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COLLEGE FILES
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Chester, Georgia 1914-1927

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Mrs. Georgia Chester

1914-1927

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The best of Europe
Travel made easy
Seventh Season---1914

SMALL, SELECT PARTIES MANAGED BY
MRS. NELSON BURDICK CHESTER, CALDWELL, NEW JERSEY

TOUR I, CONDUCTED BY MRS. CHESTER

June 27, Sail from Boston on White Star S. S. Cretic, \$90 berth,
three in an inside room. Three in an outside room, \$20
extra each person.

July 3, The Azores, Ponta del Gada.

" 5, Madeira, Funchal.

" 7, Gibraltar.

" 8, Algiers.

" 10, Land at Naples.

" 11, Bay of Naples, Capri and the Blue Grotto.

" 12, Sorrento.

" 13, Drive to Amalfi, Ravello.

" 14, Drive to La Cava; Pompeii, Naples.

" 15-21, Rome.

" 21-24, Florence, Pisa.

" 24-27, Venice.

" 27, Milan. By steamer on Lake Como to Bellagio.

" 28, Bellagio, Italian Lakes to Goeschenen.

" 29, Drive over Furka Pass to Rhone Glacier.

" 30, Drive over Grimsel Pass to Meiringen. Gorge of the Aare.

30-Aug. 1, Interlaken. Drive to Lauterbrunnen, Trummelbach
Falls, Mountain train to Eiger Glacier, Jungfrau Joch,
Grindelwald.

Aug. 1-3, Lucerne, by Brunig Pass and Lakes Brienz and Lucerne.

" 3, Up Rigi. By Lake Zug to Neuhausen, the Falls of the Rhine.

" 4, Heidelberg, en route to Mayence.

" 5, Down the Rhine to Cologne.

" 6-8, Amsterdam, Marken, etc.

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Aug. 8-11, The Hague, Scheveningen, The House in the Woods, Peace Palace.

" 11-15, Paris, Versailles; afternoon of 15th, to Canterbury for Sunday.

" 17-22, London, Windsor, Hampton Court, etc.*

" 23, Sunday at Stratford on Avon.

" 24 Warwick and Kenilworth Castles. Melrose.

" 25, Abbotsford, Edinburgh.

" 25-27, Edinburgh.

" 27, The Trossachs and Scottish Lakes to Glasgow.

" 28, Ayr, the birthplace of Robert Burns.

" 29, Sail from Glasgow on Anchor Line S. S. California, \$75 berth, four in an outside room. Three in an inside room, \$5 extra, three in an outside room, \$15 extra, each person.

Sept. 7, Due in New York.

The price for the tour of 73 days is \$575.

*Those who do not wish to go to Scotland may leave the party at London and sail Aug. 22, on Atlantic Transport S. S., \$90 berth, and reach New York Aug. 31. Price, 66 days, \$545.

**TOUR II, CONDUCTED BY MRS. ALLAN TRUMBULL BAER,
605 WEST 156 ST., NEW YORK CITY**

July 3, Sail on American Line S. S. St. Paul, \$60 berth, four in an outside room. Two in an inside room \$5 extra, three in outside room, \$10 extra, each person.

July 11, Due in Southampton.

" 11-17, London, Windsor, Hampton Court.

" 17-23, Paris, Versailles.

" 23-25, The Hague, Scheveningen, House in the Woods.

" 25-28, Amsterdam, Marken.

" 28-30, Cologne.

" 30, Up the Rhine to Mayence.

" 31, Heidelberg.

Aug. 1-4, Interlaken.

" 4-6, Lucerne, Lake Uri and the William Tell Country.

" 6-7, Italian Lakes to Bellagio.

" 7, Lake Como, Milan.

" 8-12 Venice.*

" 12-15, Florence.

" 15-21, Rome.

" 21, Naples.

" 22, Sorrento for Sunday.

" 24, Drive to Amalfi.

Aug. 25, Drive to La Cava; Pompeii, Naples.
" 26, Sail on Fabre Line S. S. Santa Anna, \$90 berth, two in an
outside room.
" 27, Palermo.
Sept. 8, Due in New York.

The price for the tour of 68 days is \$470.

*Those who do not wish to go beyond Venice, may leave the party there and sail from Genoa, Aug. 14, on the North German Lloyd S. S. Koenig Albert, \$90 berth. Price, 53 days, \$415.

The price of Tour I includes deck chairs for both voyages, first class passage on all ocean, river and lake steamers, second class on Continental railroads, third class in England, corresponding to our day coaches; first class hotels, all carriage 'bus and tram fares, admission to galleries, museums, etc., fees to hotel servants, guides, cab drivers, and the care and handling of all baggage except the small hand bag sufficient for a one night stop, to be carried by each member. Each person is entitled to one suit case or portmanteau, not to exceed 9x14x27 inches, also an extra suit case or small steamer trunk for use on the ocean. This will be shipped to the return port. The only extras are fees on ocean steamers, laundry and other personal expenses, extras at table, and sightseeing on Sunday or independently of the leader. We are not responsible for expenses arising from delays or withdrawal of steamers, or other causes beyond our control.

The price of Tour II includes the same as Tour I, except that in some cases first class pensions are used instead of hotels, the outward passage is on a one cabin steamer, and the transportation of the steamer trunk is not included.

Mrs. Baer has been abroad five times, the last time being in 1913. She has good business ability, a pleasing personality, and is well qualified to conduct a party through Europe. She will be assisted by her son, Mr. Sterling Baer, a fourth year student at Columbia University.

A part of either tour may be taken at proportionate cost.

The prices represent an unusual degree of excellence at moderate cost. As the parties are limited in size, early application is necessary. Choice of berths will be given to first applicants.

A deposit of \$25 secures a place in either party. The balance on the ocean passage is due on April 20th, and the whole amount one month before sailing. All deposits will be returned on request any time before April 20th. After that date the steamship companies retain \$10 on each berth released.

Spending money is best taken in American Express Checks. Mrs. Chester will procure them if desired. They cost 50c for \$100.

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Testimonials

On Board S. S. Saxonia, Sept. 13, 1913.

"As we draw near our native shore, we realize with regret that our summer travel is nearly over.

We wish to express to Mrs. Chester our appreciation of her wise foresight, calm judgment and inspiring enthusiasm throughout the whole trip. We heartily recommend Mrs. Chester as a guide to any one wishing to spend a profitable and enjoyable summer of travel."

(Signed) Helen Cunningham, Camden, N. J.
Daisy T. Day, West Hartford, Conn.
Edwin S. Leskom, Southampton, Long Island.
Jennie M. Leskom, Southampton, Long Island.
Bertha C. Mackey, Elizabeth, N. J.
Frances T. Mackey, Elizabeth, N. J.
Florence Meyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Louise C. Snyder, East Orange, N. J.
H. F. Winkley, Elizabeth, N. J.

"I have had the pleasure of traveling with Mrs. Chester for three consecutive summers and have found her tours intelligently planned and well conducted in every particular, Mrs. Chester taking personal interest in the comfort and welfare of her patrons."
Sara A. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.

"My daughter has had the pleasure of two European trips with Mrs. Chester, and in regard to both I cannot too highly express my appreciation of the pleasure and benefit she has derived from the trips, and from Mrs. Chester's personal oversight and influence."
P. B. Snyder, East Orange, N. J.

Financial reference, James S. Throckmorton, Cashier of Citizens National Bank, Caldwell, N. J.

Some of Our Hotels

St. Enoch's Glasgow; Berner's or St. Ermin's, London; Grand Hotel du Louvre, Paris; Victoria, Amsterdam; Royal St. George, Interlaken; Regina, Venice; Bertolini's Palace, Naples.

Strangers are requested to furnish references.

Caldwell N.J. March 11th. 1919.

My dear Miss Hodge:

For a long time I have been thinking of a plan that I have now decided to present to you. I should like very much to go out to China and spend some time with Ruth at Ginling if I can be of service. I am not sure of being free next fall, but Mr. Chester is now in France in Y.V.C.A. work, and if he should decide to stay over another season, I could go to China.

Do you think that a course in History and Interpretation of Art, would be helpful in the college? For seven years before the war I chaperoned girls to Europe and so had some practical knowledge of the art treasures there. Last fall I took a course with Prof. Frank Parsons of New York, and through the winter I have been at Smith College and have been attending eight lectures a week. I had a course which I conducted for the women of our church last winter, and have frequently given lectures on travel and kindred subjects. Of course the work would have to be adapted to the needs of the Chinese girls, but it seems to me that a course emphasising the Gospel in art might be very helpful. Perhaps a course presented to all four classes at once, that is in one year, and then repeated in four years might answer the need for these early years. There is so much in color, in order, and in the spirit of art besides the actual history that is worth while. I might be able to get slides and books from Smith College for a nominal price at most. Miss Coucher has a lantern.

I can pay part of my expences, as I know you could not send anyone out for a one year's course.

Ruth has had several attacks of appendicitis since she went out, and I am afraid she will have to have an operation this summer if not before.

In that case I should want to go so as to be with her then.

I might also help Mrs. Thurston with the work of Treasurer, and then when I return I could do some speaking for the committee if desired.

You understand that the whole proposition hinges on Mr. Chester's plans.

If he returns in the fall I should probably not be able to leave.

It takes so long to communicate with Ginling that I thought I would make the suggestion now and see whether you think it best to go any further with it.

Ruth is perfectly happy at Ginling and writes most interesting letters.

Do you know yet whether she will be allowed to remain there? It will be a great grief to her if she has to give up her position to the

Chinese lady, as you thought possible.

With kind regards, I am

Yours cordially,

(Mrs. Nelson B.)

Georgia G. Chester,

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Mrs. Nelson B. Chester

Caldwell, N. J.

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letter's mother about spending a year in Gingling [over]

JWR

Seattle, Washington,
March 21st, 1918.

Mrs. Nelson B. Chester,
Caldwell, N. J.

Dear Mrs. Chester:

I was much interested in your letter of March 11th which reached me on the Pacific Coast and did not know that Dr. Chester was in France. That must leave you very much alone. Neither did I know that Ruth was having attacks of appendicitis. I hope it is not going to prove a popular disease at Gingling. I presume you know that Mrs. Thurston has had an operation for it and is recuperating well. It seems to me it would be delightful for the College for you to go out there for a year and I should imagine that such a course as you feel equipped to give would be very helpful. Miss Nourse has just written that special English courses are provided and desired in order to reach the girls whom the Chinese Government is educating. We want to attract them to Gingling rather than have them come to America. However, Miss Fredrica Mead, of Plainfield, N. J., whom you probably know, can give you much more definite information in regard to the need of such a course than I can. The question of expense, however, is a vital one. We have sent out every person whom we can possibly afford to send and in fact are wondering how we can keep within the budget so I fear that it would be impossible for the College to help finance the matter at all. There will be a meeting of the Committee *in Apr. (?)* and if you think there is any possibility of your going, I believe it would

0922

be wise for you to write to Miss Elizabeth Bender, 150 5th Avenue,
New York City, asking her the same questions you are asking me.

I fear I will not be home in time to attend the meeting; as Miss
Bender is on the committee she can attend to this matter. As far as I
know there is no present prospect of the Chinese lady being secured for
next year at any rate and so I hope Ruth will be able to stay. All the
girls who went out last summer seemed very enthusiastic over the work and I
believe they are doing much to put the College on a good basis.

Cordially yours,

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Room 927, 150 Fifth Av
May 1st, 1918.

Mrs. Nelson, B. Chester,
Coldwell, N.J.

My dear Mrs. Chester,

Dr. Williams of Nanking University walked into Mr. Carter's office today just as I called him up on another matter, so I promptly asked him about Dr. Henderson(?). He says that the China Medical Board considers him one of the most skillful surgeons in China and that you can feel perfectly easy if your daughter is in his care. I do hope that this will relieve your mind for I know at best it is hard to have her ill so far away from you.

I have also just had a letter from Mrs. Thurston which I read after seeing you and I know you will like to read the following extract from it: "We want to keep Miss Chester. The Board of Control last May discussed the question of the Chinese lady. The Ex. Com. last November again took up the question as it was raised by the terms of Miss Chester's appointment. They ~~raised~~ the position that no one without experience in teaching should be appointed to the faculty." This applied to the Chinese lady would mean that they will not ask her at present. The letter goes on to say: "The Board of Control has appointed Miss Chester and they know that means we have no place next year for the Chinese lady. Miss Chester is young but she takes hold of the work splendidly and will be much more valuable next year than she could be in her first year." Then she goes on to say that Miss Chester has gone to Shanghai for an X-ray examination and they hope she will soon be quite well again. She ends by saying: "She has worked very hard even when she was not feeling perfectly well." So you see your daughter is "making good."

Can you tell me just what branches she is teaching? We have had an application from a girl who has specialized in mathematics and we think your daughter is teaching that but are not quite sure.

Trusting that you may soon have good news from her,
believe me,

Cordially yours,

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Mother's health

[MAY 2, 1918]

First Presbyterian Church
Caldwell, N. J.

Rev. Nelson Burdick Cheater, Pastor
Residence: 55 Forest Avenue

My dear Miss Hodge;

Thank you for your comforting letter. The surgeon's name is Hucheson, not Henderson, but probably it is the same as Dr. Williams referred to. What Mrs Thurston says about her working very hard when she is not well, is just what is worrying me. Ruth is so enthusiastic and so interested in her work that she will be tempted to keep on whether she is able or not. You know that is not a new trait in our missionaries. I am afraid I am a complete failure, for I find the separation, especially when she is not well, sometimes almost more than I can bear.

Ruth's specialty is Chemistry. She also had Psychology the first semester, but I think Miss Reeves has that now.

I am glad her work is satisfactory, but I knew it would be. She is faithful and efficient. If her personality were not so sweet and attractive, it would not be so hard for us at home.

She is very anxious for us all to go out to China in 1921, and it is not impossible that we would do so if Mr. Chester could find work with the Board. But we can see about that later.

Again thanking you, I am

Yours cordially,

Georgia G. Cheater

May 2nd. 1918.

(Mrs. Nelson B.)

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E X T R A C T.

New York City, N. Y.

May 9th, 1918.

My dear Miss Bender:-

Mrs. Chester tells me that her daughter teaches Chemistry and had Psychology the first semester; but Mrs. Chester thinks that Miss Reeves is not teaching it. She is scheduled for both ~~xxxxxx~~ chemistry and physics next year.

Since I began this letter I have seen Mrs. Chester and she is hoping to go to China this summer if she can rent her house at Caldwell, N.J. She hopes to sail on the "Venezuela" June 1st. Her husband is in war service and if he should stay in France next winter, Mrs. Chester would be glad to spend the year helping at Ginling. Her daughter has written her about it and they think she can do the Secretarial work although she does not know stenography. She has some general idea of library work, enough she thinks to manage it.

If she could do this for the coming winter, although the arrangement is not ideal, we might send Miss Gundlach for the following year, unless the candidate committee thinks it would be better to continue our efforts to find a regular secretary for the college and appoint her this year. Mrs. Chester will let me know as soon as her final plans are made, and if you happen to know of someone who would like such a house as she has, you will be helping the cause.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Margaret E. Hodge.

Executive Secretary.

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JUN 11 1918

Mr. Speer

Mrs. Nelson B. Chester

First Presbyterian Church

Caldwell, N. J.

Rev. Nelson Burdick Chester, Pastor

Residence: 55 Forest Avenue

FILING DEPT.

JUN 12 1918

772

June 10th, 1918.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Ave,
New York.

My dear Mr Speer;

I should like to talk with you a few minutes in regard to the possibility of my going out to help in Ginling College for a year or possibly longer.

My husband is in Y.M.C.A. work in France. He is considering coming home in August to resign his church, and then return for the war. If he does that I shall be free to go any where, and am undecided as to whether I ought to do war work, perhaps in Italy or England, (as I understand I should not be allowed to go to France while my husband is there,) or go out to China. My daughter, Ruth Chester, is teacher of Chemistry in Ginling, and says there is a great deal that I could do to help if I could spend a year with them.

I expect to leave on Saturday for William and Mary summer school, and can study the thing that seems to be most needed. My daughter writes that they need English, and they have also offered a course in History and Interpretation of Art, and have no one to teach it. That is the thing I am best fitted to teach. I chaperoned young ladies through Europe for seven summers before the war, and have given numerous talks here and in neighboring towns, and last year gave a course in our church for our women's society. I have a donation of 100 slides and a quantity of Photographs from Prof. Churchill of Smith College, as a start, and also six books and several hundred prints from the "University Prints" of Newton, Mass. I am hoping for another donation of slides. If I do not go, I shall send them by Miss Mead when she goes.

I am willing to give my services to the college, if a way can be found to get me there!

I shall be in New York on Thursday, and should like to see you if possible sometime in the forenoon.

Yours sincerely,

Georgia G. Chester

(Mrs. Nelson B.) I told Mrs. Chester I do not see how we can pay her way out, and that we have a rule against doing this for one going for a short term. Can you make any suggestion?

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FILING DEPT.

JUN 12 1918

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June 12th, 1918.

Mrs. Nelson B. Chester,
55 Forest Avenue,
Caldwell, N.J.

My dear Mrs. Chester,

It was a pleasure to receive this morning your letter of June 10th which came yesterday when I was away from the city. I am taking the matter up at once with Miss Hodge, the Chairman of the Committee of the Ginling College Board, whose office is Room #927- 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and who has charge of all questions regarding staff and reinforcements. She will be delighted to see you when you come in tomorrow. I may be away from the city but Miss Hodge and Miss Bender of the Methodist Board, who is just across the Street from us, are the persons who ought specially to have an opportunity of talking with you with regard to this most interesting possibility.

Very cordially yours,

RES:C.

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The Board of Foreign Missions
of the
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

156 Fifth Avenue

New York

June 12th, 1918.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

My dear Miss Hodge,

I was away yesterday and only received the enclosed letter from Mrs. Chester this morning. I enclose a copy of the reply which I am sending her feeling sure that you will be happy to talk with Mrs. Chester about her proposal.

Very cordially yours,

Robert B. Speer

RES:C.

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MEH/AJM.

Room 927, 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

June 26th, 1918.

Mrs. Nelson B. Chester,
Caldwell, New Jersey.

Dear Mrs. Chester:-

Mr. Speer has referred to me your letter of June 10th, which was quite similar to the one you wrote me.

I have very little to add to what I said in talking with you, beyond the fact that the Candidate Committee had a regular meeting last week, and confirmed what I had said, that it is impossible to finance the travel of anyone who goes out for a short time. I am sure it will be a disappointment to your whole family, and I regret very much having to make this statement.

Trusting that you will hear good news of Ruth very soon.

Believe me,
Cordially yours,

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EXTRACT.

Ginling College,
Nanking, China.
May 18th, 1922.

Miss Elizabeth R. Bender,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Miss Bender:-

*****Miss Chester ought to have a chance at Chinese.

She has come back with every intention of being a permanent member of the staff and she wants to get the language. She has never had any time allowed for study since the first day she arrived at Ginling. If she is to have even half time next year for work on Chinese, we need someone who can give full time to teaching work in Chemistry. We have hoped for Miss Cook. I think you will get help from Miss Cook in finding someone who might meet this emergency. I think of no way of meeting it out here. Someone who would come for two years would give Miss Chester the chance she needs to get a proper start on Chinese.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Matilda C. Thurston.
(Mrs. Lawrence)

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Ms Nelson B Chester

MRS. NELSON BURDICK CHESTER
134 WEST 92ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

My dear Dr. Speer:

Perhaps it is presumptuous at a time like this when your mind is burdened with so many missionaries in China, that I ask you to think of a particular one.

When you take up the disposal of the Ginling teachers, may I ask you to bear in mind that Ruth's physical handicap ought to be considered when you decide what she shall do. I am greatly worried for fear that her health will give way again under the strain and fatigue of the last week. As you know, the tuberculosis is only arrested, not cured, and a second break would be disastrous. I feel very strongly that she ought to come home, but am leaving it, as I did the question of her return at this time, to your judgement. She is not strong enough to endure ordinary hardships of the regular missionary life. It was always a question in my mind whether she ought to undertake work in even the protected life at Ginling.

Hoping that you will consider very seriously her health when you take up her case, I am

Yours sincerely,

Georgia Paul-Chester

1927

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April 8, 1927

Mrs. Nelson Burdick Chester,
134 West 92nd Street
New York City

Dear Mrs. Chester:

I am sorry to have been delayed in answering your note of April 2nd with regard to Ruth. I have not heard from Miss Bender as to whether any definite word has come from Ginling as to what the Ginling staff will do. Dr. Gamewell of the Methodist Board tells me that all their men missionaries in Nanking are coming home as they lost absolutely everything, and see no prospect of the speedy resumption of work in Nanking. The first reports indicated that Ginling College had been given special protection, but I do not know what later developments were. I imagine there will be no thought of a speedy return and that we shall be hearing soon from Mrs. Thurston and others as to what their plans are. No doubt you will be hearing also from Ruth. Any word that comes will, I imagine, come straight to Miss Bender and I am sharing your note with her and know that she will report instantly any news that may come.

With sincere sympathy with you in your anxiety, and with deep admiration of your sacrifice and devotion and restraint, I am,

Very faithfully yours,

Mr. Spier

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Committee will decide
to let her go.

Very sincerely

Georgia Stuart Chester

I should like to have the letter
that Ruth wrote you today.
So when you are through
with it, will you please
return it to me?
G. S. C.

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Please return

over Cherter

134 West-92nd St.

New York.

Dear Miss Bender:

Having
watched Ruth for
the past - two years in
her very determined
effort - to get well,
I have come to believe
that - there is no great-
risk in her return-
ing to China this
summer.

I had hoped, as you know
that she would be con-

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went to remain in
this country. But her
conviction seems
so strong that she
must go, that I
dare not lay any
obstacle in her way,
and I believe that
she will be given
the necessary strength.
It has taken me a
long time to come to
this decision, but I
hope that the

Committee will decide
to let her go.

Very sincerely

Georgia Stuart Chester

I should like to have the letter
that Ruth wrote you today.
So when you are through
with it, will you please
return it to me?
G. S. C.

**NANKING A CITY OF
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS**

But Garden Rakes Are Quite Unknown, Writes Mrs. Chester—Students at Ginling Give Dinner in Her Honor.

Nanking, China, April 14.

Dear Caldwell People:

It seems as if I want to talk to all the Caldwell people at once, so I am going to ask The Progress to let me speak through its columns once more. I wish I had the ability to describe my new home so vividly that you could really see it as I do.

It is a strange city, unlike anything I have ever seen before. Nanking has been the scene of so many revolutions that it is a wonder that there is anything left of it. I arrived at 9 o'clock at night, and Wang San, one of the college servants with one of the teachers met us at the station, with two carriages one for us and one for the baggage. Imagine two trunks and several bags in one small rickety carriage. But there was other luggage, too, a rake, a monkey wrench, and five large bottles for the chemistry department, bought in Shanghai. Does it not seem strange that in a city of 400,000 population, that such simple things as those cannot be bought? The little shops are so tiny, and seem to cater only to the native population, and although Nanking is like a great overgrown country village in that it is full of gardens, and the people live almost entirely by them, I have never seen a garden rake in use. They use a tool that seems to be a cross between a pick and a hoe, and their hands. The gardens are beautiful, and well kept, but the little mud or thatch cottages are mostly dark and dirty. Heavy loads are drawn entirely by men, in two wheeled carts, four or five men to a cart, or in wheelbarrows, that screech and scream for oil at every turn of the wheel. The patient little donkeys too carry heavy loads on their backs.

The city is full of little ponds, hundreds of them I should say, and here the people wash their horses, rickshas, clothes, babies and rice at the same time. However, I have not seen the babies washed, for the time for taking off the wadded clothes has

Canadian Holstein Makes Great Record



Rolo Mercena DeKol.

Rolo Mercena DeKol 30313 (C.H. B.), a Canadian five-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow has broken the world's record for 7- and 30-day butter production by producing under official test 51.93 pounds of butter in seven days and 200.34 pounds of butter in thirty days; her milk yield being 738.7 pounds and 2,920.5 pounds for the respective periods. "Rolo's" best day's buter amounted to 8.57 pounds. In sixty days she yielded 5,795 pounds of milk which made 337.49 pounds of butter and her best work was accomplished toward the end of her test.

These records were made in a test conducted under the direction of Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and retests were made by officials of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

been in business on his own account for a little over a year.

The cow made her record under ordinary conditions, in the same stable as the rest of the herd, and suffered no ill effects; her owner stating that she actually gained in weight. Her ability to consume and digest a large amount of concentrates had much to do with her fine performance. During the last four days of her test she consumed as high as thirty-four pounds of grain daily, together with 120 pounds of mangels and red beets and sixteen pounds of ensilage. Twice a day she was given light feeds of hay. The ration consisted of equal parts of bran, oats, distiller's dry grains, one and one-fourth parts of oil meal and cotton seed meal, and one-half parts of hominy and gluten. The oats contained 10 per cent of water, each feed

not yet arrived, although during one or two hot days last week I did see a few children in their summer clothes—that is, nothing at all, for the children go entirely naked. In the winter they are so heavily clothed in their numerous padded coats and trousers that if the little ones falls down they can not get up again until some one helps them. Even the girls here in the college do not have their rooms heated.

The room in which I am sitting is twenty-five feet long, and one whole side has rice paper windows. The paper is very fragile and it is easy to poke your finger through as I have learned by experience. But it really does not matter much, for there are great cracks in between the windows, large enough to thrust your finger through, so a few more holes really do not matter. Fortunately I arrived after the severe weather was over, but we have had some days when we had to put on sweaters and coats. At first I could not sleep when the wind blows, for the swish of the wind against the paper windows was such a strange sound. Then there is usually at least one door that the old gate man forgets to fasten, and it swings and creaks on its hinges until we get up and go down and close it. We have to go through three open courts to get from our room to the dining or living room. The garden is in its glory now. We have had roses for several days and the wisteria and many other flowers are in bloom.

One day last week we had planned to take the whole college on a picnic, going to a town nearby on the train, and there taking chairs, wheelbarrows or donkeys for seven miles to a beautiful place where the red and yellow azaleas are in bloom. The girls were all quite excited about it, and the faculty were looking forward to it also. Two or three days before the date set, we had a speaker in chapel one morning who had been through some of the Armenian massacres, and he told of his experiences. He did not ask for money, although he said that he was raising money for the refugees. Within half an hour, one of the seniors came over into our court and said that they had raised a hundred dollars for the Armenians.

Kolo Mercena Derox is owned and was developed by J. B. Hamner, a young Holstein dairyman of Norwich, Ontario. Mr. Hamner purchased her for \$320 from his father, H. C. Hamner, who has been breeding Holsteins for about six years. The present owner of this wonderful cow has only

They also said that they did not feel that they had done enough in simply giving money, but that they wished to give up some pleasure also, and asked permission to give up the picnic. Some of the girls could not afford to give and also go on the picnic. So now we are planning to take them to some place near by soon.

Last week I received an interesting looking note which proved to be an invitation to a dinner given by the sophomore class in the garden. The faculty also received an invitation and theirs stated that the dinner was to be in my honor. Although the address of welcome was in Chinese I appreciated it none the less and they seemed to enjoy my response in English. The only Chinese-I know is "Ginling nu dz da sho" which is the name of the college, "Ginling, the big school for women" there being no Chinese word for college. Knowing so much I am sure of finding my way home. Well my dinner party was not like one of the Presbyterian dinners in Caldwell, but it was good nevertheless. I fear I did not manage the chopsticks with much grace, but I got enough to eat, and that was something to be proud of. We each had a small bowl of rice, and a plate. Then we put small portions of all kinds of things on the rice, bits of fish, curried chicken, meat, vegetables, etc. I liked all of these except the sea-slugs. That was really asking too much of a foreign palate. Lotus seeds are rather insipid, but do for a confection. Of course there was tea, served in little bowls with covers and it was delicious. They always serve it clear.

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and twenty-four are already registered for next year's freshman class. This old Chinese house is practically full now, so we are expecting to put up a temporary building of mud! That will make room enough to last until some of the new buildings are complete about three years hence. The girls are remarkable students, and the influence of their lives on the future of China can not be estimated. I believe that there is no better place for the investment of missionary funds than Ginling College.

I am certainly enjoying this privilege of seeing the work at first hand. With greetings to all my good Caldwell friends, I am yours sincerely,

GEORGIA G. CHESTER.

(With regard to the new building referred to by Mrs. Chester, we are informed that the International Board of Management, located in New York, is arranging to raise in this country the present summer sufficient money to erect a suitable building, or probably a number of small detached buildings, to take the place of the old Chinese Palace now occupied by the college.—Ed.)

MRS. CHESTER WRITES OF CHINESE "STRIKE"

Includes Government and Missionary Schools and is Directed Against Corrupt Government Officials.

The following letter, written by Mrs. Nelson B. Chester, will be of interest to every reader of The Progress. In it she tells of a movement, probably the greatest in the whole history of China, she says, of which little has been heard in the outside world.

Ginling College, Nanking, China.

June 14th, 1919.

Dear Caldwell People:

Some time ago my grey hair and my ignorance of the Chinese language brought me a new job. I wonder how much you have heard in the papers about the students' strike out here in China. At first it seemed that it would only be confined to Peking but after the students there definitely took a stand and refused to work until the government would change its policy, the movement began to spread to other cities. One morning the President of Ginling came up to my room and said that the students had asked if I would chaperone a delegation across town to a meeting of representatives from all the upper grade schools in Nanking. They did not wish to have one of the faculty go as it was an entirely outside question; they wanted someone who could not understand what was said at the meeting, and they also felt that it would be safer to have some older person with them. I seemed to have all the necessary qualifications, so I said I would go. The subject of the meeting was whether the schools of Nanking should join the strike. I can not tell you what was said, but there was a spirit

(Continued on page 6)

of great earnestness and although everything was conducted in an orderly manner, you could feel the tenseness and seriousness of it all. Some of the schools had already struck, among them the University of Nanking, and they were urging the others to join at once. Our girls refused to commit themselves until they had presented the matter to the whole student body. We stayed until after twelve, and the men urged us to stay longer and offered to provide luncheon, but the girls decided to come home. They had a meeting that afternoon and decided to strike beginning the next Monday, so the faculty suddenly found themselves on a vacation! They met and decided to give the girls the privilege of remaining here until June 14th, that would be two weeks from the time they began to strike. At the end of that time they might either take their examinations or go home.

I think it a little unfortunate that this great movement, probably the greatest united movement of the people in the whole history of China, must be called a strike. People at home must bear it in mind that it was in no sense a strike against the foreign faculty, but against the corruption of the Chinese Government. That government for some time has been selling out body and soul to Japan, and lining their own pockets with the proceeds. It is easy to see why the government schools should strike, but at first I could not see the advantage of mission schools joining in the movement. I think most of the missionaries favored the movement, at any rate none of them tried to keep the students from joining. One of our girls explained to me that the plan was to drop all college work and turn the whole student body into a social service group for these two weeks for the purpose of educating the people. The great mass of the Chinese can not read, and the only way to tell them what the government is doing was by pictures and lectures. The hope was to get the people so aroused that the merchants and other industries would join and finally force the government to oust the traitors. The following was written by one of our girls and I am sure you will be interested to have the outline of their work from one of them, so I will copy

a part of it for you.

She says, The girls of Ginling College have stopped their work and started on a new plan of social work in which we are very much interested. We have organized ourselves into an executive committee and six groups, the lecturing group, the surveying group, the industrial group, the popular education group, the music group and the art group. We also have a treasurer and four business managers.

The object of the lecturing group is to write and deliver lectures on personal morality, common education, individual patriotism and hygiene. The members of this group spend their mornings in preparing lectures and writing articles, and their afternoons in delivering lectures either outside in the city or in the college. One day two members went out to a day school at South Gate where they had an audience of fifty-seven women, while other members went in twos to other schools and families. After they had finished lecturing the audience asked if they would speak the next afternoon, so the same members went the next afternoon and the audience was as eager to listen as on the day before. One morning one of the members prepared many tickets which they distributed to their neighbors whom they asked to come to the college with the tickets that afternoon. Our lectures began at two o'clock with an audience of sixty-eight women who were much interested in hearing how to prevent and take care of consumption, colds and malaria. When they heard of the punishment that most of the Korean women are suffering, most of them were moved to tears and the result was that nearly everyone told us that they will not buy Japanese goods any more. After one of us lectured on the responsibilities of women to the state, the audience declared that they now have a real love for their country. Before they left they asked for tickets for the next day for themselves and their friends, so a little over a hundred tickets were distributed. That evening when the members were reporting the work of the day, one who lectured said that she now realizes the real needs of other women, and that social ignorance is not due to those who do not know the condition of society, but is due to us who know and do not frequently tell others.

The duty of the surveying group is to survey the customs of society, and the general aspects of education and to plan and make statistics. The members of this group spend their mornings in making statistics and reading books on sociology and education. In the afternoons they go out to the families around the college first, and then to those a little farther away. One afternoon the members went to seven families where they were struck by the following conditions. A family of six live in a single room, very filthy and unhygienic, which on account of their poverty is allowed to them without rent, but the family was gambling when the surveying group entered. Another single room is occupied by five people, four of whom sat around a table and gambled; only one young girl sat by the door sewing. Two old women who live in a small room said that they have no one to take care of them so that they have to earn their living by washing others' clothing. In one family a little girl of three has her feet bound. In most cases the conditions in which these families live are very miserable. On being asked why they are so fond of gambling, they answered, "We gamble not because we are particularly fond of gambling, but because we have nothing to do at home." Alas! They have nothing to do! Do they really have nothing to do? "No," I say, "they do not know what to do nor how to do." The members asked them to come to the college where they can hear lectures and learn handiwork, so that they will be able to keep them-

selves busy.

The industrial group gathers around them ten or twelve women to teach them embroidery, tatting and how to make comfortable shoes for babies, purses and bags, slippers and handkerchiefs. In the meantime the members try to find out what the people need, such as umbrellas, and encourage the shops to make and the citizens to use the home manufactures.

The popular education group writes and presents simple plays, educates children and prepares and takes charge of the playgrounds. During the first few days they invited children to come to the college and taught them various things and played with them games connected with the lesson. On the first day they had sixty-five children and they told them how to be clean by teaching them a little song, telling them stories about cleanliness, and then actually washing their hands in two buckets of water. They also taught them a few simple games. The second day more than seventy children came in, and the first thing the members did was to wash their hands and cut their finger nails. The subject for that day was geography, and the teachers taught them to sing a song about geography and to play games. Then they divided their children into groups and told them interesting things about geography. Sometimes the groups are taught separately to plant seeds in a little garden for themselves. One day they taught them songs, told them stories and played with them games about mosquitoes, and another day about flies. Sometimes they go to families where they do similar work. There is a dramatic club in which plays are planned. This club is going to give a play, "The Present Lincolns," next week, and we hope it will be good.

The duty of the music club is to find tunes to fit the written songs, to write new songs, to teach the children to sing, to harmonize written melodies and to correct written songs. During the first three days the members wrote eight songs, twelve tunes, harmonized fifteen melodies and corrected sixty-four songs sent by the different schools in Peking, Soochow and Nanking to be corrected. Some of the songs we wrote are "National Song," "Geography Song," "Fly Song," "Cleaning Song" and "Mosquito Song."

The object of the art group is to prepare charts and posters for the lecturing group. If you should enter the room in which they are working you would find that the walls are covered with charts of China, pictures of the microscopic structure of flies and mosquitoes. You would also see a picture having on it a natural foot and a bound one to show how the bones of the latter are broken and out of place, so that those who see it will reform.

The executive committee, with seven officers, plans and carries out the program of the association. They have prepared a daily schedule for all the members, and they prepare the report blanks which are filled in by the members. They receive letters and report to us daily what they have experienced in their meetings. Lectures, songs and written plays are to be handed in for their approval. They appoint proc-

tors to keep order and to enforce the rules of the college. Every morning the proctors, before six-thirty, distribute the morning watch program, and at five minutes after six-thirty they see that everyone is quiet and is keeping the morning watch. They call the roll several times during the office hours so as to make sure that everyone is at her work.

Of course we have only two weeks to work together before the school closes and we cannot hope to accomplish a great deal in this short time. But in this time we can fit ourselves to our new work and get a good start together so that when we go to our different homes, each of us can become a new center around which small groups can be gathered and we can carry on the work throughout the summer.

Now I leave it to you if this is not a remarkable program, amusing in spots, to be sure, but when I tell you that the heat during nearly all of the time was nearly unbearable, but they kept steadily at it day after day, and also that the whole program was quite original with them, you will agree that they are not lacking in courage or ambition.

As the end of the time granted them drew near the faculty asked them to decide whether they were going to take their examinations. They held a meeting on June 12th, and decided not to do so, but asked permission to remain here until June 17th, and then go home. Now you can not begin to understand what a sacrifice this was to them. This is Ginling's first commencement, and her graduating class of four students were to receive their degrees of A. B. from the State of New York. Mrs. Thurston had stayed out a whole year after her furlough was due in order to be here for this event. The programs were printed and the speakers engaged. But the strike was not off, their country was still in the hands of traitors, and so they decided to give all this up.

The faculty began to make preparations to leave as soon as possible, for the heat was excessive and all were feeling the strain of these last weeks. I was about to engage passage up the river for June 29th, when on the morning of the 13th we heard a rumor they were going back to work next day. Soon the faculty meeting was called and we were told that the government had yielded, the traitors, and even the president have resigned and students were going back to work, the strike was off. The girls sent in a request to be allowed to take examinations, and this Saturday morning they are all hard at work on their studies getting ready to take their examinations next week. It is probably too late for the seniors to make up their work so that they can graduate, but they hope to complete it by fall. In the meantime we have telegraphed for our commencement speaker, and hope to have some sort of exercise on the 25th as we had planned. The heat broke yesterday, the shops have reopened and the fear of a revolution is once more averted. Surely, I came to China in the nick of time to have one of the biggest experiences of my life.

GEORGIA G. CHESTER.

**NANKING A CITY OF
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS**

But Garden Rakes Are Quite Unknown, Writes Mrs. Chester—Students at Ginling Give Dinner in Her Honor.

Nanking, China, April 14.

Dear Caldwell People:

It seems as if I want to talk to all the Caldwell people at once, so I am going to ask The Progress to let me speak through its columns once more. I wish I had the ability to describe my new home so vividly that you could really see it as I do.

It is a strange city, unlike anything I have ever seen before. Nanking has been the scene of so many revolutions that it is a wonder that there is anything left of it. I arrived at 9 o'clock at night, and Wang San, one of the college servants with one of the teachers met us at the station, with two carriages one for us and one for the baggage. Imagine two trunks and several bags in one small rickety carriage. But there was other luggage, too, a rake, a monkey wrench, and five large bottles for the chemistry department, bought in Shanghai. Does it not seem strange that in a city of 400,000 population, that such simple things as those cannot be bought? The little shops are so tiny, and seem to cater only to the native population, and although Nanking is like a great overgrown country village in that it is full of gardens, and the people live almost entirely by them, I have never seen a garden rake in use. They use a tool that seems to be a cross between a pick and a hoe, and their hands. The gardens are beautiful, and well kept, but the little mud or thatch cottages are mostly dark and dirty. Heavy loads are drawn entirely by men, in two wheeled carts, four or five men to a cart, or in wheelbarrows, that screech and scream for oil at every turn of the wheel. The patient little donkeys too carry heavy loads on their backs.

The city is full of little ponds, hundreds of them I should say, and here the people wash their horses, rickshaws, clothes, babies and rice at the same time. However, I have not seen the babies washed, for the time being the wadded clothes has not yet arrived, although during one or two hot days last week I did see a few children in their summer clothes—that is, nothing at all, for the children go entirely naked. In the winter they are so heavily clothed in their numerous padded coats and trousers that if the little ones falls down they can not get up again until some one helps them. Even the girls here in the college do not have their rooms heated.

The room in which I am sitting is twenty-five feet long, and one whole side has rice paper windows. The paper is very fragile and it is easy to poke your finger through as I have learned by experience. But it really does not matter much, for there are great cracks in between the windows, large enough to thrust your finger through, so a few more holes really do not matter. Fortunately I arrived after the severe weather was over, but we have had some days when we had to put on sweaters and coats. At first I could not sleep when the wind blows, for the swish of the wind against the paper windows was such a strange sound. Then there is usually at least one door that the old gate man forgets to fasten, and it swings and creaks on its hinges until we get up and go down and close it. We have to go through three open courts to get from our room to the dining or living room. The garden is in its glory now. We have had roses for several days and the wisteria and many other flowers are in bloom.

One day last week we had planned to take the whole college on a picnic, going to a town nearby on the train, and there taking chairs, wheelbarrows or donkeys for seven miles to a beautiful place where the red and yellow azaleas are in bloom. The girls were all quite excited about it, and the faculty were looking forward to it also. Two or three days before the date set, we had a speaker in chapel one morning who had been through some of the Armenian massacres, and he told of his experiences. He did not ask for money, although he said that he was raising money for the refugees. Within half an hour, one of the seniors came over into our court and said that they had raised a hundred dollars for the Armenians.

Canadian Holstein Makes Great Record



Rolo Mercena DeKol.

Rolo Mercena DeKol 30313 (C.H. B.), a Canadian five-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow has broken the world's record for 7- and 30-day butter production by producing under official test 51.93 pounds of butter in seven days and 200.34 pounds of butter in thirty days; her milk yield being 738.7 pounds and 2,920.5 pounds for the respective periods. "Rolo's" best day's buter amounted to 8.57 pounds. In sixty days she yielded 5,795 pounds of milk which made 337.49 pounds of butter and her best work was accomplished toward the end of her test.

These records were made in a test conducted under the direction of Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and retests were made by officials of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

Rolo Mercena DeKol is owned and was developed by J. B. Hammer, a young Holstein dairyman of Norwich, Ontario. Mr. Hammer purchased her for \$320 from his father, H. C. Hammer, who has been breeding Holsteins for about six years. The present owner of this wonderful cow has only

been in business on his own account for a little over a year.

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They also said that they did not feel that they had done enough in simply giving money, but that they wished to give up some pleasure also, and asked permission to give up the picnic. Some of the girls could not afford to give and also go on the picnic. So now we are planning to take them to some place near by soon.

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