management of the College that the main work of the Institution should be in Chinese. We would disapprove any effort to make English the basis of instruction. The College should remain a Chinese as distinguished from an English institution. We believe, however, it would be wise for the College to have classes in English, teaching that language to those who desire it, much as French and German are taught in our colleges in the United States. Such instruction should not be free, but should be given only to those who are willing to pay fees that will fully cover the cost of instruction and yield a small additional revenue to the general work of the College.

It might be well to insist that only those who are taking

the regular course and maintain a satisfactory standing therein should be allowed to enter these English classes. Care should be taken not to admit so many non-Christian Chinese for the study of English that the majority of students should cease to be Christian. It is vital, in the judgment of the Committee and the Council, that the dominant influence of the students' body should be Christian in the future as it has been in the past, but within these limitations and such others as would naturally occur to the Field Board of Directors, the Committee and the Council feel that the College would enlarge its usefulness, its revenue and its influence in this formative period of China if it were to make some provision for the teaching of English."

The West Shantung Mission at its last annual meeting took the following action in reference to the above :—

Resolved, That in answer to the letter of Dr. Brown of March 19th, 1906, the West Shantung Mission would reply that while considering the advisability of teaching English in the College at Weihisen an open question, we are not prepared at this meeting, owing to absence of representatives of the College, to instruct our representatives on the Board of Directors what attitude to take on such a far-reaching question."

In this connection we would ask the Directors to also take note of the communication handed in by the Chinese faculty on this subject.

5th. There will be found with this report a letter from Dr. Brown of December 8th, 1906, laying down the conditions fixed by the Board as to the use of the income by the College of the present or future endowment funds.

The above actions, I believe, comprise those taken during the year and of special interest to the College.

15. *Fees.*

Total fees received last year from 127 students, \$1,168.92
Mex. This year fees received from 221 students, \$2,215.60

Mex. Last year average fee per student, \$9.27; this year \$10.04. This indicates a small increase in the average fee over last year. It will be required hereafter that all fees be paid in either Weihsien bills, perforated copper cash, dollars, or in the form of a letter from a missionary, stating that the student has paid in his fee to him. We will thus avoid the trouble and loss, experienced through accepting paper bills from other places.

It has been a difficult year, owing to diminished teaching staff and student troubles, but we are glad to be able to report increase in plant, in students, in scholarship, in fees, and the prospect of a full College next year. During the year we have had a revival and a rebellion, the mount on which we sojourned making the succeeding descent all the deeper and gloomier.

Yet we would be wrong in attributing the students' action simply to a lack of religion. It was simply a crude and ill judged movement natural to organized youth, involving error which, however, may and often does coexist with a deep and sincere religious experience. Such occurrences are disquieting, connected as they are with other similar movements in China, indicating a wide spread restlessness which may lead to still more serious disorders. We do not venture to forecast the future. History, however, teaches us not to be dismayed by a temporary political confusion, or even semi-ruin, which accompanies the demolishing of worn out social structures and the disposal of the rubbish, but to wait upon God, to view quietly His immense providential operations through which will be established a new order, better than the old.

In the meantime time let us pray that our little College may let her clear light shine over the uncertain waste, flashing afar the light of that Truth which has stood the test of time.

E. W. Burt's Report to Board of Directors, February, 1907.

After Dr. Bergen's full and exhaustive Report it is needless for me to say much.

In the spring term I taught Economics to the Senior Class, Ethics and Apostolic Age to the Fifth Year, and Gospels and Logic to the Fourth. In the Autumn Pedagogy and Economics to the Seniors, Apostolic Age to the Fifth and Gospels to the Fourth. Liu Yü-feng has taught Western History, while Wang Tsai-tao has rendered throughout the year active and valuable assistance in the teaching of Logic, Psychology and Ethics. In all these subjects the students have made satisfactory progress.

We began the year with a very large number of preparatory boys admitted without examination. This was done, it will be remembered, under special circumstances and to meet the exigencies of the Missions and give them time to bring their schools into line with the College. It is hardly surprising that a large proportion of these boys have dropped out during the course of the year from one cause and another. The examinations showed that many of them were very weak in the knowledge of the Four Books. In consultation with the teachers we have therefore required that this year all candidates for the preparatory class shall pass a simple examination in the Four Books before being admitted. It is hoped by this means to check the leakage and obtain boys who have a reasonable chance of being able, after one or two years' study, to pass the entrance examination into the regular College course. This year the number of candidates from the Mission Boarding-schools is not so large as might have been expected, but we hope that next year, with the further development of these schools, a good crop may be forthcoming. This is of vital importance, because, by the ruling of the Board of Directors at its last session, the present large preparatory class is regarded as an abnormal and temporary expedient—

admission to which is to cease after the present Chinese year, except in the case of specially qualified students.

Looking back on the year as a whole it stands out as one of strong contrasts. The spiritual awakening of the Spring filled us all with new hope for the College. Into that movement I threw myself with all my heart and came into closer touch with the students—both Presbyterian and Baptist—than ever before. Over 100 of them pledged themselves to give up part of the summer vacation to preaching, and it was my privilege to spend a fortnight in July itinerating with one such band. On the other hand, the unhappy events of the Autumn term appeared to largely undo the effects of the Revival and could not but strain the relations between pupils and teacher. Regard the rebellion as you will—whether as a temporary aberration due to local and insignificant causes or as a symptom of the general unrest of the times—it will need time and patience, love and forbearance, to efface the memory of that very painful and humiliating episode and fully restore the freedom and confidence of the former happy relations.

Equally with Dr. Bergen I deplore the fact that again we are unable to report any of the senior students going on to study for the Ministry. When I came to Weihien I earnestly hoped the Arts College might act as a feeder to the Theological, sending a succession of its best students there to prepare for the work of preaching. This hope I am loth to abandon. On every fitting occasion the paramount claims of the Ministry have been pressed home upon the students, but one has to recognise that nothing but the overmastering love of CHRIST, shed abroad in their hearts by the HOLY SPIRIT, can constrain them to turn their back on worldly advantage and lucrative position and devote themselves to the obscure and humble life of a Chinese Pastor.

In conclusion may I be allowed a frank word with regard to my own position. Personally I increasingly realise my own unfitness for this sort of work. I am a Missionary first and

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1907.

SCOTCH-ROBINSON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

Dr.		Balance Sheet.				Cr.	
1906. Feb. 1st.	Balances in hand...	Cash.	Mex. \$.	1907. Jan. 31st.	By General Accounts. See Apportionment Ac- count By Board—Presbyterian Students... .. By Board—Baptist Students By Townson & Mercer's Bill paid in England ... By Balance in hand ... By " in H. and S. Bank	Cash.	Mex. \$.
		48,742	155.78			2,397,852	785.30
1907. Jan. 31st.	Books sold... .. Apparatus sold Field Receipts Fees—Baptist Students " Presbyterian " ... B. M. S. Treasurer	1,448 94.802 457.500 359.500 4,817.400	46.78			1,689,699 1,396,049	46.78
			642.93			295,792	13.41
		5,770.392	\$845.49			5,779,392	\$845.49

APPORTIONMENT ACCOUNT.

PRESBYTERIAN.		BAPTIST.
Teachers' Salaries	\$738.04	\$738.04
Employees' Wages	135.97	135.97
Text Books	372.00	372.00
Stationery and Postage	32.80	32.80
Reference Library	100.88	100.88
Laboratories	176.00	176.00
Travel	1.80	1.80
Heating and Lighting	293.17	293.17
Kitchen and Dormitory Upkeep	70.03	70.03
Medical	19.58	19.58
Pamphlets	1.04	1.04
Sundries and Contingent	20.53	20.53
Board 120 Students	\$1,961.85	\$1,961.84
	2,448.22	1,224.10
	<u>\$4,410.07</u>	<u>\$3,185.94</u>

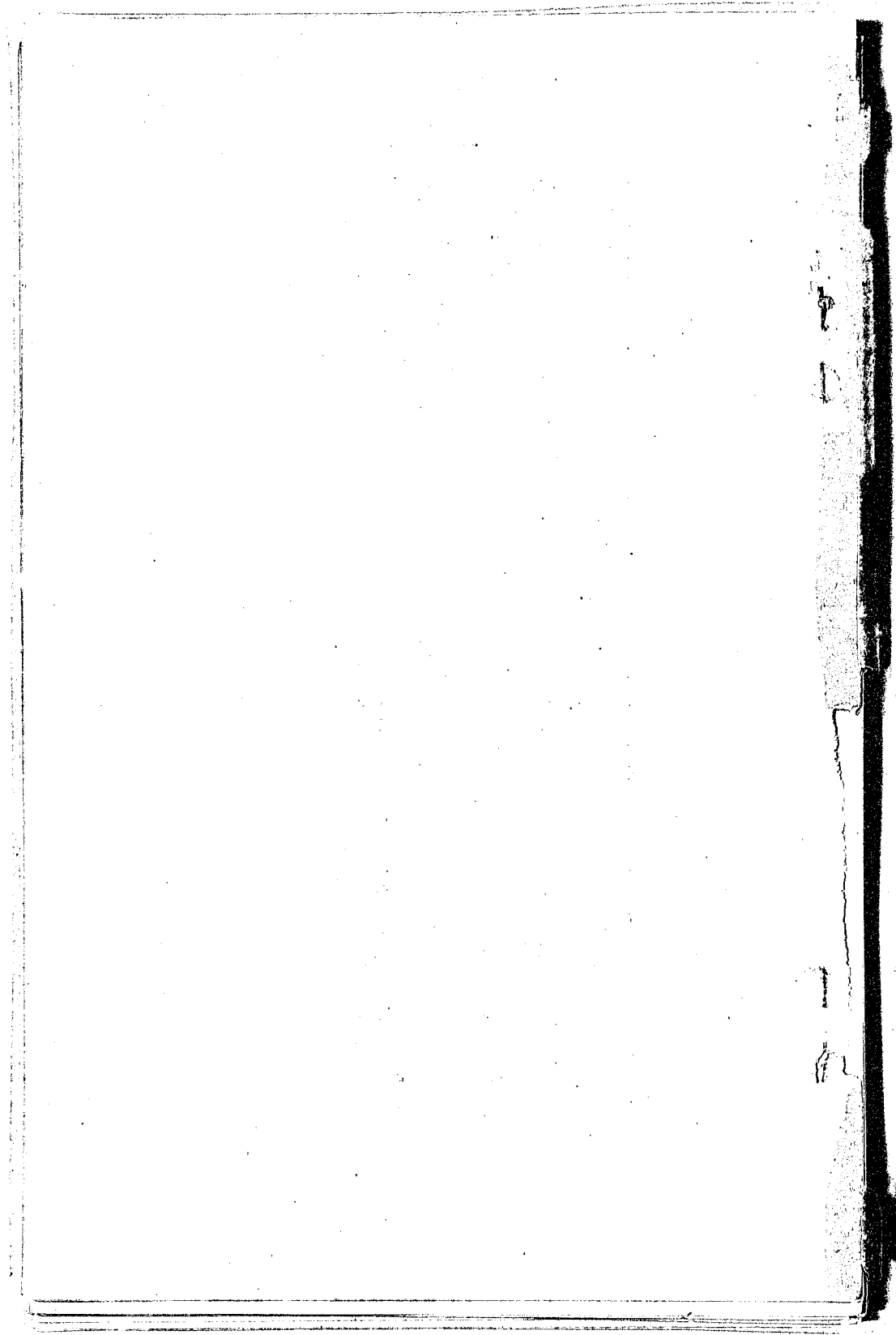
— 56 —

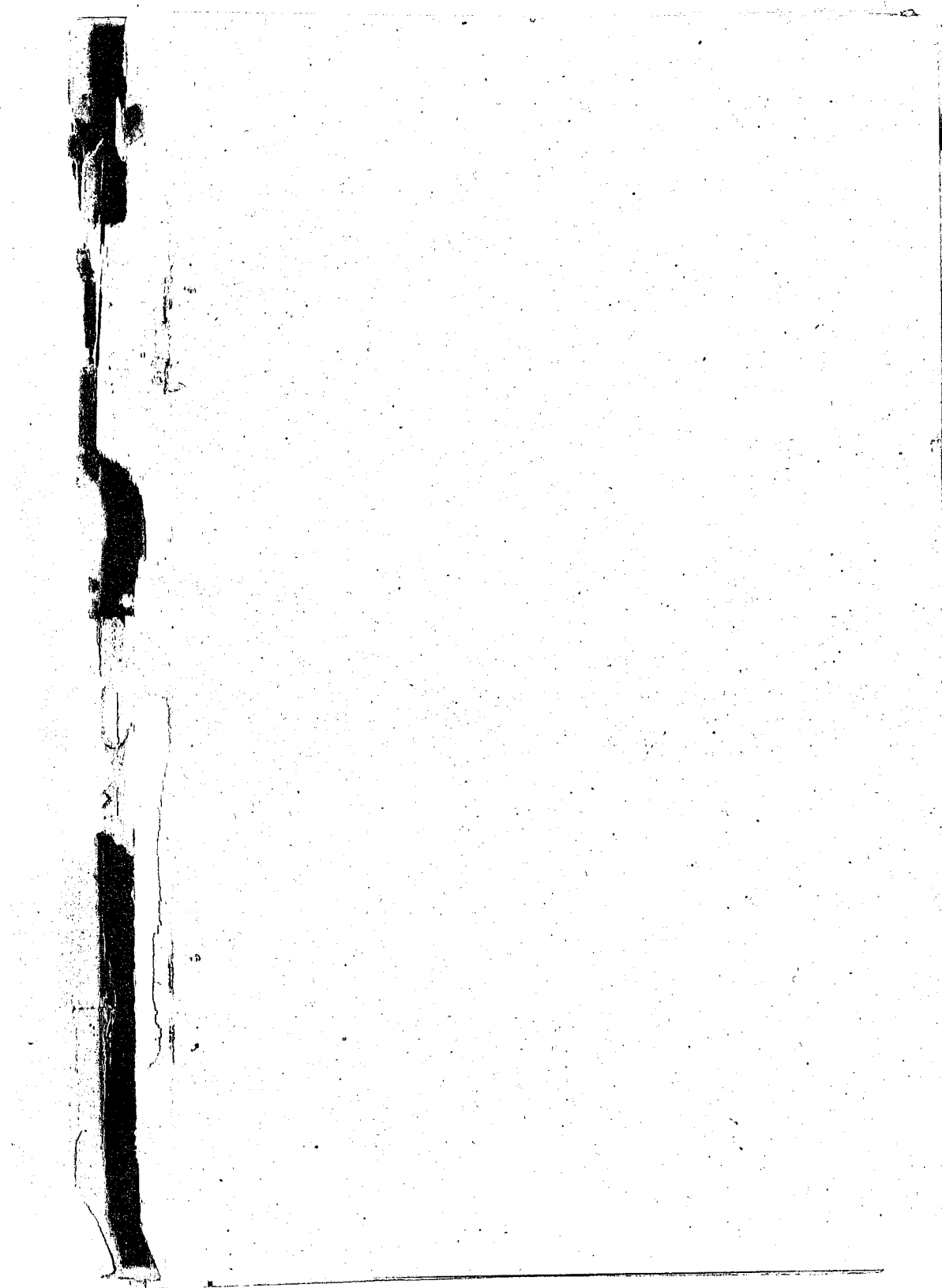
ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER, UNION COLLEGE, WEIHSIEN.

1906.			
Feb. 1st.	Amount due Treasurer	...	\$3,295.67
1907.			
Jan. 31st.	Share Working Expenses	...	3,185.94
			<u>\$6,481.61</u>
1907.			
Jan. 31st.	B. M. S. due Weihsien College Treasurer	...	\$2,098.06
	Less due by A. P. Mission at Ch'ingchoufu	...	1,512.10
			<u>\$ 585.96</u>

J. R. WATSON,
Treasurer.

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Shantung Protestant University.

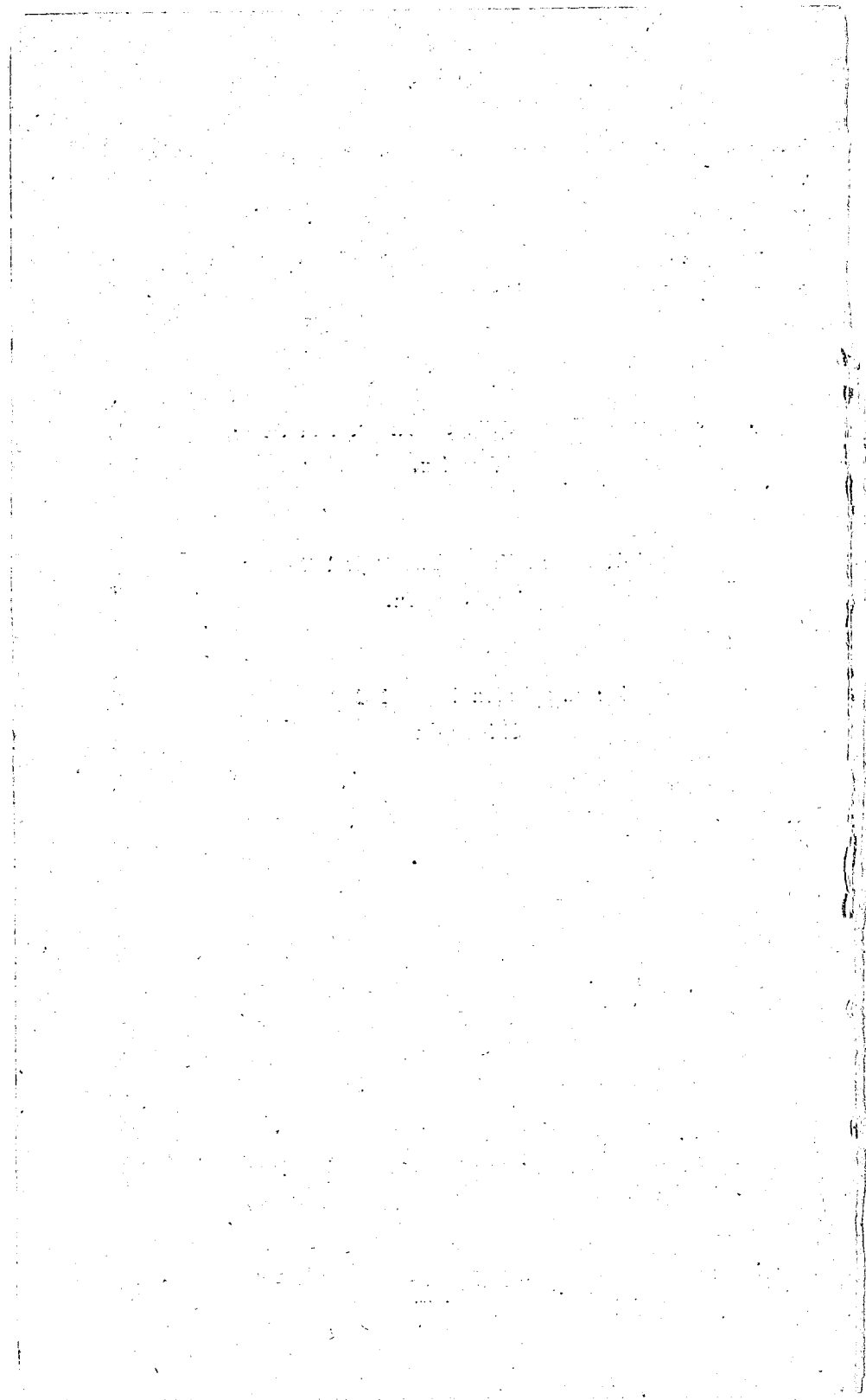
Shantung Union College (Science and Arts),
Weihsien.

Gotch-Robinson Union Theological College,
Ching-chou-fu.

Shantung Union Medical College,
Chi-nan-fu.

Printed for the information of the Missions.
1908.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS



Shantung Protestant University.

Shantung Union College (Science and Arts),
Weihsien.

Gotch-Robinson Union Theological College,
Ching-chou-fu.

Shantung Union Medical College,
Chi-nan-fu.

Printed for the information of the Missions.
1908.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. L. J. DAVIES, <i>Chairman</i> ...	...	...	Tsing-tau.
Rev. E. C. NICKALLS, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	...	...	Tsou-p'ing.
Dr. J. R. WATSON, <i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	...	...	Ching-chou-fu.
Rev. W. B. HAMILTON	...	...	Chi-nan-fu.
„ F. H. CHALFANT, D.D.	...	...	Wei-hsien.
„ F. HARMON	...	...	Chi-nan-fu.
„ J. PERCY BRUCE, M.A., <i>Ex-officio</i>	...	...	Ching-chou-fu.
„ P. D. BERGEN, D.D.,	„	...	Wei-hsien.

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BASIS OF UNION IN EDUCATIONAL WORK.

With grateful acknowledgment of God's goodness and mercy extended to us in the past, and with prayer for His continued blessing upon our work, we, the members of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION and of the ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION in Shantung agree to unite in organising three colleges, namely, an Arts College at Wei-hsien, a Theological College at Ching-chou-fu, and a Medical College at Chi-nan-fu, with the following provisions:—

ARTICLE I.—AIM AND POLICY.

Section 1.—The aim of the United Colleges shall be first and foremost the furtherance of the cause of Christ in China.

Sec. 2.—The purpose of the Arts College shall be to give a liberal education of a distinctively Christian character to young men chiefly from Christian families, and the work of the college shall be in the Chinese language.

Sec. 3.—The purpose of the Theological College shall be to provide Theological training for Pastors and Evangelists; the instruction given therein shall be in accordance with evangelical truth as commonly believed and taught in the Presbyterian Church of America and the Baptist Churches of Great Britain.

Sec. 4.—In connection with the Theological College there shall be a preparatory course of study for those who need it, and a normal school for the training of elementary school teachers.

Sec. 5.—Each Mission reserves to itself the right to carry on, at its own institutions, courses for lay preachers and village school-masters.

Sec. 6.—Denominational instruction on the subjects of church government and baptism shall be separately provided for by the respective Missions.

Sec. 7.—The purpose of the Medical College shall be to give a Medical education, under distinctively Christian influence, to young men chiefly from Christian families; and the work of the college shall be in the Chinese language.

ARTICLE II.—MANAGEMENT.

The colleges shall be under the management of one Board of Directors, who shall be elected by the two Missions, and responsible to them, and who shall be under the ultimate control of the two Missionary Societies.

ARTICLE III.—CONSTITUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1.—The Board shall consist of six Directors, of whom three shall be appointed by each Mission to serve for three years, one from each Mission to retire annually and his place to be refilled. In the first election of directors, one shall be chosen for one year, one for two years, and one three years, by each Mission.

Sec. 2.—The foreign members of the Teaching Staff shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the Board for purposes of consultation,* but without voting power, except that the president of each college shall have a vote in all matters relating to that institution.

Sec. 3.—Whenever a Director is absent on furlough, he shall be considered to have resigned, and his Mission shall at once elect a successor to complete his unexpired term.

ARTICLE IV.—MEETINGS AND FUNCTIONS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1.—The Board shall meet for general business at least once a year at one of the colleges.

Sec. 2.—Special meetings of the Board shall be called by the chairman upon the written request of three members. A month's notice shall be given specifying in writing the business to be considered, and no other business shall be transacted.

Sec. 3.—Four Directors shall constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business, and no motion shall be declared carried unless four affirmative votes are cast.

Sec. 4.—Full minutes of all meetings of the Board and all reports of work shall be presented without delay to the Societies in London and New York and the Secretaries of the Missions in Shantung.

Sec. 5.—The Board of Directors shall elect all permanent members of the Teaching Staff, but the election of Presidents shall be endorsed by the Societies in London and New York. The president of each college shall make appointments to the Chinese Teaching Staff of his institution, after collective consultation with his colleagues, subject to the endorsement of the Board of Directors at its next meeting.

Sec. 6.—The Board shall consider and decide upon the Curriculum of each college, which shall be submitted by its president on behalf of the foreign teaching staff.

* Resolved that the word 'consultation' be understood to include the moving seconding, and amending of resolutions. Extract from Minutes of Board.

Sec. 7.—The Board shall consider and pass upon the Estimates of college expenditure, which shall be prepared and presented by the foreign teaching staff of each college; shall determine the share to be borne by each Society; and shall forward the estimates to the Missionary Societies in New York and London.

Sec. 8.—All the acts of the Board of Directors shall be subject to the review and control of the Baptist Missionary Society in London and of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

ARTICLE V.—TEACHING STAFF.

Section 1.—The two Missions shall be, as far as possible, equally represented on the teaching staff of each college.

Sec. 2.—The Foreign Teaching Staff of the Arts College shall consist of at least four men.

Sec. 3.—The Foreign Teaching Staff of the Theological College shall consist of at least two men.

Sec. 4.—The Foreign Teaching Staff of the Medical College shall consist of at least two men.

ARTICLE VI.—OWNERSHIP OF COLLEGE PROPERTY.

Section 1.—The college plant at Wei-hsien shall remain the property of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Sec. 2.—The college plant at Ching-chou-fu shall remain the property of the Baptist Missionary Society in London.

Sec. 3.—The college plant at Chi-nan-fu shall be the property of the Baptist Missionary Society in London.

Sec. 4.—Any endowment shall be vested in the Board of Foreign Missions raising it, and the income thereof shall be applied to the expenses or equipment for which that Board is responsible.

ARTICLE VII.—FINANCE.

Section 1.—The Presbyterian Mission shall provide residences for the Teaching Staff at the Arts College.

Sec. 2.—The Baptist Mission shall provide residences for the Teaching Staff at the Theological College and also at the Medical College.

Sec. 3.—If either Mission shall occupy more houses for its teaching staff than it provides, it shall pay rent for the excess.

Sec. 4.—All cost of repairs and upkeep of property shall be borne by the owners.

Sec. 5.—The salaries of the Foreign Teachers shall be paid by their respective Missions.

Sec. 6.—The current expenses of each college shall be shared equally by the two Missions. Current expenses shall be defined to include travelling expenses of Directors and members of Teaching Staff in attendance on Board meetings, repairs and upkeep of apparatus, salaries of Chinese teachers, heat, light, attendance, and such other items as the Board of Directors may determine.

Sec. 7.—The distribution of items of expense other than those already mentioned in this article shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 8.—The two Missions heartily approving the principle of self-support urge the Board of Directors to extend its application so far as practicable.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1.—Amendments to this agreement may be made on the initiative of either Mission, or of the Board of Directors, after six months' notice in writing, and shall require for ratification the approval of the two Missions in Shantung, of the Baptist Missionary Society in London, and of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Sec. 2.—In the event of either Mission desiring to withdraw from the union, notice of not less than two years shall be given to the other Mission.

Whenever this agreement shall have been ratified by the two Missions in Shantung, and approved by the Missionary Societies in London and New York, the Missions shall forthwith elect the members of the Board of Directors, whose duty it shall be to put into operation as soon as possible the provisions of this agreement.

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

I. The Officers of the Board shall be a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and a Secretary and Treasurer in one person, who shall be elected annually.

The duties of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be those usually pertaining to these offices.

The duties of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be to keep the records of all Board meetings; to forward the reports required by the Basis of Union to the Missions, and to the Committee in London, and to the Board in New York; to issue notices at the instance of the Chairman; to draw bills on the Home Societies, pay out to the College Treasurers all monies required by the respective colleges, except personal allowances, co-ordinate the accounts, present them in one statement to the Board of Directors at its annual meeting, and then forward them to New York and London.

II. There shall be one regular Annual Meeting of the Board, the date of which shall be fixed at the previous Annual Meeting.

Special Meetings may be held in accordance with the provisions of the Basis of Union.

III. The following powers and duties are recognized as belonging to the Board :—

1. Those directly specified in the Basis of Union.

- (a). To elect all members of the teaching staff.
- (b). To determine the curricula of the colleges.
- (c). To pass upon estimates, apportion expenses between the Baptist and Presbyterian Societies, and to forward estimates to London and New York.
- (d). To propose amendments to the Basis of Union.

2. The following implied powers :

- (e). To review the minutes of the formal meetings of the foreign teaching staff of each college.
- (f). To audit the accounts of each college.
- (g). To pass upon all general regulations devised by the faculties for the management of the institutions.

IV. The Standing Committees of the Board shall be :—

1. A Finance Committee, which shall consist of two members.

The duties of the Finance Committee shall be to receive and consider estimates, and if necessary confer with the faculties concerning them before the meeting of the Board; to present estimates to the Board; and, after appropriations have been made in London and New York, to authorize transfers within the total of the appropriations.

2. An Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members.
The duty of the Auditing Committee shall be to audit annually the accounts of each of the colleges.

V. The President of each college shall present annually in writing a report on the work of his institution for the past year, which shall be based upon individual reports from the professor in charge of each department as to his work and its results, and such a report shall also include a general report from the president relating to the quality of class work, religious life, moral tone, and physical health of the students, cases of discipline, prospective occupation of graduating class, and such other matters as the president may consider necessary.

The foreign teaching staff of each college shall appoint a Registrar, whose duty shall be to keep records showing where the students come from, whether Christian or non-Christian, character and attainments while at college, their settlements after leaving it, and any other items which may seem desirable.

VII. Each institution shall have a Local Treasurer appointed by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the faculty, who shall keep the college accounts and be responsible for the same to the Board of Directors.

VIII. The permanent order of business for Board Meetings shall be:—

1. Minutes of last meeting.
2. Election of Officers.
3. *Ad interim* Communications received by the Secretary.
4. Reports of Committees:
 - a. Standing.
 - b. Special.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.

Extracts from Minutes of Board.

Chinese Names of Institutions.

Resolved, That 合會學局 be adopted as the name of the University.

Resolved, That 廣文學堂 be adopted as the name of the Shantung Union College.

Resolved, That 神道學堂 be adopted as the name of the Theological College.

Resolved, That 董事 be adopted as the name of the Directors.

Notices of Motion.

Resolved, That as far as possible notice of all business to be brought forward at the ordinary meetings of the Board, be sent to the Secretary at least one month before the Board meets, and that business of which notice has been given, take precedence.

SPECIAL MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors was held in Tsing-chow-fu on December 26th, 1907.

Present.—Members of Board: Messrs. F. H. Chalfant, Davies, Hamilton, Harmon, Nickalls, and Watson.

Members of Faculty: Messrs. Bergen, Burt, Bruce, Hayes, Luce, and Whitcher.

There were also present the Revs. W. V. Fullerton and C. E. Wilson from London.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That Messrs. Fullerton and Wilson become visiting members of the Board.

President of Arts College.

The Committee on the Choice of a President for the Arts College presented the following report, which was adopted:—

Your committee beg to report that while each member of the committee has a preference yet there is not a majority in favour of any one man, and therefore we ask the Directors to discharge the committee.

B. M. S. Deputation.

The Board then went into committee of the whole in order to give the deputation from the Baptist Missionary Society, London, an opportunity of getting such information as they desired. The following points were raised:—

1. Scope and aim of the educational work.
2. The Preparatory Department.
3. The introduction of English into the Arts College curriculum.
4. The relation of the members of the faculties to the Board of Directors.

On returning to executive session the following resolutions were adopted:—

Teaching of English.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the question of the teaching of English in the Arts College and to bring in a report at this session.

Messrs. Bergen, Davies, and Nickalls were appointed.

Vote to Members of Faculty.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the question of amending the constitution so as to give members of faculty a vote in the deliberations of the Board and to bring in a report at the Annual Meeting.

Messrs. Burt, Chalfant and Watson were appointed.

The Committee on the Teaching of English presented the following report :—

Your committee propose that English be introduced as a subject in the Arts College curriculum, under the following conditions :—

1. That English shall be taught to the regular students only.
2. That English be an optional subject.
3. That English be taught in the last three years only, and that the time given it be one period per day for five days in the week.
4. That no student be allowed to learn English unless he has taken an average of eighty per cent. in all subjects at the semi-annual examinations, and after he has begun English he must maintain that average in all subjects, including English.
5. That all students learning English be expected to pay the full cost of their food and their share of current expenses, which latter are estimated at \$30 per annum.

The above report was adopted, with the exception of Article No. 5, which was amended by the following resolution :—

Fees for English.

Resolved, That students studying English in the Arts College be required to pay a minimum inclusive fee of \$30 per annum.

Arts College Curriculum.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the Arts College be requested to suggest the changes in curriculum made necessary by the introduction of English.

Committee on Shanghai Educational Circular.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to consider the circular issued by the Educational Committee of the Shanghai Conference and report to the Board at the Annual Meeting.

Messrs. Bruce, Burt, Davies, and Hamilton were appointed.

President of Arts College.

Resolved, in view of the harmonious manner in which the Arts College affairs are now being carried on, and the evident blessing of God resting upon the work, that the faculty be requested to continue for the ensuing college year the present form of management under the direction of a chairman elected by the foreign members of the teaching staff; this chairman to act on the Board of Directors as if he were president.

Annual Meeting.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to re-consider the date of the Annual Meeting of the Board.

Messrs. Bruce, Bergen, and Harmon were appointed.

Resolved, by common consent, that for the next Annual Meeting of the Board we meet at Wei-hsien on Thursday, January 23rd, 1908, at 7.30 p.m.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors was convened at Wei-hsien on 23rd January, 1908.

Present:—

Members of Board: Messrs. F. H. Chalfant, Davies, Hamilton, Harmon, Nickalls, and Watson.

Members of Faculty: Messrs. Bergen, Bruce, Burt, Hayes, Luce, and Whitcher.

The minutes of the Special Meeting of the Board were read and confirmed.

The following office bearers were elected:—

Chairman Rev. L. J. DAVIES.

Vice-Chairman Rev. E. C. NICKALLS.

Secretary and Treasurer ... Dr. J. R. WATSON.

The following communications to the Secretary were read:—

(a). Letters from Rev. A. J. Brown, D.D., New York, and Rev. C. E. Wilson, London, acknowledging receipt of the Minutes of the previous Annual Meeting of the Board and sanctioning the estimates sent home for the last year.

(b). A letter from Rev. A. J. Brown, D.D., New York, reporting the formation of a Special Committee Auxiliary to the Board in New York for the purpose of securing a larger interest and more adequate financial support for the Arts College.

(c). A letter from the West Shantung Mission suggesting that the first year's work in the Arts College be relegated to the High Schools course, and that the standard of the entrance examination to the Arts College be raised.

(d). Letters from the East and West Shantung Missions intimating that favourable action was taken as to the proposed amendment to Art. VII, Section 6 of the Basis of Union, and the recommendation of the Directors was endorsed, except the words "interest at five per cent. on the capital value of the buildings and plant." The proposed alteration of Art. VII, Section 7, was also endorsed.

(e). A letter from the B. M. S. Local Committee intimating its adoption of the amendment to Art. VII, Section 6 of the Basis of

— II —

Union as proposed by the Board at its last Annual Meeting, with the exception of the words "interest at five per cent. on the capital value of the buildings and plant". That the Local Committee dissents from the alternative proposal of the West Shantung Mission with reference to interest on value of buildings and plant. And that the Local Committee has adopted the amendment to Art. VII, Section 7, as proposed by the Board.

Finance Committee.

Rev. F. H. Chalfant was appointed to the Finance Committee in place of Dr. Mateer resigned.

Committee on Admission of Theological Students.

The Committee on the Admission of Students to the Theological College reported that in view of the prospective increase of accommodation for students at Ching-chou-fu we recommend that no action be taken.

The report was adopted.

Committee on Diploma.

The Committee on the Diploma of the University presented a report, which was discussed, referred back, and the following resolution adopted:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Diploma be asked to continue its work and have power to consider any necessary changes in the Arts College curriculum, reporting at this session. That Dr. Bergen and Mr. Bruce be added to the committee.

A report on the past year's work in the Arts College was read and presented by Dr. Mateer.

Dr. Bergen read and presented a supplementary report to that furnished by Dr. Mateer.

Messrs. Burt and Luce read and presented reports on other work.

A report on the past year's work in the Theological College was read and presented by Dr. Hayes.

Mr. Bruce read and presented a short report on his work since returning from furlough.

Committee on Annual Reports.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to consider the annual reports of the two colleges and bring in recommendations based on them at this session.

Messrs. Chalfant and Harmon were appointed.

Vote to Members of Faculty.

The Committee on the Vote to Members of Faculty brought in a report which, after prolonged discussion, was referred back for further consideration.

Letter from West Shantung Mission.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to present such recommendations as are called for by the letter from the West Shantung Mission.

Messrs. Bergen and Bruce were appointed.

Educational Committee.

The Committee on the Letter of the Educational Committee of the Shanghai Conference brought in an interim report, which was laid on the table.

Native Churches.

The committee appointed to formulate a plan for Communication between the Native Churches and the Board presented the following report, which was adopted :—

(a). That as regards matters which the Chinese Church may wish to bring before the University Directors, we suggest that they be first discussed by the Chinese Pastors of a Presbytery or Association and the result be forwarded, properly authenticated by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, to the Minute Secretary not later than the 20th of the 11th moon.

(b). Also that members of either faculty shall have the right to present their views in writing on matters affecting their own institution ; such communications being signed *pro and con* by individual members of the faculty.

Arts College Increased Subscriptions.

Resolved, That with a view to students gradually paying full cost of their food the minimum fee at Wei-hsien for students entering after 1908 be raised to Mex. \$9.00.

Theological College.

Resolved, That the name of the Theological College be amended to read : Gotch-Robinson Union Theological College.

College Letter-Head.

Resolved, That the letter head of the three colleges belonging to the University be :

The Shantung Protestant University in large type, with the name of the particular institution in smaller type.

Messrs. Chandler and Corbett.

Resolved, That we recommend that Messrs. Chandler and Corbett be invited to Shantung with a view to ultimately taking up work in connection with the University.

Theological College.

The committee appointed to revise the course of the Collegiate Department of the Theological College presented the following report, which was adopted :—

(a). A Revised Curriculum. [See Collegiate Department, Theological College.]

(b). Your committee recommends that the entrance examination to the Collegiate Department henceforth include :

Repetition and Explanation of the Analects.

Arithmetic to Factors.

Elementary Old and New Testament History.

(c). Your committee also recommends that two weeks be added to the length of each term in the Collegiate Department to be made operative in 1908.

The Board went into committee of the whole on the question of Educational Expansion raised by the letter of the Educational Committee of the Shanghai Conference.

On returning to executive session the chairman reported that all were in favour of a general enlargement in our educational work.

Curriculum and Diploma Committee.

The enlarged Committee on Curriculum and Diploma presented a report, which was accepted and agreed to be laid on the table. The committee was discharged.

Resolved, That the discussion of the report on the Arts College Curriculum and University Diplomas be postponed till the next meeting of the Board.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of the foreign members of the two faculties be appointed to consider what readjustment of the Arts and Theological curricula would be necessary in case the report of the Curriculum and Diploma Committee were adopted.

English in Arts College.

Dr. Bergen on behalf of the Arts College faculty reported the changes rendered necessary by the introduction of English into the curriculum. After discussion the report was adopted.

Dr. Bergen also reported that the proposed changes in the curriculum of the Arts College, suggested by the Chinese teachers, had been met.

Annual Meeting.

The Committee on the Date of the Annual Meeting reported that it be fixed each year in advance, which was accepted.

Resolved, That the date of the next Annual Meeting of the Board be Tuesday, January 12th, 1909, at 7.30 p.m., in Ching-chou-fu.

Vote to Members of Faculty.

The committee on the voting power of the Faculties presented its report, which was fully discussed. No action was taken.

Auditing Committee.

The Auditing Committee reported that the accounts of the Treasurers of the two colleges had been audited and found correct, but that the account of the University Treasurer had not yet been examined.

Medical College.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all the Missions in the province to send one or two representatives to meet the Board of Directors to consider the basis of co-operation in the Medical College.

Resolved, That the conference on the Medical College be called for Wednesday, July 8th, at 3 p.m. and be held in Chi-nan-fu.

Theological College.

Resolved, That students from other missions be allowed to attend the Theological College on payment of their board and a sum sufficient to cover their share of working expenses, exclusive of plant and foreign professors' salaries.

West Shantung Mission.

A resolution was read from the West Shantung Mission requesting the Directors to permit the faculty of the college at Wei-hsien to continue for at least two years to receive special students to the number of sixty annually in order to leave time for the adequate enlargement of their secondary schools.

No action was taken.

Arts College and High Schools.

The following report of the Committee on a Letter from the West Shantung Mission on proposed changes in curricula of colleges and high schools was discussed, amended, and adopted in the following form:—

The Board recommends to the Missions the following:—

1. That Algebra through Quadratics be a part of the regular course of study in the secondary schools.
2. That selections from the Classics be made for memorizing for the entrance examinations to the colleges.
3. That we favour the introduction of Nature Study into the high schools wherever possible, but that it do not for the present be made a condition of entrance to the colleges.
4. That substantially the first year of the Arts College be transferred to secondary schools to become part of their curriculum.
5. That amended conditions of entrance to the Arts College be fixed in accordance with these recommendations and published immediately after the next meeting of the Board.
6. That steps be taken to adjust the curriculum in the collegiate department of the Theological College so that candidates from the high schools may enter at the beginning of a specific year and take the work without duplicating their studies.
7. That the changes suggested for the secondary schools be carried into effect as soon as possible; those affecting the colleges to be made operative at the opening of the college year, February, 1910.
8. That a committee consisting of the faculties of the two colleges in correspondence with those in charge of the high schools be appointed to arrange these changes and report at the next meeting of the Board.

The Committee on the Annual Reports submitted the following recommendations, which were discussed and adopted by the Board:—

1. That we hereby express our appreciation of the work done by the New York Committee on behalf of the Arts College at Wei-hsien and emphasize the great need of early endowment of the institution.
2. That we further express our hearty thanks to Mr. J. H. Converse for his timely contribution of gold \$1,000 toward the equipment of the Science Hall of the Arts College.
3. That we endorse the appeal of the Arts College Faculty for a special Y. M. C. A. Building, the cost of which is estimated at \$10,000 (U. S. gold).
4. That we urge the development of the Museum and Library of the Arts College, which departments are as yet poorly equipped, but are proving of great benefit to the students.
5. That we support the appeal for an engine to operate the electric dynamo promised by Dr. W. A. P. Martin.
6. That a committee of two be appointed to urge upon the B. M. S. London, the early completion of the £2,000 fund for enlarging the

Goteli-Robinson College, the said fund having been appealed for by Mr. Bruce while in England.

7. That the Lecture Committee of the Arts and Theological Colleges consist of the foreign members of the respective Faculties.

8. That we urge on the Missions that more attention be given to the selection of candidates for the elective class of the Theological College when holding evangelistic classes.

Amendments to Basis of Union.

The Board went into committee of the whole on the answers received from the Missions in regard to the proposed amendments to the Basis of Union.

On returning to executive session the chairman intimated that the committee still acquiesces in the amendment relating to the *pro rata* division of current expenses, but wishes to review its action of last year in respect to the equalisation of the cost of the salaries of the foreign professors.

Resolved unanimously that after more mature deliberation it is the opinion of this Board that the additions proposed last year to the Basis of Union regarding (a) equalization to the two Missions of the salaries of foreign professors and (b) interest on value of plant, are inadvisable. At the same time we wish to reaffirm the action of last year with regard to *pro rata* division of current expenses.

Resolved, That the Secretary and Dr. Chalfant be appointed to communicate to the Boards the above action with the necessary explanations.

Increase of the Faculties.

Resolved, That in view of the necessary number of classes in both colleges, each faculty should be increased by one foreign professor, making five in the Arts College and three in the Theological College.

Resolved, That it is desirable that the third man to be appointed to the Theological College should have had normal and scientific training, and devote himself specially to the normal department of the college.

Resolved, That the Baptist Missionary Society be urged to send a man to Shantung as early as possible, with a view to taking up work in the Shantung Protestant University.

Educational Committee.

The following report of the Committee on the Circular of the Educational Committee of the Shanghai Conference was presented, amended and accepted.

Your committee would wish to state clearly that its estimate for expansion is drawn up from the point of view of *what is desirable for educational efficiency if the financial resources available are adequate, and not from that of the present resources of the Missionary Societies.*

Further it is based upon an anticipated increase during the next ten years in the number of students to 800 in the Arts College, 300 in the Theological College, and 150 in the Medical College. It being understood that the Southern part of the province will shortly call for a Normal School in that section.

In answer to the question as to our educational policy your committee recommends that the aim and policy laid down in the Basis of Union be quoted.

In answer to the question as to how many we wish to increase the foreign staff during the next ten years, your committee recommends :—

1. The Arts College to increase by 15.
2. The Theological College to increase by 13.
 - a. Theological department, 3.
 - b. Normal department, 10.
3. The Medical College to increase by 6 resident teachers and 6 visiting lecturers.

Making a total staff of 42 professors.

The sum necessary for their salaries would be \$64,000 Gold or £13,000.

In answer to the question as to endowment; your committee agrees that it is desirable to secure an endowment fund, and puts the figure at a sum sufficient to yield an annual income of \$150,000 Gold or £30,000, together with a sum for plant of \$500,000, or £100,000.

Your committee also recommends that the detailed answer to the circular be entrusted to the committee with power to act along the lines laid down in the above report.

Resolved, That Dr. Bergen's name be added to the above committee.

Rules of Procedure.

Resolved, That No. 5 of the Rules of Procedure be amended to read :—

The president of each college shall present annually in writing a report on the work of his institution for the past year, which shall be based upon individual reports from the professor in charge of each department as to his work and its results, and such a report shall also include a general statement from the president relating to the quality of class work, religious life, moral tone and physical health of the students, cases of discipline, prospective occupation of graduating class, and such other matters as a majority of the faculty may consider necessary.

Estimates for Arts College.

Resolved, That we approve the estimate of the Presbyterian Property Committee for the following :—

Land for extension of College Site	Gold \$20,000
New College Dwelling House... ..	3,500

The above vote was taken under the distinct understanding that it does not necessarily commit the Board to establishing at Wei-hsien the larger University which may be founded by special funds.

Standing Committees.

Messrs. Hamilton and Harmon were appointed on the Audit Committee.

Messrs. Nickalls and Chalfant were appointed on the Finance Committee.

Messrs. Watson and Bergen were appointed on the Editing and Printing of Reports Committee.

Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee presented the estimates for the ensuing year, which were discussed and adopted.

The above minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned on the 28th January, 1908.

GOTCH-ROBINSON (UNION) THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

President's Report for the Year 1907.

The college in all its departments has continued its work as usual, seeking to do solid efficient work in all its classes, as the final test of success must be the character and efficiency of the men sent out. The aim of the school corresponds strictly with that set forth in the Basis of Union, and so far as the material at our command will permit, we hope to realize that aim.

About five weeks before the close of the school year we were glad to welcome back our president, Rev. J. P. Bruce, M.A. Mr. Bruce having returned, Rev. Samuel Couling, M.A., who took his place as professor for the past two years, now leaves us for educational work in T'ai Yuen Fu, Shansi. We wish here to record our appreciation of his able and faithful services. He is an educator with whom it has been a pleasure to work.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The number of students in this department remains the same—seventeen—as in the previous year. Of these—seven Baptists and ten Presbyterians—two are Seniors, ten Middlers, and five Juniors. Of the two graduates, one is already called as pastor of a large Presbyterian church; the other goes to labor in the Baptist churches north of the Yellow River, where his services are urgently needed.

The classwork, with the exception of a fortnight's lectures by Prof. Bruce, has been divided between Profs. Couling and Hayes, though the latter lost through sickness almost one-fourth of the school year. During this time Prof. Couling kindly took over his exegetical work. Rev. Donald Smith, M.A., of the Baptist Mission, began work in

Old Testament Introduction in the spring term, but soon relinquished it. Mr. Couling during the spring term lectured on the Gospel of John, and in the fall term on the Post-exilic Prophets; he also took charge of the New Testament Exegesis class, Heb. vii to the end. Dr. Hayes in the spring term took the class in Systematic Theology (the work of the Spirit and Eschatology) and in Pastoral Theology; during the fall term in Old Testament Apologetics (Beecher's "The Prophets and the Promise") and in Heb. i.-vi. Special attention has been given to the homiletical department; exercises being held once and frequently twice a week. The Baptist students have taken turns in conducting services in the neighboring churches; the three contiguous Presbyterian churches being now provided with pastoral care, the Presbyterian students during the past year have not taken part in this work.

Though the students have worked faithfully, yet the failure to secure men with a college training for this work, and the consequent taking in of men with insufficient mental drill—for the churches must be supplied with pastors—does not give good results, and cannot but bode ill for the future ministry of Shantung. This is a matter to which we invite the careful consideration of the missions, presbyteries, and associations, for while general education has its place in mission policy, yet we should not forget that the moral and spiritual stamina of the church, and through it finally of the nation, must depend on the character and efficiency of the ministry.

Unless we fully grasp the significance of this fundamental fact, we are fighting a losing battle. No plea that we need not at present expect college trained men to enter the ministry, because they are not doing it elsewhere, can excuse us from using every effort to accomplish this result. If we do not expect men to come from college to the theological schools, it is certain that we will not get many, for we cannot then pray for them in faith, and our efforts will necessarily be nerveless and spasmodic.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Including the elective students, the total enrollment in this department for the year by classes was as follows: In the fourth year (Seniors) 13, of whom six were Baptists and seven Presbyterians. In the third year (Juniors) 16, three Baptists and thirteen Presbyterians. In the second year (Sophomores) 15, six Baptists and nine Presbyterians. In the first year (Freshmen) 28, twenty-one Baptists and seven Presbyterians. In the elective class 27, seven Baptists and twenty Presbyterians. Total, 100; forty-three Baptists and fifty-seven Presbyterians. Of the Senior (graduating) class eleven will receive diplomas as soon as the form is decided on; one owing to sickness was unable to complete the course, while the unlucky thirteenth failed in examinations.

The health of the students has been unusually good; only one case of serious illness—tuberculosis—occurring. This student was promptly returned home, and we have good hopes of his recovery. No flagrant breach of discipline occurred, though two first year's men, who undertook to chastise a class mate, were summarily dismissed; the privilege of administering chastisement being a prerogative of the president. The care in grading precludes high class averages, yet but few students, as the average attendance (see below) will show, were dropped as failures. By increased care in the selection of candidates, it is hoped that still further improvement may be made in this respect.

The teaching in this department has been mainly in the hands of the Chinese faculty, though Prof. Couling took classes in the spring term in Psychology and Logic and completed Mr. Smith's work in the Teachings of Jesus. In the fall term he took the fourth year's men over the Persian-Maccabean period in Jewish history. Prof. Hayes took a class each term in the Theory of Teaching, and both he and Prof. Couling took charge of a debating club which met every fortnight. The object of these clubs is not only to train men

in the art of public address, but also to conduct business in an orderly and expeditious manner. Instead of meeting as a debating club, the members of the fourth year's class were organized as a homiletical class under the care of Prof. Liu Sze I. Each member gave a short sermon in turn, which was criticised by Rev. Liu and members of the Theological Class. The introduction of such a training class was deemed advisable, as almost all, if not all, of these men will be required to preach frequently and should be taught in the method of preparing and delivering sermons. The elective students were so impressed with the value of this drill that they asked permission to form a similar weekly class.

With increased care in the selection of men entering the elective class, better results have been secured. Were it possible for the stations to hold summer training classes and select men therefrom for this work, still more satisfactory results could be obtained.

In accordance with last year's recommendation, the mathematical course now begins with Factoring in Arithmetic, and by dint of close work has been made to include Plane Trigonometry. While not covering as much ground in Algebra, Geometry, or Trigonometry as either we or the students would desire, yet such a foundation is laid in each as will enable any student of ability and application to complete the subject as it is usually taught.

More ground has been covered in Physics than formerly, but we regret to say that no insurance has yet been recovered on goods for this department wrecked on the *Mongolia* eighteen months ago, though efforts have been made to stir up our Tsingtau agent to attend to the matter.

GENERAL.

Attendance.—The total number enrolled for the year was 117; the average attendance was 110, of whom 66 were Presbyterians and 44 Baptists. These numbers probably

represent fairly well the strength of the constituency from which students are drawn, for while the entire Baptist field furnishes us candidates, the Chefoo, Tengchow, and Tsining fields of the Presbyterian Mission are not represented at all, and the Tsingtau, Chinan, and Ichowfu fields but sparsely. The great bulk of the Presbyterian students come from the Weihien and Pingtu districts.

Religious Exercises.—In addition to the Sabbath morning services and Thursday evening prayer meetings, fully half of which are conducted by members of the theological class, all the students attend the Sabbath afternoon Bible classes. Morning prayers are conducted in turn by the foreign faculty and evening prayers by the different classes in separate classrooms; a member of the Chinese faculty being present with the lower classes. These, with the large Y. M. C. A. meeting held every Sabbath morning, and the preaching exercises of the preparatory department, afford abundant opportunity for public devotions.

Teaching Staff.—The Chinese staff for the year consisted of Messrs. Ch'in and Liu from the Baptist church; Messrs. Chow, Ka, and Rev. Liu from the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Sen, Confucian teacher. We had been hoping to secure a graduate of the theological class to work as Rev. Liu Sze-i's colleague in the Biblical and doctrinal classes of the preparatory department, but the young man feels that his health will not permit his remaining and has elected the less confining work of the pastorate instead.

It may not be out of place here to note again that we seriously need an addition to our foreign staff. One man is needed to take charge of the work just mentioned and bring it up to a high state of efficiency. The other to take charge of our normal and scientific department. At present those going out to teach are in demand for the primary schools, and in

order that this sadly neglected, but most important part of our mission work may do its part properly, we need a man to train the teachers who go out to this work. The scientific department also needs strengthening, for as matters stand, we have to look to this school for the most of our theological candidates. *Unless we can secure better trained candidates, we must face a deterioration of the ministry.* We think it self-evident that if other educational work needs increased force of teachers, much more does a work so vital to the prosperity of the church as this.

Finance.—Not believing that it is "a part of our duty to educate these young men to a higher scale of living" than the native church can afford to sustain, a consistent effort has been made to conduct the school on an economic basis fairly comparable with the average Chinese Christian's home life. Owing to the drouth, which increases the cost of living the further one goes west in the province, the average expense for boarding has advanced from 112 cash per diem in 1906 to 130.35 in 1907. On the other hand, student fees which are applied to reducing the board bill, increased in the same period from 817 tiao to 965 tiao, thus making the cost of this item only about \$40 more to the two mission boards. An inspection of the balance sheet will show a gratifying decrease in other items, especially in manifolding, brought down from 170 tiao to 50 tiao.

The writing is now mostly done by the teachers during vacation, or by the students themselves, and the printing by the steward, so that the cost is little above that for materials. Heating of the school rooms has probably reached its lowest reading, viz., 15 tiao, or about \$9 Mex. for the year. At the same time the students have been remarkably free from colds. Inspection of the apportionment sheet will show that the cost for the year per Baptist student to the Home Board was only \$24.91 Mex., while that of the Presbyterian student

was only \$25.06. The slight difference is mainly due to the fact that the average fee received from the latter is less than from the former, though each year has shown an improvement.

Lecture Course.—Agreeably with the permission given by the directors, the contemplated lecture course was carried out; the main topic for the year being the various duties of the pastorate. Lectures were given by Revs. W. B. Hamilton, S. B. Drake, F. Harmon, Li Yung-k'ing, and Drs. C. W. Mateer and Hunter Corbett. Rev. E. W. Burt gave the closing address at the end of the spring term, Rev. Liu Fu-tien one on the difficulties of the young pastor, Prof. Liu Kwang-chao, of Weihien, one on his impressions as a delegate to the International Y. M. C. A. Convention at Tokio, while Dr. W. A. P. Martin gave two instructive lectures on the condition and needs of China, which were attended by the officials and students from the government schools and which evidently impressed them. Toward the close of the term Revs. C. E. Wilson and W. Y. Fullerton, deputation from the B. M. S., London, also gave the students two excellent addresses. The lecture course fully demonstrated its utility, and by bringing the students in contact with other minds and other problems widens their outlook and inspires them with new ideals. The entire cost to the college was only \$14.24 Mex.

Accommodations.—We are still cramped for dormitory and class room accommodations, but with Mr. Bruce's return, this standing want will soon be provided for. A piece of land adjacent to the college has been secured for sports, and if we only had a competent drill master among our faculty, much of the temptation to wander on the streets during leisure hours might be counteracted.

Literary Work.—The pressure of class duties has left but little time for other work, even vacations being mostly given to

the preparation of lectures for the ensuing term. Mr. Couling's work on the Persian-Maccabean period is, however, well in hand, and anilined copies can be made for future class work. My own work on comparative religion should be through the press in time for next fall's session.

All in all, the work of the past year, while interfered with by sickness, has been satisfactory. The relations between the different members of the faculty, both Chinese and foreign, between the faculty and the students, and between the different classes of students themselves, have been most harmonious. With the school in this condition I take pleasure in handing over the cares of office again to the permanent president, Rev. J. P. Bruce, M.A., and devote myself once more to the congenial duties of the student and teacher.

W. M. HAYES, *Acting President.*

CHINGCHOWFU, January 16th, 1908.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHANTUNG UNION
COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY
1st, 1908.

Summarized from the Reports of Doctors Mateer and Bergen, and
Messrs. Burt and Luce.

1. *Teaching Staff.*

At the beginning of the year Mr. Tien was added to the Faculty for Mathematics and Scripture.

Mr. Chin, who has taught the Chinese Classics during the year, retires from the college.

Mr. Wu Shu Sheng, an honor man of the graduating class, will remain with the college as a teacher. He is an earnest Christian, a brilliant scholar, and gives promise of great usefulness.

The Acting President of the college, Dr. Mateer, resigned this office last October, but still renders valuable aid to the college in counsel and co-operation.

We have had the pleasure of welcoming back to the college Mr. Luce, who returns after a furlough in the United States; most of his time having been spent in hard work in behalf of the college, and with a measure of success which gives us good hope of still larger things for the future.

2. *Work of the Foreign Members of the Teaching Staff.*

Doctor Bergen has taught Old and New Testament Introduction, Zoology, Botany, and Comparative Religion.

He has made some progress in fitting up the Biological Laboratory and the class room for Geology.

He has preached frequently in Chinese and English.

Other miscellaneous duties, such as keeping some of the college records, overseeing the construction of furniture for

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the college, keeping certain accounts, inspection, and during the latter part of the year acting as chairman of the faculty, have occupied the remainder of his time.

Mr. Burt has taught Psychology, Logic, Economics, and Apostolic History. Until the Autumn he also took the Life of Christ for Mr. Luce. He has continued to act as college treasurer, a work which requires much time. He has also had charge for some time of the services in the Weihsien city chapel, and delivered several lectures at the summer meeting of Chinese pastors at Weihsien.

Mr. Luce, since his return from furlough last May, spent most of the summer in preparing inductive studies in Ephesians for the pastor's summer conference, and in making ready for the autumn work of the college. During the fall term he taught Pedagogy, one of our newer studies, made difficult for lack of terminology, and also the Life of Christ. In connection with the latter course, he is working on some "Notes on the Life of Christ," which in some degree resemble Burton's and Matthew's "Constructive Studies in the Life of Christ."

In due time he hopes also to extend the "Notes" already printed on the Apostolic Age.

Mr. Luce has also consented to take charge of the college History courses for the coming year, as the coming of Mr. Whitcher will release him from his work in the department of Physics and Mathematics.

Mr. Whitcher has devoted most of his time for the year to the acquisition of the Chinese language, making unusually rapid progress. He has, however, also found time to do something directly for the college. He has introduced military drill, which has become very popular amongst the students, and in which under his direction they have made great progress. He has in addition taken charge of the college choir, reorganizing and enlarging it, so that in knowledge of theory, as well as in singing, very great improvement is noticeable. Mr. Whitcher has also been busy in the laboratories of Physics

and Chemistry, with a view to their better equipment and organization.

3. *Scholarship.*

The students have done good work, and there is again a further advance in scholarship to be reported.

In the regular college classes there have been very few students conditioned.

4. *Senior Class.*

The graduating class this year numbered ten. Four of them are exceptionally fine students, four others medium, while two would be classed as below average.

They are named below in order of scholarship :—

1. Wu Shu Sheng remains as a teacher in the college.
2. Shang Hsi Ching goes to a Christian school in Shansi province.
3. Chu Hsiu Djuang takes up Y. M. C. A. work in Chefoo.
4. Li Dao Djeng goes to evangelistic work in Presbyterian station of Huai Yuen, Anhwei.
5. Bu Djao Ming goes to the same station for similar work.
6. Dju Hsi Tien goes to the same station for similar work.
7. Yuen Djin Lun goes to Chefoo, Presbyterian Mission.
8. Sun Dien Djang goes to an out-station near Chefoo.
9. Djang Sheng Tang, goes to the Presbyterian station of Paoting, Chihli.
10. Yang Dz Tan goes to a rapidly developing school supported by a wealthy Chinese Christian about 50 miles from Weihsien.

These young men are all Christians, and as is indicated above, are all devoting themselves to direct Christian work.

5. *Fees.*

The college treasurer, Mr. Burt, reports that he has received from Presbyterian students \$1,140.31, and from Baptist students \$723.84, making a total of \$1,864.18.

6. *Health.*

This has been in general good. Four students had to return home on account of chronic illness. One case of plague

caused us anxiety, but the patient happily recovered, and the disease did not spread. We have now made better arrangements for the treatment of contagious diseases, Dr. Roys having devoted some rooms near the hospital for that purpose.

The doctor has as heretofore held a daily clinic for the students and rendered valuable professional services, for which we return him our hearty thanks.

7. *Religion.*

While there has not been any religious movement of unusual character to record, it may be said that the religious life of the students gives reason for thanksgiving.

The voluntary Y. M. C. A. services, managed by the students themselves, have been well attended, and groups of students have gone each Sunday into the villages for preaching.

There are very few non-Christian students in the college. One of these united with the church at Weihsien during the year.

While it is gratifying that our students after leaving college almost invariably engage in some form of Christian work, yet we have no candidates for the ministry to report, which gives us cause for solicitude. It is our earnest prayer that some of these young men may be moved by the Spirit of God to devote their lives to this high service, particularly as the young churches are prepared to call such men and support them without aid from mission funds.

8. *Discipline.*

The conduct of the students has been on the whole exemplary, and with the exception of one student who was suspended for a year, and one or two others who received public rebukes, there have been no occasions for formal discipline.

We do not, however, conceal from ourselves that the young men of China have yet much to learn in the virtues of self-control and submission to properly constituted authority.

9. *Candidates for Admission.*

The regular examinations for entrance were held on December 28th and following days at the different centres.

Chingchow had 27 candidates, all passing; Chouping 11, of whom 4 passed; Bedjen 9, all passing; Chefoo 8, of whom 3 passed; the preparatory department of the college 30, 25 passing, and the school at Gaoyeh one candidate, who passed, also one from the school at Djangdjiadjaung, who passed.

In addition to the above there are 15 candidates from the Weihsien school, who will sit for the examination at the beginning of next term. Weihsien also sent 17 candidates for the second college class, all of whom succeeded in passing. Tengchow sent 3 candidates for the second class, who passed. The school at Gaoyeh also sent 3 for this class, who passed.

Tabulating these results according to missions, we find the Baptist Mission from its secondary schools sent a total of 47 candidates, of whom 40 passed, while the Presbyterian Mission sent 39; of these, 29 were successful. We expect therefore an opening class next year from all sources of over 70.

It is a hopeful sign that the Chinese church is endeavoring to start preparatory schools in several centres with college men for teachers. How permanent these will be remains for the future to decide.

10. *Attendance.*

181 students matriculated at the beginning of the year, of whom 56 were new. 130 of these are in the regular college classes.

We believe that the college leads the van in China for the number of students in the college proper.

After this year there will be no preparatory department at all, and still there is every prospect of a considerable increase in the total attendance.

11. *Building.*

During the year two rows of dormitories have been built: one for college teachers, writers, and employees and the other for students. Six new bath rooms and a wash room were also built and fitted with piping for hot and cold water.

A considerable amount of new college furniture was also made. The foundations for the fourth college dwelling have been completed.

12. *English.*

The directors at a special meeting have at last decided that the time has arrived to introduce instruction in English as a part of the college course. The conditions are made clear in the minutes of that meeting.

13. *Visitors and Lecturers.*

The students have heard addresses from Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of Peking; Dr. Arthur Smith; Dr. Corbett, of Chefoo; Dr. Hayes, from Chingchow. These lectures were all full of interest and much appreciated by all.

Further, Dr. Fries, chairman of the World's Student Federation, and the Hon. James McKinney, member of the United States Congress (while on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Bergen), gave us instructive and inspiring addresses.

Later we were visited by a deputation from the English Baptist Society, consisting of Secretary Wilson and Mr. Fullerton. These gentlemen spoke both to the students and to also the foreign community, and their earnest kindly spirit and weighty words made an abiding impression.

Dr. Dearing, of the American Baptist Theological school in Yokohama, also favored us with a visit and talk to the students, which was much enjoyed.

The visit of Mr. L. H. Severance, accompanied by Dr. Ludlow, was an inspiration to us all. Mr. Severance's warm interest and practical suggestions were very helpful.

14. *Needs.*

We have to report with gratitude that certain needs mentioned in the last annual report have been met.

Mr. Converse has generously donated \$1,000.00 gold for the equipment of the Converse Science Hall.

The fourth college dwelling is going up.

Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of Peking, has promised to provide the needed dynamo.

Before mentioning other college needs, yet to be provided for, it would be well to say that in answer to a series of questions forwarded by the Central Educational Committee appointed by the Centenary Missionary Conference, we have worked out a plan for the enlargement of the college on a much greater scale than anything hitherto attempted. This will be presented to the directors for their consideration at this meeting.

But apart from this we mention below certain wants which will appeal to all as reasonable, and which we earnestly hope to see supplied as soon as practicable.

1. The need for more land as an extension of the college site. Land is steadily rising in value in this vicinity. It is estimated that there has been an increase in prices since the construction of the railroad of 33 per cent.

We should purchase a tract sufficient in extent for a long period of development, and so save ourselves embarrassment and greatly increased expense, which will certainly be the result if we delay. At present the buying price of land is roughly \$300 an acre. We earnestly urge therefore the wisdom of securing at least 70 acres of land, asking for this purpose the sum of \$20,000 gold. If we read aright the signs of the times, land in this region will not grow less but ever

more valuable, so that any purchase we are permitted to make, will be a good asset.

It is hardly necessary to enlarge on the point of the necessity of securing a site sufficiently large to provide in a sanitary manner for the needs of a college population which in a few years will exceed a thousand. The great advantage thus obtained also of being able to erect other buildings as needed in the best relation to each other, so as to result in an harmoniously developed college plant, is plain.

We regard this need as of prime importance.

2. The work of securing an endowment for the college should be earnestly pressed.

The news of the formation of the very able College Advisory Committee, having in view the securing of this endowment and providing for the enlargement of the college, has filled us with new hope.

The college has never been so prosperous at any other stage of its history. Its reputation is steadily increasing in China as an institution where the instruction is of an advanced and thorough character, so that our young men are in demand wherever known in the Empire. Three of our graduates have lately been called to the province of Yunnan at salaries of \$100 a month and with generous travelling allowances that they may in that remote province establish an institution for higher education under the Chinese government.

Letters have reached us this year from the provinces of Shensi, Chihli, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Honan, not to mention many from different districts of Shantung, asking on what terms they may be permitted to send young men to the college.

3. We should have a Y. M. C. A. building which might form a centre for the religious life of the college.

Some funds have already been obtained for this purpose, but to erect a first class building in modern style, and which would meet our needs for a long time to come, would need \$10,000 gold.

One of the main features of the building would be an assembly hall with seating capacity for one thousand.

4. We need a fifth college dwelling. This is in view of reinforcements expected in the near future.

The compound is now occupied fully; in fact two houses in the compound have two families each. It will be a difficult question for us to meet as to just how we are to house the new colleagues whom we so eagerly expect.

5. We have long hoped for a fund for the development of our library and museum.

These features of the college, even in their present initial stage, are proving of decided educational value, and we trust that we shall soon be enabled to enlarge them.

6. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of Peking, has generously consented to furnish the college with a dynamo if we can secure an engine to run it. We therefore ask for an oil engine of ten horse power.

This, added to our present small lighting plant, would enable us to light all college buildings with electricity in an economical way, and so lessen our present risk from fires, besides other advantages. Dr. Mateer, and the men trained by him, are prepared to set up this additional equipment whenever secured. The engine would cost approximately \$1,500 gold.

We wait and work in faith, believing that consecrated and wise givers will be found who will be glad to supply these needs, and thus have a part in the establishment of the kingdom in China.

We close this report with devout thanks to God for permitting us another year of service and for the increasing stability and prosperity of the college.

CURRICULUM OF THE GOTCH-ROBINSON UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

I. THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

FIRST YEAR.

Spring Term.

Life of Christ and Introduction to
Synoptic Gospels.
Exegesis of Psalms (selected).
Systematic Theology.
Comparative Religion. Church
History (to Council of Nice).
Sermon Criticism.
Singing.

Autumn Term.

Life of Paul and Introduction to
Pauline Epistles.
Exegesis of Exodus and Leviticus.
Systematic Theology.
Church History (to and including
Reformation).
Sermon Criticism.
Singing.

SECOND YEAR.

Exegesis of Romans.
" " Isaiah.
Systematic Theology.
Church History. History of
Missions.
Sermon Criticism.
Singing.

Exegesis of Philipians and Colos-
sians, with Introduction to Cath.
Epistles (except John's).
Synoptical Lectures on Books of
Wisdom.
Systematic Theology.
Homiletics.
Sermon Criticism.
Singing.

THIRD YEAR.

Exegesis of Hebrews.
Synoptical Lectures on the Proph-
ets.
Systematic Theology.
Apologetics.
Sermon Criticism.
Singing.

Exegesis of John's Gospel and In-
troduction to Johannine Books.
Synoptical Lectures on the Proph-
ets.
Apologetics.
Pastoral Theology.
Sermon Criticism.
Singing.

Students desiring to enter the theological department must have the diploma of the Arts College (Weihsien) or of the collegiate department of this college.

II. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

FIRST YEAR.

- | <i>Spring Term.</i> | <i>Autumn Term.</i> |
|---|--|
| 5. Expository Lectures on Pentateuch. | 5. Life of Christ. |
| 5. Geography. | 5. Geography (Western Hemisphere and Bible Lands). |
| 5. Arithmetic from Factors. | 5. Arithmetic (to end). |
| 5. Great Learning and Doctrine of the Mean. | 5. Mencius I. |
| 5. Fifth Reader. | 5. Sixth Reader. |
| Recitation and Analysis of Characters, etc. | Recitation, Dictation, Penmanship, etc. |
| Singing. | Singing. |

SECOND YEAR.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 5. Apostolic History. | 5. Expository Lectures on Old Testament (Joshua to Solomon). |
| 5. Ancient History. | |
| 5. Algebra. | 5. Modern History. |
| 5. Mencius II. | 5. Algebra and Geometry. |
| Recitation, etc. | 5. Odes. |
| Singing, Essays. | Recitation, etc. |
| | Singing, Essays. |

THIRD YEAR.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5. Old Testament (Sol. to Capt.). | 5. Theology of New Testament. |
| 5. Chinese History. | 5. Chinese History. |
| 5. Geometry. | 5. Elementary Trigonometry. |
| 5. Physics. | 5. Physics (3) and Geology (2). |
| 5. Odes. | 5. Shu King. |
| Singing, Essays, etc. | Singing, Essays, etc. |

FOURTH YEAR.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. New Testament Exegesis. | 5. Old Testament (Capt.-Herod). |
| 5. Psychology. | 5. Logic (3), Metaphysics (2). |
| 5. Physics (3), Astronomy (2). | 5. Ethics. |
| 5. Shu King. | 5. Electricity. |
| 5. Theory of Teaching (3), Hygiene (2). | 5. Chemistry. |
| Singing, Sermon Outlines, etc. | Singing, Sermon Outlines, Teachers' Criticism Classes, etc. |

Students desiring to enter the collegiate department must first be examined and pass in the following subjects:—

1. Arithmetic to Factors.
2. Old and New Testament History—Elementary.
3. Repetition and Explanation of the Analects.
4. Chinese Readers 文學初階 (I-IV or an equivalent).

CURRICULUM OF THE SHANTUNG UNION COLLEGE.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR.

- | <i>Spring.</i> | <i>Autumn.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 5. Expound Book of Odes. | 5. Expound Book of History. |
| 3. Review Mencius. | 3. Review Mencius. |
| 5. Algebra. | 5. Algebra. |
| 3. Elementary Old Testament History. | 3. Western History. |
| 3. Physical Geography. | 3. Old Testament History (to Solomon). |
| 5. Chinese Literature. Half periods. | 5. Chinese Literature. Half periods. |
| 2. Music. | 2. Music. |

SECOND YEAR.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5. Expound Book of Rites. | 5. Expound Dsodjwan. |
| 5. Review Analects. | 5. Review Analects. |
| 3. Physiology. | 5. Solid Geometry. |
| 2. Western History. | 5. Higher Algebra. |
| 2. Old Testament History. | 2. Western History. |
| 5. Plane Geometry. | 2. Finish Old Testament History. |

THIRD YEAR.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5. Chinese History. | 5. Chinese History. |
| 5. Plane Trigonometry. | 3. Conic Sections. |
| 5. Physics, Dynam. Hydro. Pneu. | 5. Heat, Steam, Sound. |
| 3. Botany. | 3. Botany. |
| 3. Evidences of Christianity. | 3. Old Testament Int. and Wisdom Lit. |
| 5. Chinese Literature. Half periods. | 5. Chinese Literature. |
| | 2. Great Learning. Mean. |

FOURTH YEAR.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5. Light. | 5. Electricity. |
| 2. Western History. | 2. Western History. |
| 3. Logic and Psychology. | 3. Logic and Psychology. |
| 3. Life of Christ. (Advanced.) | 3. Life of Christ. (Advanced.) |
| 3. Surveying. | 5. Analytical Geometry. (Elective.) |
| 3. Navigation. Elective. | |

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 5. English. | 5. English. |
| 5. Chinese Literature. Half pe-
riods. | 5. Chinese Literature. |

FIFTH YEAR.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 3. Chemistry. | 5. Chemistry. |
| 3. Calculus. (Elective.) | 3. Calculus. (Elective.) |
| 3. Zoology. | 3. Zoology. |
| 2. Ethics and History of Phil. | 2. Ethics and History of Phil. |
| 3. Apostolic Age. | 3. Apostolic Age. |
| 3. Electricity. | 5. English. |
| 5. English. | 2. Western History. |
| 2. Western History. | 5. Chinese Literature. |
| 5. Chinese Literature. Half pe-
riods. | |

SIXTH YEAR.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Astronomy. | 3. Geology. |
| 3. Geology. | 3. International Law. |
| 5. Analytical Chemistry. | 3. Political Economy and Science
of Government. |
| 3. Political Economy. | 3. Comparative Religion. |
| 3. Comparative Religion. | 3. Pedagogy. |
| 5. English. | 5. English. |
| 5. Chinese Literature. Half pe-
riods. | 5. Chinese Literature. |

Students desiring to enter the first college class must first be examined and pass in the following subjects :—

1. Arithmetic—Mateer's or equivalent.
2. Old and New Testament History—Elementary.
3. Western History—五洲史畧 or equivalent.
4. Exposition of the Four Books—Elementary.
5. Memorizing of the Book of Odes and Book of History.
6. A short essay in Mandarin or Wên-li.
7. Geography—Chapin's or equivalent.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31st, 1908.

GOTCH-ROBINSON UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, CHING-CHOU-FU.

<i>Dd.</i>	BALANCE SHEET.	<i>Cr.</i>
1907.	1908.	
Feb. 1st.	Jan. 31st.	By general accounts (see Ap- portionment Account) ... \$1,340.01
" "	" "	board—Presbyterian students 1,228.55
" "	" "	board—Baptist students ... 811.41
1908.		Balance in hand ... 130.26
Jan. 31st.		
To balance in hand	\$ 184.87	
" " in H. and S. Bank	13.41	
To field receipts	62.50	
" fees—Baptist students	280.07	
" fees—Presbyterian students	323.20	
" University Treasurer	236.61	
" " cash account	2,400.81	
" due H. and S. Bank	8.76	
		\$3,510.23

BAPTIST.

Equipment	...	...	\$ 65.79
Repairs and upkeep	...	...	17.33
Reports per Treasurer	...	...	32.53
Postage and messengers	...	...	4.39
Director's travel	...	...	3.85
Lecturer's "	...	...	7.12
Sundries	...	...	19.72
Books	...	...	6.07
Medical	...	...	26.53
Periodicals	...	...	2.07
Iteration	...	...	2.90
School stationery	...	...	19.74
Salaries and wages	...	...	398.11
Heat and light	...	...	71.36
Manifolding	...	...	7.28
Denom. teaching	...	...	...
Extra to patient	...	...	...
Board	...	...	684.79
Less ½ field receipts	...	31.25	
" fees	...	280.07	
			\$811.41
Less ½ field receipts	...	31.25	
" fees	...	280.07	
			\$811.41

SHANTUNG UNION COLLEGE (SCIENCE AND ARTS), WEIHSIEN.

<i>Dr.</i>	BALANCE SHEET.	<i>Cr.</i>
------------	----------------	------------

BALANCE SHEET.

Cr.

1907.	1908.
Feb. 1st.	Jan. 31st.
1908.	1908.
Jan. 31st.	Jan. 31st.
To balance in hand ...	By Luce House account, deposit for 6 months...
University Treasurer ...	" ditto, to order H. W. Luce ...
Luce House account ...	" building and equipment, to order P. D. Bergen ...
Scranton, U. S. A., per H. W. L. ...	" repairs ...
transfer medical account ...	" apparatus ...
" repairs ...	" personal assistants to Dr. Bergen ...
sale text books. Baptist one-half ...	" board, 120 Presbyterian students and Mr. Luce ...
sale text books. Presbyterian one-half ...	" " 51 Baptist students ...
fees—120 Presbyterian students ...	" special cablegram ...
" 60 Baptist ...	" general accounts (see Apportionment Account) ...
interest Shanghai and Tsingtau banks ...	Balance in hand ...
\$3,114.89	\$3,000.00
7,585.96	3,891.65
6,472.31	3,310.97
197.04	160.20
31.18	367.27
133.30	158.38
137.78	2,370.40
137.77	1,003.61
1,140.34	24.70
723.84	3,735.77
65.80	1,717.26
\$19,740.21	\$19,740.21

APPORTIONMENT ACCOUNT.

PRESBYTERIAN.		BAPTIST.
Preachers' salaries	\$674.36	\$674.36
Wages	120.78	120.78
Laboratories	276.57	276.57
Text books	222.29	222.29
Stationery	55.38	55.38
Postage	4.02	4.03
Periodicals	7.00	7.00
Reference library	105.57	105.56
Kitchen and dormitory upkeep	90.38	90.38
Medical	22.52	22.52
Sundries	37.68	37.68
Travel	34.84	34.84
Exchange	.15	.14
Heat and light	216.35	216.35
Board, 120 students	\$1,867.89	\$1,867.88
	2,370.40	1,003.61
	<u>\$4,238.29</u>	<u>\$2,871.49</u>

51 Students...

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER ARTS COLLEGE, WEIHSIEN.

Dr.		Cr.	
1907. Feb. 1st. Amount due Treasurer	\$585.96	1907. March 12. Paid Treasurer	\$585.96
1908. Jan. 31st. Share working expenses	2,871.49	1908. Jan. 31st. Fees	723.84
		Sale text books	137.78
		Balance	2,009.87
			<u>\$3,457.45</u>
1908. Feb. 1st. B. M. S. due Weihsien College Treasurer			\$2,009.87
Less due by A. P. Mission at Ching-chou-fu			1,529.32
			<u>\$480.55</u>

J. R. WATSON,
Treasurer.

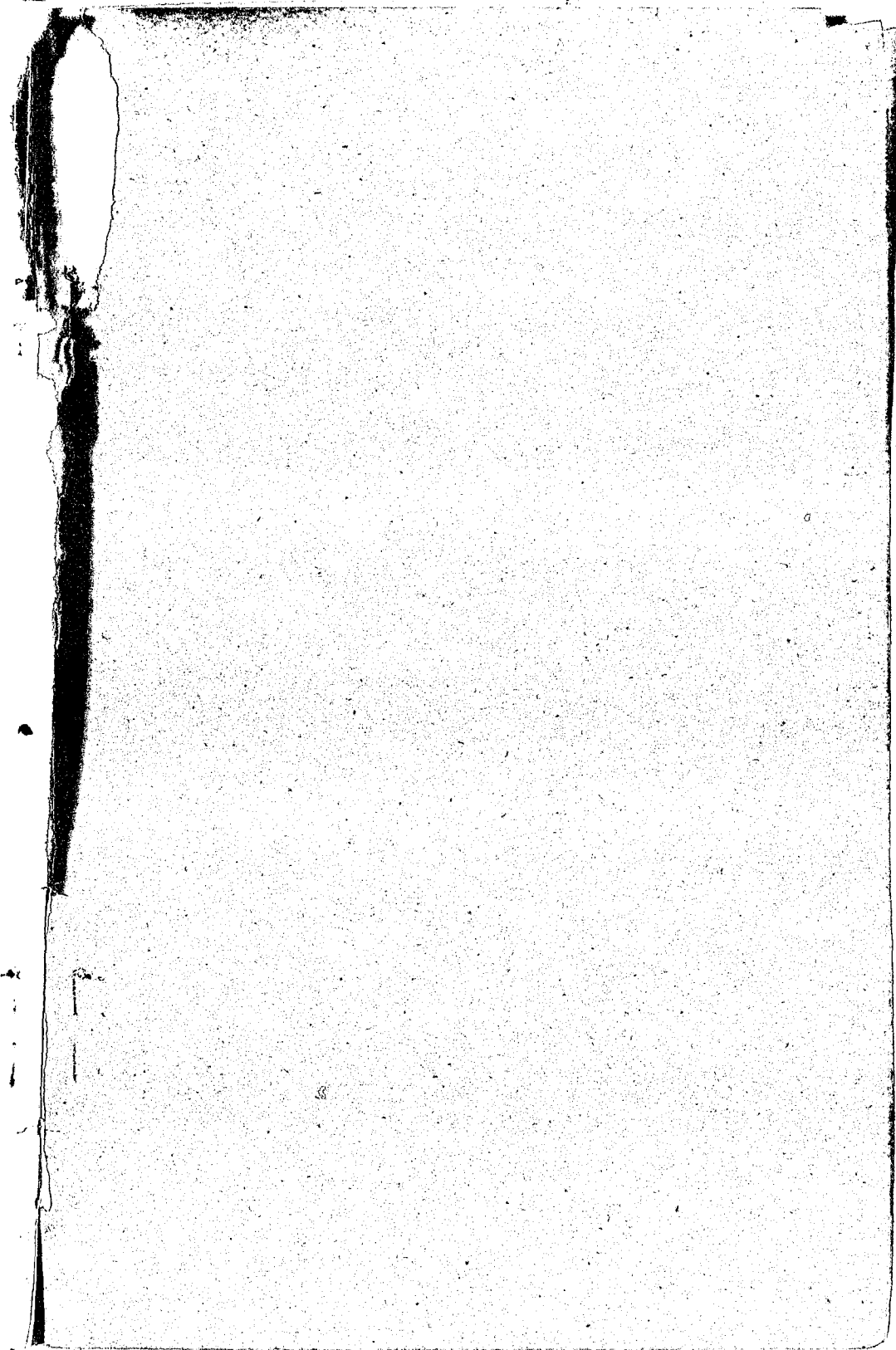
APPORTIONMENT ACCOUNT.

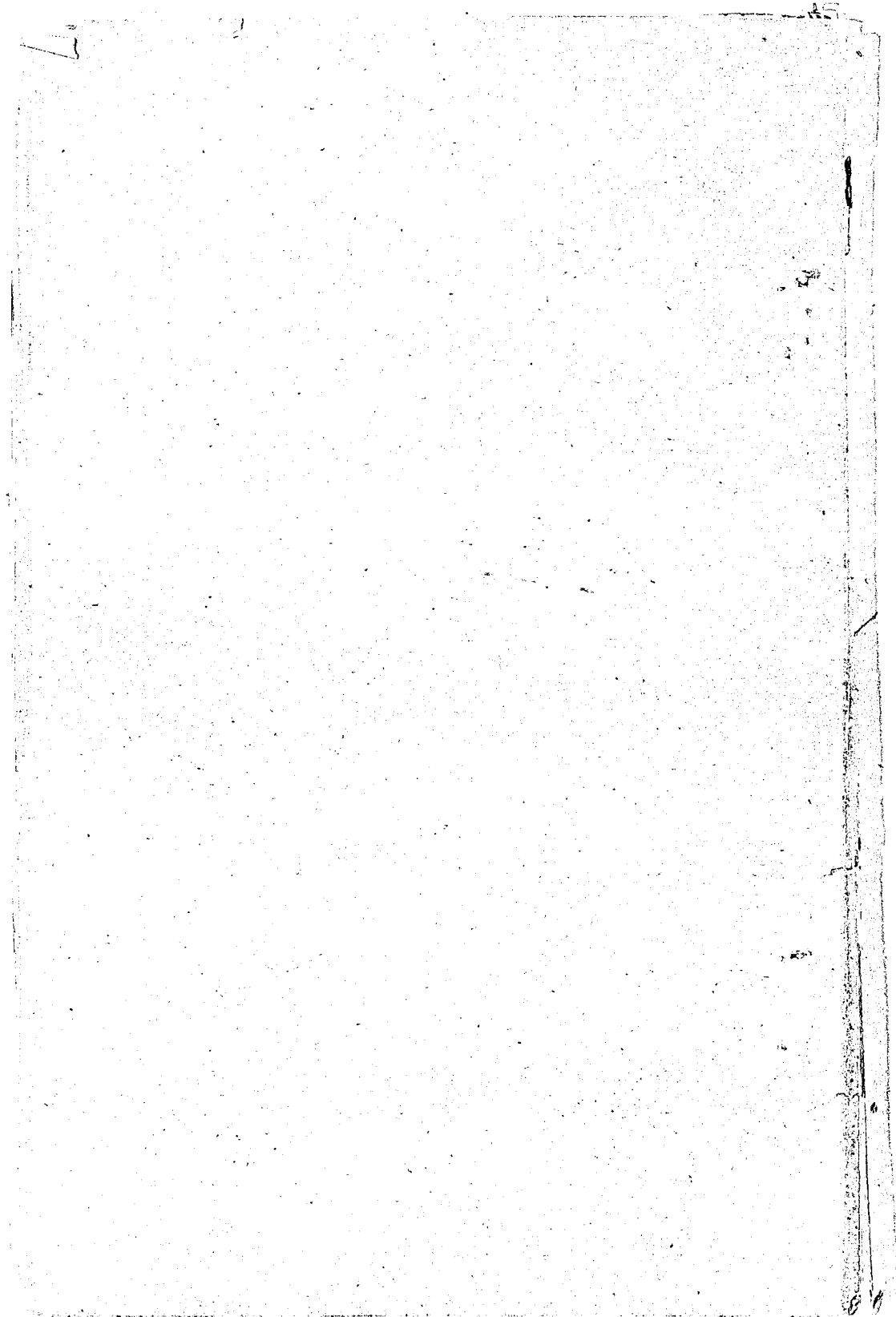
	PRESBYTERIAN.	BAPTIST.
Preachers' salaries	\$674.36	\$674.36
Wages	120.78	120.78
Laboratories	276.57	276.57
Text books	222.30	222.29
Stationery	55.38	55.38
Postage	4.02	4.03
Periodicals	7.00	7.00
Reference library	105.57	105.56
Kitchen and dormitory upkeep	90.38	90.38
Medical	22.52	22.52
Sundries	37.68	37.68
Travel	34.84	34.84
Exchange	.15	.14
Heat and light	216.35	216.35
	<u>\$1,867.89</u>	<u>\$1,867.88</u>
Board, 120 students	2,370.40	1,003.61
	<u>\$4,238.29</u>	<u>\$2,871.49</u>
	51 Students ...	51 Students ...

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER ARTS COLLEGE, WEIHSIEN. Cr.

1907.	Amount due Treasurer	...	\$85.96	...	...	...	\$85.96
Feb. 1st.		...		...	...	...	
1908.	Share working expenses	...	2,871.49	...	...	...	723.84
Jan. 31st.		...		...	...	...	137.78
		...		...	...	...	2,009.87
		...		...	...	...	\$3,457.45
		...		...	...	...	\$3,457.45
1908.	B. M. S. due Wehsien College Treasurer	...		...	...	...	\$2,009.87
Feb. 1st.	Less due by A. P. Mission at Chung-chou-fu	...		...	...	...	1,529.32
		...		...	...	...	\$480.55

J. R. WATSON,
Treasurer.





RECEIVED

JUL 10 1900

Dr. Brown.

Shantung Christian University,

College of Arts and Sciences,

Wei Hsien, China.



REV. DING LEE MAY

Wonderful Student Awakening.

A Letter from Professor H. W. Luce.

College Facts.

School work was begun in 1864 by Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Mateer.

First class was graduated from College course in 1878.

Over two hundred graduates, of whom nearly 24% have been preachers, over 54% teachers and about 7% physicians.

For thirty years every graduate a Christian. Over 93% maintained Christian life after leaving College.

Enrollment of students—

Winter term, 1908, ... 245

Spring term, 1909 300

Fund of \$20,000.00 for purchase of additional land was completed in May, 1909 This will buy 70 to 80 acres.

New buildings needed—

Dormitory, ... \$10,000.00

Assembly Hall and Gymnasium, . 12,500.00

Two Dwellings @ \$3,500.00, . . 7,000.00

New Science Hall, ... 20,000.00

duplicate

Shantung Christian University, College of Arts and Sciences,

WEI HSIEN, CHINA,
April 15, 1909.

DEAR FRIENDS AT HOME:

You will be glad to hear of the recent movement among the students of the Shantung Arts College and the associated middle school, the Point Breeze Academy. The gracious presence of God's Holy Spirit has been wonderfully manifest and I write to tell you of the blessing which has come to us that you may rejoice and give thanks as we do.

In the past our graduates have gone very largely into some form of Christian work, and nearly one in four has engaged in direct preaching, either as evangelist or as ordained pastor. Of recent years, however, there has seemed to be a tendency to hold back from the responsibilities of the ministry. The difficulties and sacrifices of this calling have been better known and the opportunities presented to the college graduate in government schools and in commercial life have increased many fold. The problem of securing candidates for the ministry has been growing upon us and the faith of some of our workers has been greatly tried. But those of us who were meeting the students daily felt the strong deep current of reality in their lives and were confident that in his own good time God would touch their hearts in power.

This year one of our graduates, Rev. Ding Lee May, a young man of marked spiritual power, was set free to devote himself to evangelistic work in Shantung. Two months were allotted to the

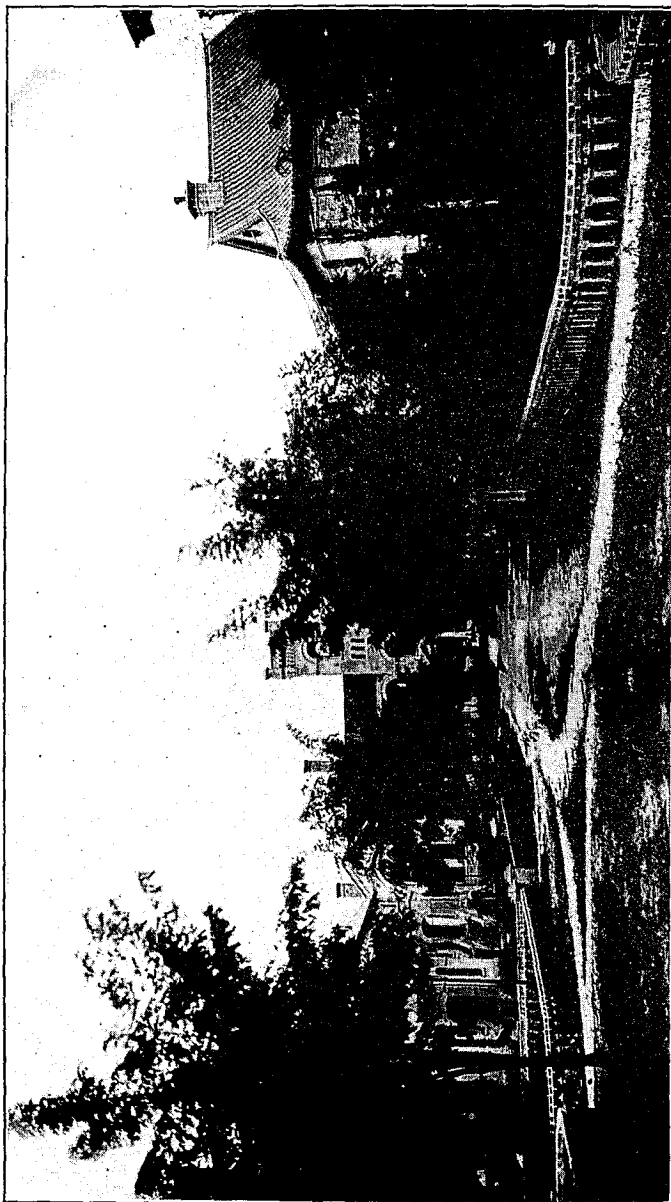


MAIN BUILDING AND CONVERSE SCIENCE HALL

Wei Hsien field. Before coming to the College he spent several weeks among the churches holding services in which several hundred inquirers were definitely enrolled and many parents unreservedly offered their children for Christian service.

During the first few weeks of the year the various committees of the College Y. M. C. A. had done their work with marked faithfulness. The religious meetings were exceptionally well attended and good interest shown in both the voluntary and curriculum Bible work. One or two sermons were preached on the power and joy of the life surrendered to God. On each of the two Sabbath evenings preceding Pastor Ding's arrival there were half hour meetings where, in response to a simple announcement, about eighty men gathered solely for prayer. The spirit and character of these meetings were such as to make one's spiritual ears hear "The sound of marching in the tops of the mulberry trees," and we did not doubt that Jehovah was going forth to victory.

Pastor Ding came quietly into our midst the last of March. The first evening, March 30th, and the following morning, the usual chapel periods of twenty minutes were extended to an hour and the first recitation of the morning was omitted. A room for personal interviews was prepared for Pastor Ding at a point sufficiently near the dormitories for easy access, yet at the same time secluded for privacy. The work in this room became one of the main features of the meetings. After the first day it had grown to such an extent that at the regular Wednesday-evening prayer meeting the announcement was made that all college exercises would be set aside for the following two days. Later it became clear that the usual Saturday's work of essay writing and literary societies should also be suspended. The first two chapel meetings seemed to be without special results, but a sermon on "The Duties of the Watchman," based on Ezekiel, ch. 33, struck home and led seven of our seniors, the flower of the class, to give their lives to the ministry. An hour's prayer meeting was held each morning beginning at six thirty and preaching services at ten A. M. and again at two thirty P. M. In the evening there was a general service for all in the compound, including the students

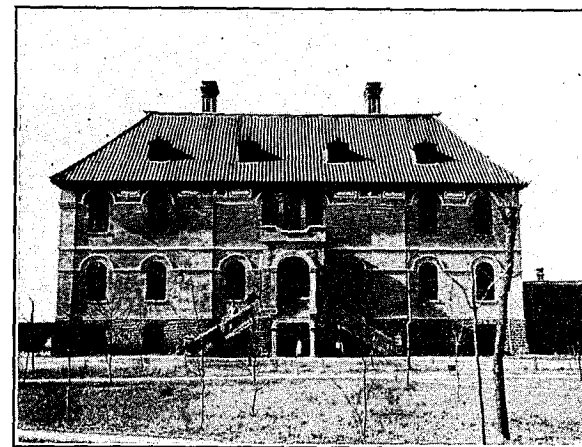


GENERAL VIEW SHANTUNG UNION COLLEGE

in the girls' school, convalescents in the hospitals and church members. This was the daily programme.

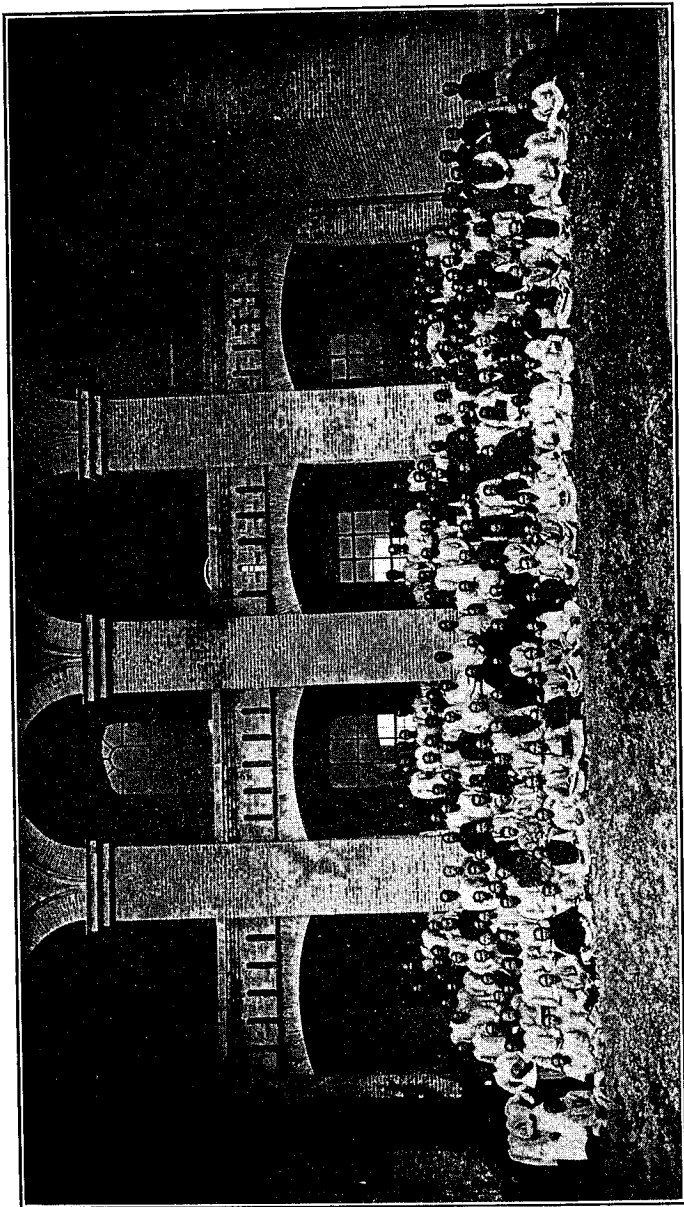
The number of services, the strain of many personal interviews and the efforts of Pastor Ding to reach the students in the girls' school and the patients in the men's hospital led to his becoming physically exhausted on the third day, but the meetings were continued by others and it was seen clearly that the power of the meetings was not of man.

Saturday morning a quiet hour was held in the church. The students were somewhat separated from each other, four or five being seated on benches usually holding eight persons. The Lord's Prayer was taken up by the leader, clause by clause. A few words were spoken on each clause and then two or three minutes were given to silent prayer and meditation as each one personally applied the teaching to his life.



CONVERSE SCIENCE HALL

In response to an early suggestion students were asked not to enter the Main College Building and Converse Science Hall unless for the purpose of Bible study or prayer. When meetings were not going on the various rooms of these buildings were in constant use either by individuals or by groups praying or studying the Bible.



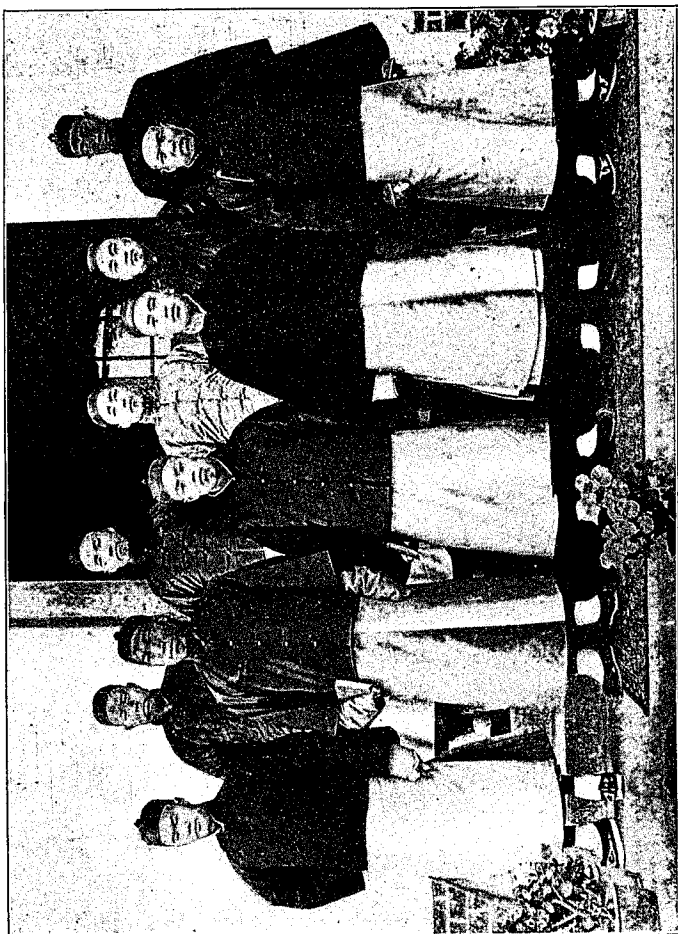
STUDENTS AND FACULTY, 1908

The personal interviews in Pastor Ding's room continued. The number of those deciding for the ministry increased to twenty and then to thirty. Some of us, familiar with the early days of the student volunteer movement in the United States began to urge caution. Still the list grew. There seemed to be no undue excitement of any kind, no adequate outward manifestation of emotion commensurate with the number of decisions. The number increased to sixty and then to eighty. There seemed to be no legitimate way to stop the tide, and there was no reason for so doing except the largeness of the number being added to the list.

On Saturday night, Mr. Ding found himself able to conduct a "witness meeting" in which those who had decided for the ministry gave their reasons for so doing. There was no undue emotion. Only one man wept, and none broke down. But all were conscious of a closeness of approach to the Holy Spirit such as they had never known before. This spirit continued through the Sabbath with unabated strength, and it was found that one hundred and sixteen had volunteered for the ministry. The number of students in the College is three hundred and in the Academy eighty.

From the experiences of the week, several things seem worthy of special remembrance:

1. The most noticeable feature was the quietness which characterized the revival from beginning to end. Recently in China many revivals have been remarkable for the intense emotion manifested and unwonted public confession of sin. However necessary these things may be elsewhere and on other occasions, here, for the most part, God spoke through the still, small voice in the quietness of men's hearts, producing very deep but well-controlled conviction. In movements such as this we are aware of the danger of men following because others lead, of decisions made hastily to be followed by reaction. But at least one thing is certain, in our efforts to conserve the purposes of these students we start with no handicap of previous ultra-emotionalism. One foreign missionary who came at the close of the meetings to assist in directing the awakened interest said: "The more I see of this movement, the more of reality I feel there is in it."



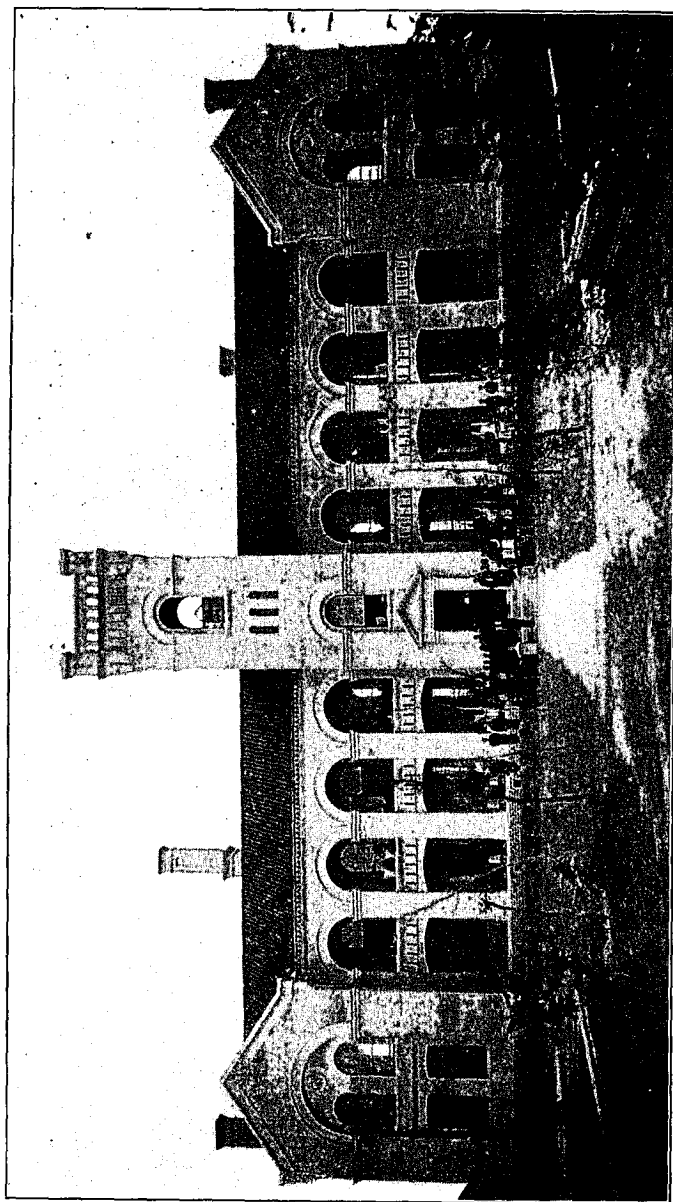
CLASS OF 1906

2. For some months the matter had been on the hearts of many who felt the great need of more educated men devoting themselves to the ministry. As Pastor Ding went from place to place he asked the Christians to remember his visit to Wei Hsien. Formerly Pastor Ding had leaned somewhat toward certain extreme methods of emotional evangelism. When, at the close of our meetings we expressed the pleasure we had had in noting the quietness of his methods, he replied; "I now have only one method,—prayer." This prayer spirit also prevailed among the students, when, as mentioned above, the Main Building and Science Hall each became from early morning till late at night a "house of prayer."

3. In the case of a large proportion of the decisions made for the ministry the coming of the evangelist served but to crystallize a purpose long held in solution. Countless sermons and prayers and much Bible study, chapel exercises, Y. M. C. A. meetings and conferences, and the lives of the men living before them day by day all had their part in the preparation. The many influences which had surrounded their lives had, so to speak, created an atmosphere charged and ready for the spark. The discharge was sudden, but the preparation for it was cumulative.

In this preparation the parents of not a few of the students had a share. In the final "witness meeting" several students testified that while long cherishing the desire to enter the ministry they had not been sure of their parents' views. They had heard, however, through Pastor Ding, that their parents had definitely enrolled their names as being willing for their children to enter Christian work should they be so disposed. This led to their immediate decision. The parents of other students had for years entertained the hope that their sons would so decide, and now rejoice that their prayers have been answered.

We have recently heard that before Pastor Ding came some of the students frequently discussed the question of becoming pastors. They felt that he was coming largely to influence them for that work and were wont to ask each other what excuses they could give him. But Pastor Ding wisely used the indirect method. He talked of their home life, their Bible study and their own re-



MAIN BUILDING

ligious life, never mentioning the pastorate, until they, unable to wait longer, would approach the subject themselves.

Such facts offer great encouragement to the faith of those who toil day after day among students where only faith-vision keeps hope alive. The foundation must be laid beneath the earth, the seed sown beneath the soil, but the results in due time appear to all.

We are only ten days away from the meetings, so it is too early to report final results. Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bruce of the Ching Chou Fu Theological College and other pastors have been meeting these students publicly and individually. We plan also to hold a special meeting for them once a month where pastors, Chinese and foreign, will speak to them on themes intended to help them hold true to their high purpose and prepare them for their work.

We are all profoundly grateful to God for this great manifestation of his power and we crave the prayers of all, that adequate wisdom may be given to conserve the great potential force which has been generated in our midst.

It is a mighty challenge to the young church in Shantung, as indeed it is to the church at home, that they fail not in prayer and aid at such a time as this.

Faithfully yours,

H. W. LUCE.



REV. CHOU LEE WEN

Mr. Chou, an alumnus, is dead, but his work lives. Tens of thousands of students have used the scientific text-books which he assisted Dr. Mateer to make.

The Chinese Christians all over Shantung are using daily the hymn book in the preparation of which Mr. Chou had an important part.

Mr. Chou's remarkable knowledge of his own language and his energy and faithfulness made possible the great work known as the Mateer Mandarin Lessons. Almost every foreigner who studies the language of North China uses these books.

There are probably two hundred and fifty millions of Mandarin-speaking people in China. Dr. Mateer was chairman of the committee which produced a version of the New Testament, intended to suit the needs of all these people. In this work Mr. Chou was Dr. Mateer's assistant and rendered invaluable service.

Shantung Christian University

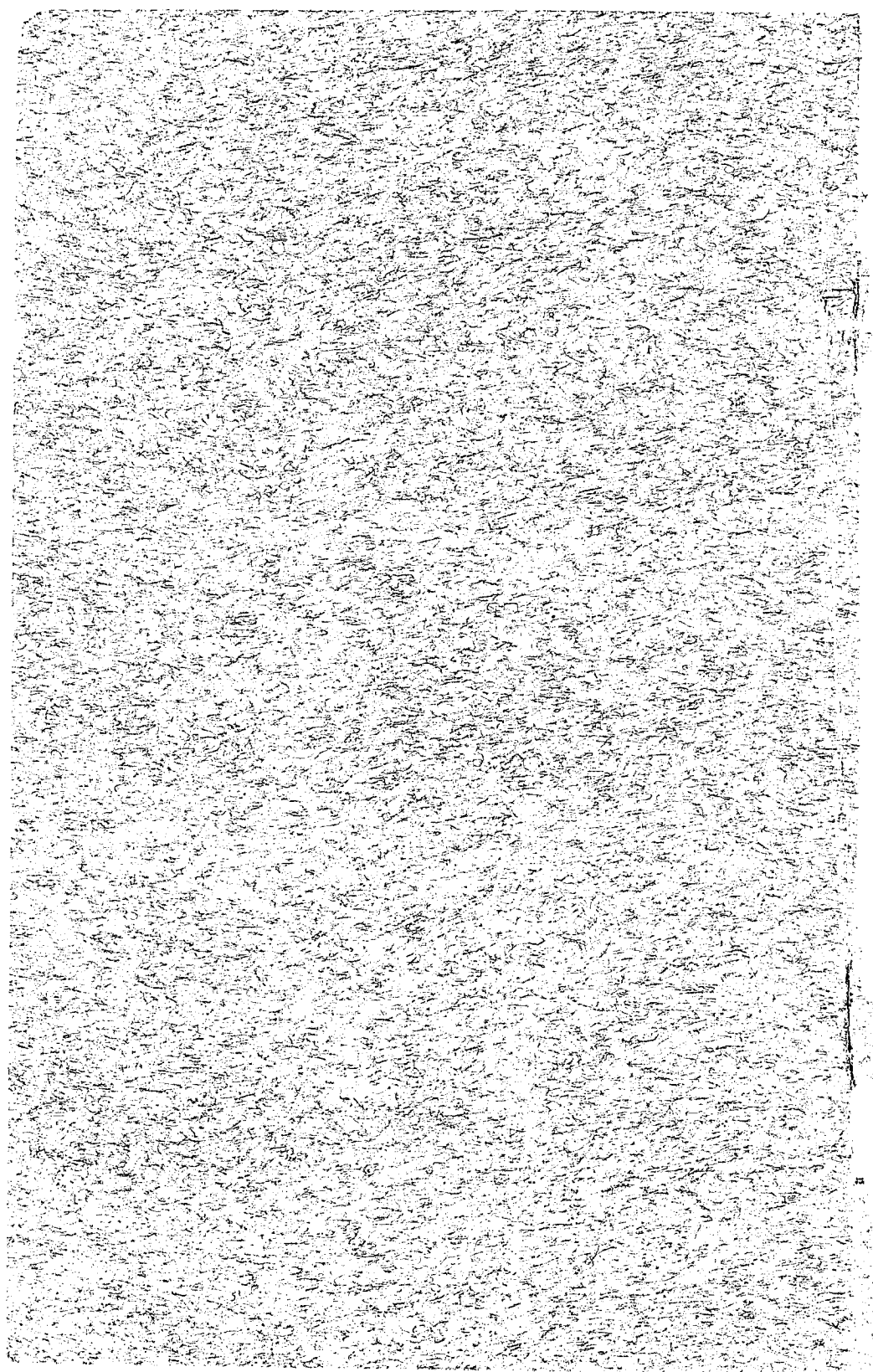
College of Arts and Science,
Weihhsien.

Gotch-Robinson Union Theological College,
Tsingchowfu.

Union Medical College,
Tsinanfu.

Printed for the information of the Missions.
1910.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.



Shantung Christian University.

College of Arts and Science,
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Tsingchowfu.

Union Medical College,
Tsinanfu.

Printed for the Information of the Missions.

1910.

THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

Rev. F. H. CHALFANT, D.D., <i>Chairman</i>	...	Weihsien.
Dr. C. F. JOHNSON, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	...	Tsinanfu.
Dr. J. R. WATSON, <i>Secretary and Treasurer.</i>	...	Tsingchowfu.
Rev. E. C. NICKALLS	...	Tsingchowfu.
Rev. F. HARMON	...	Tsinanfu.
Rev. J. PERCY BRUCE, M.A., <i>Ex-officio</i>	...	Tsingchowfu.
Rev. P. D. BERGEN, D.D.,	..	Weihsien.
Dr. J. B. NEAL,	..	Tsinanfu.

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BASIS OF UNION IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN SHANTUNG.

Adopted 1904.

Amended 1909.

With grateful acknowledgment of God's goodness and mercy extended to us in the past, and with prayer for His continued blessing upon our work, we, the members of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION and of the ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION in Shantung agree to unite in organising three colleges, namely, an Arts College at Weihsien, a Theological College at Tsingchowfu, and a Medical College at Tsinanfu, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth. We also invite other evangelical Missions in Shantung or adjacent provinces to enter this Union, either fully or partially, subject to the same provisions.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The United Colleges shall be styled "The Shantung Christian University."

ARTICLE II.—AIM AND POLICY.

Section 1.—The aim of the United Colleges shall be first and foremost the furtherance of the cause of Christ in China.

Sec. 2.—The purpose of the Arts College shall be to give a liberal education of a distinctively Christian character to young men chiefly from Christian families.

Sec. 3.—The purpose of the Theological College shall be to provide theological training for pastors and evangelists; the instruction given therein shall be in accordance with evangelical truth.

Sec. 4.—In connection with the Theological College there shall be a preparatory course of study for those who need it and a normal school for the training of elementary school teachers. In so far as special denominational instruction is required, it shall be separately provided for by the respective Missions.

Sec. 5.—The purpose of the Medical College shall be to give a medical education, under distinctively Christian influence, to young men chiefly from Christian families.

Sec. 6.—*Apart from the teaching of Foreign languages, the medium of instruction in the University, shall be the Chinese language.*

ARTICLE III.—MANAGEMENT.

The colleges shall be under the management of a University Council, which shall be elected by the uniting Missions and responsible to them, and shall be under the ultimate control of the Home Boards and Societies of the said uniting Missions.

ARTICLE IV.—CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

Section 1.—The Council shall consist of representatives of (a) those Missions taking full share in the Union and (b) those Missions taking part share in the Union, as follows:—

Each Mission taking Full Share in the Union, i.e., providing at least one foreign teacher, together with residence (see Article VII Section 4) in each of the three Colleges, taking its proportionate share in current expenses (see Article VIII Section 2), and providing for the increased cost of University property involved in its entering the Union (see Article VII Section 5), shall appoint three members of the Council who shall serve for three years, one to retire annually and his place to be refilled. In the first election one shall be chosen for one year, one for two years and one for three years.

Any Mission entering the Union in respect of two only of the constituent Colleges, i.e., providing at least one foreign teacher, together with residence, in each of two colleges, taking its proportionate share in the current expenses of the two colleges, and providing for the increased cost of property involved in its entering the Union, shall appoint two members of the Council.

Any Mission entering the Union in respect of one only of the constituent Colleges, i.e., providing at least one foreign teacher, together with residence, in such college, taking its proportionate share of the current expenses of the college, and providing for the increased cost involved in its entering the Union, shall appoint one member of the Council.

In cases where it is so desired by the Mission entering the Union, or by the Council, a financial equivalent may be arranged for in lieu of a resident foreign teacher, such financial equivalent to be agreed upon in consultation with the Council.

Sec. 2.—Members of the Council shall be entitled to vote only on matters directly pertaining to the colleges, in respect of which the Missions appointing them enter the Union.

Sec. 3.—Members of the faculty shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the Council for the purposes of consultation but without voting power, save that the president of each College and one member of its faculty, elected annually by the faculty as its delegate, shall be allowed to vote on all matters coming before the Council with the exception of appointments to the foreign teaching staff and estimates of University expenditure.

In the election of faculty representatives only members of the faculty who have been on the field at least five years shall be eligible, and due regard shall be given to the desirability of the Uniting Missions being equally represented.

Sec. 4.—Whenever a member of the Council is absent on furlough, he shall be considered to have resigned, and his Mission shall at once elect a successor to complete his unexpired term.

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

Section 1.—The Council shall meet for general business at least once a year.

Sec. 2.—Two-thirds of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no motion shall be declared carried unless two-thirds of the entire Council vote in the affirmative.

Sec. 3.—Full minutes of all meetings of the Council, and all reports of work, shall be presented without delay to the Home Boards and Societies and to the secretaries of the Missions on the field.

Sec. 4.—The Council shall elect all foreign members of the teaching staff, but the election of presidents shall be endorsed by the Home Boards and Societies. *Candidates for positions on the teaching staff of the Theological College, to be eligible, must represent one of the communions participating in said College, and their election to the teaching staff, before becoming final, must require confirmation by the Mission, which they represent, in such manner as that body may elect, failing which their election shall be null.*

Sec. 5.—The Council shall consider and decide upon the curriculum of each college, which shall be submitted by its president on behalf of the faculty.

Sec. 6.—The Council shall consider and pass upon the estimates of college expenditure, which shall be prepared and presented by the faculty of each college; shall determine the share to be borne by each Board and Society and shall forward the estimates to the said Boards and Societies.

Sec. 7.—*The Council shall receive applications for entrance into the Educational Union, and shall enter into negotiations with the Mission applying. Any preliminary agreement which they may arrange shall then be submitted to the Missions concerned for their approval, as specified under Article IX.*

Sec. 8.—All the acts of the Council shall be subject to the review and control of the Home Boards and Societies.

ARTICLE VI.—TEACHING STAFF.

Section 1.—The teaching staff of the University shall consist of:

- (a). The President and foreign professors of each college appointed by the Council and constituting the faculty.
- (b). Foreign associate professors and lecturers appointed by the Council.
- (c). Chinese professors and instructors appointed by the president in consultation with the faculty and subject to the endorsement of the Council.

Sec. 2.—The Missions taking full share in the Union shall be, as far as possible, equally represented on the teaching staff of each college.

ARTICLE VII.—OWNERSHIP OF COLLEGE PROPERTY.

Section 1.—The initial plant of the Arts College at Weihsien shall remain the property of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Sec. 2.—The initial plant of the Theological College at Tsingchowfu shall remain the property of the Baptist Missionary Society in London.

Sec. 3.—The initial plant of the Medical College at Tsinanfu shall remain the property of the Baptist Missionary Society in London.

Sec. 4.—Each Board or Society shall provide residences for its own representatives on the faculty, either by building its own houses or by payment of rent as may be arranged in consultation with the Council.

Sec. 5.—While it is not made a condition of entrance into the Union that the uniting Missions should contribute to the cost of *existing University property plant or equipment, nevertheless each Board of Society shall provide for the increased cost of such property as is involved by its entering the Union, the amount of this increased cost to be determined by the Council.*

Sec. 6.—Any additional property or plant which may be contributed to the respective colleges by any of the uniting Missions, shall be vested in the Board or Society providing it.

Sec. 7.—In case of any Mission withdrawing from the Union, the Board or Society owning the initial plant shall have the option of purchasing the property of the withdrawing Mission.

Sec. 8.—Any endowment shall be vested in the Board or Society raising it, and the income thereof shall be applied to the expenses or equipment for which that Board or Society is responsible.

ARTICLE VIII.—FINANCE.

Section 1.—The salaries of the foreign teachers shall *ordinarily* be paid by their respective Boards and Societies.

Sec. 2.—The current expenses of each college shall be shared by the uniting Boards and Societies in proportion to the average number of

students sent by each Mission. Current expenses shall be defined to include travelling expenses of members of Council and of faculty in attendance on Council meetings, repairs and upkeep of apparatus, salaries of Chinese teachers, heat, light, attendance, and such other items as the Council may determine. All cost of repairs and upkeep of property shall be borne by the owner.

Sec. 3.—The distribution of items of expense other than those already mentioned in this article, shall be determined by the Council.

Sec. 4.—The uniting Missions, heartily approving the principle of self-support, urge the Council to extend its application so far as practicable.

ARTICLE IX.—ADMISSION TO THE EDUCATIONAL UNION.

A Mission desirous of entering the Educational Union, with respect to any or all of its Colleges, shall make application for admission to the University Council, with which it shall negotiate a preliminary agreement that shall be submitted by the Council to those Missions which are members of the Union in respect of the College or Colleges with which it desires to unite. The approval of a majority of those Missions and of the Boards and Societies concerned shall be necessary for admission to the Union.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1.—Amendments to this agreement may be made on the initiative either (a) of the University Council (b) of any of the uniting Missions or (c) of any of the Home Boards or Societies, provided that such amendments receive a three-fourths majority of the Council voting in the affirmative, the approval of three-fourths of the uniting Missions on the field, and finally the ratification of the Home Boards and Societies having a full share in the Union.

Sec. 2.—In the event of any Mission desiring to withdraw from the Union, notice of not less than two years shall be given to the other Missions.

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

I. The officers of the Council shall be a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary and treasurer in one person, who shall be elected annually.

The duties of the chairman and the vice-chairman shall be those usually pertaining to those offices.

The duties of the secretary and treasurer shall be to keep the records of the Council meetings, to forward the reports required by the Basis of Union to the Missions, and to the Committee in London, and to the Board in New York; to issue notices at the instance of the chairman; to draw bills on the Home Societies, pay out to the college treasurers all monies required by the respective colleges, except personal allowances, coördinate the accounts, present them in one statement to the University Council at its annual meeting, and then forward them to New York and London.

II. There shall be one regular annual meeting of the Council, the date of which shall be fixed at the previous annual meeting.

Special meetings of the Council may be called by the chairman upon the written request of half the number of members. A month's notice shall be given, specifying in writing the business to be considered, except in cases of emergency, and no other business shall be considered.

III. The following powers and duties are recognized as belonging to the Council:—

1. Those directly specified in the Basis of Union.

- (a). To elect all members of the teaching staff.
- (b). To determine the curricula of the colleges.
- (c). To pass upon estimates, apportion expenses between the Baptist and Presbyterian Societies, and to forward estimates to London and New York.
- (d). To propose amendments to the Basis of Union.

2. The following implied powers:

- (e). To review the minutes of the formal meetings of the foreign teaching staff of each college.
- (f). To audit the accounts of each college.
- (g). To pass upon all general regulations devised by the faculties for the management of the institutions.

IV. The Standing Committees of the Council shall be:—

1. A Finance Committee, which shall consist of two members.

The duties of the Finance Committee shall be to receive and consider estimates, and if necessary confer with the faculties concerning them before the meeting of the Board; to present estimates to the Board; and, after appropriations have been made in London and New York, to authorize transfers within the total of the appropriations.

2. An Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members.

The duty of the Auditing Committee shall be to audit annually the accounts of each of the colleges.

V. The president of each college shall present annually in writing a report on the work of his institution for the past year, which shall be based upon individual reports from the professor in charge of each department as to his work and its results, and such a report shall also include a general report from the president relating to the quality of class work, religious life, moral tone, and physical health of the students, cases of discipline, prospective occupation of graduating class, and such other matters as the president may consider necessary.

The foreign teaching staff of each college shall appoint a registrar, whose duty shall be to keep records showing where the students come from, whether Christian or non-Christian, character and attainments while at college, their settlements after leaving it, and any other items which may seem desirable.

VI. Each institution shall have a local treasurer appointed by the University Council on the recommendation of the faculty, who shall keep the college accounts and be responsible for the same to the University Council.

VII. The permanent order of business for Council meetings shall be:—

- 1. Minutes of last meeting.
- 2. Election of officers
- 3. *Ad interim* communications received by the secretary.
- 4. Reports of Committee.
 - a. Standing.
 - b. Special.
- 5. Unfinished business.
- 6. New business.

Extracts from Minutes of Council.

Chinese Names of Institutions.

Resolved, That 廣文學堂 be adopted as the name of the College of Arts and Science.

Resolved, That 神道學堂 be adopted as the name of the Theological College.

Resolved, That 醫道學堂 be adopted as the name of the Medical College.

Resolved, That 山東基督教共合大學 be adopted as the name of the University.

Resolved, That 董事 be adopted as the name of the Directors.

Notices of Motion.

Resolved, That as far as possible notice of all business to be brought forward at the ordinary meetings of the Council, be sent to the secretary at least one month before the Council meets, and that business of which notice has been given, take precedence.

AD INTERIM BUSINESS.

The following resolutions were passed by circulation since the last annual meeting :—

1. *University Seal.*

Resolved, That the accompanying design for the seal of the University be approved and accepted.

2. *Name of Arts College :*

Resolved, That the name Shantung Union College, Weihsien, be now altered to Shantung Christian University, College of Arts and Science, Weihsien.

3. *Chinese Name of University.*

Resolved, That the Chinese name of the University be altered to read 山東基督教共合大學.

4. *Date of next Annual Meeting.*

Resolved, That the annual meeting be convened at Tsinan-fu, on Wednesday evening, February 2nd, 1910, in order to allow Dr. Elterich to come from Chefoo without undue delay.

Students for the Ministry.

Owing to the decision of some 90 students in the Arts College to study for the ministry the following resolutions were adopted, on the recommendation of the foreign faculties of the Arts and Theological Colleges.

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend that the prospective theological students of the sixth class continue the study of English during their theological course.

2. *Resolved*, That we favour the fifth class entering the Theological College in January, 1910, and the unfinished part of their work in the Arts College be spread over the three years of their theological course.

3. *Resolved*, That we favour the prospective theological students of the fifth class continuing the study of English on the same basis as the sixth class.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee consisting of Messrs Luce, Hayes, Nickalls and Whitcher be appointed to consider and prepare proposals relative to the fees for English of prospective theological students.

Professor Burton.

Professor Burton, of the University of Chicago, having been prevented visiting the colleges of the University, in an interview with Dr. Bergen and Mr. Luce at Tsingtau placed before them the following questions for consideration by the University Council :—

1. Is it only eight years from the beginning of a pupil's education to the first year in the College of Arts and Science? Are you prepared to bring your system of education section by section into line with that of the Chinese government?

2. What are the immediate needs of the University which could be met without waste, provided the University was subsequently moved to another and single site?

3. What effect upon your work would be exercised by a university established in the Lower Yangtze?

An informal meeting of the University Council was held on 7th June, 1909, in Tsingchowfu, at which most of the members of the Council and the foreign members of the college faculties were present. The following resolutions were passed, and these were subsequently circulated and adopted by the Council :—

1. *Resolved*, That we consider that a university in the Yangtze Valley, or a university in Peking cannot meet the needs of Shantung, that Shantung forms an educational unit and demands a university for itself; the adjacent parts of Honan, North Kiangsu and North Anhui would naturally gravitate to this university.

2. *Resolved*, That we are prepared to recommend that the present colleges of the University be situated at one centre.

3. *Resolved*, That we are prepared to recommend that the University be located in Tsinaifu.

4. *Resolved*, That we are fully prepared to make our educational system parallel with that of the government, that it would be desirable to convert the present middle schools into upper primary schools and use the present college buildings at Weihsien and Tsingchowfu for high schools, and that later it would be desirable to develop a college department in the Weihsien buildings and a normal school in Tsingchowfu, as well as in other parts of the province, all of which should be affiliated to the University.

5. *Resolved*, That in order that the benefits of such a university as is here contemplated may be reaped to the full, we favour the extension of our primary, secondary and normal school systems, and that in our judgment these schools should be wholly or partially endowed.

6. *Resolved*, That one of the greatest needs of the University is young men who shall come out immediately and prepare themselves in the language: such men to be on the same basis and with the same status as those already on the staff.

7. *Resolved*, That we decide now what items should be included in the statement of our present needs that the faculties make out detailed lists to cover one year, and that moveable apparatus and current expenses be included in the items.

8. *Resolved*, That in our communication to Professor Burton we draw his attention to the aim and policy of the Shantung Christian University as stated in Article II, Sect. 2 of the Basis of Union and ask him if in the event of the University being so fortunate as to receive support from those whom he represents, would it be required to modify its educational policy, and if so in what respect and to what extent.

9. *Resolved*, That a committee consisting of Dr. Bergen, Mr. Bruce, and Dr. Neal be appointed to draw up the final report for presentation to Professor Burton.

10. *Resolved*, That copies of the report sent to Professor Burton be forwarded to our Missions and to the Home Boards.

11. *Resolved*, That we transmit our united thanks to Professor Burton for his very patient and sympathetic hearing of the history, achievements, needs and prospects of the University in the interview at Tsingtau, even while we deeply regret that he was unavoidably detained from visiting the University in person.

The following is the covering letter prepared and sent by the above Committee:—

WEIHSIEN, July 1st, 1909.

Professor E. D. BURTON,
Yokohama, Japan.

DEAR SIR: In the following pages we have endeavored to answer the three questions which you left with Dr. Bergen and Mr. Luce in an interview in Tsingtau.

The answers represent the views of the Shantung University Council and members of the faculty, agreed upon at a meeting specially called for the purpose.

Some statements may duplicate those of papers already in your hands, but we thought it better to make this maturer report complete in itself, even at the risk of repetition.

The three questions to which you directed our attention were:

1. Is it only eight years from the beginning of a pupil's education to the first year in the College of Arts and Science? Are you prepared to bring your system of education section by section into line with that of the Chinese government?

2. What are the immediate needs of the University which could be met without waste, provided the University was subsequently moved to another and single site?

3. What effect upon your work would be exercised by a university established in the Lower Yangtze?

Our answers to these three questions may be briefly summarized as follows:

To question one we reply that we will not only be willing, but glad to adapt our educational system to that of the Chinese government. For our answer to the first part of the question we refer you to the complete answer under Exhibit No. 2.

To the second question we reply our immediate needs are: first, men; we estimate that the University needs twelve men, in addition to its present staff. Second, we are in need of large additions to our equipment—estimates for which are appended—and of assistance in meeting our current expenses.

To the third question we reply that a university on the Yangtze could not meet the needs of Shantung. Its effect upon this province would, in fact, be small. We plead that Tsinanfu the provincial capital, on all grounds, is an indispensable centre for a Christian university, and that the Shantung Christian University, by its past record, by the sacrifices already made by Boards and individuals, by its present attainments, has a solid claim to be enlarged on the scale proposed.

We have appended a separate memorandum containing facts which we venture to think will substantiate this claim.

You will also find enclosed a copy of our reply to the General Board of Education, giving tentative estimates for the founding of such an institution on a large and modern scale and figures showing the value of our present plant.

This paper differs in a few details from the copy already in your possession, which was prepared nearly two years ago.

We add also recommendations concerning the whole or partial endowment of our primary and secondary schools.

We are sending you under separate cover, but in the same mail, a map of Shantung, giving facts bearing upon our educational work in the province and upon the proposed location of the University.

In addition we have prepared two albums of photographs, which you will receive at the same time, and which will illustrate, to some extent, Christian education in Shantung.

We owe you an apology for the length of the enclosed manuscripts, but the subjects of which they treat are of such vital moment to the cause of Christian education and civilization in this great province with its thirty millions of people, that it appeared impossible to put our statements into smaller compass.

Wishing you bon voyage and with our united thanks for the attention you have already given to the needs of our province,

We remain, sincerely yours,

(Signed) P. D. BERGEN,
President of the College of Arts and Science.

J. P. BRUCE,
President of the Theological College and Normal Dept.

J. B. NEAL,
President of the Union Medical College.

Committee appointed by the University Council to prepare and submit to you this communication.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Council was held at Weih sien on Thursday, 4th November, 1909.

Present—*Members of Council*: Messrs. F. H. Chalfant, C. Johnson, W. O. Elterich, E. C. Nickalls, F. Harmon, and J. R. Watson; *Members of Faculties*: Messrs. Bergen, Bruce, Hayes, Neal, Luce, Whitcher, and W. P. Chalfant.

Dr. A. J. Brown, of New York, and Bishop Iliff were also present.

Hostel for Anglican Students.

Resolved, That this Council expresses its deep gratification at the desire of the Anglican Mission to enter the union and at the measure of successful coöperation in higher education which has been achieved during the present year.

While the Council regrets that the closer internal union already accomplished between the American Presbyterian Mission and the English Baptist Mission does not appear to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to be feasible in their case, the Council is, nevertheless, willing to give further consideration to the idea of establishing a hostel.

That a committee therefore be appointed to ascertain the procedure adopted in other parts of China and with what results and report at the annual meeting of the Council.

Dr. Bergen, Dr. Neal, Mr. Bruce, and Bishop Iliff were appointed on this committee.

Dr. Gillespie.

Having received the report of the Committee on Dr. Gillespie's application, we unanimously recommend the West Shantung Mission to urge and the American Presbyterian Mission Board at New York to accept Dr. Gillespie's offer of service in connection with the University; it being understood that the Baptist Mission Society's Committee have

offered if the appointment of Dr. Gillespie is made by the American Presbyterian Mission Board to provide one-half of his salary and other personal expenses.

Amended Curriculum for the Arts College.

Resolved, That the following curriculum of the Arts College, as modified by the faculty of the college, be adopted, with the understanding that all theological candidates take logic instead of comparative religion, and that all students are permitted to take either comparative religion, or logic, and further that all candidates for the Medical College shall take sufficient chemistry to meet the requirements of the college.

At the end of the four years' course, or after completing the fifth year, students may enter any course for post-graduate work.

FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.			
Spring.		Autumn.	
Book of Odes	4	Book of History	4
Mencius	3	Mencius	3
Chinese Lit.	2	Chinese Lit.	2
Essays	1	Essays	1
Plane Geometry	5	Solid Geometry	5
Physiology	3	Music	4
West. History (Ancient)	3	West. History (Ancient)	3
Old Testament History	2	Old Testament History	2
English	5	English	5

Elementary chemistry and physics in spring and zoology in autumn, five times a week each, as electives for students not taking English.

SECOND YEAR.			
Book of Odes	4	Dsodjwan	4
Four Books	3	Four Books	3
Chinese Lit.	2	Chinese Lit.	2
Essays	1	Essays	1
Plane Trigonometry	4	Spherical Trigonometry	4
Physics (Properties of Matter)	5	Physics (Sound and Heat)	5
West. Mediaeval History	4	Botany	4
Old Test. History	2	Old Test. History	2
English	5	English	5

For students not taking English, higher algebra in spring and experimental physics in autumn, each five times weekly.

THIRD YEAR.

Spring.		Autumn.	
Chinese History	5	Chinese History	5
Chinese Lit.	2	Chinese Lit.	2
Essays	1	Essays	1
Surveying	3	Navigation.	3
Light, Hydrostatics	5	Magnetism, Electricity	5
Zoology	3	Zoology	3
Political Economy	3	Ethics	3
Life of Christ	3	Life of Christ	3
English	5	English	5

Students not taking English have experimental physics five times weekly throughout the year.

FOURTH YEAR.

Chinese Literature	2	Chinese Literature	2
Essays	1	Essays	1
Astronomy	4	Astronomy	3
Chemistry, including Lab. work	7	Chemistry, with Lab. work	7
Geology	2	Geology	2
Psychology	3	Pedagogy	3
West. History (Modern)	3	West. History (Modern)	3
Apologetics	3	Comparative Religion	3
English	5	English	5

Students not taking English have Chinese literature five times weekly.

FIFTH YEAR (optional).

Chinese Literature	2	Chinese Literature	2
Essays	1	Essays	1
History of Science	3	History of Civilization	3
Analytical Geometry	5	Calculus	5
Logic	3	International Law	3
Apostolic History	3	Apostolic History	3
English	5	English	5

Advanced experimental physics, for students not taking English, four times a week throughout the year.

At the end of the four years' course, or after completing the fifth year, students may enter any course for post-graduate work.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the University Council was convened at Tsinanfu on the evening of Wednesday, February 2nd, 1910.

Present:—

Members of Council.—Drs. Johnson and Chalfant, Messrs. Nickalls, Harmon, and Watson.

Members of Faculty.—Drs. Bergen, Hayes, and Neal, Messrs. Bruce, Luce, Whitcher, Cousens, Chandler, and Dr. VonWerthern.

Bishop Iliff was also present.

The minutes of the resolutions passed by circulation, and of the special meeting held in November, 1909, were read and confirmed.

The following were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—

<i>Chairman</i>	Rev. F. H. Chalfant, D.D.
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Dr. C. F. Johnson.
<i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	Dr. J. R. Watson.
<i>Minute Secretary</i>	Horace E. Chandler.

The following communications to the secretary were read:—

1. Letter from Rev. A. J. Brown, D.D., New York, approving the minutes of the last annual meeting, granting Mexican \$3,906.97 towards the total of the A. P. M.'s share of the University estimates and intimating that the interest on the endowment fund would be added later.

2. Two letters from Rev. C. E. Wilson, London:

(a) Approving the minutes of the last annual meeting and granting the B. M. S.'s share of the University estimates.

(b) Approving the plans of the Medical College and Hospital and granting the total increased estimate cost for the same, amounting in all to £5,448.

3. Amendments to the Basis of Union from the B. M. S. Local Committee.

4. Amendments to the Basis of Union from a joint session of the East and West Shantung Missions.

Dr. Bergen and the secretary were appointed to write the Board of Missions regarding the deficit in the grant given to the University estimates.

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Committee's Report on Hostels.

The Committee on Hostels reported that no communication had been received disapproving of Union on the basis of a hostel. In the case of several societies plans for hostels are being made. Others express themselves as definitely favoring hostels.

Anglican Mission.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the question of a hostel for the Anglican Mission.

On returning to executive session the chairman reported that the committee recommends that a small committee be appointed to draw up a resolution for submission to the Council agreeing to a hostel being established along the lines indicated in the discussion.

Mr. Bruce and Dr. Johnson were appointed.

The following resolution was submitted to the Council by the above committee and adopted:—

Resolved, That this Council agrees to the proposal of the Anglican Mission to erect a hostel for their students in connection with the Arts College at Weihsien, with the understanding that a hostel includes a separate dormitory, chapel, and residence for the professor representing that Mission, and with the further understanding that the students will take the regular classes in religious subjects, attend the daily morning devotional services, and fully share in the common life of the college as represented by the literary societies, the Y. M. C. A. and athletics.

Ayes, 6; nays, 0; not voting, 2.—Dr. Neal and Dr. Chalfant.

Dr. Bergen presented a report as president of the Arts College Faculty of the work done in the college in the past year.

Dr. Neal presented a report on the Medical College.

Rev. J. P. Bruce presented a report on the Theological College for the past year.

Committee on Reports.

Dr. Watson and Mr. Chandler were appointed to examine the recommendations made by the presidents of the three colleges, and report.

ARTS COLLEGE.

Advanced Students.

Resolved, That students seeking admittance to the second year course of the Arts College be required to pass both the entrance examination and an examination on the studies of the first year.

Resolved, That students seeking to enter classes above the second year be examined on the studies of the year previous to the one to which entrance is sought, and that the examiners fully satisfy themselves that the work on previous studies of the curriculum has been covered sufficiently to justify the student entering the said class.

Increase of Fees.

Resolved, That from the beginning of 1911 the minimum for all students in the Arts College toward the cost of food shall be \$12.00 per annum.

Entrance Examination.

Resolved, That physical geography be added to the entrance examination of the Arts College.

Self-Supporting High School.

Resolved, That the project of opening a self-supporting high school for better class Chinese be referred to a committee with instructions to investigate the possibilities of such a scheme and report at the next annual meeting of the Council.

Mr. Harmon, Dr. Hayes, and Mr. F. H. Chalfant were appointed.

Self-Supporting Normal School.

Resolved, That we take into consideration the establishment of a self-supporting normal school for special classes of students in connection with the University, and that this matter be referred to a committee to report at the next meeting of the Council.

Messrs. W. P. Chalfant, E. C. Nickalls, and H. G. Whitcher were appointed.

Printing Press.

Resolved, That we recommend that the Weihsien Printing Press be made a University Press, and that the uniting Missions be invited to participate in an enlargement of the plant, and that a committee be appointed to make arrangements.

Messrs. Nickalls, F. H. Chalfant, and Luce were appointed.

Technical School.

Resolved, That this Council requests the Faculty of the Arts College to consider the development of a technical school in connection with the college and to prepare a scheme and estimates for the same to be laid before the Council at its next meeting.

Chinese Government Examination.

Resolved, That Mr. Luce be appointed to investigate the matter of preparing students to take the government examination for special study in the United States.

Breakage Fee.

Resolved, That special students in 1910, and all students of practical chemistry in 1911 and after, shall deposit a fee of \$1.00 a term as breakage fee. Any residue of this fee not absorbed shall be returned at the end of the term.

Mr. Whitcher's Examination.

Resolved, That in view of the large amount of extra work which Mr. Whitcher has been called upon to undertake in connection with the Arts College, we request the B. M. S. Local Committee to give him an extension of time in passing the third language examination.

Teaching of English.

Resolved, That all students of the Arts College be permitted to take English upon the payment of the required fee.

Students from other Missions.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the Arts College be empowered, in cases where students are sent by individual missionaries belonging to Missions outside the Union who cannot obtain appropriations for the purpose, to accept a limited number of students at a minimum fee of \$30.00 per annum. These special cases are to be reported to the Council at the annual meetings.

Chinese Professors.

Resolved, That we ratify the appointment of Messrs. Han Fang Gang and Sie Hung T'ao to the Faculty of the Arts College for one year.

Increase of Salaries.

Resolved, That in reply to the request of the Chinese teachers in the Arts College for a rise of salary we recommend an immediate increase of 15 per cent. all round and an advance of \$2.00 per month every year until \$30.00 is reached; also that the wages of Han Feng Gang, if re-engaged, remain \$18.00 for two years.

New Buildings.

Resolved, That we endorse the recommendation of the Faculty of the Arts College for the erection of buildings for which funds are in hand and for the securing of funds for the other proposed buildings and endowments.

New Foreign Professors.

Resolved, That we endorse the recommendation of the Faculty of the Arts College that three new men be asked for to augment the teaching staff of the college: two from the United States and one from Britain or Canada.

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

Increase of Salaries.

Resolved, That the salaries of the Chinese teachers in the Theological College be increased by an immediate rise of 15 per cent. all round and that they be increased annually \$2.00 per month every year until \$20.00 is reached.

Property.

Resolved, On the recommendation of the Property Committee of the B. M. S., that extra accommodation be rented for the increased number of students in the Theological College this year and that an appeal be made to the China Emergency Committee for a grant sufficient to provide a two-storied building for the Theological Department containing class rooms and dormitories for sixty men at an estimated cost of £1,500.

Resolved, That we strongly urge the Baptist Mission Society to purchase any ground, adjacent to the Theological College, which may be placed on the market.

Prospective Theological Students.

Resolved, That we adopt the recommendation of the committee appointed to consider the question for English tuition fee in the Arts College for candidates offering for the ministry, that these students pay the regular fee for English, but that the total sum be returned to them in the following instalments:— One-third on entering the Theological College, one-third at the beginning of the second year, one-third at the beginning of the third year.

Normal School.

Resolved, That memorizing of the Four Books be included in the entrance examination for the Normal School.

Resolved, That students taking the modified Normal School course omit algebra in the second year and substitute explanation of the Analects.

Resolved, That the Review of the Analects be added to the third year's course in the Normal School; the necessary time being taken from Chinese History and the Shu King.

Resolved, That henceforth all students in the Theological College and Normal School be required to furnish their own writing materials.

Resolved, That the minimum age of students entering the Normal School be eighteen, Chinese; that candidates who have finished the course in the country school and cannot be accommodated in the Academy may be received at seventeen years of age; and that the minimum age of candidates for the Bible Institute course be twenty-three, except in special cases to be decided upon by the Faculty.

Normal School.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the Normal School be empowered to make such changes in the mathematical course as may be necessary.

Resolved, That in order to enable students who have finished the academy course to enter the third year of the Normal School, the academies be recommended to include Myer's History in their course, and that geometry in the second year of the Normal School be moved to the third year; the last part of plane trigonometry being taken in the fourth year.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the Normal School be appointed a committee to confer with the Educational Committee of the two Missions to bring the curriculum of the Normal School into harmony with that of the academies.

English in Theological College.

Resolved, That the teaching of Biblical and Exegetical English be included in the theological course for students who have previously studied the language and that the faculty be empowered to make the necessary arrangements for teaching the same.

Theological Diploma.

Resolved, That the diploma to be given to graduates of the Theological Department who have not taken a previous Arts course be headed by the name of the college instead of the University, and that it be styled in Chinese 神道文憑.

Scholarship Fund.

Resolved, That we recommend that a permanently endowed scholarship fund be raised for theological students.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. W. M. Schultz.

Resolved, That the Council expresses its gratification at the arrival of Dr. W. M. Schultz in Tsinanfu, and that he be invited to coöperate with the Faculty of the Medical College in whatever way appears to be expedient without detriment to his progress in the language.

Medical Conference.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the Medical College appoint a representative to attend the meetings of the Medical Association in Hankow, and that the balance of the travel estimate for 1909 be granted for travelling expenses.

Dedication of Medical College.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to set a date and arrange a program for the dedication of the Union Medical College.

Dr. Neal and Mr. Harmon were appointed.

Appeal for Equipment.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the Medical College be appointed a committee to draw up an appeal to the Board of Foreign Missions in New York for a grant of \$10,000 from the Kennedy Bequest towards the equipment of the Medical College.

Present Medical Class.

Resolved, That the members of the present medical class, which has already spent three years in study, be allowed to individually choose either to finish the course as determined upon when the class was started, no diploma of the University being issued in such case, or to enter as the third year's class of the Medical College, and after two years' study, during which they shall go over all of the regular curriculum which they have not already studied, they shall then spend a year in practical work in dispensaries and hospitals under salary. At the end of the six years they shall be awarded the regular medical diploma.

Appeal for English Teacher.

Resolved, That in view of the desirability of having five medical professors as the minimum of the permanent staff the Medical Auxilliary of the Baptist Missionary Society be asked to send an English doctor who has a special interest in teaching medical science.

Dr. C. K. Roys.

Resolved, That Dr. C. K. Roys, Weih sien, be invited, through the Executive Committee of the West Shantung Mission, to become an associate professor in the Union Medical College.

Women Medical Students.

Resolved, That in answer to the question from the Faculty of the Medical College regarding the admission of women

students to the Medical College, we reply that for the present it is not deemed advisable to receive women students.

Resolved, That the medical men present at this meeting be appointed a committee to bring in a resolution regarding the inauguration of medical education for women.

Dr. Watson was appointed chairman.

University Calendar.

Resolved, That Mr. Bruce, Mr. W. P. Chalfant, and Dr. Watson be appointed to compile a specimen University Calendar and report at the next annual meeting.

Directors' Travel.

Resolved, That the University treasurer pay the expenses connected with travel of members of Council and Faculty to the meetings of the Council.

Payment of Salaries.

Resolved, That wherever possible all salaries and wages be paid in Mexican dollars, and by the foreign month, instead of the Chinese moon. This to take effect from the present date.

Rev. L. J. Davies.

Resolved, That we ask the secretary to write the Rev. L. J. Davies, assuring him of our continual remembrance of him and expressing our warm thanks for his labors on behalf of the University.

College Accounts Auditors.

Resolved, On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, that an auditor be appointed for each college with the privilege of obtaining help from some other member of the station to audit the college treasurer's accounts. The auditor for Tsing-chowfu will also audit the University treasurer's accounts.

Mr. Nickalls, Mr. Harmon, and Dr. Chalfant were appointed.

Amendments to Basis of Union.

The amendments to the Basis of Union as proposed by the East and West Shantung Missions and the Local Committee of B. M. S. were considered, and the following were adopted unanimously :—

That, Art. II, Section 5, be made part of Section 3; that Section 6 become Section 5, and that Section 6 now read: "Apart from the teaching of foreign languages, the medium of instruction in the University be chiefly the Chinese language.

That, Art. IV, Section 3, read as follows: "Members of the faculty shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the Council for the purposes of consultation, but without voting power, save that the president of each college and one member of its faculty, elected annually by the faculty as its delegate, shall be allowed to vote on all matters coming before the Council, with the exception of appointments to the foreign teaching staff and estimates of University expense.

In the election of faculty representatives only members of the faculty who have been on the field at least five years shall be eligible, and due regard shall be given to the desirability of the uniting Missions being equally represented.

That

Art. IV, Sec. 1, be adopted as amended by A. P. M. and B. M. S.

"	V,	"	4,	"	"	"	"
"	V,	"	7, new	"	"	"	"
"	VII,	"	5,	"	"	"	"
"	VIII,	"	2,	"	"	"	"
"	IX,		new.				

Resolved, That the revised Basis of Union in so far as it has been endorsed by the Missions and Home Boards be understood to be now in force, and that it be printed in the annual report in the form now adopted by the Council, but indicating by italics the sections which are still *sub-judice*.

Application for Assistant Professors.

Resolved, That if additional help in teaching in any one of the colleges is at any time required, application should be made through the Mission to which the desired teacher belongs.

Date of Annual Meeting.

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the Council be held at Weihsien, beginning at 7.30 p.m. on Saturday, January 21st, 1911.

Finance Committee.

The estimates for the ensuing year, brought forward by the Finance Committee for the three colleges, were discussed and approved.

Resolved, That hereafter all items in estimates and reports be recorded in terms of Mexican dollars only.

Standing Committees.

Messrs. Johnson and Nickalls were appointed on the Finance Committee.

Messrs. Watson and Chandler were appointed on the Editing and Printing Committee.

The minutes were read, corrected and approved, and the Council adjourned at 3.45 p.m., on February 8th, 1910.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, WEIHSIEN.

Report for the Year ending January 31st, 1910.

The college has enjoyed a prosperous year. In the spring, under the direction of Pastor Ding Li Mei and Mr. Luce, special meetings were held in the college resulting in deep spiritual impressions being made, so that over one hundred of the students resolved to devote themselves to the Christian ministry on graduation.

As Mr. Luce has printed a carefully prepared account of the revival which has been widely distributed, we will not further describe it here, save to express devoutly our thanks to God for this outpouring of His Spirit, which transcended far our faith and our anticipations.

We are taught anew not to lose hope in our labors, even when, for a time, spiritual results seem meagre.

Personnel.

We have had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Cousens, of the Anglican Mission, who has now completed his first year of college work. Mr. Burt, who left us last April on furlough, is expected back this autumn. Messrs. Wang Yuen De, Djang Djeng Dao, and Sun Feng Djih were added to the faculty last spring to fill vacancies and render needed assistance in the departments of biology, chemistry, mathematics, and Chinese literature.

Mr. Djang Yao Dsung, instructor in Chinese literature, after several weeks of slow decline, finally succumbed to a complication of maladies in November. He was a quiet man, faithful in his work, and one of the best types of the Chinese scholar. Although he was never baptized, his attitude toward Christianity was thoughtful and reverent. His loss is deeply regretted.

Attendance.

There has been a total of 306 students enrolled, an increase, over last year, of 60.

The sixth class numbered 18; the fifth, 20; the fourth, 40; the third, 51; the second, 80; the first, 51, and there were 46 special students.

Fees.

The treasurer reports that there have been received in fees \$3,105.24, being an increase, over last year, of \$686.26. But throughout the year an average number of 47 students have arranged for their own food at a cost of \$940.00. This, added to the above sum of \$3,105.24, makes a total of \$4,045.24, or a total increase, over last year, of \$1,210.26. This makes an average, paid by each student, of \$14.09, or an increase, over last year, of \$2.59 per student.

Work and Discipline.

The work done for the past twelve months calls for no special remark. It has been, in general, good. We are still far from satisfied, and endeavor to implant in the minds of the students a growing love for intellectual effort, which shall mean something more than merely passing examinations as stages toward a diploma and a career.

Conduct with individual exceptions has been exemplary. The few cases requiring decided discipline were discussed fully by the faculty and dealt with unitedly. A system of marking, largely arranged by Messrs. Luce and Whitcher, assisted by Messrs. Liu Yu Feng and Chi Feng Chin, covers unexcused absences and other minor misdemeanors. It has proved to exercise a wholesome deterrent effect. We have been surprised to note how intensely a student dislikes having even a single mark recorded against his name. The college is organized into divisions of from 20 to 30 men, each under the particular charge of a member of the faculty, and each

division has also one of its number appointed as a marker, who makes weekly reports to the teacher in charge. All marks are collated by Mr. Witcher and his assistant weekly and permanently recorded.

A set of regulations to govern the daily life of the student, and make known to all the usages of the college, has been codified by Messrs. Luce and Liu Yu Feng. This is printed and sold at cost to the students. These rules, being largely composed of previous actions of the faculty, and scattered through the minutes, are now accessible to all and very useful.

Destination and Work of Members of the Graduating Class.

This class, numbering 17 men, is one of the largest and best which we have graduated. It is also memorable for the fact that it is the first class containing members from both the uniting Missions and the first since the union to furnish candidates for the ministry. All the men are Christians, and most of them above the average in both scholarship and character.

They are appointed as follows:—

1. Huang Loa De, (2) Chen Yen Chang, (3) Djang Mu De, (4) Lu Ting Dsao, (5) Wei Yun Djung, (6) Yin Shueh Tsung enter the Theological College.
7. Liu Hsin En goes to Siangtan, Hunan, to a school of the American Presbyterian Mission.
8. Tien Hsi Djing remains as a teacher in the college.
9. Chen Hsiang Tang remains as a teacher in the college.
10. Sheng Yung Tai goes to the Griffith John College of the London Missionary Society at Hankow, Hupeh.
11. Djang Hsing Djieh enters the service of the American Congregational College at Foochow, Fukien.
12. Nieh Cheng Hsin goes to a school of the American Baptist Mission at Huchow, Chekiang.

13. Dji Cheng Djih will teach in a school of the American Baptist Mission at Kaying, near Swatow, Kuangtung.
14. Li Bao De is engaged as a teacher in the secondary school at Weihsien.
15. Chen Bao Ching becomes a teacher at Tengchow in connection with the American Presbyterian Mission.
16. Wang Djing Hsiang goes to a school of the Christian Alliance Mission at Wuchang, Hupeh.
17. Yu Wei Yao, having entered late in the term, failed in two subjects, and consequently does not receive his diploma. While deeply disappointed he has shown a good spirit and expressed his determination to win it finally.

The class, therefore, to a man, enters some form of Christian work, a circumstance which, as in the past, gives us satisfaction.

It has seemed best to a committee, on which the Council and two of the faculties were represented, to recommend that the nine candidates for the ministry in the fifth college class be permitted to suspend their college studies and enter the Theological College next spring at the same time as their fellow-students from the graduating class. While recognizing the exceptional circumstances which led to this action, we nevertheless feel that it is hardly a safe course to pursue, even though it is not to be taken as a precedent. This is a time when we should encourage students to continue their course to its conclusion, not stopping short of this for even so weighty a reason as that of entering the ministry. Out of the nine candidates only four have taken advantage of this permission, the others continuing their studies here until graduation. These four, added to the six from the graduating class, make a total of ten men entering the Theological College from the Arts College next spring.

It is also a matter for thankfulness that there are about 90 other candidates for the ministry scattered through the lower classes. Such a movement as this amongst our stu-

dents inspires us with almost a feeling of awe. For although we knew that there was much true religious conviction in the college, and that candidates for the ministry were possible at any time, yet our faith never reached the conception of such a number as the above simultaneously making decision. We should

1. Engage in frequent prayer for these young men who have determined to make such financial and other sacrifices in order to devote themselves to a profession which we indeed regard as the highest, but which is not yet glorified by the sanctions and associations which surround it in Christian lands.

2. In our contact with the people in their homes, or with their Chinese pastors, do all we can indirectly for these candidates.

3. Consider very carefully whether the lot of the Chinese pastor in Shantung is excessively hard, whether he is suffering privations which might be relieved in some measure without injury to the church.

These reflections do not belong, properly, to a college report, but still, as they touch upon problems which intimately concern us, it is permissible to mention them.

Mr. Luce has devoted careful attention to these candidates and organized them into a Volunteer Band, in connection with, and yet in a sense, separate from the College Y. M. C. A., with their own officers and special meetings, so that they feel that they have a corporate existence. A card is signed by them and kept on file. This organization is approved by the secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. and is likely to be introduced elsewhere in China. We are indebted to Messrs. Bruce, Hayes, and Nickalls for several services led by them in Weihsien in behalf of these students.

Work of Individual Members of the Faculty.

Mr. Luce has taught the Life of Christ, Western History, Pedagogy, and a class in the English language.

He has worked also on his "Notes on the Life of Christ." His "Harmony" is in the 4th edition.

He has had special charge of a division of the students and has devoted much thought to the above mentioned Volunteer Band. He is the president of the College Y. M. C. A., having been elected by the students to this post quite on their own initiative. This has required much attention. He has taken his share in preaching in English and Chinese. He has charge of the furniture of 156 dormitory rooms. He is working up his Western history course, and overlooks as much as possible the instruction of the Chinese teachers in this department. He has had considerable administrative work to do during the absence of the president for part of the spring and winter. He has shared in the tedious work of fixing on locations for the graduating class and for several other graduates of former years. He has edited, assisted by Messrs. Liu Yu Feng, Chi Feng Chin, and Yu Shu Rung, a first number of our college magazine. This was printed at the University Press, and has been sent to all the alumni in China, awakening marked interest. His correspondence has been heavy. Many letters have been written to friends of the college in the U. S. A.

Mr. Whitcher during the spring term taught organic chemistry one hour weekly, also a class in general chemistry for candidates in medicine, and a class in English. During that term he was also responsible for physical drill. In the autumn he taught two classes in qualitative analysis, aggregating twelve hours weekly, and one class in organic chemistry an hour. He also conducted a class in chemistry during the summer vacation. He has taught music twice weekly, and throughout the year organized and led a choir of about seventy-five students.

The annual Christmas concert was given by this choir, assisted by members of the station, under Mr. Whitcher's direction. This was a most successful and interesting function.

Mr. Whitcher has had charge of the college shop for most of the year, and also of the printing office, in both of which departments an unusual amount of work has been done. Both are now conducted on a self-supporting basis, and form a very essential part of our equipment. We are glad to report that \$1,000.00 gold has lately been received from friends in the U. S. A. for the needed enlargement of the printing office, and there is a prospect that the English Baptist Missionary Society will also make a contribution to the plant, thus making it an integral part of our educational union.

Mr. Whitcher has had charge of the general college accounts, and also of the current accounts of the college steward. He has continued his study of the language as far as his numerous college duties have permitted. He has completed the fitting up of the physical laboratory and equipped a new chemical laboratory, both of which will be in use next term. In literary work he has prepared a book on Qualitative Inorganic Chemical Analysis, which has been printed at the college and is in use there. Another book on First Stages in Chemistry and Physics has been finished, and is being published by MacMillans. Other work in physics and chemistry in conjunction with Mr. Liu Gwang Djao is still in hand.

Mr. Cousens has taught a class in zoology, or more properly speaking, comparative anatomy. This is a difficult subject, requiring very careful preparation and the mastery of a large Chinese nomenclature. It has awakened considerable interest among the students, and bids fair to become one of the popular subjects in spite of its difficulty.

Mr. Cousens has also taught a class in English five times weekly throughout the year. During the autumn he initiated a course of military drill for the students, giving them daily exercises and instructing a body of leaders three times weekly. He has, in preparation, a manual in this subject, which will be published later. The discipline and actual

physical movement involved in this drill are wholesome for the students, and while some have been restless under it, experience proves that it is just such men who need it most. Mr. Cousens has had special responsibilities in looking after the student contingent from the Anglican Mission, which has included preparation for, and the conducting of, a weekly religious service. Other duties have fallen to him, such as superintendence of time-keeping and bell-ringing, oversight of the furniture of the main building and of the order of seating in chapel. Such other time as remained at Mr. Cousens' disposal, he has utilized in language study, which he rightly regards as of the utmost importance at this stage of his experience.

Mr. Chandler, although not yet formally appointed a member of the faculty, deserves special mention here for his very faithful study in the language throughout the year. He has prepared daily Bible readings for morning chapel. He has superintended the installation of an electric lighting plant for the college. This involved the putting together and setting up of a 15 h. p. oil engine, which had been somewhat damaged in transit, the placing of a dynamo and making of connections with two hundred lamps. In this work Mr. Whitcher rendered assistance during the summer vacation. The plant is not yet in actual operation, as the engine is not finally adjusted, and we are now awaiting further instructions from the New York makers.

Mr. Bergen was taken ill shortly before the opening of the spring term and ordered off by the doctor. Two months and a half were reluctantly spent away from Weih sien; first at Tsingtau and then at Chefoo. Since then his health has been good, save for two painful weeks of quinsy in the summer.

He has not done the customary amount of teaching. On returning to the college in April it seemed hardly worth while to begin in the middle of the term, as the work was in the hands of others, and there were many administrative duties to attend to.

During the autumn he taught comparative religion and apologetics; the latter based, to some extent, on Dr. A. B. Bruce's Christianity Defensively Stated, but with special reference to the needs of Chinese students. This was their first experience in this science, and although they were mainly of the 3rd class, and consequently not so mature as the higher class men, they seemed to take a lively interest in the subject.

Late in December it appeared expedient that he should secure a better knowledge of educational conditions in the north before proceeding on furlough in the spring. Leaving Weih sien therefore, on December 21st, and proceeding via Dalny, Mukden, Peking, Tientsin, and Chefoo, he reached home again on January 19th. He visited the college at Mukden, the Methodist University at Peking, the Union Theological College there, and the Union College for Women. A day was spent at the North China Union College at Tungchow, several days at the Peyang University, established by the Chinese government at Tientsin, and a visit made to Dr. Lavington Hart's fine school there. Naturally many impressions were received on such a journey, but they cannot be recorded in order without making this report too long. But a word of admiration must be expressed for the many fine and admirably equipped buildings visited, in which respect our fellow-workers in the north are in advance, on the whole, of what is to be seen in Shantung.

However, in the number of students of college grade, in the number of Christian students, in the amount of fees paid out of Christian students' own resources, and in the advanced character of our courses of study as actually taught, our Shantung University remains in the lead. We do not say this in an ungenerous spirit. We recognize most fully the splendid work being done in Manchuria and the province of Chihli for the great cause of Christian education.

The college is growing steadily, and consequently the work of administration becomes heavier each year. With a faculty of 21, all included, and an attendance of 300, there arises a necessity for numerous consultations with individuals. In addition there has been, the past year, the necessity of working out our new courses of study, extensive correspondence, and a number of meetings and conferences.

Should the college continue only on its present basis, there is urgent need for further foreign assistance, but there is a practical certainty of continued enlargement, so that we must prepare to meet this need by arranging for additions to our foreign force. We desire in this connection to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mrs. Bergen and Mrs. Whitcher for assistance given during a part of the year in instruction in English, and to Mrs. Whitcher and Mrs. Chandler for valuable service in typewriting letters and other manuscripts of importance to the college.

Religious Life.

The especial event was the revival of last spring, already referred to. The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. have been better attended than last year. Most of the students are enrolled in the Association for voluntary Bible study, and divided into groups which meet for a short conference every Friday evening. Each group has a leader, and these leaders are gathered into two normal classes met by Messrs. Luce and Bergen Sunday afternoons.

The superintendence and organization of this Bible study are largely due to the efforts of Mr. Luce in connection with the visiting secretaries of the Y. M. C. A.

The usual stated services have been maintained, and the attendance has been good. Not to go into other details we believe that the students would take a high, if not the first, place amongst the advanced schools of China for religious earnestness and activity.

Health

Has been, in general, good. There has, perhaps, been an improvement over the year preceding. But in spite of all our care a few have dropped by the way, generally from the development of tubercular symptoms. This cannot be due to local conditions, which are carefully looked after, but probably is caused by the sedentary life of the student and carelessness about taking cold, combined with predisposition to the disease. Regular physical inspection of new students is carried out by Dr. Roys, who also holds a daily student clinic at his dispensary. Any student showing marked pulmonary weakness is at once returned to his home with full instructions as to the best course for promoting recovery.

We record here our warm thanks to Dr. Roys for the time and attention he has devoted to the students.

We wish it were possible to furnish a better quality of food for the students, but with the rising prices for all food stuffs this is difficult. Our rate is \$2.15 per student per month in the college commons, as compared with \$3.30 in the Methodist University in Peking and with \$4.50 in the college at Tungchow. The above are Mex. dollars.

Literary Societies.

These number six, each being under the general supervision of three teachers, who rarely, however, interfere with the arrangements effected by the students, who are allowed large liberty under their constitution and by-laws in carrying on the societies. It is not easy to bring these societies up to a high degree of efficiency. Both students and teachers, under pressure of other work, are tempted to neglect careful preparation or shirk attendance. And yet the practical usefulness of these societies is manifest. They enable students to preside at public assemblies and give them the power of ready public speech and of self-control. We desire therefore very much to impart added life to the societies, but driven as

we are, with so many matters claiming our attention, it is difficult to see how we are to accomplish it.

A public debate is conducted at the close of each summer session by the societies, and arouses some healthy competition.

Athletics.

This is a department of unusual importance for the underdeveloped Chinese student. We are much handicapped by the fact that we have no athletic field and no gymnasium. We have only a few pieces of apparatus out of doors, but Mr. Cousens has awakened a good deal of interest in their use. On a small bit of land adjoining the college, Mr. Whitcher holds the annual sports, which took place in November last, being celebrated with great enthusiasm.

Candidates for Entrance.

Seventy students sat for the entrance examinations last December from the following middle schools:—

The self-supporting school of Gaoyeh (Pres.) sent four candidates; all passing.

The Weihsien school (Pres.) sent twenty-five; twenty-one passing.

The Tsingchow school (Bapt.) sent fifteen; fourteen passing.

Bodjen school (Bapt.) sent four; all passing.

Chining school (Pres.) sent four; three passing.

Tsinan school (Pres.) sent four; all passing.

Ichow school (Pres.) sent eight; four passing.

Shansi Province (C. I. M.) one candidate, who failed to pass.

Of the 70 candidates examined 59 have passed.

The schools of Chefoo (Pres.), Pingtu (Bapt.), Chouping (Bapt.), Tsingan (Anglican), had no candidates, owing mainly to the change in the college requirements.

Gifts Received during the Year.

1. Through the labors of Mr. Davies, seconded by others in China and at home, the land fund for the enlarged college site has been completed, and we have already purchased a number of acres. The work proceeds slowly, as we have to guard against rise in price and the land is in very small holdings; much of it in fractions of an acre.

2. Through the generosity of the church of Summit, N. J., the sum of \$3,500.00 gold has been subscribed for a new college dwelling.

3. Of the new dormitory fund, for which \$10,000.00 gold is required, \$8,500.00 is already in hand.

4. From the ladies of the St. Paul Presbyterial Society has been received the sum of \$1,250.00 gold to establish a scholarship in memory of Mrs. VanCleve, and to be known as the "VanCleve Memorial Scholarship."

5. For the enlargement of our printing plant \$1,000.00 gold have been received.

To those who have so generously remembered us and our work, we record our sincere thanks and ask God's blessing upon both gifts and givers.

We desire also to give expression to our deep sense of obligation to the Rev. L. J. Davies for the indefatigable efforts he has put forth in the interests of the college and to express the hope that the way will be open for him to long continue as the representative of the college in the United States.

Needs and Recommendations.

We report with pleasure that certain of the needs mentioned last year have been met as follows: The land fund is completed, the fifth college dwelling is provided for, and the oil engine is in place for running our dynamo. There still, however, remain certain needs, some of which have been men-

tioned, while others are new, and in connection with the needs will be made recommendations as below:—

1. We recommend that the new dormitory be erected as soon as the funds are in hand, and the necessary preparations can be made.

2. That the fifth college dwelling be undertaken as soon as possible.

3. That a new line of old style dormitories be built in the space left for it, at a cost approximating \$450.00 gold.

4. That the printing office be enlarged at an expense of about \$300.00 gold.

5. That permission be given to excavate a basement, for storage purposes, under the east end of the main building.

6. That rooms for a married Chinese teacher, expected next term, be constructed at a cost of, roughly, \$250.00 gold.

7. We ask the endorsement of the Council for the securing of funds for the construction of the following buildings:—

New college dormitory, to cost ...	\$10,000.00 gold.
Assembly hall and gymnasium ...	12,500.00
Two foreign dwellings ...	7,000.00
New science hall and equipment	20,000.00
Library and museum, including books ...	15,000.00

8. We ask the approval of the Council in our endeavor to secure the following endowments for the college:—

General endowment ...	\$250,000.00
Endowment of Chinese professors chairs at ...	4,000.00
Endowment of student scholarships at... ..	700.00

9. We recommend that the establishment of a preparatory school in connection with the Arts College be taken under careful advisement; this school to be for higher class Chinese boys who are able to pay an adequate tuition fee, thus making the school self-supporting from the start. A school of this character would not come into competition with the secondary schools already started by the Missions, as the latter do not reach this class of boys. The school could be maintained quite separate from the college, although under

college control, but it should have its own foreign principal. It would not seem necessary to urge at length the importance of such an undertaking, by which we would be able to influence strongly for good some of the future leaders of Shantung.

10. We recommend the establishment of a normal school, also in connection with the Arts College. It would be intended to reach a numerous class of young men who have completed their Chinese education and who wish instruction in Western branches, in order to be able to continue their work as professional teachers in village schools. This school could probably be made self-supporting from the beginning, and would certainly fill a great want in our educational system. It would supplement the work of the normal school already established in connection with the Theological College, which receives only the young men of the church.

We have enrolled in the college about 40 special students, who take for the most part only Western subjects and who are good types of the class of men of whom we are speaking. We could do much better for these men, and it would be better for the college, too, if they were taken care of in a separate school. This school, while under college control, should have its own foreign principal.

It is proposed in the case of both of these schools to make the course of study lead directly to entrance to the college, so that students wishing to take a college course could do so without loss of time.

11. We recommend that three more men with special qualifications for higher educational work be asked for, with a view to their eventual appointment to the staff of the Arts College.

12. We recommend that the privilege of studying English be granted to all students prepared to pay the required fee.

13. We recommend that physical geography be added to the requirements for entrance to the Arts and Medical Colleges; this action to take effect at the annual entrance examinations held in December, 1911.

THE GOTCH-ROBINSON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, TSINGCHOWFU.

Report for the Year 1909.

It is with sincere thankfulness that we present our report of another year's work in the Gotch-Robinson College. In the years immediately preceding, while the work of the students in their classes was earnest and gave great satisfaction, we nevertheless longed to see more heart work among them. This of course could not be forced; we could only foster every movement which seemed to point in that direction and pray the Divine Spirit in His own time and way to produce the change we desired to see. To-day we joyfully report that such a change has come to pass. The tone of the institution is markedly different from what it was twelve months ago.

The change began in the latter part of the spring term. In the prolonged season of drought some special meetings for prayer for rain were held in accordance with the practice of the English Baptist Mission at such times for many years. Immediately preceding these meetings Miss Vaughan, a member of the Presbyterian Mission, who was on a visit to Dr. Hayes, had been having personal interviews with many of the students; these interviews resulting in a manifest but very quiet spiritual work in their hearts. A further result was seen in the meetings when the burden of prayer came to be much more a pleading for spiritual showers than for the physical rain. The solemn aspirations and resolutions formed at that time were translated into deeds during the holiday months to the great joy of the missionaries in the various districts. In the early part of the autumn term the impression made in the summer was deepened by a series of meetings conducted by Pastor Ding Li Mei, of the Presbyterian church. The fruit of these

successive experiences is seen to-day, not only in an increased evangelistic fervour, but in the higher tone pervading every department of college work.

The average attendance for the year was 139, viz., 11 students in the Theological Department and 128 students in the Normal School and Bible Institute.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Though the class this year has been small, we are glad to report good work. In the spring term the whole of the teaching was given by Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bruce. Dr. Hayes lectured in Church History and Systematic Theology; in the latter devoting nearly the whole term to anthropology. Mr. Bruce gave synoptical lectures on the Books of Wisdom and conducted the class in exegesis of the Epistle to the Romans, chaps. I-V inclusive.

In the autumn term we were delighted to welcome our new colleague, the Rev. W. P. Chalfant, of the Presbyterian Mission, whose addition to the staff we are assured will prove a great accession to the efficiency and usefulness of the college. In the latter half of the term we were also greatly assisted by the Rev. Frank Madeley, of the English Baptist Mission, recently arrived in this province from Shensi. Mr. Madeley, on the invitation of the faculty, gave half a term's lectures on the prophecies of Isaiah. Mr. Chalfant took the two subjects of Modern Church History, including the history of missions and homiletics; the text-book in the latter case having been prepared by Dr. Hayes. The remainder of the term's work consisted of exegesis of the Epistle to the Colossians, by Dr. Hayes, a continuation of the Exegesis of the Epistle to the Romans, viz., chaps. VI-VIII, by Mr. Bruce, and in Systematic Theology, a study of the person and work of Christ, by Mr. Bruce.

As hitherto the students in turn have conducted services in the presence of the class and one or more members of the

faculty, the sermons being criticised subsequently; they have taken a fair share in supplying the pulpit in the Tsing-choufu city church, as well as in many of the country churches. Students have also been sent in response to invitation to preach at Choutsun, and we believe with considerable acceptance. We suggest that this example might be followed with advantage in other places.

It will be remembered that in our report for 1908 we deplored the lack of candidates for the ministry. It was, and always has been, our conviction that it is ours but to pray in sincerity and faith, and such lack will be supplied by the consecration of Spirit-called men to this, the highest of all service. With gladness beyond our power to express we report the number of accepted candidates to enter the college in the ensuing year to be sixteen, of whom eleven are from the Arts College at Weihsien. Together with our colleagues in the sister institution we rejoice in the work of God which they have been privileged to see, as evidenced in this the consecration of the richest fruit of their labours to the Master's service. There were six men graduating from this department. Of these graduates three have been called to take charge of churches in the Presbyterian field, two are invited to pastorates in the Baptist church and one, Mr. Swen Peng Siang, has been retained as a permanent member of the teaching staff, taking the place of the Rev. Djang Lo Tang, who will now be entering on pastoral work in the Baptist Church.

NORMAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The addition of the Rev. W. P. Chalfant to the teaching staff and his work in the theological department, together with the assistance given in the autumn by the Rev. Frank Madeley, already referred to, made it possible for Dr. Hayes and the president each personally to teach the senior class in the normal school. Dr. Hayes lectured throughout the year

in the Theory and Practice of Teaching, and in the autumn term took the class in Electricity, exciting the keenest interest on the part of the students. Mr. Bruce took Logic, which to a class of Chinese is perhaps not so interesting as Electricity, but may be not less for their good. In both subjects the class has done well; the failures in each case numbering only three.

The Chinese teachers for the year were: the Rev. Liu Szi-i, Mr. Yü Han-ching, Mr. Chen Gi-hsien, the Rev. Djang Lo-tang, and Mr. Djang Chin. Apart from the three subjects mentioned above, the work of the department has been wholly in the hands of these teachers, who have worked loyally and with excellent results. Owing to their faithfulness, coupled with the strenuous work of the students, we have had the unique experience of no student having to be excused from the college for unsatisfactory examinations. We are grateful for such a staff of able and conscientious fellow-workers.

The Literary Societies and Singing Classes have been continued throughout the year; the former in charge of Dr. Hayes and the latter of Mr. Bruce.

The graduating class consists of sixteen students. Of the Baptists four are entering the theological department, one is taking a village school in the Tsingchoufu district, another has accepted the invitation to take charge of a self-supporting school started by a wealthy Christian in the near vicinity of Choutsun. Of the Presbyterians one is engaged as teacher in an academy at Shwendehfu, another is appointed to a high school at Tsingtau, a third has been invited to a school wholly supported by the Christians at Dungwangshe, and the rest will be teaching in village schools in various parts of the field.

In the Bible Institute Department, with the exception of a few students who have taken some of their work with the theological students, the classes have followed the course of study decided upon by the Council. The teaching, almost wholly Biblical, has been by the Revs. Liu Szi-i and Djang Lo-tang.

Before passing on to other matters we would again urge the paramount need of more teaching directly by foreign teachers in this department. To provide this it is necessary either that one man, fully equipped on up-to-date lines, be appointed specially to the normal school, or at least that another teacher be appointed to the staff, who should teach in both departments. We urge that at the earliest possible date such a teacher be appointed from the B. M. S. side of the Union.

RELIGIOUS LIFE.

As already indicated the religious life of the college has been such as to call for much thankfulness. The regular devotional exercises have been maintained, as well as the Sunday afternoon Bible classes by Dr. Hayes and the Chinese teachers. The Y. M. C. A. has continued its valuable work; the year's record being signalized by the annual convention; representative of the province being held at this college.

PHYSICAL HEALTH.

The health of the students during the autumn term has been on the whole good. In the spring term, however, we grieve to report serious cases of tuberculosis and one death from severe pneumonia. We are grateful to Dr. Watson for the special care he has taken of these cases, with the result that of the tuberculosis cases not only has there not been one ending fatally, but on the contrary all have made marked progress towards recovery. It is a question, however, whether the medical members of the Council might not be asked carefully to consider the prevalence of this disease in our colleges, and whether in view of the hard work which we expect from the students a more generous diet is not called for, notwithstanding the serious increase in the cost of food, which has already taken place.

We are glad to report that this year, under the superintendence of Mr. E. B. Greening, some attention has been

given to physical drill and athletics, and that next year there is every prospect of this department being placed on a more satisfactory basis.

FINANCIAL.

The cost of board this year shows a marked increase compared with preceding years, owing to the unprecedentedly high price of food. In the spring term the average cost was 168 cash per student, while in the autumn it was 190, showing a very considerable increase within the year itself, while the average contributions for the whole year were about \$1 gold, or four shillings, per month per student.

In connection with the Theological Department an appeal has recently been made for scholarships to assist especially students who came to us from the Arts College. We desire to express our gratitude to those friends in England who have so generously and promptly responded to this appeal, with the result that, so far as those are concerned who are now entering the Theological Department, we are freed from anxiety as to their support.

BUILDINGS.

We regret to report that our hopes for the completion of the new buildings within the year have not been realized. The house to be occupied by Mr. Chalfant, and some of the buildings necessary to release the present compound for college purposes, are almost finished, but in the new church so far the foundations only are laid. It will not be till this building is ready that the assembly hall and class rooms we require will be set free. Meanwhile the number of students is increasing. In the ensuing year there will hardly be less than 190, and thus again we are brought face to face with the problem of accommodation. The regular dormitories now provided are sufficient for 152 students only. Even when the new buildings are all completed, not more than an additional

44 will be provided for. A further increase in the number of students, therefore, must be contingent upon the increase of dormitory accommodation.

It seems to be the lot of all good causes that their needs increase with the increase of their prosperity. Such is the position of this college at the present time. No sooner have the gifts of generous friends, and the munificent grant from the Arthington Fund enabled us to extend our borders, than the prospect of a rich supply of theological candidates calls for the establishment of a scholarship fund, and again, before we have had opportunity to record the cheering response to our appeal, a new need arises for increase of dormitories. We cannot doubt but that this need also will be met, so that the work of the college may go on unimpeded and the Missions be supplied with a steady stream of efficient workers, alike in church and in school. We ask the prayerful sympathy of all our friends and well-wishers.

We close the year with a stronger sense than ever of our unworthiness and insufficiency for this lofty service, but with our conviction strengthened that if it could be with us that self had no place, and that in simple trust and loyalty eye and heart were continuously upon the Master Worker, there is nothing, not even the highest, that would be impossible of achievement. May we learn of the Meek and Lowly One that emptied of all that is unworthy, and filled with all that is of him, we may do the "greater things" toward which He is ever beckoning us.

J. PERCY BRUCE, M.A.

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE, TSINANFU.

Report for the Year ending January 31, 1910.

During the past year the instruction of the union medical class has been carried on regularly, the first term, which ended late in June, consisting of over four months, and the second, which ended late in January, being a little less than four months, making eight full months for the year. When the class came to Tsinan, after two years with Dr. Watson in Tsingchowfu, there were 13 young men in attendance, but during the summer vacation one of their number, Leng Shou-chien, died in Tsingtau, and another dropped out because of ill-health, so that during the latter half of the year only eleven have been here, and of these one had to leave for home before the end of the term, because of threatened tuberculosis, and may not be able to return with the opening of the spring term.

During the first term the class were taken over the subjects of diseases of the eye and of the skin, so as to be in a position to appreciate what they saw from day to day in the dispensary practice, and over one volume of Practice of Medicine, and twice a week were given translation work on Fuchs' Ophthalmology, which was finished during the latter half of the year. During the second term they went over a second volume of the Practice of Medicine with me, over part of Obstetrics with Dr. Johnson, and over the second and concluding volume of Therapeutics with Dr. Ma; the first volume having been studied with Dr. Watson in Tsingchowfu. They have also had more or less daily work in the dispensary. On the whole they have done very well indeed and have been most faithful in their daily tasks. As to their future it remains for the Council to decide how the remainder of their course shall be taken and what sort of a diploma or certificate shall be awarded them when they have finished.

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The new buildings for the college have gone steadily forward during the year, so that while not yet complete, they are so far advanced that we shall be able to begin the teaching of the incoming class in them early in March, as planned for many years ago.

Dr. and Mrs. von Werthern moved into their new house in August, and Mrs. Neal and I moved into ours in November. We are very much pleased with these new dwelling houses, which are most commodious and convenient. To Dr. and Mrs. von Werthern a little daughter was born on the 13th of January, and we all rejoice with them in this auspicious beginning of their life in their new home in Tsinan.

The main building, in which the class rooms are situated, as well as the various laboratories, has been under roof for some months and most of the plastering has been finished, as well as most of the wood work, but as much still remains to be done in the way of putting in pipes for steam and hot water and the installation of the cellar heater and the erection of the windmill, besides painting, cementing the ground floor, etc., it will scarcely be possible to occupy the building before the middle or end of April, by which time we hope to be able to get our laboratories into regular working order. The dispensary building, in which all of the out-patient work will be done, is also under roof and plastered, so that we hope to have it ready for occupancy by the time the great annual fair begins in April, at which time we plan to begin treating patients, at least in the out-patient department.

The row of one-story buildings along the street at the north end of the lot are completed, except painting, and it is in them that we plan to house the students temporarily until their dormitories can be erected. We shall also be compelled to use one or two of the larger rooms in this row for class rooms for the present. The buildings on the dormitory lot have not yet been begun, but probably will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the autumn term.

The bungalow for visiting physicians has been occupied for some months by Mr. Perriam, whom we were delighted to welcome in the summer to take charge of the supervision of the building operations, and whose presence, as architect in charge, has been a great comfort to us all.

The equipment for four of the laboratories, namely histological, pharmaceutical, clinical pathology and physiological chemistry was ordered early in September, and will be here within a few weeks—in fact some of the goods ordered are already in hand—but owing to the rooms not yet being in order, it will be necessary to delay the fitting up of the laboratories for at least a couple of months. The cost of the equipment, already ordered, will amount to nearly or quite two thousand dollars in gold, four hundred pounds sterling, and is to be paid for with funds to be raised in America, if possible. This equipment was ordered on the basis of furnishing accommodation for classes of a dozen students; two working at each desk. It will easily be understood that if our classes increase in size this will be quite inadequate, and even with small classes is, by no means, an ideal method, as it crowds the tables to place two young men at each for laboratory work. It is very desirable that we should have more money soon, not only for the further equipment of the laboratories mentioned above, but for furnishing others in an adequate way, such as the anatomical laboratory, the physiological laboratory, and the room for the dissection of animals. A scheme for the raising of funds in America to meet the expense already incurred, and for further additions to our equipment, will be presented to the Council later. It is the desire of those in charge of the institution to make the laboratory training a strong feature of the course in accordance with the trend of medical teaching in Western lands.

Since the last meeting of the Council we have had the pleasure of welcoming to our midst Dr. Johnson and Dr. Schultz. Dr. Johnson, while taking charge of the medical

work of the Presbyterian Mission in the east suburb, will also take a regular part in the teaching of the college. As mentioned above Dr. Johnson has been teaching obstetrics for some time past to the present class, and during the next term will continue his work with these advanced students, and will also teach anatomy to the incoming class.

Dr. Schultz was sent out by the Presbyterian Board in New York with a special view to his being assigned to the work of medical teaching, and at the last meeting of the West Shantung Mission he was located in Tsinan, with a view to his ultimately taking up work in connection with the Union Medical College. Dr. Schultz is a graduate of Princeton University in Arts, and of the University of Pennsylvania in Medicine, and has had some years' experience in the hospitals of Philadelphia and New York. He is now busy with the language, and we hope in the future he may be one of our strong men in the college.

It will thus be seen that if all goes well, and if Dr. Schultz is finally assigned to work here, we shall have a regular teaching force of four on the ground, who for the immediate future will be able to take care of the various classes, with the help of others near Tsinan, who will assist in the teaching. But looking toward a not distant future we should, by all means, plan for at least one more English physician to be on the ground learning the language and getting ready to take part in the teaching within the next four years. We need at the least one foreigner for each class of students, so that when we get up to five classes in all we should have five men in direct connection with the institution. We therefore hope very much the Council will appeal to the Baptist Missionary Society for at least one new man immediately. The incoming class will be a small one, not more than ten at most, but until we get things into good running order, it will be as well not to have too large numbers. So far as reported up to the present there will be

five from the college in Weihsien; two from Taian, who have taken their preliminary studies in Peking; one from Lintsingchow, who is a graduate of Tungchou College, and possibly one from Pangchiachuang, who is also a graduate of Tungchou. These added to the present class of eleven will give us about twenty in all.

In conclusion I would draw the attention of the Council to the meeting of the China Medical Missionary Association in Hankow, beginning the 16th of February and lasting until the 22nd, and would ask them to consider whether or not it will be worth while to send one or two of our number to that meeting to represent the Union Medical College and to provide for the necessary traveling expenses in the regular annual estimates.

JAMES BOYD NEAL, M.A., M.D.

GOTCH-ROBINSON UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

CURRICULUM.

I. THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

FIRST YEAR.

Spring Term.

5. Life of Christ and Introduction to Synoptic Gospels.
5. Exegesis of Exodus and Leviticus with Introduction to Pentateuch.
5. Systematic Theology.
5. Homiletics.
Sermon Criticism. Singing.

Autumn Term.

5. Life of Paul to Introduction to the Pauline Epistles.
5. Introduction to, and Exegesis of, Psalms.
5. Systematic Theology.
5. Church History.
Sermon Criticism. Singing.

SECOND YEAR.

5. Exegesis of Romans.
5. " " Isaiah.
5. Systematic Theology.
5. Church History.
Sermon Criticism. Singing.

5. Exegesis of Philippians and Colossians, with Introduction to Cath. Ep. (except John's).
5. Synoptical Lectures on Books of Wisdom.
5. Systematic Theology.
2. History of Missions.
3. Comparative Religion.
Sermon Criticism. Singing.

THIRD YEAR.

5. Exegesis of Hebrews.
5. Synoptical Lectures on the Earlier Prophetical Books.
5. Systematic Theology.
5. Apologetics.
Sermon Criticism. Singing.

5. Exegesis of John's Gospel and Introduction to Johannine Books.
5. Synoptical Lectures on the Later Prophetical Books.
5. Systematic Theology.
5. Pastoral Theology.
Sermon Criticism. Singing.

Students entering the Theological Department must have the B.A. diploma of the Arts College (Weihsien), or the diploma of the collegiate department of this college.

Students who have exceptional gifts and sufficient Chinese scholarship may be received on the recommendation of the station to which they belong; such students to be examined by the faculty as to their ability to take this course.

II. NORMAL AND COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST YEAR.

- | <i>Spring Term.</i> | <i>Autumn Term.</i> |
|---|---|
| 5. Expository Lectures on Old Test. History (Pentateuch). | 5. Life of Christ. |
| 5. Geography. | 5. Geography (Western Hemisphere and Bible Lands). |
| 5. Arithmetic (from Factors). | 5. Arithmetic (to end). |
| 5. Explain Mencius I. | 5. Explain Mencius II. |
| 5. Fifth Reader (half periods).
Recitation. Analysis of Characters.
Dictation and Penmanship.
Singing. | 5. Sixth Reader (half periods).
Recitation, etc.
Singing. |

SECOND YEAR.

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|---|--|
| 5. Apostolic History. | 5. Old Testament History (to Solomon). |
| 5. Ancient History. | 5. Modern History. |
| 5. Algebra. | 5. Algebra. |
| 5. Explain Odes.
Recitation, etc., Essays.
Singing. | 5. Explain Odes and Review Great Learning and Doctrine of Mean.
Recitation, etc.
Essays.
Singing. |

THIRD YEAR.

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| 5. Old Test. Hist. (to Captivity). | 5. Theology of New Testament. |
| 5. Chinese History. | 4. Chinese History. |
| 5. Geometry. | 3. Elementary Trigonometry. |
| 5. Physics. | 2. Geometry. |
| 3. Explain Shuking. | 3. Physics. |
| 3. Review Analects.
Essays.
Singing. | 2. Geology. |
| | 3. Explain Shuking. |
| | 3. Review Analects.
Essays.
Singing. |

FOURTH YEAR.

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|--|--|
| 5. New Testament Exegesis. | 5. Old Test. Hist. (to Herod). |
| 2. Trigonometry. | 3. Logic. |
| 5. Psychology. | 2. Metaphysics. |
| 5. Physics. | 5. Ethics. |
| 3. Astronomy. | 5. Electricity. |
| 2. Hygiene. | 5. Chemistry. |
| 3. Theory of Teaching.
Sermon Outlines.
Singing. | Sermon Outlines.
Teacher's Criticism Classes.
Singing. |

Students entering this department must first be examined and pass in the following subjects:—

1. Arithmetic (to Factors).
2. Old and New Testament History (Elementary).
3. Repetition of the Four Books, and explanation of Analects, Great Learning and Doctrine of the Mean.
4. Chinese Readers 文學初階, I-IV (or an equivalent).

III. MODIFIED NORMAL SCHOOL COURSE.

FIRST and SECOND YEARS:—The same as in the Collegiate Department, except that algebra is optional.

THIRD YEAR.

- | <i>Spring Term.</i> | <i>Autumn Term.</i> |
|--|---|
| 5. Old Test. Hist. (to Captivity). | 5. Theology of New Testament. |
| 5. Elementary Theology. | 5. Elementary Theology and Christian Evidences. |
| 4. Chinese History. | 4. Chinese History. |
| 3. Explain Shuking. | 3. Explain Shuking. |
| 3. Review Analects.
Essays.
Singing. | 3. Review Analects.
Essays.
Singing. |

FOURTH YEAR.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. New Test. Exegesis (Ephesians or Galatians). | 5. Old Test. Hist. (to Herod). |
| 3. Psychology. | 3. Comparative Religion. |
| 5. Physics. | 5. Ethics. |
| 2. Astronomy. | 5. Physics. |
| 2. Hygiene. | 2. Physical Geography. |
| 3. Theory of Teaching.
Sermon Outlines.
Singing. | Teacher's Criticism Classes.
Singing. |

Students entering this department must first be examined and pass in the following subjects:—

1. Arithmetic (to Factors).
2. Old and New Testament History (Elementary).
3. Repetition of the Four Books and Explanation of Analects, Great Learning and Doctrine of the Mean.
4. Chinese Readers 文學初階, I-IV (or an equivalent).

IV. BIBLE INSTITUTE.

FIRST YEAR.

- | <i>Spring Term.</i> | <i>Autumn Term.</i> |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 5. Old Test. History (Pentateuch). | 5. Old Test. Hist. (to Solomon). |
| 5. Apostolic History. | 5. Life of Christ. |
| 2. Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation. | 5. Evidences of Christianity. |
| 3. Hints for Preachers (Baller). | |

SECOND YEAR.

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|------------------------------------|--|
| 5. Old Test. Hist. (to Captivity). | 5. Old Test. Hist. (to end). |
| 5. New Testament Exegesis. | 5. John's Gospel. |
| 5. Elementary Theology. | 5. Elementary Theology and Comparative Religion. |

THIRD YEAR.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5. Exodus and Leviticus. | 5. Psalms (selected). |
| 5. Romans. | 5. Hebrews. |
| 5. Natural Theology. | 5. Ethics. |
| Sermon outlines. | Sermon outlines. |

Students entering this department must be able to read fluently the Old and New Testaments and understand an Easy Wên-li text-book. He must also have some familiarity with the facts of Old and New Testament History.

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CURRICULUM.

The curriculum, which consists of a six years' course, will be divided into two parts as follows:—

A. One year of scientific study in the Union College of Arts and Science at Weihsien in the following subjects:

1. Physics—Experimental Lectures and Laboratory work.
2. Chemistry—Gillison's, whole volume. Laboratory work in Inorganic Chemistry.
3. Biology—elementary.
4. Botany.

B. Five years of purely professional work in the Union Medical College in Tsinan. The studies to be pursued in this course are as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

- | <i>First Term.</i> | <i>Second Term.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Anatomy—First part. | Anatomy—Second part. |
| Physiology. | Physiology. |
| Normal Histology—Laboratory. | Normal Histology—Laboratory. |
| Pharmaceutical Chemistry—Laboratory. | Physiological Chemistry—Laboratory. |
| | Dissection of Animals. |

SECOND YEAR.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Anatomy—Special. | Anatomy—Surgical. |
| Embryology. | Pathology—General. |
| Physiology. | Practice of Medicine. |
| Pharmacy—Practical work. | Pharmacy—Practical work. |
| Materia Medica. | Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Toxicology. |
| Physiological Laboratory. | Hygiene. |
| Bandaging. | |

THIRD YEAR.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Practice of Medicine. | Practice of Medicine. |
| Surgery—General. | Surgery—General. |
| Therapeutics. | Physical Diagnosis. |
| Diseases of the Eye. | Dermatology. |
| Pathology—Special. | Pathology—Special. |
| Pathological Histology. | Clinical Laboratory—Blood, Urine, Bacteriology, etc. |
| Physical Diagnosis. | Laryngology and Otology. |
| Clinics. | Clinics. |

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.
Surgery—Special.
Obstetrics.
Gynecology.
Mental Diseases.
Ward Service.
Clinical Conferences.

Second Term.
Surgery—Special.
Diseases of Children.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Clinical Conferences.
Ward Service.
Clinics.

FIFTH YEAR.

Medical Ethics, Ward Service, Clinical Conferences, Out-patient
Department and other practical training.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31st, 1910.

GOTCH-ROBINSON UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, TSINGCHOWFU.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
1909, Feb. 1st.	To balance in hand...	1910, Jan. 31st.	By general accounts
	...		board—Presbyterian students
	...		" " Baptist students
	...		" " Special
	...		" depreciation in exchange
	...		" balance in hand...
1910, Jan. 31st.	To fees Presbyterian students		\$2,577.15
	" " Baptist students		1,558.41
	" field receipts		1,313.62
	" goods sold		33.47
	" South Presbyterian Mission		12.44
	" University treasurer, dollar		49.14
	account...		
	University treasurer, cash		
	account...		
			\$5,544.23
			\$5,544.23

APPORTIONMENT ACCOUNT.

* @ 21.4d. = £209.13'7.

BALANCE SHEET.

[illegible]

APPORTIONMENT ACCOUNT.

* @ 21.4d. $\Rightarrow$ £209.13.7.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.		Cr.	
1909.		To balance in hand	\$ 783.63	By building equipment ...	\$ 2,547.75
Feb. 1st.	...	" donations—old students	"	" land ...	13,858.15
1910.		To University Treasurer ...	26,627.67	" scholarships ...	40.50
Jan. 31st.	...	" sale of text-books ...	50.20	" permanent laboratory apparatus ...	595.04
		" fees—Presbyterian students	700.43	" repairs ...	181.89
		" " English Baptist "	1,515.67	" personal assistants ...	390.00
		" " Anglican Baptist "	1,009.21	" board of 122 students... ..	2,673.41
		" " American Baptist "	479.36		
		" New York charges ...	101.00	B. M. S. alone,	
		" interest Shanghai and Tsing-tau Bank	34.20	" board of 104 students	2,278.53
		" "	136.77	Joint Expenses,	
				teachers	2,575.70
				wages	636.22
				postage	59.76
				medical expenses	39.42
				laboratory supplies	498.14
				text-books	941.91
				stationery	161.62
				reference library	56.70
				heat and light	420.56
				utensils	149.44
				travel to Council	127.68
				periodicals	8.25
				sundries... ..	103.40
				loss in exchange	12.90
				balance in hand	3,081.17
					\$31,438.14

UNION COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, WEIHSIEN.

Dr. APPORTIONMENT ACCOUNT.—PRESBYTERIAN MISSION. Cr.

To permanent laboratory apparatus ...	\$ 595.04	By students' fees ...	\$1,515.67
" repairs ...	181.89	" share of American Baptist and Anglican fees (A) ...	348.26
" personal assistants ...	390.00	" share of sale of text-books (A) ...	420.26
" board of students ...	2,673.41	" interest (A) ...	82.07
" share of joint expenses (A) ...	3,467.26	" donations ...	50.20
" " loss on exchange (A) ...	7.73	" balance ...	4,898.87
	<u>\$7,315.33</u>		<u>\$7,315.33</u>

To balance, \$4,898.87, being nett share of working expenses.

APPORTIONMENT ACCOUNT.—BAPTIST MISSION.

To board students ...	\$2,278.53	By students' fees ...	\$1,009.21
" share of joint expenses (A) ...	2,311.54	" share of American Baptist and Anglican fees (A) ...	232.10
" " loss on exchange (A) ...	5.17	" share of sale of text-books (A) ...	280.17
	<u>\$4,595.24</u>	" interest (A) ...	54.70
		" balance ...	3,019.06
			<u>\$4,595.24</u>

To balance, \$3,019.06, being nett share of working expenses @ 21'4d. = £269'4.

NOTES.—Average number of Presbyterian students, 165

" " Baptist students ... 110

Items marked (A) are apportioned as 165 is to 110.

THE ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION

Dr. IN ACCOUNT WITH THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION. Cr.

1909. Feb. 1st. To balance due American Presbyterian Mission ...	\$ 559.51	1909. Feb. 19th. By paid treasurer Arts College ...	\$ 559.51
1910. Jan. 31st. To share Arts College working expenses ...	3,019.06	1910. Jan. 31st. " A. P. M.'s share Theological College working expenses ...	2,228.85
	<u>\$3,578.57</u>	" balance ...	790.21
			<u>\$3,578.57</u>

February 1st, 1910. To balance, \$790.21, due to treasurer Arts College.

THE UNIVERSITY TREASURER

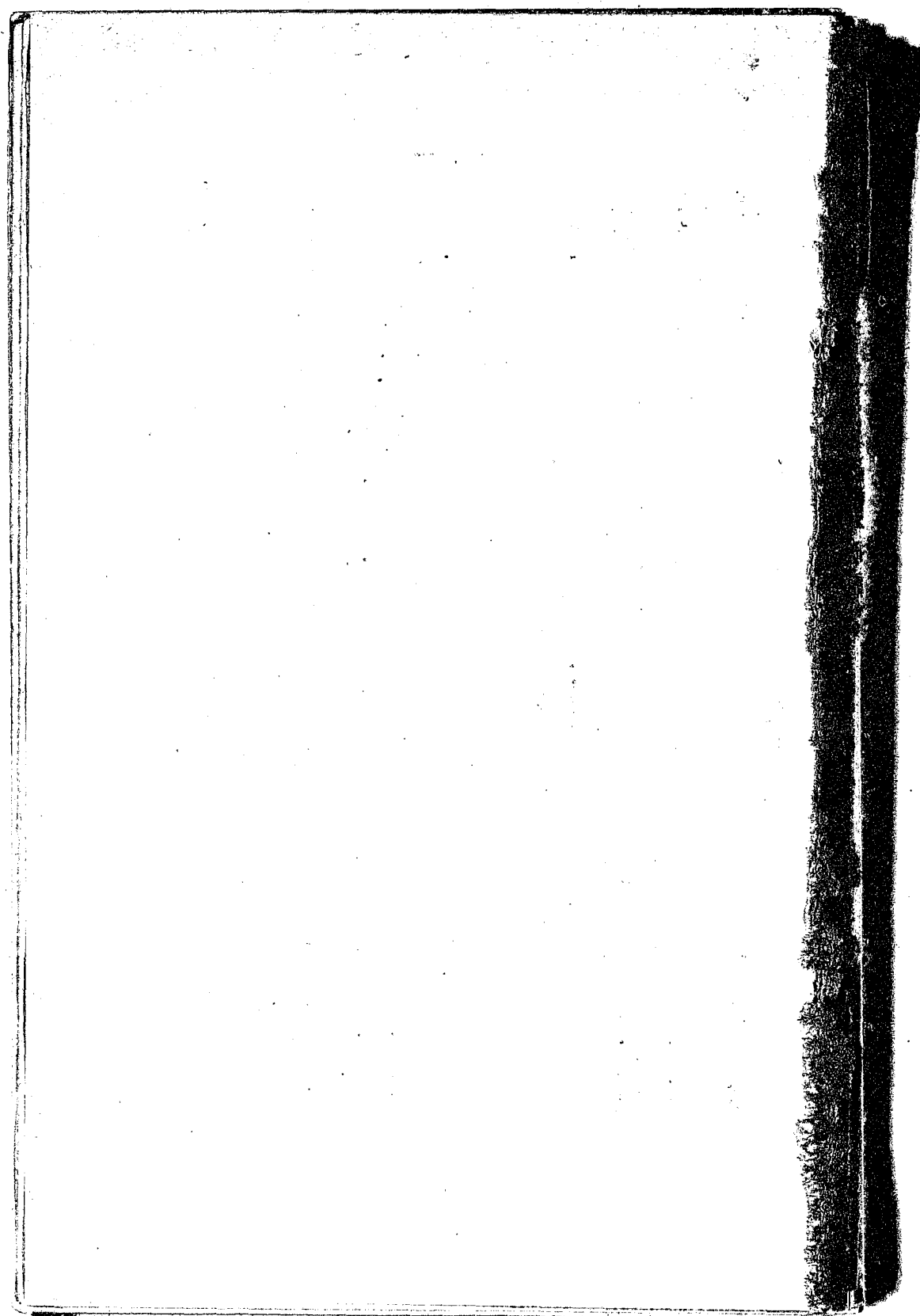
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, LONDON.

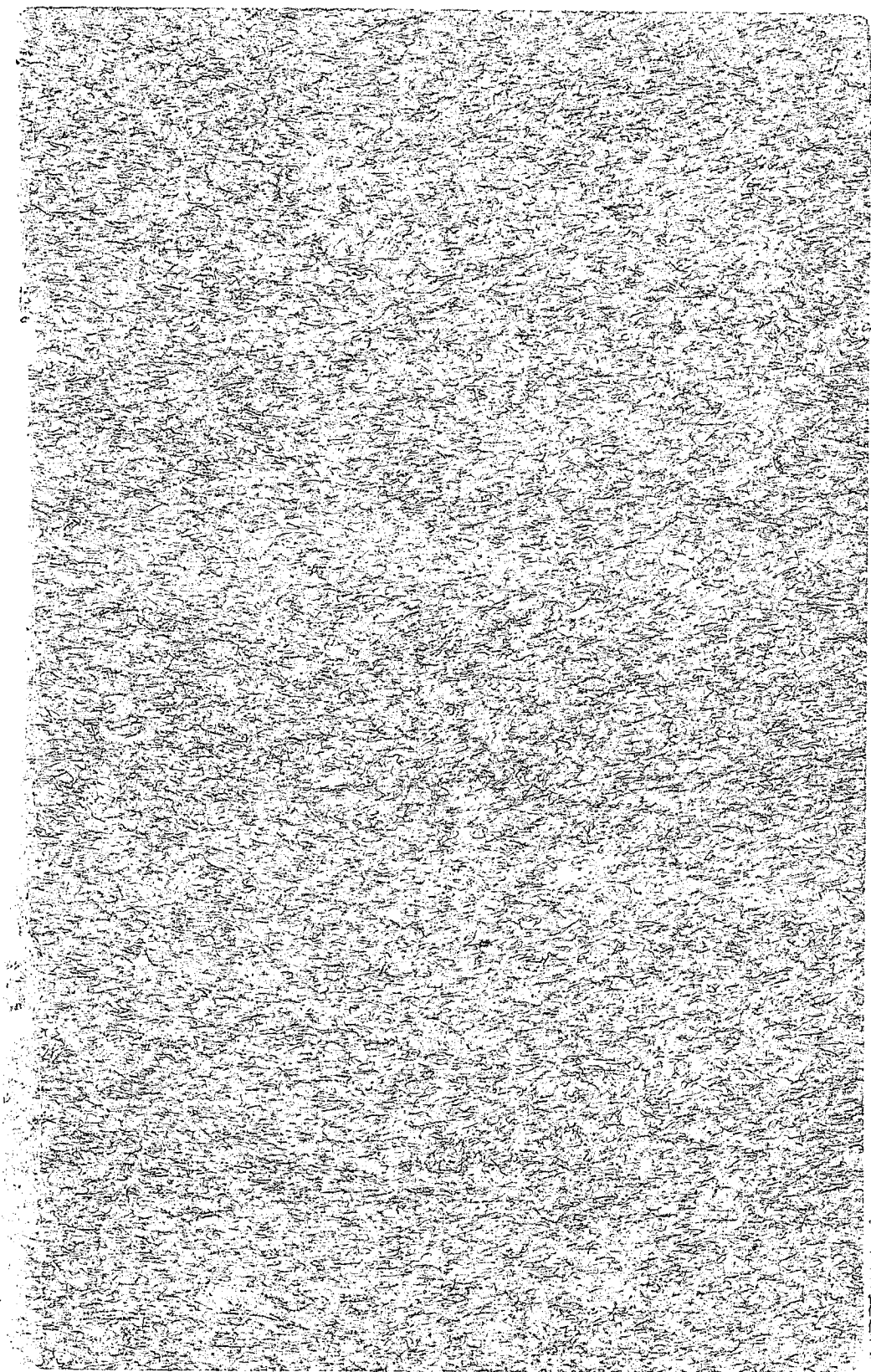
1909. Feb. 19th. To Arts College treasurer ...	\$559.51	1909. Feb. 1st. By balance in hand, Shanghai Tls. 1,505.58 =	\$2,057.67
" " Theological College treasurer	204.91	May 11th. " B/E. £300. 2/4 ¹¹ / ₁₆ @ 73.4	3,296.30
" " " "	200.00	Dec 31st. " interest H. and S. Bank	30.18
" " " "	300.00	1910. Jan. 31st. " overdrawn native bank, C.-C.-fu Tls. 387.50 = Shanghai Tls. 417 =	568.10
" " " "	200.00		
" " " "	120.00		
" " " "	282.10		
" " " C.-C.-fu Tls. 2,310 =	3,360.53		
" balance in H. and S. Bank	725.20		
	<u>\$5,952.25</u>		<u>\$5,952.25</u>

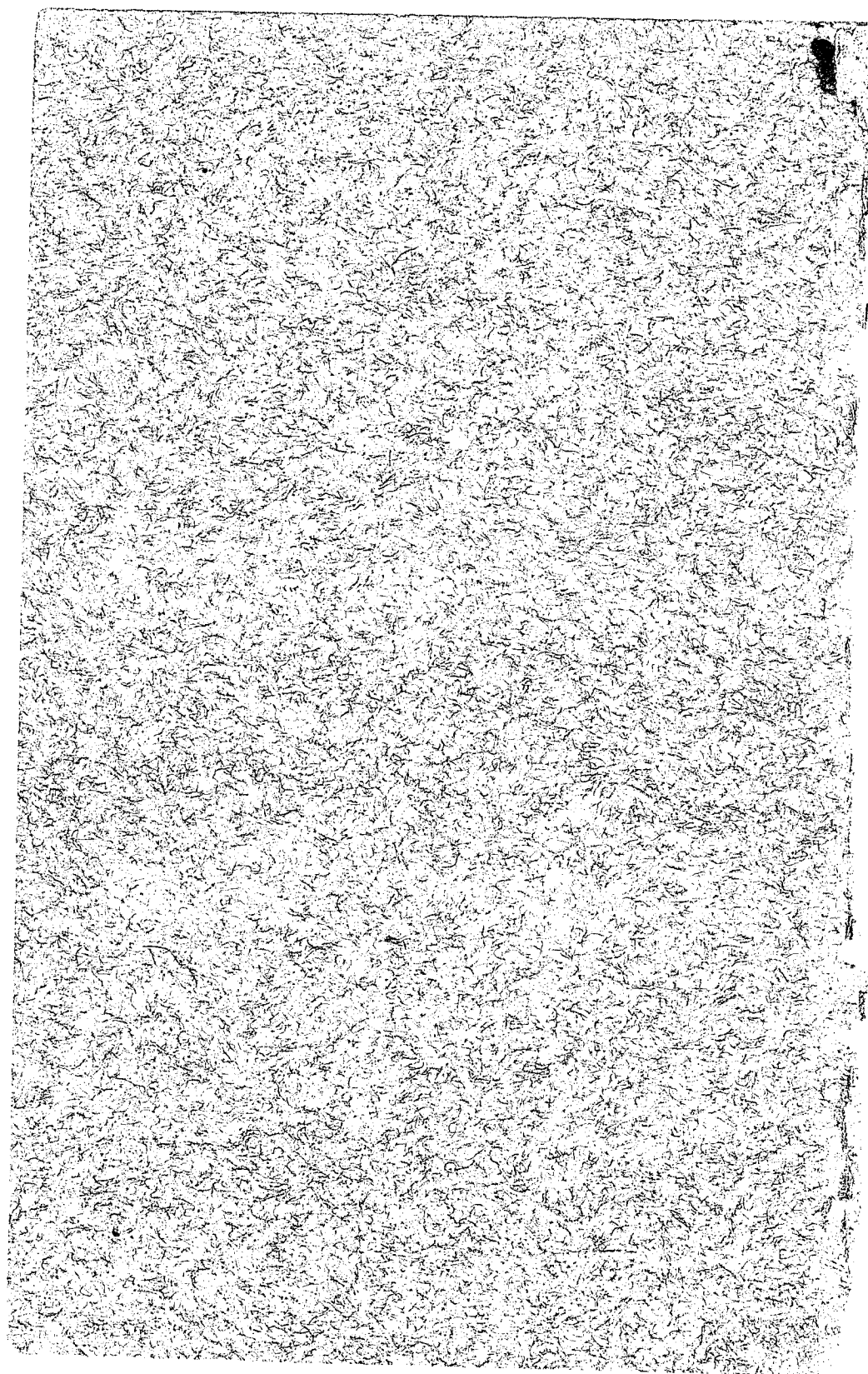
February 1st, 1910. By nett balance in hand, \$157.10 = £14'0'3.

TSINGCHOWFU, 31st March, 1910.

J. R. WATSON, Treasurer.







Shantung Christian University

College of Arts and Science,
Weihsien.

Gotch-Robinson Union Theological College,
Tsingchowfu.

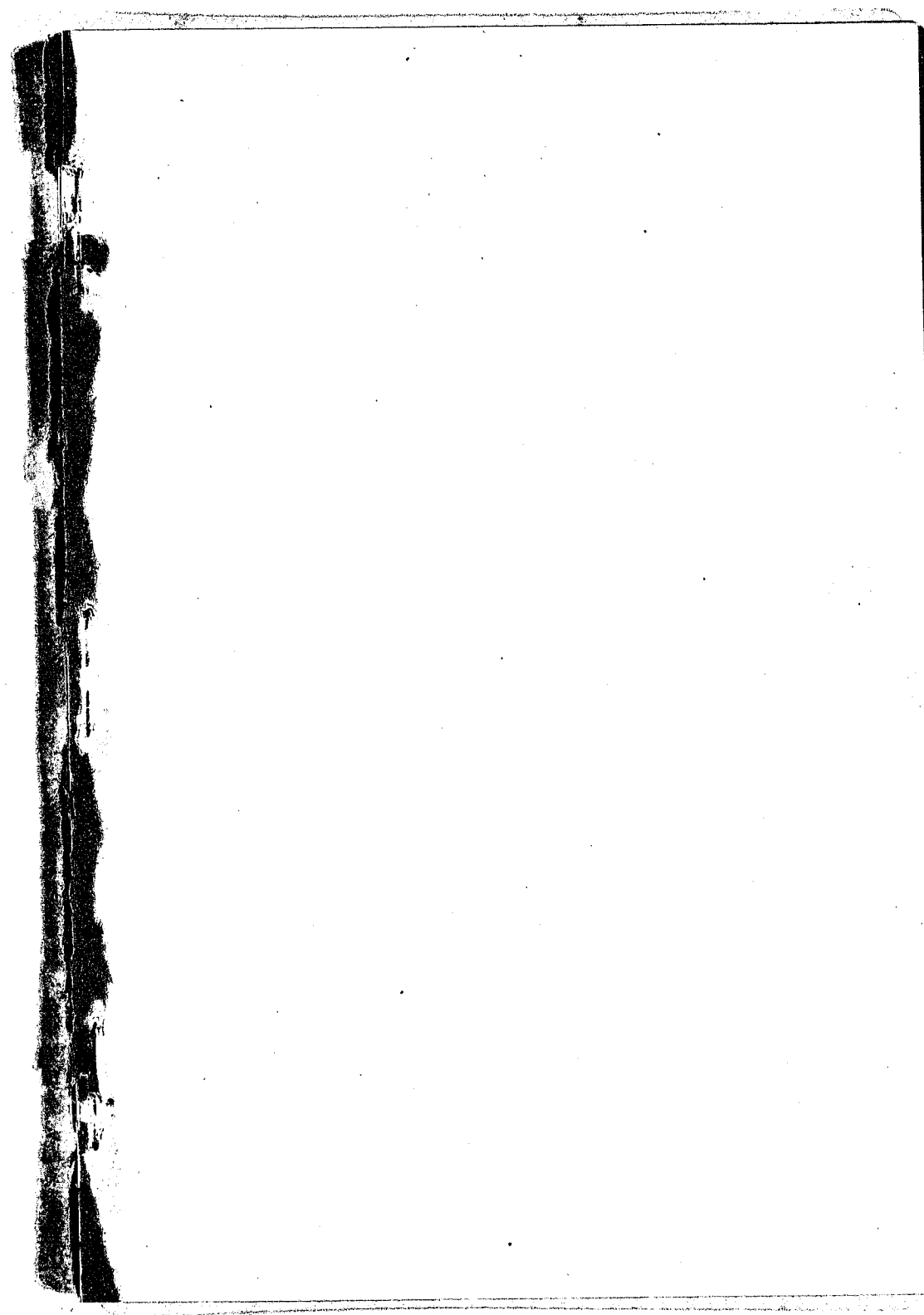
Union Medical College,
Tsinanfu.

Minutes of Council Meetings.
Statement of Accounts.

Printed for the information of the Missions.
1911.

SHANTUNG UNIVERSITY PRESS





ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the University Council was convened at Weih sien on the evening of Saturday January 21st, 1911.

Present:—

Messrs J. R. Watson, F. Harmon, E. C. Nickalls, C. F. Johnson, Dr. Corbett and Dr. F. H. Chalfant. **Heads of Colleges.** Messrs. Bruce, Neal and Luce. **Other members of faculties.** Messrs. von Wethern, W. P. Chalfant, E. W. Burt, H. S. Cousens, H. G. Witcher, H. E. Chandler.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year ;

<i>Chairman</i>	Dr. C. F. Johnson.
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Dr. J. R. Watson.
<i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	Dr. F. H. Chalfant.
<i>Minute Secretary</i>	Rev. F. Harmon.

The following ad interim letters were read by the retiring Secretary ;

1. Letter of May 17th, 1911 from Dr. A. J. Brown to the effect that the Presbyterian Board had approved the amendments to Basis of Union submitted by the Council, and had approved the Council's action re S. P. G. hostel.
2. Letter of May 28th, 1910 from Rev. C. E. Wilson, Secy. B. M. S. stating that B. M. S. had adopted the amendments to Basis of Union. Notice that £1500 had been granted by the China Emergency Committee for work in the Normal School. Present inability to increase the teaching staff. Enquiry as to extension of English language study in Arts College.
3. Letter from Dr. Johnson, Secy. Exec. Committee, West Shantung Mission, stating that the Council's request for the services of Dr. Roys as an associate Professor in the Medical College had been referred to his Mission.
4. Letter by the Council Secretary to the Missions (E. B. M. and A. P. M.) asking for vote upon the proposed charge of a fee of \$2. 00 for each diploma. (Carried.)

College Reports.

Annual report of the Arts College, submitted by H. W. Luce,
Acting Pres.

— II —

Annual Report of Theological College	J. P. Bruce, Pres.
" " " Medical College	J. B. Neal, Dean.

Messrs. Nickalls and W. P. Chalfant were appointed a committee to examine the Reports of Colleges and select such items as should come before the Council for action.

Report of Special Committee

Messrs. F. H. Chalfant and H. W. Luce reported that a statement had been sent to all the missions interested in the educational union, explaining the reasons for the special meeting of the Council in June, 1910.

English in Arts College.

Mr. Luce was appointed a Committee to reply to Mr. Wilson, Secretary of B. M. S. re the extension of English language study in the Arts College.

Anglican Hostel.

A statement from Bishop Montgomery, Secretary of S. P. G. on the question of an Anglican Hostel in the Arts College at Weihsien was received and laid upon the table till the return of Bishop Iliff.

Reports of Special Committees.

1. Self-Supporting Normal School.—Mr. W. P. Chalfant reported as follows; "Your committee would recommend that the consideration of the establishment of a self-supporting Normal School for special classes of students be postponed until the question of the permanent location of the Arts College be settled". Adopted.

2. Technical School.—Mr. Luce reported, recommending postponement of action till permanent location of Arts College be settled. Adopted.

3. Dedication of Medical College.—Messrs. Neal and Harmon reported; "Your committee would report, that, owing to unforeseen difficulties, it was found impossible to arrange for the formal opening of the Medical College during the past year. They would therefore recommend that the date for such opening be set for Easter Monday, April 17th, 1911, the program to be reported later", Adopted

— III —

and committee continued.

4. Appeal for Funds for Medical College.—Dr. Neal reported that \$1000. Gold had been granted by the Presbyterian Board, New York, to aid in equipment of the Medical College, all of which has been applied to liquidating the indebtedness on account of Laboratory equipment. Adopted.

Rev. J. G. Owen of the American Baptist Mission (South) was invited to appear before the council on Monday afternoon (Jan 23rd). Formal appalcition was then made by Mr. Owen on behalf of his Mission for admission to the Union in respect of the Arts College and Medical College. A committee consisting of Messrs. F. H. Chalfant, Bruce and Neal was appointed to consult with the A. B. Mission (South) and report at the next meeting of the council.

A letter from Dr. A. J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board dated Nov. 29th 1910, was read to the Council, expressing the willingness of the Presbyterian Board to have the Arts College removed to Tsinanfu. The Council went into Committee of the whole for discussion of the matter, during which letters from the Rev. J. A. Fitch and Dr. Hayes, bearing upon the question, were read. Upon return to executive session it was decided to postpone definite action until the following day.

ARTS COLLEGE.

Removal.

Resolved nem con, That it is the sense of the University Council that the Arts College should be removed from Weihsien to Tsinanfu, provided that, in order to secure the integrity of the University and a strong Christian foundation for the College in its new location, the development of any Educational institution at Weihsien above the grade of a Middle School (i. e. above the standard of Arts College entrance examination) be either under the control, or with the consent, of the University Council.

Limit of Students.

In reply to the recommendation, submitted by the E. B. Mission, that "A limit be put upon number of students in the Arts

—IV—

College until such time as the teaching staff can be increased", the Council would state that in view of the anticipated removal of the College, and the consequent inadvisability of increasing the plant at Weih sien, it is not contemplated that any appreciable increase in the number of students will be made prior to date of removal.

Faculty.

Resolved, That Mr. Horace E. Chandler be appointed to the Faculty of the Arts College.

Chinese Physician.

Resolved, That the question of a Chinese physician for the Arts College be referred to the Arts College Faculty in consultation with Dr. Roys (the physician of Weih sien station) to be reported upon at the next meeting of the council.

Chinese Government Examinations.

In regard to the matter of preparing students to take the government examinations for special study in the United States, Mr. Luce reported that the topics for examination are changed from time to time, and that the only way to find out the future requirements would be to write to the Bureau of Educational Mission to U. S. A., Peking. Through H. E. Tong Kai-son it was learned that the examination for 1910 was to be held in the Sixth Moon, and included the following studies;—Chinese Composition; English Composition and Rhetoric; General History, Ancient and Modern; Algebra to Binomial Theorem; Geometry, Plane and Solid; Trigonometry to Logarithms; Elementary Chemistry and Physics; German and French. It is clear that, unless we intend to do more in English than hitherto, there is little hope of numbering our graduates in this class of coming influential men in China.

One of our Arts College graduates Mr. Kao Wen-Dzao was prepared by the Yale Mission, and is at present in the United States.

One of our students Mr. Si I Hsuan, who acquired his knowledge of English in Mr. Cornwell's School, Chefoo, enters the Peking School this year at the request of the officials in charge. He has an excellent chance of passing the examinations this coming

— V —

June.

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
and
NORMAL SCHOOL

Removal of Theological College to Tsinanfu.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Council that the Theological College should be at Tsinanfu in conjunction with the other Colleges of the University.

That, should it prove impracticable for a few years to remove the Theological College, the temporary retention of that College at Tsingchoufu be not deemed an obstacle to the removal of the Arts College to Tsinanfu.

Normal and Middle Schools Curricula.

The Committee on the relation of the Normal School Curriculum to that of the Academies (Middle Schools) reported that the former difficulties have been removed by the adjustment made at the last Council meeting. Adopted.

Faculty.

Resolved, That an urgent appeal be made to the B. M. S. to provide a second Baptist Theological teacher in the Gotch-Robinson College, and that in view of the impending furloughs of the three present teachers, he be secured as soon as possible.

Committee on College Removal.

Resolved, That a Committee of five, consisting of two members of the Council and one representative from each of the three Colleges be appointed by the Chairman to formulate plans for the removal of the Arts College and Theological College to Tsinanfu, and report the same to the special meeting of the Council to be held in Tsinanfu in April. Committee.—Dr. J. B. Neal (Chairman), Messrs. Harmon, Bruce, Luce and F. H. Chalfant.

Instructions to the College Removal Committee.

Resolved, That the College Removal Committee at once commu-

nicate with the Missions in the educational union the proposed removal of the Arts College and report on the actions of the Missions if possible at the April meeting of the Council.

That the College Removal Committee prepare a statement to be sent to the various Missions explaining the reasons for the proposed removal of the Theological College to Tsinanfu.

Secretary to Notify Missions and Societies.

Resolved, That the Council instruct the Secretary to send all the minutes relating to the removal of the Colleges to the Missions and Boards as speedily as possible.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Appeals for Funds and Teaching Staff.

Resolved, That Dr. Watson be appointed a committee of one to personally appeal for an additional physician for the Medical College, during his coming furlough in England.

That Dr. Watson and Mr. Bruce be appointed a committee to appeal to the China Emergency Fund for a grant of £1500 for additional buildings and equipment at the Medical College.

That Dr. Johnson be appointed a committee of one to solicit an additional sum of \$2000 Gold from America to repay the advances made for equipment of the laboratories of the Medical College, and for further additions to such equipment.

That the council recommend, as a first step to a possible development of Medical education for women, that a lady doctor and nurse be sent to the Women's Department of the Medical College.

Faculty.

Resolved, That Dr. W. M. Schultz be now appointed to the Faculty of the Medical College.

Expenditure.

Resolved, That any excess of expenditure on last year's estimates for the Medical College and Hospital be applied for by circular letter.

Diplomas.

Resolved, That members of former peripatetic classes, who have received Medical certificates, be permitted to compete for the diploma of the University under the following conditions. —

1. The Medical College shall first be in operation through all the five years' course.

2. Such candidate shall have had at least three years of hospital experience after finishing his didactic course.

3. He shall spend one year in the Medical College, taking all the laboratory work required throughout the course, and shall pass the usual examinations in such branches as he has not previously taken.

Special Conditions of Entrance.

Resolved, That we sanction the admission of graduates of the Tsingchoufu Normal School to the year of preliminary study in Weihsien, without passing the entrance examination.

Notice of Motion.

Notice of Motion was given by Mr. Bruce that the marks required for honors and pass diplomas in all three Colleges be as follows: —

Average of 95 per cent throughout the whole course, First Class Honors (上上).

Average of 80 per cent throughout the whole course, Second Class Honors (上).

Average of 60 per cent throughout the whole course, Pass Diploma (中).

(Action on the above to be taken at the next meeting of Council.)

Recommendations from Reports.

Recommendations by Committee to review the College reports were presented and adopted as follows: —

Registrar. We recommend that a man to act as Registrar, Secretary and Treasurer be secured, who shall have charge of accounts, correspondence, and the general business interests of the University.

Educational Conference. That, in case arrangements can conveniently be made, we favor a conference (to be held about September

— VIII —

1st, 1911) of Middle School teachers or superintendents,—one Missionary and one Chinese teacher from each school, together with University representatives,—to discuss regulations and curricula for all schools connected with the University, and that we ask Mr. H. W. Luce to convene the said Conference.

Storage Battery for Arts College. That we request the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to permit a special appeal to be made for \$3000 Gold to purchase a Storage Battery to meet the pressing needs of the several departments of the Arts College.

Students' Fees, Arts College.

Resolved. That we do not think it advisable to depart from the present policy of gradually raising the minimum fee required of students who enter the Arts College, and that for the year 1912 the minimum be \$14.00 Mexican.

Printing Press.

Report of committee appointed at last Annual Meeting. Your Committee would recommend:—

That in view of the expected concentration of the University at Tsinanfu, the Press (now at Weihsien) be developed as a University Press, its finances to be part of the University budget.

That the Council make application to the Arthington Fund No. 3 for £250 for Press Equipment, on behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society.

That Mr. Nickalls be appointed to give all necessary information to the B. M. S. while he is in England on furlough. (Adopted)

Diplomas and University Seal.

Resolved. That the Treasurer be empowered to charge the total cost of the lithographed diplomas and University Seal equally between the Presbyterian and Baptist Missions, and that hereafter these two Missions be credited equally with the payments made by students for their diplomas.

Amendment to Basis of Union.

In accord with the recommendation of the Presbyterian West Shantung Mission, the following amendment to the Basis of Union

— IX —

was unanimously adopted; to wit. —

Art. VI Section 3 shall be amended by prefixing the words;

"No member of a Faculty shall be eligible for election by a Mission as its representative on the Council".

Alternate Directors.

Resolved, That the Council suggest to the Mission that, when they elect a member of the Council they shall also elect an alternate, to insure representation on the Council.

English in the Schools.

Resolved, That the question of teaching English in the Middle Schools be referred to the proposed Educational Conference to be held September next.

Examinations for Village Schools.

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Local Committee of the E. B. M. with regard to examinations for Village Schools be received and referred to the proposed Educational Conference to be held September next.

Vote of Thanks.

Resolved, That the Council desires to record its appreciation of the services of the retiring Secretary and Treasurer of the University, Dr. J. R. Watson, who, since the consummation of the Educational Union seven years ago, has discharged the duties of his office with faithfulness and exceptional efficiency.

Special Meeting of the Council.

Resolved, That a special meeting of the University Council be set for 7.30 p. m. Saturday, April 15th, 1911 at Tsinanfu in connection with the formal opening of the Medical College.

Annual Meeting.

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the University Council be on January 29th, 1912 at 7.30 p. m. at Tsingchoufu.

Standing Committees.

Messrs. Johnson and Harmon were appointed as Finance com-

mittee. Messrs. F. H. Chalfant, Chandler and Burt were appointed as editing and printing Committee.

Committee to prepare an outline for University Calendar or Catalog reported as follows. (Report adopted)

That the title of the publication be, "**The Annual Report and Register of the Shantung Christian University.**"

That the illustrations comprise a frontispiece representing some characteristic feature of Shantung, and photographs of each College.

That the Report and Register be in English only, but that there be a separate Prospectus with Register of Graduates in Chinese for each College.

That the accounts and Council Minutes be printed and bound up with a limited number of copies of the Report and Register.

That for proper names, the standard System of Romanization be used.

Minutes were read, corrected and approved, and the Council adjourned on January 25th at 3 p. m. to reconvene in Special Session at Tsinanfu on April 15th 1911 at 7.30 p. m.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JANUARY 31st, 1911.

APPORTIONMENT

PRESBYTERIAN 72 STUDENTS		BAPTIST 88 STUDENTS.	
Share Joint Account	818 39	Share Joint Account	977 52
Examination of Candidates	9 20	Examination of Candidates	7 61
Denominational Instruction	11 40	Hospital Food	201 17
Hospital Food	46 78	Property Repairs	215 97
Literary Assistants	128 00	Rents	60 76
Preliminary China Council	4 86	Postage & Incidentals	11 50
Itineration	30 65	Equipment	1901 07
Executive Committee	12 29	Board	54 24
(H) (W) (C)	71	Less Field Recd.	414 98
Telegrams & Postage	1591 60	Fees	414 98
Board	45 40	Share of Difference in computation	101 41
Less Field Recd.	361 53	of tael	320 12
Fees	406 93	\$358 34	
Share of Difference in computation	166 15		
of tael	\$ 2599 43		

XIII

GOTCH-ROBINSON UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, TSINGCHOWFU.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr		Cr	
1910	1911	1911	1911
Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31
To Balance in hand	49 14	By Salaries and Wages	1023 82
Fees Presbyterian students	361 53	Text Books	217 04
" Baptist students	414 98	Printing Prospectus &c.	76 56
" Field Receipts	99 64	Travel	15 50
" Univ. Treasurer Account	1250 30	Chinese Library	7 52
" Ts. Ch. Tael	4355 68	Periodicals	6 00
" Gain in Exchange	16	Upkeep	15 63
" Overdrawn H & S Bank	128 21	Foreign Library	56 72
" Difference between assumed & actual rate for above tael	364 38	School Stationery	8 13
		Postage & Messengers	24 84
		Heat & Light	240 44
		Medical	50 00
		Manifolding	53 71

Joint Accounts.

A. P. M. only		B. M. S. only	
Literary assistants	169 77	Examination of Candidates	7 61
Preliminary China Council	128 00	Property Repairs	215 97
Itineration	4 86	Rents	60 76
Denominational Instruction	11 40	Hospital Food	201 71
Examination of Candidates	6 20	Postage, Messengers, &c.	4 58
Executive Committee & Station	42 94	Equipment	450 11
Expenses	17 27	Board Baptist Students	1901 07
Telegrams & Postage	49 78		
Hospital Food	1591 60		
Board Presbyterian Students	364 38		
Difference in computation of tael to \$	\$ 7023 92		

\$ 7023 92

IX

Cr.

1910	To Balance in hand	3081 17
Feb 1		
1911		
Jan 31	University Treas. due by B.M.S.	790 21
" "	by Central Treasurer	37868 38
" Interest		25
" Donations Baptist		18 00
" " Presbyterian		34 51
" Sale of Text Books		727 94
" Fees English Baptist		965 88
" " Presbyterian		1793 56
" " Anglican		300 00
" " Other Missions		-59 00
" Overdraft Tsingtau		31 95
" Exchange		7 62

\$ 46378 47	
-------------	--

A.P.M.alone.	
Jan 31 By Building & Equipment	7019 95
" Land	16342 35
" Printing Dept (Special grant \$1000)	2394 73
" Laboratory Apparatus	550 40
" Repairs	125 40
" Personal Assistants	216 12
" Board for 186 Students	3924 84
E.B.M.alone.	
" Board for 114 Students	2386 03
Joint Expenses.	
" Teacher	3264 30
" Wages	477 42
" Laboratory supplies	564 10
" Text-books	832 32
" Stationery	383 49
" Postage	106 48
" Library	168 61
" Heat & Light	471 15
" Utensils	94 62
" Medical	106 35
" Sundries	140 22
" Periodicals	18 88
" Balance in hand	5298 67
" H & S Bank	1492 02
	6790 69
	\$ 46378 47

APPORTIONMENT ACCOUNT.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

<i>D_r</i>	AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.	<i>Cr.</i>
To Permanent laboratory apparatus	550 40	34 51
" Repairs	125 42	451 38
" Personal assistants	216 12	25
" Board 186 Students	3894 84	1793 56
" (a) Joint Expenses	4109 68	656 58
	<u>\$ 8856 46</u>	5960 18
		<u>\$ 8896 46</u>
	By Donations	
	(a) Sale of Text Books	
	" Interest	
	" Fees Presbyterian Students	
	" (a) Other Missions ¹⁸⁹³	
	" Balance, being net share of working expenses	

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION.

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>
		ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION.		
To Board 114 Students	2386 03	By Fees Baptist Students	965 £8	
" (a) Joint Expenses	2518 26	" (a) Other Missions	402 42	
		" (a) Sale Text Books	276 56	
		" Donations	18 00	
		Balance, being net share of working expenses	3241 43	
				\$ 3241 43 at 21.68 = £292.16.2
				\$ 4904 29

Items marked (a) are apportioned between the A. P. M. and the E. B. M. in the proportion of 186 to 114.

67-

BALANCE SHEET

—XVI—

~~\$1242.40~~ at 21, 68 ~~£112.47~~

C7

March 8th, 1911

C-17

— XVII —

THE UNIVERSITY TREASURER

C.

1911	1911 . By Printing Reports	109 53
	Jan 31 " University Seal	88 77
	" " Diplomas	565 00
	" " Postage	3 00
	" " Travel Members of Council	137 85
		<u>\$ 904 15</u>

APPORTIONMENT ACCOUNT

PRESBYTERIAN

BAPTIST

Travel	\$68 92
Seal & Diplomas	326 89
Printing	54 77
Postage	1 50
	<u>\$452 08</u>

at 21.68 = $\angle 40.16.6$

THE UNIVERSITY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PRESBYTERIAN
CENTRAL TREASURER, SHANGHAI.

5

CENTRAL TREASURER, SHANGHAI.		CENTRAL TREASURER, SHANGHAI.	
Dr	1911	1911	
	Jan 31 To Arts College Treasurer	Feb 7 By Solo of Exchange	3000 00
		18 " \$1000 gold	12394 75
		" " \$5000 "	1973 65
		" " "	3000 00
		" " "	3000 00
		Apr 5 " "	3000 00
		25 " "	3000 00
		May 16 " "	1500 00
		Jun 28 " "	3000 00
		" " "	3000 00
		Aug 12 " "	1000 00
		" " "	\$ 37868 38
			\$ 37868 38

\$ 37868 38

\$ 37868 38

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Council was held at Tsinanfu on April 15th, 1911.

Present—*Members of Council*: Messrs. Watson, Harmon and White-
wright; Messrs. Johnson and F. H. Chalfant; Presidents Bruce,
Luce and Neal. *Members of Faculties*: Messrs. Burt, Von Wer-
thern, Schultz, Hayes, W. P. Chalfant and Cousens. *Invited*
to sit at certain sessions; Messrs. John Murray, W. B. Hamilton,
and Dr. J. M. Gaston of the American Baptist Mission (South).

Opening of Medical College.

Report of Committee on Opening of the Medical College (Messrs. Harmon and Neal) was presented and adopted, to the effect that the formal opening be at the College on April 17th in the presence of invited guests; that Tuesday, April 18th be set apart for a reception for Chinese and Foreign ladies; and that April 19th be the date for a general reception for the Chinese Christians and any others wishing to come. (For full report see letter-file.)

Ad interim Letters.

The following communications, received since the last regular meeting were read by the Secretary ;

1. Letter from Mr. Gilbert H. Perriam, dated March 23rd, 1911, tendering his services as architect, in view of the contemplated erection of the University buildings at Tsinan.
2. Result of the vote upon removal in the East Shantung Mission (Presbyterian) showing a large majority approving.
3. Letter from Secretary Wilson (B. M. S. London) acknowledging receipt of the Estimates and Minutes of the last meeting.
4. Letter from Rev. C. E. Wilson, Sec'y B. M. S. (1) Expressing the hope that the Am. Baptist Mission (South) will enter the Union. (2) Acquiescing in the removal of the Arts College to Tsinan-fu. (3) With-holding decision as to the Theological College until fuller details be furnished. (4) Stating inability to comply with

the request for application to Arthington Fund No. 3 for a further grant.

5. Statement of the position of the English Baptist Mission (Shantung) upon the question of removal of the Gotch Robinson College (see letter-file).

6. Letter from Bishop Iliff of S. P. G. endorsing the proposed removal of the Theological College and Normal School to Tsinan, and expressing the hope that a grant may be obtained from the China Emergency Committee toward the expense of removal.

The Standing Committee on Plans for Removal reported through their Chairman Dr. Neal that a circular letter had been sent to the uniting Missions stating the reasons for removal of the Arts College and Theological College, and further recommended that the site for the University at Tsinanfu should be within approximately two miles of the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and Shantung railways. Adopted.

The sessions of Monday night and Tuesday morning (April 17th & 18th) were devoted to discussing the relative merits of the following sites as possible locations for the University;

Site No. 1. Inside the Settlement West of City.

.. .. 2. The area just South of the Settlement.

.. .. 3. The area adjacent to, and South of, Medical College Compound, (outside the Suburb wall).

.. .. 4. An area East of the East Suburb.

.. .. 5. Southerly slope of the hill North of the railway junction, and between the Settlement and Yellow River.

No decision was reached, and the question of site was referred to the Committee on Plans for Removal.

Tuesday a. m. Mr. Warner Van Norden of New York was invited to sit with the Council.

American Baptist Mission (South).

The Special Committee to confer with the American Baptist Mission (South) reported that the said Mission, through its representative Dr. J. M. Gaston, had decided to enter the Educational Uni-

on with respect to the Arts College and Medical College, and expresses its ability to send a physician as lecturer to the Medical College and the hope that more substantial help may soon be given by furnishing regular professors to both Colleges. Report adopted.

Physician for Arts College.

Report of the Committee on Physician for the Arts College was submitted to the effect that no definite arrangement has yet been made. Report received and Committee continued.

Committee on College Removal.

On motion, Messrs. P. D. Bergen, J. S. Whitewright and H. S. Cousens were added as members of the Council on Plans for College Removal.

Removal of Theological College.

The Special Committee on Removal of the Theological College reported; "Resolved, that this Council endorses the action of the English Baptist Mission in favor of removing the Gotch-Robinson College in all its departments to Tsinanfu, and supports the appeal to the China Emergency Committee (England) for a grant to cover the cost involved by such removal". Adopted, nem. con.

A special Committee consisting of Mr. Cousens and Dr. Schultz was appointed to inspect Site No. 5. and reported the said site as not satisfactory as a location for the University. Report received and referred to the Standing Committee on Plans for Removal.

Dormitory for Students. Medical College.

On motion, the Faculty of the Medical College was authorized to erect another dormitory for students, the cost to be met by special subscriptions on the field.

Letter of Thanks to Governor of Shantung.

That the Chairman and Secretary of Council prepare a letter of thanks to the Governor of Shantung (H. E. Sun) for his interest in the University, manifested by his attendance at the opening of the Medical College, and munificent donation of Ts. 1000.

Application as Architect.

Resolved, That Mr. Perriam's application as Architect be referred to the Standing Committee on Plans for Removal.

Board of Trustees.

Resolved, That a Committee of four be appointed to consider the desirability and practicability of placing the entire property of the University under the control of one Board of Trustees, and report at the next meeting of Council. (Through an oversight, this Committee was not named).

Vote of Thanks.

Resolved, "That the visiting members of the Council hereby extend their hearty thanks to the ladies of Tsinanfu for the gracious hospitality extended to them under unusually difficult circumstances".

April 18th, 6 p. m. The Council adjourned.

F. H. Chalfant.
Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A Special Meeting of the University Council was convened at Tsinanfu on May 23rd, 1911.

Present:—*Representing the Missions: Messrs.* Watson, Harmon, Whitewright; Hamilton, and F. H. Chalfant; *Presidents of Colleges, Messrs.* Bergen, Bruce, and Neal. *Representing Faculties, Messrs.* W. P. Chalfant and Schultz. *Nonvoting Members of Faculties, Messrs.* Luce and Cousens.

Vice Chairman Dr. Watson presided.

The following ad interim correspondence was read by the Secretary:—

1. Letter from Rev. J. C. Owen of the Am. Bap. Miss. South, dated March 23rd, and Secretary's reply to same.
2. Letter from Rev. A. J. Brown D. D. Secretary, Presb. Board, stating that the Presb. Board is unwilling to consider the opening of any other College in Shantung, and indicating certain limitations to requests for special funds for education.
3. Circular letter to the Uniting Missions, as ordered by the Council at the last meeting.
4. Vote of the Presbyterian Mission favorable to removing all the Colleges to Tsinanfu.
5. Reply to Mr. Gilbert Perriam, Architect, to the effect that the Council cannot at present make any engagements involving expenditure for new buildings.

Letter of Thanks to Governor of Shantung.

The special committee on Thanks to the Governor reported that such letter of thanks had been written and acknowledged by the Governor.

Removal of Theological College.

Statement was made by Rev. W. P. Chalfant, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the West Shantung Mission (Presb.), that his Mission had approved of the proposal to remove the Gotch—Robinson Theological College to Tsinanfu in all its departments.

College Removal Committee Report.

Report of the Standing Committee on College Removal was received and adopted as follows:—

At a meeting of your Committee at Tsinanfu on May 22nd, the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That in accordance with the suggestion of Dr. Baxter (of Wutingfu) the Committee recommend that the Secretary of the Council be requested to write to the Secretary of the United Methodist Mission in China inviting that Mission to enter the Educational Union. Also, that notice be sent to the Secretaries of the Bap. Miss. Soc. and Am. Presb. Board that such letter has been written, and inviting them, if they think it expedient, to write to the Secretary of the United Methodist Mission in England, sending this invitation on for his favorable consideration.

At a further meeting of your Committee on May 23rd the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, 1. That we recommend the land outside the suburb wall immediately adjacent to the Medical College and Institute be adopted as the site for the University.

-2. That we recommend that this Committee be empowered to open negotiations for, and to complete the purchase of, this site.

3. That if it should prove impossible to purchase the site here suggested, the matter be referred back to the Council for further consideration of other sites.

It was further resolved that in case the Council passed favorably upon the above resolutions, Dr. Neal, Mr. Whitewright and Dr. Bergen be appointed a sub-committee to negotiate for the purchase of the site.

On motion the absent members of the Council and non-voting members of the Faculties were allowed to place on record their views on the site for the University, if they so desire.

Notice of motion, to be presented at next meeting of Council, was given by Mr. Luce to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to consider the question of Chinese representation in our Educational Union.

The Chairman named the Committee on plans for University Control of Property (overlooked at last meeting) to wit, Messrs. Hamilton, Burt, Bruce and Neal.

Grades for Diplomas.

Resolved, That the schedule of grades for diplomas (of which notice was given at last meeting of Council) be adopted tentatively for the present year.

The Council adjourned.

(signed)

F. H. Chalfant

Secretary of Council.

