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REPORT of the SENATE of the WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY  
to the  
1924  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS



To the Officers and Members of the Board.

TRANSFER

Gentlemen:

The disturbed condition of political affairs set forth in the last report to the Board of Governors has continued during the half year which this report covers. Northern and Southern factional wars have been waged continually, and in many sections commerce has been seriously interfered with and in some sections made impossible; travel, likewise, has been difficult and dangerous; cities have suffered recurring forced levies of cash and supplies; and life has been made miserable for the country people, many of whom have been drafted as army carriers and killed without much provocation. In some cities, and especially in the capital, paper money has been introduced, which soldiers compelled merchants to receive, resulting in an increase in the price of all commodities. As the merchants anticipated the depreciation in this currency, which has now taken place, this money at present is practically worthless.

Fortunately for us, Chengtu has been besieged but once, and the organized troops here prevented serious brigandage. Twice it was reported that brigands would take revenge for the treatment Chengtu had accorded them by kidnapping members of the University community. The government answered these rumors by stationing a company of soldiers near the University gate and two more companies on roads leading to the University from the East and South.

Early in February Chengtu was besieged by the Federalist forces. After a few days fighting the Szechuen Confederate troops were allowed to retreat to the south and west, General Yang taking command of the city on February 8. Looting and disorder were prevented by very rigorous discipline, and the city is once more at peace.

Looking to the future, it is with no little satisfaction that we record our belief that there are brighter days in store for the people of Szechuen, with prospects of a more enduring peace than we have had during recent years. The Szechuen forces, cooperating with the Federalists under Wu Pei Fu, have gained a decisive victory over the Szechuen Independents in league with the South. Intermittent fighting continues on the Yangtze above Chungking but since the Federals control the Szechuen arsenals, hold the Yangtze from Ichang to Chungking, and have been strengthened by numbers of troops from the other side, there are reasonable grounds for expecting a more peaceful era in the future, with

Szechuen aligned with Peking (and more peaceful than recent years).

General Yang Sen, the new commander-in-chief in Chengtu, is a comparatively young man: progressive, anxious to introduce reforms, and friendly to foreigners. One of his first acts after capturing the city was to make an extended call at the University. Our relations with the former government authorities were most friendly and intimate, and indications are that they will continue thus, as General Yang proclaims himself a friend of Missions, and has chosen Liu Ten Shuen, a graduate of this University, as his English Secretary.

Scholastic Activities--Property, Buildings and organization have, of necessity, occupied a foremost place in all former reports and it is hoped that this will continue for some years yet to come. But it is hoped that the scholastic life, to which all of these things are contributory, will henceforth occupy a much more prominent place in University reports. While there is evident advantages in one person reviewing the scholastic work of the University, it appeared to the writer of this report that there are distinct advantages in occasionally presenting the scholastic interests of the University to the Board of Governors from the standpoint of the men who are teaching the University departments. Accordingly we have asked the Deans of the Faculties in which the teaching work is closely coordinated, and the Heads of Departments in other Faculties, such as Arts and Science, where there is less coordination, to contribute sections of this report. This procedure may not give proper balance, and may result in misplaced emphasis, but it introduces the Faculties and departments more intimately to the Board of Governors, and presents an inside view of their work.

## FACULTY OF ARTS

### English Language and Literature

"English is the universal Language," say the Chinese--and no wonder, for see their way to success through it. Whenever they try to do business they encounter the need for English; when they attempt "Western Learning" they go but a short distance before they find that without English they are handicapped by insurmountable difficulties. The Chinese have formed the desire to "become like Western countries," to mingle with them

and learn their ways, but they find themselves cramped by an ideomatic form of writing--relic of the ancient past--and a method of expression which makes communication with other countries extremely difficult. Therefore they all want to learn English.

We are compelled to teach it if we would give the students of the University and its schools the education which they seek: modern thought and contact with the present thinking world. Books of science and philosophy are non-existent or are very few, except the poor translations, which are often used. Medicine, Dentistry, Religion, Education and in fact, most subjects, as we know them, are scarcely touched in the Chinese texts. Therefore it is incumbent upon us to open the door of knowledge to these students through the medium of the English language.

Another great reason is that the teaching of English affords a fine approach to the soul of the students. It seems more easy for him to talk to foreigners of religion and the deep things of his soul in English than it does in his own tongue. English opens a wide field of religious literature to the student, which field would be closed to him if he could not read. This is true of Science and many other subjects in the University.

We are now teaching English in the University to two hundred students. They are all supposed to have had four to seven years of English before they come to us, but many of them have not had this much. To prepare a college Freshman to take his senior studies in English is a very great task and teaching English is very trying on the nerve force.

We teach each student an hour a day for three years during his junior college work. After that we teach three hours a week to each senior student, who also takes some of his class work in English, using English texts. In addition, the students who specialize in the Arts Faculty must receive an extra three hours a week of English literature, essay and conversation.

Each of the Junior College classes is divided into from two to four sections. In all we have sixteen classes with a total of sixty-nine hours a week. At present we have the full time of one man in the English Department, and he has been Treasurer of the University and Principal of a dormitory. Three other men who with one exception belong to other



departments, and three women give some of their time to this work. Two of the teachers are the wives of members of the University staff who teach as their household cares permit. We need very badly one full-time man or woman in this department, and this need is emphasized as the head of the department will soon go on furlough.

The above statement does not include the Middle School, in which English is taught an hour a day to each of three hundred students, nor the Normal School and the Bible School English instruction.

By the time that a student has spent ten years with us in Middle and University grades he has not only acquired the English language, but we have given him a training in Christian character, through our language and teaching, that makes him forever a seeker after Truth, and Christian ideals. Without realizing the method he has absorbed the ideas and ideals of the Christian instructors of the University, and made them his own. Of all subjects, English Literature is the vehicle best adapted to give an appreciation of Western civilization and ideals and not infrequently its study leads to the adoption of its supreme message in Christian living. The student's knowledge of English also puts in his hand the power to study abroad, enables him to gain the thoughts of English texts and magazines in his line of study and makes it possible for him to keep alive and up to date in his chosen profession. The English Department gets the students ready for the other departments, in which English is used as the medium of instruction, prepares them to relish lectures in the English tongue, and to appreciate the best English literature. English, therefore, is not a luxury, but a necessity to the Chinese student, if he would receive the training which the educated and business people at present demand of University graduates.

(Written by W. M. Crawford, Dean of the Faculty of Arts).

Philosophy, Ethics, Psychology, Logic, History.

Philosophy: Science is doubtless a recent development in China, but as a friend remarked recently, "We Chinese have always been philosophers". Far back in their history they had concluded, much as did the Greeks, that the universe was composed of certain elements and laid these down as Water, Fire, Metal, Wood and Earth. At some time in their research they went farther and concluded that there were even in these and in all things, two great principles at work, - a positive and a negative, - or active and passive principles. Even here, like the human mind in other lands, thought was not satisfied and they traced the two back to one, a Great Extreme, that in turn to an Unlimited. From these the great work of their Philosophers has been to try to explain how all things have come to be as they are today. Unfortunately they have tied themselves up to these theories until long since they have been recognized as sacred in character and so not to be questioned, and future generations have been from age to age bound thereby.

A study of Western Philosophy comes in therefore as a study of both great interest and source of freedom. Their discussions from age to age leaves an appetite still unsatisfied for the mysteries of life. The review through the History of Western Philosophy of the guesses at the riddle of existence by the great minds of the West, leads them to see that all things

have not been settled once for all in the past, but that great problems still await our study. Thus the class in Philosophy has each year become apparently more interesting and larger numbers elect to take the course. We take them through a study, first, of the ancients in Asia Minor and Greece, then down through the Middle Ages as one year's work, leaving Modern Philosophy for a second year. This latter is for them a matter of special interest as they read everywhere snatches of Bergson, Eucken, Tolstoy, Neitsche, Heckel, Darwin, Spencer and others, and are anxious to form their own judgments by a closer acquaintance. We feel moreover that it is also of great benefit to our students in science, as here, after their specialized courses and theories they are required to test such by trying to apply them to an explanation of all phases of the universe and life.

(Dr. J. L. Stewart, Instructor).

Ethics - is naturally also a subject on which the Chinese have exercised great thought. In a country of such masses the relations of man to man, whether in the home, the social circle, business or the state, have naturally long demanded attention. Confucius settled the main principles by stating the Five Fixed Relations of Sovereign and Minister, Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Elder and Younger Brother, Friend and Friend. Unfortunately for progress here again these general rules, which doubtless have had their value, have been driven to excess and looked upon as sacred in their character. Thus a study of Ethics shows how the race has been searching for satisfactory guides for long ages, that China's is but one of such endeavors and that in the Christian Ethics we have a standard and freedom which well completes the race longings. Here again it is no task to arouse interest and the students readily recognize the paramount value of the subject.

(C. R. Carscallen, Instructor).

Psychology - as a subject, is newer to China. Yet even here they have had their students of the senses. Thus they have laid down theory that there were but five senses, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth and the Heart being the organs. But a systematic study here helps them to clear up many strange ideas as to the mind and soul which have been looked upon, as among other peoples, as air, smoke, transnigratory spirit entities, etc. All this study finds fruitage when in another course they are led to a study of Abnormal Psychology. Here the Chinese have had their beliefs for centuries regarding trance, hypnotism, clairvoyance, telepathy, demon possession, devils as the source of disease, etc., etc. A study of Psychology added to their science drives out many such crude theories and shows them the facts upon which many fantastic beliefs have been based. Great masses of superstition will be undermined when the nation as a whole through their student classes become better aware of some of the simple phenomena of dreams, memory, etc and their more reasonable explanations

(Dr. J. L. Stewart, Instructor)

Logic - In common with other lands Chinese logic and reasoning has been largely deductive and that somewhat according to the scholastic type. Great principles or sayings of great men have been taken for granted and undebatable. From these it has been the duty of later generations to give the reason or consequences of the dictum. Thus the introduction of the Inductive Method will be one of real revolution in China. It is at times said that the Chinese mind is not logical and there may be a measure of



truth in the statement, as might be found in all lands. But their greatest lack has been a patient search, first for the facts of life, and then a careful attempt to correlate these before coming to great, and at times glaring, generalities as a basis for their thought systems. A course of one term is given in this subject in general Logic and more advanced work for those specially interested in Philosophy. Far from the Chinese mind being sluggish, it seems to the teacher at times that it is subtle even beyond the limits of the Western. (C.R. Carscallen, Instructor)

History--The History of their country has been to the Chinese people what the Old Testament has been to the Jews. It has been given an ethical if not a religious interpretation throughout. In it they have seen dynasties fall because they did not obey the decree of Heaven, and others justify their usurpation by claiming that they had obtained the decree. Back of this the personal conduct of the Ruler has been thought to control the decree so that in the Record of the Nation has also been seen the Will of Heaven. With the Chinese, therefore, History is truly a "Mirror." Precedents are looked upon as of prime import and a careful study of history has ever been the work of statesmen and monarchs. Thus here again interest is already aroused and the Chinese is eager to know of the record of other lands. With its wide sweep of subject, History also touches upon so many phases of life that it is difficult not to be constantly comparing some phase of China's own long experiment with existence. Thus two courses are given during the second and third year of the Junior College and later in Senior College much stress is given to American and British History, and modern times in general, that the student may compare his own nation with the latest modern standards. (H.D. Robertson, L.S. Liu, Instructors)

Written by Dr. J.L. Stewart.

### Sociology and Economics

Aims. For some years we have stated in the catalogue that "it is the purpose of this department to offer courses which will aid the student to understand his social environment and intelligently discharge his duties as a citizen and as a member of society." We have welcomed those who desired to specialize in this subject, but we have also sought to help those specializing in other department, to an intelligent understanding of society, to a recognition of and a preparation for meeting his responsibility as a member of society. The purposes may therefore be grouped as cultural, practical and preparation of specialists.

Junior Division Work. The work of the Junior Division introductory in character, with emphasis on general economic and sociological principles and their application to china. It has been possible in recent years to arrange for the class to visit an increasing number of local institutions, including various types of industrial schools, institutions for the dependent, defective and delinquent classes, and private and government industries. After such visits, class discussion clarifies observations made and indicates the direction of possible programs for improvement. Original investigation on the part of the students forms a part of the requirement in these courses, and some very superior work has been presented by the students.



Senior Division Work. In the advanced course offered in the Senior Division, work is done in a much more detailed and thorough manner. It does not need to be emphasized that Chinese society is in a state of flux. The old institutions which have been characteristic of China for so many generations are being tested and often discarded as belonging to a generation that is passed and no longer of service for the people of this modern age. This process is that which is so easy for all to observe but in the Senior Division work, emphasis is placed on the reconstruction of social institutions to take the place of those which are being considered unsatisfactory, and the conservation of that which is of permanent value in the old.

We have been offering a series of courses with the purpose of frankly considering these tendencies and seeking to discover the direction in which real progress lies. Because China is now in the throes of her Industrial Revolution, a careful study of the development of industry and commerce in various nations is made and the students helped to see the elements of danger as well as the reasons for strength in the economic life of these nations. The courses in principles of Sociology, Social Psychology and Social Problems enable us to analyze with the students, society as it is and to an appreciation of the factors which continue permanently in any society as well as the hindrances to the realization of social ideals. A course in Current Social Movements seeks to help the students to understand the radical solutions of the social and economic questions as they are being offered today in China that they may be able to justly appraise them and not be swept away by certain strong movements in China which aim to secure the adoption of these radical policies as a means of salvation from her many troubles. Educational Sociology is offered by this department in close relationship with the Faculty of Education, and the opportunity is afforded for a study of the social and economic needs of China which can be met in part by education and of the essential characteristics of the educational institutions which will meet such needs. The course in Social Evolution gives opportunity to discuss social life in general and of China in particular from the standpoint of the historical development of society.

One course has been offered in Social Progress and the Christian Church where we study in particular the solutions which Christianity has to offer for the hindrances of society's progress, the ideals for society as taught by the prophets, by Jesus and the apostles and the work which Christianity is actually doing to help society move forward. But while we offer this course for special study of this subject, the other courses are saturated with the spirit of Christianity and constant references to it make students realize the supreme place it has in our lives and thought and that it is our deep conviction that not only is Christianity one solution, but that it offers THE solution for China's troubles. On the other hand, we try to make it clear that Christianity has great responsibility for the creation of a Christian civilization in China and that accordingly the church must have the whole hearted service of the educated if it is to fulfill its task.

THE NEED FOR A SOCIAL CENTER. We have long looked forward to the establishment of an institution in the vicinity of the University which may be laboratory for this department. The Methodist Episcopal Church has

it as part of its program, to establish an institutional church outside of the South Gate of the city and if this is done, it is hoped that this department may unite with that church, to help make it a social center for the large community in this section. The students will thus have an opportunity to develop the spirit and habit of social service and understand the methods used. In various ways the students have rendered fine service but such an institution would provide opportunities in a far more adequate way and would enable us to discharge our responsibilities to our neighbors as well as our students working in this department make the establishment of such an institution important in the near future.

**DEMAND FOR THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.** The number of students specializing in this department is steadily increasing. For some years the Educational Union has had courses in economics and social problems as parts of the Middle School curriculum. In several of the Middle Schools these courses have been taught by men prepared for this by work in this department. The Middle Schools are increasing and the demand for this work in them is also increasing. Students preparing for the Christian ministry and for education have for years taken special work in this department, but now there is developing a special need for men prepared for special work in institutional churches. The staff at present consists of two foreign instructors. We also anticipate adding Chinese instructors to our staff from among those men who have shown special ability in the work of this department during their University course and who have had opportunity for more advanced work.

Written by George B. Neumann.

#### FACULTY OF SCIENCE—

The Faculty of science of the University, as at present constituted, consists of the major departments of Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics; and three minor departments of Astronomy, Geology and Geography. Four full-time, and two part-time foreign teachers and one part-time graduate and two part-time undergraduates are engaged in these departments. In this fall of 1924 we anticipate that there be two more of our own graduates as assistants in the major departments.

Previous to 1920 this Faculty was without suitable teaching quarters, very inadequately equipped, and the furnishings of such a character as to make good work impossible. Since 1920 the greater part of the splendid Hart College has been at the disposal of the Faculty of Science for its lecture rooms and laboratories. Again this spring, 1924, the Faculty has been given added quarters for the Departments of Chemistry and Biology in the new Atherton Biology and Preventive Medicine Building, thus giving them adequate quarters, and permitting the expansion that was very much needed for the Departments of Physics, Astronomy and Geology in Hart College. The demand for the teaching of Science is increasing at a pace that will call for the erection of the special building for Physics and Chemistry in the very near future.

The aim of the Science Faculty is not primarily to inculcate either abstract, commercial or decorative education, but to prepare students for an enlarged capacity to live. In pursuance of this aim it has been necessary not only to build up a faculty from nothing, but to create the scientific attitude heretofore so conspicuously lacking in China. This has



## Arts-

Sociology and Economics  
Science-

been, and will continue to be, a slow process. But progress is being made. University students with a scientific background go into the cities and villages as preachers, teachers or doctors. Students with whom they have come in contact are beginning to come to the University with a better appreciation of Science and better prepared to study it. Stated briefly, the aim of the Science Faculty is, (a) to reveal to those who are studying for the ministry the wonders and mysteries of the world, to awaken their interest and to give them a clear and scientific foundation for their thinking; (b) to prepare teachers that they may lay a new and scientific foundation for education in this province; (c) to impart to the coming Medical and Dental physicians the material and methods essential to the successful prosecution of their profession; (d) to give a broad culture to the general student and to disseminate scientific knowledge that will react on personal conduct and public health and morals.

## 1. Physics Department

Staff—Mr. D. S. Dye, now on furlough, full-time; and Miss Downer, appointee of the Baptist Women's Society, half-time; constitute the foreign staff. These, with two Chinese under-graduate assistants, who will graduate in June one of whom will likely remain as an assistant in this department, constitute the teaching staff.

Courses—The courses taught by this staff are as follows:

(a) Middle School Physics in the University Middle School with about sixty students, and (b) similar course to the University Normal School students; (c) an introductory Physics course for poorly-prepared men from Government Schools. The class this year numbers about fifty, and owing to inadequate preparation on the part of the students is extremely difficult to teach; (d) a general course in Physics for better qualified students, graduates of Mission Middle School, and for men who have taken the introductory course mentioned above. The class this year numbers about forty.

Upon the return of Mr. Dye, senior courses will be offered in Mechanics, Heat, Sound, Light, Electricity, Practical applications of Science and the making of physical apparatus. Only a few students have graduated from the complete senior course, but there are now about a dozen men in the University who have taken most, if not all, of the subjects. One graduate from Physics is at present the Principal of the Baptist Middle School in Suifu where he is rendering excellent service. Two graduate in June, one remaining here in the Department, and the other taking the Department of Physics in the Methodist Episcopal Chungking High School. Although the students completing the course are few, practically all students take some of the Physics courses, all students in Science, Medicine and Dentistry being required to take the courses called for in their departments.

Equipment—The equipment both in variety and quantity is being slowly added in this faculty. The present need is for an increased grant to make possible the purchase of enough simple apparatus to conduct the experimental work of increasing classes.

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CHEMISTRY. There is great need and scope for science teachers in Secondary Schools: and one aim of the Department must be to prepare such men, both in regard to their subject-matter and to the attitude with which they will present it to the rising generation of students.

A considerable function of Chemistry teaching has been, and continue to be, the supplying of medical students with the chemistry needful for the presentation of their later professional studies. The Organic Chemistry course is at present mainly provided for the sake of these students.

A further practical aim is, as far as possible in the absence of the equipment of a school of technology, to help in the economic development of the country, which is rich in resources almost untouched by chemical industry. Through training in analytical work, and special study of some of the problems and methods of industrial chemistry, and above all by furnishing a thorough preparation in the principles of general and physical chemistry, some students may be fitted to take up chemical industry as a profession.

Turning to the question as to how the above aims are at present being fulfilled, and what future development is hoped for, the main part of teaching is in the Junior Division classes, which in the present academic year have enrolled students as follows:—Preparatory Chemistry, 48; Junior Inorganic Chemistry, 34; Organic Chemistry, 20. Though these classes are doing work of elementary grade, they are the key classes of the department. Their instruction requires the best thought and energy, and, individual laboratory work under good guidance is an essential. Up till the present there has been only one foreign instructor to provide for these, and other classes for Senior students: and while a Chinese assistant has been found to teach one or other of the junior classes, it is a loss that a man of wider scientific training cannot devote himself to them in an adequate way. It is with great pleasure and hope that we have heard of the possibility of a second chemist coming from England in the near future, whose work would seem to dovetail well with that of the present instructor. It is our endeavor that more and more of the work may be placed in the hands of the Chinese, but at present and for some years to come it is likely that at least two foreign teachers will be needed.

Facilities for laboratory work have been greatly extended by the removal of the Department to one wing of the ground floor of the Atherton Biology and preventive Medicine Building. This provides a fine large laboratory capable of accommodating comfortably 60 students doing individual experimental work at one time; and a small laboratory for about 10 senior students, also lecture room and preparative and store room accommodations, and a combined study and private laboratory for the instructors. It is evident however that with the growth of the institution more space will be needed within a few years. The gas-generating plant for which funds were specially provided by the Board of Governors in 1919 has now been in successful operation for almost two years, and has added greatly to the efficiency of experimental work. In general, however, laboratory equipment and apparatus is at present insufficient for our growing needs, and increased appropriations must be asked for.

A most serious deficiency of the work as at present carried on is the almost total absence of any research. This is a reproach to the University, while its being carried on would be a big contribution of the scientific spirit we are seeking to inculcate. Shortness of staff and consequent pre-occupation of the instructor with ordinary class work is primarily responsible for this lack, though facilities are also somewhat lacking. It is hoped that doubling the foreign staff will open the way for such work to be done by both teachers and senior students, the field in West China for research in Organic Chemistry being especially promising.

As already stated, the University has neither large opportunity or facilities for training in chemical technology; but two or three past student have entered chemical industry and Practical service has been rendered in occasional analytical work, and some study has been made of methods used in the local sugar industry, in soap-making, etc. In all teaching our aim is to relate the theoretical science to its practical applications in life and industry, many of which are of course as yet unknown in West China. More time devoted to the study of industrial problems, carrying on small-scale operations where practicable, would be appreciated by the practical-minded Chinese.

Increased facilities in our new laboratories, the hope of a colleague from abroad, the increasingly efficient Chinese assistants and the assurance of continued support in equipment from the home lands, all contribute to a hopeful outlook for the future.

Written by C.M. Stubbs.

0926



## 4. BIOLOGY

Aim of Biology - Biology as we teach it here is the science of living things and deals with the problems of animal and plant life. From the inception of the University, Biology has been taught, and through a study of living things the Chinese students have been given a wider appreciation of nature. Biology is a subject of intense interest to the Chinese, and the study of plants and animals is a sound basis for the economic development of China and should lead the Chinese students to a sounder and saner view of living. It is therefore safe to say that no student should complete a college course without some knowledge of the scientific facts concerning plants and animals. This we endeavor to give in a course required of all students, termed, General Biology.

General Biology has been taught for the last fourteen years to students in Religion, Education, Science, Arts, Medicine and Dentistry. The object of this course has been to give these students such a background in Biology that they would be in a position to interpret and appreciate their later studies more fully. The difficulty of presenting this subject in one class to students who later pursue such totally different studies will necessitate, as soon as possible, the giving of separate course of lectures and practical work for students who propose to enter Medicine and Dentistry. The number of students taking this course has increased from year to year. Last term seventy students were enrolled in this course. Of these, sixty-six completed the term's work and took the final examination. Unless more provision is made in the near future for enlarging this department the biological courses will have to be limited to a portion of the student body. The problem of getting innumerable diagrams and data to the students has been greatly facilitated by my second edition of Lectures in Biology (with Atlas) which was published in 1923. Time that was used in constructing charts and writing characters can now be more advantageously used and the students are better trained. Six museum cases of specimens have been collected. So far emphasis has been placed on the assembling of specimens that would illustrate the above course. With increased financial aid and with a greater interest in collecting on the part of students who have already taken this course, it is hoped that in the very near future valuable contributions of local specimens will be made to the museum. During my furlough this course of General Biology will be carried on by one of our students, due to graduate this spring, who has specialized throughout his Senior course in Biology.

**HISTOLOGY & EMBRYOLOGY** The Department of Biology has also undertaken the teaching of Histology and Embryology to all students entering Medicine and Dentistry. These subjects will not be taught during 1924-25 so that the classes of two years will have to be taught together in 1925-26. For the teaching of these subjects much stronger microscopes are required than for General Biology. Unfortunately the lenses of the required strength seem to deteriorate more readily than do lenses of lower or even of higher power. Much time and money will have to be spent on the organization of these two subjects before they will meet the needs of the students going into Medicine and Dentistry.



GENETICS AND PLANT PATHOLOGY. With the coming of Dr. H. D. Brown, it is hoped that a start will be made in Genetics and Plant Pathology. Dr. Brown's work is being planned to bear on the practical and economic side of Biology. The production of agricultural products in China is curtailed enormously through a lack of knowledge of how to combat plant and animal diseases. We must broadcast knowledge of methods of eradication of disease, and the work of Plant Pathology underlies this. Genetics will shed light on the problem of inheritance and environmental effects, and afford opportunities of introducing better plant and animal types; and, on the eugenical side of teaching, higher social ideals.

CHINESE LEADERS. Looking forward to the time when much of this instruction can be entrusted to the Chinese, and in order to provide for the teaching during furlough, two students have been encouraged to specialize in Biology. These students expect to graduate in June of this year. They have already done excellent work demonstrating in General Biology, and it is expected that the entire responsibility for teaching General Biology will be entrusted to one of these men during 1924-25.

BUILDING and EQUIPMENT. During the past four years the department has used the second floor in the West wing of Hart College. At the time of writing it is being moved to the second floor in the South wing of the new Biological Building. This building is a credit to the University and gives us much satisfaction both from its appearance and equipment. The large laboratory is excellently lighted for microscopic work, and the lecture hall is superior to any other in the University. Both Hart College and the Biological Building with their modern conveniences stand out in marked contrast to the temporary buildings of earlier years; where the light was bad and the tables so unstable that good microscopic work was impossible. Whatever success has been attained in this department has been due in no small part to the excellent accomodation provided in these two modern buildings.

Written by P. M. Bayne

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## GEOGRAPHY, METEOROLOGY, GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY

These subjects have not had their proper place in University instruction owing to irregularities of instruction or lack of instructors. The courses, listed in the catalogue as S-32 Geography, S-33 Meteorology, S-34 Geology and S-36 Mineralogy, have been covered this year, though by no means as completely as desired. Geology was given in 1922-23 and had a large registration. Some inconvenience was experienced due to the fact that no book was available in Chinese but the translation of Le Conte's compend of Geology. But there was a real interest, and some progress was made toward an outline that may later be used as the basis for a text-book. There is ample scope for the study of Dynamic geology and stratigraphy in the vicinity of Chengtu.

The work of the current years in Geography and Meteorology is proving to be full of interest, and it is hoped that one result of the course will be a realization of the need for data that the students themselves could easily assemble. It will take time and patience, but these are not insuperable barriers.

Mineralogy is a new course. While there are books in Chinese that describe minerals and methods in detail, it was found that for determining unknown minerals a book of tables was required. These tables will be available for the class to use for about six weeks of the course, and this part of the work is being held off for the time being.

While many of those who take this course will perhaps never follow this line of work, it is hoped that all will come to a keener appreciation of the wealth of mineral deposits in China generally, and Szechmen in particular. A course in Economic Geology should follow this course to give some idea of general methods used in other lands for the development of mineral resources. It is hoped that in the near future something may be done along this line, but it will not be worth while to undertake it until a larger grant is available than that at present made.

Written by Clarence L. Foster



## FACULTY OF RELIGION-

Its Function. In a University which is established by Christian Missions on a definitely religious basis and organized around a religious idea, whose distinctive purpose is to train leaders in Christian service, and where every Faculty is supposed to contribute to this end, and every member of every Faculty is doing his best to realize it, the function of a Faculty of Religion is not quite what it would be in an institution of a different nature where the religious idea is not the dominating one. It can, for instance, assume that the religious impact of the institution upon the students is not solely dependent upon its activities, that it does not and is not intended to relegate to itself solely the responsibility for the propagation of religion in the institution, or to monopolize the organization and direction of the Christian activities of the staff and students. This responsibility it shares with the other Faculties.

Its function, in so far as it has a peculiar one is, for the general student, rather to interpret to the student his religious experience; to enable him to relate and harmonize it with the other aspects of his life, intellectual and moral; to give him a knowledge of the various great religions, especially his own — its history and the institutions which embody it, its purpose, its privileges and responsibilities—and thus to make him an intelligent Christian and to prepare him to take his place and to exert his full influence as a Christian in the society of which he is a member.

For the specialist in religion, the man who is preparing himself for the Christian Ministry, the function of the Faculty of Religion is, in addition, to acquaint him with every aspect of the Ministry, his duties and responsibilities as pastor and preacher, to familiarize him in technique of preaching, in so far as it has a technique, and to prepare him every way possible for the position of Christian leadership in the Church and in the community, which we hope he may assume.

In carrying out these various tasks the Faculty of Religion has become responsible for the following work,

1. The courses in connection with the Faculty of Religion in the University.
2. The courses of the University Bible Training School.
3. The courses in Religious Knowledge given to all students in the University Middle School and in the University.
4. Extra Mural work in Religion for certain graduates.
5. The conduct of a Summer Bible School for men not privileged to take a University or a Bible School Course.

Its Past. With the exception of Dentistry the Faculty of Religion is the youngest of the Faculties. When the constitution of the University was formed it was not thought advisable that the University as such should teach Theology. That work was left to the individual missions with the

proviso that they might carry on in common, if they so desired. In consequence several of the Missions informally agreed, without any written basis of union, to train their candidates for the Ministry together, and the Union Bible School, still carried on on the premises, was the result. It has been working ever since the University was established here and a large proportion of the preachers and evangelists of the various Churches in the province have been trained in it. There have been M.E.M, C.M.M, A.B.F.M., C.I.M., and F.F.M.A. students in its classes.

After working for several years on an independent basis, and none of the difficulties anticipated in union work having proved insuperable the Bible School was in 1918 taken over by the University. It was meant of course to train students who educationally are below University grade, but at the time it was established this was the only type of man available, and there we had to begin.

As a result of the cooperative experience gained in the Bible School a Faculty of Religion was formed in 1915 in the University to prepare for the Ministry men of University grade and to encourage such to enter the work of the Ministry.

The problem of securing University men for the Ministry in China is a very difficult one. The Ministry is a vocation in China which has traditionally of course no standing in society. It means a position of economic dependence upon the good will of one's fellow Christians. It is poorly paid. It has been recruited in the past largely from men of inferior education which has not helped to raise its standing. Moreover it has to compete with the appeal of other callings such as Medicine, Teaching, Dentistry, etc. which offer greater financial and social rewards. The result has been that the Christian Universities of China have not been producing men for the Ministry in a proportion at all adequate to the need.

As yet we can not profess to have solved the problem here. All we can say is that we have made a beginning. This year, the best in our history, we have some nineteen men, including special students, enrolled in the University who are definitely preparing for the Christian Ministry under the Faculty of Religion. This is about double last year's enrollment. In addition to these there are twenty-five men enrolled in the Bible School this year. It still remains true that the bulk of our supply of Christian Ministers come from men of lower grade educationally. But the proportion of University men to that of Bible School men is steadily growing and before long the relative proportion of the two will, we hope, be reversed.

A new feature of our work this year is the conduct of extra-mural work. Three graduates of the University are pursuing Theological studies outside under the direction of the Faculty of Religion. Two of these graduates are preaching, the third is engaged in the practice of Dentistry.



Here one should say something about the summer Bible School. Through the kindness of the Rev. Wm. Blackstone of the Milton Stewart Evangelistic Fund, a grant of \$500 has been given us for several years to cover the expense of this Summer Bible School. The purpose of the School is to encourage and stimulate by instruction and fellowship these Christian workers who are not privileged to enter the regular Bible School or the University for a protracted course. Eighty-six attended the last Session of this school.

THE FUTURE. In regard to the future we can only state our hopes. We hope that the number of students enrolled in the Faculty of Religion, as compared with those in the other Faculties, will steadily increase. We can count on the cooperation of the other Faculties, I believe, to this end. We hope that it will become in number of students what it is already in staff, one of the strongest faculties in connection with the University, sending out men, earnest, intelligent and adequately prepared in vision and in knowledge, into the Ministry of all the churches of West China.

The future of the "Bible School" is perhaps easier to predict. Originally it admitted elderly men with only Senior primary qualifications as to general education, but who were good in Chinese Literature and History. Later the standard of entrance was raised to that of the completion of two years Middle School work, to take effect September 1924. That is, it has the policy of management, as men of higher education qualifications have in greater numbers become available for the work of the Ministry, to gradually raise the standard of entrance. The next step will probably be to make graduation from the Middle School the entrance requirement.

Altogether, though we have much room for improvement, we have this year every cause for encouragement at the progress made. May we express the hope that the work of this Faculty will have a large place, not so much in financial provision for its needs for it requires little in the way of financial help, but rather in the interest and prayers of the members of the Board of Governors.

Written by Charles R. Carscallen,  
Dean of the Faculty of Religion.

\* NOTE - This does not mean that there are only nineteen men in the University who intend to enter the Christian Ministry. There are in addition several men enrolled in the Faculty of Arts who are preparing to preach, but who plan to take their Theological work after graduation.

## FACULTY OF EDUCATION -

The Faculty of Education has been perhaps the most unfortunate faculty in the University in the matter of staff. All four men who were here in the earliest days of the institution, -Mr. Yost of the M.E.M., Mr. Silcock of the Friends, Dr. Rudd of the A.B.F.M.A., and Dr. Wallace of the C.M.M. -have gone elsewhere. The loss of any one of these men would have been considered a serious loss, but the going of all four has meant little less than a paralysis of our work in Education. Inasmuch, however, as their departure was spread out over several years, the seriousness of the resulting situation has not been generally or acutely recognized. In the personnel of our Chinese staff, we have suffered also. Mr. Wu Shu Ch'en, Mr. Liu Tze Min and Mr. Chang Tao P'in, graduates of the University in Education, were expected to render splendid service. Of these, Mr. Wu died, Mr. Chang went abroad and is now in service in Chungking, and Mr. Liu was appointed to work elsewhere. The four foreigners have been replaced by the present foreign staff which consists of Mr. Sawdon and Mr. Brown, and the three Chinese have been replaced by Mr. Fang Chuin. Matters are far from being improved by the happy circumstance that our student body in the University has grown a great deal during the last few years. True, no little help has been received from teachers in other departments, and from part time teachers, but with due recognition of this splendid work, the situation in regard to the preparation of teachers for our many schools is serious indeed.

The program we are trying to carry out is fourfold. (1) For students who are to teach in primary school, we offer a one year's course, which counts as the third or fourth year of the Middle School course. Of this year's work, about one-half is academic work, the other is professional, and consists of courses on the principles of teaching, methods in the teaching of the various subjects, model classes and practice teaching.

This program is a compromise. We should like to give a two or three years course, as is done in some parts of China and in other countries. But many mission students upon whom we depend do not want ANY normal work, and unfortunately some superintendents of schools put almost no practical stress upon such preparation. So in this matter, as in most affairs in China, it seems necessary to find a middle road. Our one year's course is an attempt to do so.

In spite of many difficulties, the year 1922-23 was, for the Normal School, a success of a moderate sort. We had twenty-eight students. This year we have not been so fortunate. We have only twelve students. We foresee a good year 1924-25. From the standpoint of student attendance, our future will be assured only by the insistence on the part of our missionaries and the Chinese church that only students who have taken professional training may teach in our Christian Schools. Such a ruling at present would close most of our schools, but the time is drawing near when we will recognize that the future of our Christian education in primary grades depends upon the firm adoption of such a regulation.



**University Junior Division-**

For teachers of the Higher Primary and Junior Middle Schools, we give certain courses in the University Junior Division. From the student standpoint, this is a much more satisfactory type of work. Twenty-four students are registered in Education in this grade, which means that they will take at least fourteen hours work in professional subjects. Besides these, 11 students registered in Religion, Arts and Science, must take from four to seven hours work in Education. So we have large University classes in Education.

This program is not satisfactory and must be changed. Fourteen hours is not sufficient for professional training. But even this number of hours reduces the work of students who spend only two years in Junior College (Students who take over seventy percent on graduation from the Middle School enter the second year) in the subject matter to too great an extent. Fourteen hours out of forty-two leaves too little time for the course in Arts, Sciences and Religion, the subject matter of their preparation.

In the new system, the solution would seem to be that we should give one year's special work in Education in the first year of the University course. Students will have completed the Senior Middle School course and will be well prepared in the subject matter, and by taking one extra year should be prepared for a high type of service.

**University Senior Division-**

For teachers of our Higher Middle Schools and supervisors of the lower grade schools, we are giving courses in the Senior Division of the University. Six students are registered in Education in the Senior Division, but in addition, a considerable number of those who are registered in Science, Arts and Religion take some of the courses we offer. Those who are registered in Education must take a minimum of twenty-one hours Education. In a few years, we hope it will be possible to give this advanced work to graduates. We are gratified at the type of men we have in the Senior Division, and are satisfied that they will give a splendid account of themselves when they go out to their various appointments.

**Summer School -**

Finally - for untrained teachers in service, we conduct a Summer Normal School. The course requires attendance at two sessions and the sessions are of a month's duration and are held yearly through the month of July. This work has met with considerable appreciation on the part of superintendents of Schools. Our Senior Division students in Education at once get experience and render a real service in the Summer school. There's need of considerable expansion of this work. Few of our teachers in service are able to return to school for a year's work. Their family ties are too binding. Their pecuniary condition will not allow of it. Now, life in the country towns to which these students go is far from conducive to that intellectual and spiritual life which are so essential to the teacher. Libraries and magazines are scarce. Association with their fellow-craftsmen, who are in like circumstances, furnishes only a little inspiration. A return to regular school work during the Summer vacation does not

involve great expense, and it is little less than essential to the best work. Such teachers are a constituency our University and Normal School should make a real effort to serve.

Now, to carry out this fourfold program, we consider we need at least ten full time workers, of which about half should be foreigners and half Chinese. In last year's report to the Board of Governors, we expressed our conviction that we should draw our foreign staff from men on the field who have had successful experience. On the face of the matter, this course seems reasonable. In reality, it seems an uncertain way of getting help. The missions seem, sometimes, to be more impressed by the needs of the stations and of the various schools, than by the importance of appointing men here for the preparation of Chinese teachers.

We are sorry a specialist in occupational subjects has not as yet been appointed to the work here. We are developing Junior Middle Schools in many places throughout the province, and for such schools, occupational features are essential to the best work both academically and morally. We are hoping sincerely for the sake of the life of the students in this institution here and for that of those in our other mission school that we may be able to develop this side of our work. The next best thing to having women teachers in our Primary Schools is to have women teachers of our young men who are going to teach in such schools. The Women's Boards already have their own Normal School, and naturally they feel no responsibility for our Men's Normal. We can not press too strongly for the Board of Governors to come to our help by having one of the cooperating Missions appoint from home or from the field a well-qualified woman teacher of primary grade work who will supervise the practice teaching in our Practice Schools.

We are all looking forward to the erection of the Cadbury Educational Building, and are sincerely hoping that a worthy service to the cause of Education, and to the Faith for which we have come here, may be rendered in it.

Written by Homer G. Brown, Dean of the  
Faculty of Education.

#### **FACULTY OF MEDICINE**

##### **GENERAL**

It is about ten years since the Medical Faculty of the W.C.U.U. was opened. During these years it has been a struggle to keep the Faculty going --especially during the war years when reinforcements were impossible, and one or two of the staff were at the front. Special credit is due to Dr. W. R. Morse for hanging on grimly during those trying years.

During these first ten years we have unfortunately lost through death, ill-health and other causes four or five valued members of our staff which we could ill afford to lose.

Up to June 1923, fourteen of the thirty-three graduates of the University have been graduated in Medicine. Unfortunately one of these graduates died during this mid-year's vacation. These doctors are stationed in twelve cities widely scattered over West China. Only two of them remain in



Chengtzu near their Alma Mater. Eleven are working for the various Christian Mission of West China; the C.M.M. has five; the M.E.M. one; the F.F. M.A. one; the U.M.M. of Yunnan one; the C.I.M. one; the C.M.S. one and the A.B.F.M.S. one.

who can enumerate the multitude of good deeds these men are doing; and what a help they are to their suffering following Chinese. We hear splendid reports from nearly all of these men. In most cases they do the work of a foreign doctor, and in one or two cases have kept the hospital going while the foreign colleague has been home on furlough. Owing to the expense and difficulty in keeping the foreign medical staff reinforced sufficiently, it may soon be necessary to turn some of our smaller mission hospitals over to the Chinese graduate doctors, and we prophesy that after a little experience these men will make a success of the experiment.

In most cases our Chinese doctors are quite enthusiastic church workers, being leading lay men in their stations. Superintendents of Sunday Schools, acting as lay preachers, or reading other service.

One of our graduates, who is doing independent practice, gives free treatments to Christians and runs a dispensary for a Chinese self-supporting church. Needless to say he is very popular.

The success of these few graduates encourages us to go forward with our somewhat discouraging task, and we long for the time when graduate Western-trained Chinese doctors, can be counted by the hundreds in West China.

This academic year we have a registration of 62 Premedical and Medical students, i.e., about 30% of the total University registration, the Medical Faculty being the largest faculty in the University. More non-mission boys enter Medicine than any other Faculty. This has its advantages and its disadvantages.

At present the fine new Atherton Biology and preventive Medicine Building is being used for the teaching of Premedical and preclinical subjects. But we hope soon to have the new Medical college; the plans have been drawn and building operations are to commence in the autumn of 1925 when the builder is due back from furlough. This building will be given by the Canadian Methodist Mission, which mission also contributes a large part of the staff of the Medical College.

We are still hopelessly understaffed. We have, on the field or on furlough, twelve teachers in the Medical course proper. Several of these however give only part time, so we have only the equivalent of about eight or nine full-time teachers. We are also very weak in Chinese staff, and our efforts towards a remedy have not thus far been effective. At present one graduate give part time in Anatomy, another helps a very little in some clinical instruction at the hospital. Alas, the one who has recently died was a promising assistant in Biochemistry and Physiology. Some of the graduates now serving in mission hospitals have been asked for as members

of the teaching staff of the college, but the missions claim their services are imperatively needed and that they cannot release them. We have our eyes on certain promising undergraduates whom we hope later to add to the staff, after they take post-graduate work so generously offered by the China Medical Board at Peking.

We have been encouraged by recent additions to our staff, and we have just heard that an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, who has had service in Central China, has been appointed. However, we are still asking for the following teachers to complete a MINIMUM staff as prescribed by the China Medical Missionary Association, i.e. 15 full-time teachers:-

1. Surgery
2. Preventive Medicine and Public Health
3. Pathology and Bacteriology
4. Tropical Diseases
5. Pharmacology & Toxicology
6. Pharmacy & Materia Medica
7. Internal Medicine  
(Nervous and Mental Diseases)

Perhaps in all the world there is no field where a first class medical school is needed more than in West China, nor where one will produce more far-reaching results. Apart from our school the only other one that is attempting any Western training is the Military Medical School in Chentu. But it is of a rather inferior grade. No dissection is attempted, there is very little scientific apparatus, and the course is short.

Even if we count the Military School, we have 100,000,000 people in West China served by only two medical schools, with only a handful of graduates. Try to imagine the U.S.A. with only two medical colleges and less than 100 qualified graduates!

The opportunities for clinical work and investigation among this teeming population are unequalled. The need for Public Health Service and preventive Medicine is appalling. The Chinese student is quite anxious to study Western Medical methods, and he makes as good a doctor in many respects as his "pale-faced" brother. Then let us educate him to heal his suffering fellow-countrymen and help prevent the ravages and suffering from the so prevalent epidemics and noisome diseases.

Our prayer and hope is that the Board of Governors and the Missions associated in the West China Union University will do all in the way of men and money in their power, to make our Medical Faculty the success we hope it will be for the glory of God and the betterment of mankind.

Written by Dr. E. C. Wilford,  
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine



## HEALTH OF THE STUDENT BODY

Routine physical examinations of the student body in the past have shown conclusively that a large number are, in life insurance parlance, "Poor Risk". Chest, eye, nose and throat, intestinal and nutritional defects are quite common. The experiences of all the cooperating societies have verified these observations. Many of the graduates of our schools have been unable to continue in their work, or have done it very ineffectually because of ill-health. This year's report bears evidence to the fact that graduates who have qualified for special service in some of our departments are too often interrupted in their service, dying of tuberculosis or other preventable diseases.

The remedy for this condition is evident. There must be careful examinations of the students in the elementary school of Mission stations, and the students should be carefully advised, instructed and supervised. Every student coming to the school should bring with him a certificate stating the condition of his health and his (family and personal) medical history. Upon the arrival of the student here the examinations should be repeated and continued at such intervals as will permit the selection of all cases not in the best of health that defects may be remedied where this is possible - whether by operation, special treatment - or the placing of the student under the proper hygienic conditions, including his course of study, class room surroundings, diet, sleeping accommodations and regulated exercises and recreation. By this close observation it would be possible to determine early in the course the character of work the students might advantageously engage in, or discover those who would not be able to continue their studies without danger to their health, or at the best serve the Mission but a short time after graduation, and advise them to change their plans as regards further study until they are able to proceed without risk to themselves and others.

To secure these results in a student body numbering over five hundred with such a large amount of supervision of various kinds necessary will require the full time of one man for two years. After that time, in a student body of this size, with the organization operating, one-half time should be sufficient to do this work. It seems desirable to add here that a sine qua non to the proper care of the student body is a man to devote his time to student athletics, one well informed in the subject of dietetics as well as that of physical training and general athletics.

Up until the middle of May 1923, the dispensary for the students had been held one hour on each of three days per week. This was held by men already over-burdened by heavy teaching schedules. Now it is possible for a man to give a larger share of his time to this task. Dispensary has been held daily for a two hour period, thus allowing for visits with less interruption of class work. In addition to this an hour each evening is held as an "office hour" for the treatment of patients.

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Up until the present there has been practically no equipment in the dispensary, so that the physician in charge found it necessary to arrange with dispensary patients to go elsewhere for examination or treatment requiring the use of instruments. Some funds have now been provided and a minimum equipment ordered, some of it having already arrived on the field.

Heretofore a complete routine of examination of the entire student body has not been made. The Medical Faculty has now arranged for this examination just as soon as the weather permits its being done in an unheated building. By using a plan similar to that used in army examinations, large numbers of men can be examined speedily and well. The equally important part of analysis and study of the records with the recommendations for treatment of each individual case requiring it, and the supervision of the various form of treatment instituted will be no mean task for one man. Unless this is done, the value of the routine examinations will be lost and the care of the student body fall far short of completion. Unfortunately the limitations of our Medical staff will make it impossible to give the time to the care of students which this task requires, and which the conservation of the investment in them demands.

A beginning, however, has been made. During the past few months many students have been gone over carefully, including the X-ray examinations. A part time graduate nurse has been engaged to assist in carrying out the routine examinations and dispensing, to do laboratory work and make visits to the dormitories. Students requiring it have been given the necessary surgical treatment, others have been kept under constant observation as to weight and other condition, and marked improvements have been seen in many cases. Others have so greatly improved under treatment that they scarcely "recognize themselves", tho when first examined they claimed that they were perfectly well. Others have been advised to stop their school work because of actual diseased conditions. The Missions have been saved the expense of carrying on boys who probably would not have lived until they finished the course of study, or having graduated, would have been unable to enter into the work success fully.

With the help of the entire faculty in the routine examinations to be repeated early in the Fall, laying special emphasis on those coming into the school for the first time, this saving to both students and Missions will be augmented and the improvement of large numbers will be greatly increased. If one man can be assigned to give sufficient of his time to this task - and no feature of the work is more urgently needed, there will be larger dividends in happiness and grateful service.

Written by Dr. J.C. Humphreys,  
University Physician.



## DENTISTRY -

Situated in prominent localities and generally well advertised, we find on the principle streets of most large Chinese cities, so-called "dental shops", run by enterprising young men, who are entirely without dental training and education other than that which a small number of them may have received as assistants in a foreign dentist's office, and who, in turn have passed on their knowledge, for a price, to other would-be dentists. Naturally these "dental shops" are run solely on a commercial basis and the methods used in one shop are jealously guarded from another. Thus we are having repeated here in China the early and worst stages of modern dentistry in the West.

These office practices do not represent the whole of the picture of the dental situation in China. We have the itinerant dentist with a few modern dental forceps visiting the towns and villages, and there are the practitioners of the ancient native methods of relief of dental pain, based on fraud, magic or drugs, which are still appealed to by large masses of the people, especially women and simple country people. It is the inadequacy of these last named methods which has been the basis of the demand for Western Dentistry. Native ingenuity never developed the art of restoring lost dental tissues, relief from pain being the only branch of dentistry which was attempted. During the last two decades Chinese who have traveled, merchants, students, labourers, etc. came in touch with Western Dentistry and appreciated its benefits and on their return to their country advertised its possibilities and this created a demand, which under the conditions of Education in China could not be met other than by men who could learn a little of the mechanics of dental laboratory practice. But, the practice of replacing lost teeth with dentures constructed by rule of thumb, daubing gutta percha, cement and amalgam into unprepared tooth cavities will not long pass for Western dentistry. The Chinese, notwithstanding many statements to the contrary, have nerves, and will patronize, if for no other reason, the dentist who can relieve them of pain most surely and expeditiously, and provide them with restorations which are most comfortable. Today, in Chentu, we have ample evidence of this fact, for though the fees of the Canadian Methodist Mission Dental Hospital are much higher than those asked in the competing "dental shops" the hospital is patronized to the limit of its present capacity.

There is no reason why dentistry or medicine in China should advance through all the steps which have brought these professions to their present stage of development in the West today. China is demanding modern educational methods, modern railroads, the modern telegraph, telephone, and other modern arts and inventions. The slow progress of the West leading up to these present day necessities will not be followed in China.

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Therefore we may expect in a very few years a large demand for efficient dental service by the Chinese.

Missionary societies, in general, have not sent dentists to the Mission Field. They have readily appreciated the medical needs of the people and the position which medicine might take in opening doors for the Gospel but until recent times, Dentistry, being considered a luxury rather than a necessity, was not given a place in the missionary program. Today medical and dental men, as well as the educated public, realize that the health of the mouth and teeth is a prerequisite to the health of the whole body. This is just as true in China as in the West. The possibility of practicing the healing arts without the specialty of dentistry would be on a par with the effort to practice Christianity using the Old Testament as our only guide, and the missionary societies will be called upon more and more, to provide dental service and education as a part of their task.

In West China dentistry, comparatively early, became a part of missionary work, and its present position in the Union University was not secured by any accident. The value of dentistry has been realized by the missionaries of West China, and the need for well qualified Chinese dental practitioners is fully recognized. The Missions have no false hope that these practitioners can be secured in the homelands, and further, they believe that it is more economical and more in line with present mission statesmanship to train Chinese dentists.

The West China Union University is privileged to have the leadership in dental education in China. This was made possible by the strong support which the Canadian Methodist Mission gave to its Dental Department. The groundwork for sound teaching has been laid and the Dental School of the University is in a position to give instruction, which will be far superior to that which the early schools of dentistry in the West were able to provide their students.

The school is now housed on the upper floors, North Wing, of the Whiting Administration Building. It is expected that these quarters will be adequate till the erection of the Medical-Dental Building, when the school will have more commodious and better appointed rooms.

The Faculty of the school in purely dental subjects, at present consists of four missionary dentists giving part or whole time, and one part time Chinese dentist, and has besides one missionary dentist in language study.

The course in Dentistry is divided into two main sections; Predental and Dentistry proper. The Predental course demand 59 hours credits for completion. These credits may be secured in from 2 to 3 years depending on the student's scholastic ability. The subjects of the Predental course are Chinese Language and Literature, English, Religion, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Histology & Embryology (General) Osteology, General Mathematics,



Metallurgy, Technical Drawing, Dental Anatomy and Comparative Dental Anatomy. The Dental Course, proper, consisting of five years' work - the first four years taken in Lecture, Laboratory and Technique, the full fifth year in the Dental Clinic where the student puts into practice, under supervision, the principles and teaching that have been given.

For the school year 1923-24 fifteen students have registered in Dentistry, this number being three times the number for the previous year. All the dental students are graduates of Mission High School. No Government School students have been sought as yet, our hope being that the early graduates of dentistry would enter the University and Mission employment rather than into general practice. Every Mission Hospital requires, and could support, a native Chinese Dentist on its staff and the University will shortly need instructors, demonstrators and assistants.

The close correlation of the several faculties of the University permits the dental student to secure his general and cultural training together with the students of all faculties, leaving for the Dental Faculty only the strictly dental subjects and the special application of general subjects to dentistry. Therefore it will not be necessary to provide a large dental staff, as is required in dental schools in the West where all subjects are taught; but the University must prepare for a steady growth and an increasing enrollment in the Dental School and within the next five years there should be added to the Faculty two more missionary dentists in addition to the above mentioned Chinese members.

As the student body increases in numbers the University Dental Clinic will grow and a large share of the running expenses of the school will be met by its receipts. Thus, there is not contemplated any large demands or an extraordinary outlay of money by the Dental School in the near future. What is needed at present is a sympathetic consideration of the school's early requirements in the way of essential equipment and furnishings and of the need for clinical facilities near at hand.

Dentistry in China needs the ideals of service and ethics which have been the foundation of the profession in the West. Without a proper emphasis of Christian brotherhood and responsibility dentistry will never render to this country the unselfish service which will be necessary to eradicate and prevent dental disease. Through the molding of the early years, the West China Union University will render to the people through its teachings and practice of dentistry an inestimable service that they will never be able to repay.

Written by Ashley W. Lindsay,  
Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry

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(The Library is so intimately related to all the faculties that it seems fitting to include the statement of the Librarian in connection with these reports.)

LOCATION: The University Library is at present located in part of the second story of the South -Wing of the Administration Building, and is greatly over-crowded.

ACCESSIONS At the end of 1923 the Library contained approximately 13,000 books and pamphlets, about one-third of which are in Chinese. During the year, the accessions, through purchase and gifts, numbered 1,565. The regular funds for the purchase of new books and periodicals consist of the sums appropriated annually by each of the Faculties in the University and by the Library Committee, for that purpose. These are supplemented by frequent gifts from friends in China and abroad. During the past fifteen years, we have received from time to time, especially valuable gifts from Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of New York.

we hope in the near future to add largely to our Chinese collection. We have recently been working on our collection of Chinese gazetteers of Szechuen Province. We have now secured seventy-eight of the two hundred and seven gazetteers required to make our list complete for the Province.

We aim also, at as complete a collection as may be, of works on China's foreign relations during the past sixty years.

PERIODICALS During 1923 we received regularly one hundred and thirty four Periodicals, thirty of which were gifts. For six of the more valuable Periodicals we are indebted to Mr. George Vaux, Jr., Treasurer of the University.

Three hundred and twenty volumes of back numbers of periodicals were bound during the year, and there still remain the accumulation of the past ten years to be bound. We have been experimenting with bindings, and have decided on a combination of native grass-cloth and stiff paper, for all but the most valuable Periodicals. This is cheap and sufficiently durable.

BOOK SALES There is a Book Sales Department, for the benefit of the students, in connection with the Library. The sales for 1923 amounted to approximately \$1000.00.

CLASSIFICATION & CATALOGING At present the Library is operated by one foreign librarian and one Chinese assistant, without Library training. Consequently, the work of classifying and cataloging is making very little headway. A Dictionary catalogue is in process of being made, by the purchase of Library of Congress cards supplemented by typewritten cards made here, but the work goes very slowly. The Library Committee hope to expedite matters by Sending a Chinese student to Boone University, Wuchang, in the near future, to take the course in Library Science offered there, with the expectation that upon his return the Librarian may be relieved of considerable of the routine work, and so be free to give more time to the important task of classifying and cataloging. Such a trained assistant



should be capable of taking entire charge of the classification and cataloging of the Chinese books, the circulation, bookkeeping, book sales, accessioning of books and periodicals, binding, and probably considerable of the ordering of books and periodicals, and other correspondence.

**NEW LIBRARY BUILDING** The new Lamont Library Building will probably be ready for occupancy some time during 1925, when the matter of suitable and adequate furnishings will be to the fore. A rough estimate has been made of the amount necessary to provide at least a minimum of furniture with which to carry on, and we hope gradually to equip such a building as will be a credit to the institution. We want to make the Library more accessible and more useful to the students. Few Chinese students have the reading habit. They are given to "text-book worship" in their studies and as a rule to very little outside reading in their courses. We hope, by making the new building very attractive, and by better organization, to cultivate a broader interest in reading.

**UNIVERSITY BOOK CLUB** With the Library is affiliated the University Book Club, which supplies its readers, upon payment of an annual subscription of \$5.00(Mex) with recent publications, chiefly in fiction, travel and biography. This makes a substantial annual contribution of books to the Library. It is hoped that the use of the Club may later be extended to other Mission Stations in West China.

Written by Mrs. C. R. Carscallen, Librarian.

#### STUDENT BODY-

Enrollment in the University Senior and Junior Divisions for the year of 1922-23 was 146. This year, in the autumn term, the enrollment is 199, as follows:-

Year	Arts	Science	Education	Religion	Medicine	Dentistry	Total
1	7	13	4	3	25	7	59
2	8	9	13	4	14	3	51
3		6	6	3	9	1	25
4	2	7	1		6	2	18
5	1	2	3		7		13
6	5	5	1		1		12
Spec- ial	7	2	4	5	1		19
Occasional							2
30		44	32	15	63	13	199

In presenting the enrollment by faculties it seems desirable to state that all students, irrespective of the faculty in which they are enrolled, are taking some Arts subjects during part or all of their course. The same applies to the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Religion and in some measure also to the Faculty of Education.

## GRADUATION

The graduates of 1923 were given in the last year's report, and it is too early to report this year's graduation except to state that the names of eleven students have been sent forward, together with the reports of the students' work, to the Board of Regents of the state of New York, with recommendations that degrees be issued to them:- five in Arts and six in Science, and we also expect to graduate one in Medicine under the authority of the Senate as of the class of 1923. It also appears that one more student, Wang Ti Ren, will qualify for graduation this year in Science (this degree to be asked for later), making a total graduation class of 13 -- more than twice as many as we have ever graduated before in one year.

A list of the professions of all graduates of Christian Universities and Colleges, including our own, up to the end of the school year 1923, has recently been prepared, and is as follows:

Vocational Activities of the Graduates of Twelve of the Leading Christian Colleges and Universities of China -

St. John's University, Shanghai College, Soochow University, Canton Christian College, Fukien University, West China Union University, Shantung Christian University, Yenching (Peking) University, Boone University, Ginling College, Yale-in-China, University of Nanking:-

	NO. of Graduates	Per Centage
Educational Work	848	45.6
Business and Industry	266	14.2
Ministry	241	13.0
Medicine	184	9.9
Social Service	74	4.0
Government Service	67	3.6
Office Work	38	2.4
Agriculture & Forestry	31	1.7
Banking	29	1.5
Engineering	24	1.3
Literary Work	21	1.1
Law & Politics	17	.9
Journalism	11	.6
Research	3	.2
	1,854	

Fully three-fourths of all graduates are engaged in the primary activities in which the church is interested-teaching, medicine, the ministry, social work and literary work, etc. The fact that the third largest group of graduates are in the Christian ministry may surprise many.



A comparison of our own graduates with this statement gives evidence that we are not behind the average in fitting them for the service that the Christian Missions specifically emphasize and in inspiring them to undertake such service. The list of our own graduates is as follows:

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Total
Ministry	1*		1	1	2				1	6
Teaching	1*	1			3	2	2		3	12
Medicine						4	4	5	2	15
Total	2	1	1	1	5	6	6	5	6	33

All graduates except three are in the service of the Missions, two of them serving the University.

#### STAFF

In the last report we listed 50 missionaries as giving whole or part time service to the University, - 35 men and 15 women - and 11 Chinese teachers. Included in that list was Dr. C. C. Elliott who, we regret to report, has decided not to return to West China. The following additions to the staff have been made, - Mr. H. D. Robertson, who has returned to the University after several years of absence; Miss Alice Brethorst who has been appointed to the University in connection with the education of women by the W.F.M.S. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. (Dr.) Gifford Kilborn, who has been appointed by the Women's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church for part time in connection with the Education of Women and Dr. R. A. Peterson, specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat, who has been appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Mission to the Medical Faculty. Dr. Peterson comes to us this spring with very high professional testimonials, after having had several years of service in Central China. His coming will fill a long-felt need in the Faculty of Medicine.

Owing to the fact that we have heretofore had few qualified assistants in our departments of instruction, furloughs have constituted one of our chief difficulties in making provision for continuous progressive instruction. This year additions in foreign members of the staff are more than usual, - owing to two additions from the Women's Societies, - and we have prospects of adding more Chinese instructors than ever before, making possible a large number of furloughs without disorganization of classes.

At the present time Dr. Morse, Dr. Liljestrang, and Mr. Dye are on furlough and Mr. Bayne, Mr. Neumann, Mr. Bracken, Mr. Foster, Mr. Sawdon, Dr. Thompson and Mr. Mullett are due to leave for furlough this coming spring. A few years an exodus of this kind would have seriously disrupted teaching in the University. That it does not do so now is largely due to the fine character of assistance which graduates and students of the University render as assistants in the departments.

During the past year we have had frequent requests from Government schools for assistance in teaching, especially the teaching of English. The limitations of our own staff have prevented an affirmative response to these requests. There is offered to us in this connection a fine field for missionary service for which the government is prepared to give reasonable remuneration. It will be cause for gratitude if the Board of Governors should find itself able to increase our staff here to permit us to render such service, thereby enabling us to manifest an interest in the work that they are doing, to link our institution more intimately with the institutions under government; to make such institutions sympathetic to missionary work, and to create opportunities for missionary appeals to the student bodies and teachers of these institutions.

Occupied as we are by teaching and miscellaneous duties, there has been little opportunity for literary work on the part of members of our staff, but during the year Mr. Parker Banyne issued an enlarged second edition of his book on Biology, well illustrated by diagrams and charts.

It appears that the following requests of last year for staff promise to be granted. An additional man in Biology--H.D. Brown, Canadian Methodist Mission; an additional man in Chemistry--Mr. W.G. Sewell, Friends Foreign Missionary Association; an additional man in Religion--Mr. Paul R. Johnson, Methodist Episcopal Mission; an additional man in Medicine - eye, ear, nose and throat--Dr. Peterson, Methodist Episcopal Mission; Middle School teachers--Dr. and Mrs. Manly, Methodist Episcopal Mission; and request has been made for the appointment of Mr. Walter Small, Canadian Methodist Mission, as University builder.

Four member of our staff, Dr. Morse, Dr. Liljestrang, Mr. Bayne and Mr. Dye, have, during the past year, secured from the China Medical Board fellowships for study abroad, the first three securing major fellowships for \$1,000 a year. As a major fellowship carries with it recognition of unusual service, it is worthy of mention in this report and we trust that the Board will make recognition of it to the Rockefeller Board of Education.

#### BUILDINGS

There has never been more activity on the University campus than has taken place during the period covered by this report.

Before this report reaches the Board the Atherton Memorial Biology and Preventive Medicine Building will have been completed and dedicated. The Departments of Biology, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Physiology, and Anatomy, and the University Dispensary are all housed in this building. The building has been piped for gas for the departments needing it and equipment for water and electricity will soon be installed.



The Lamont Library Building, in design and dimensions similar to the Administration Building, has the roof timbers in place and should be roofed over this spring. The brickwork of the Friend's College Building is about up to the ground floor. The Canadian Methodist Middle School Dormitory is completed. Two houses, one for the Methodist Episcopal Mission, and the other for Mr. Simkin of the American Friends, are under construction. Two semi-permanent dwellings have been built on the Middle School teachers, by utilizing material formerly temporary buildings.

New buildings have created a demand for many new roads, with the result that the present year has been an exceedingly active one in the building of roads, bridges, culverts, and the rearrangement of irrigation ditches --all of which needs but a moment to say, but requires a vast amount of labor to do and eternal vigilance to keep in repair when done.

The capital of all university building, including residences and equipment based largely upon cost, is approximately \$840,000 (Mex) and the land approximately \$60,000, a total of \$900,000 (Mex.). Prices for material and labor have increased very rapidly since much of our building has been completed, consequently the present valuation should be considerably in excess of \$1,000,000 (Mex.).

The need of residences for Chinese teachers in the University is acute and in view of the additions to our staff this year it must be expressed in the present rather than the future tense. Since detailed proposals regarding the erection of these residences have been sent forward to the Board of Governors, and estimates for funds included in the Budget, it does not seem necessary to further emphasize this question of residences in this report.

#### FINANCE

Five years ago a program looking forward for five years was presented to the Board of Governors at their meeting in Toronto. That forecast, calling for an appropriation of \$10,000 from each of the four contributing boards by 1924, had general approval, to the extent of \$8,000, from the Boards on the American continent. At that time it seemed probable that the University could count upon approximately \$30,000 at this time. Careful consideration of the estimated needs for next year, both on the field and for the direct obligations of the Board, amount to \$37,917.00, (\$31,417 for the field and \$6500 for the Board's direct obligations). This is exclusive of \$4500 special items for teachers' residences and equipment for the Library Building.

Request is also made for a teachers' residence fund of \$2500, and for \$2000 for equipment for the new Library Building, which it is hoped the Board can provide of the current budget. Request is also made for the creation of a fund, outside the current (See Senate Minute 1640) for fellowships for prospective University teachers to study abroad. The total estimates for the field for 1924 were \$26,966.00, and the total amount that was available for the University and all its schools, inclusive of Board

grants and local receipts, was \$21,953. In addition to the amount on the field \$6,000 was retained for the use of the Board of Governors direct, making a total of \$27,953.00, for all purposes, against \$37,917.00 asked for all purposes, exclusive of the items in the Supplementary Budget. (For detailed items see Budget Estimate for 1925 sent forward to the Treasurer)

The Senate of the University is most reluctant to send forward yearly increasing estimates in view of the financial stringency in most of the mission boards, but the increases asked for are inevitable if the University faces its opportunities and meets the demands that are upon it. A number of causes contribute to this increase. First, the growing student body and the demand for increased or multiplied equipment for their instruction; increase in the Chinese teaching staff; added buildings and the necessary increase in charges of maintenance--as inevitable as an increase in the charge for insurance; a rapid increase in the costs of all materials, labor and salaries. Against these local increases there is but one reliable source of local income at this time, namely, receipts for tuition. Gifts, in the present attitude of mind and state of the country, are difficult to secure, or undesirable. Tuition is quite largely limited by the fact that a very large proportion of our student body are receiving grants in and from missions or the missions and the amount of money available from that source is practically static. Consequently an increase in the rate of tuition means a decrease in the student body in that class of students to which the missions look most hopefully for their future workers. The appeal, therefore, in these initial years, must be to the Board, the Mission Boards, and the home clientelle.

The following gifts, for purpose not listed in the estimates, have been received, direct, or through the Associated Mission Treasurers sub-treasury.

From Mr. Frank Atherton, to date, a total of \$22,500 gold. Of this amount \$3,000 has been received since the last report to the Board of Governors. Mr. Atherton promises an additional \$2,500 this year, which will complete his gift of \$25,000.

A check for \$500, gold, has recently been received from Rev. Wm. H. Blackston, 1525 Columbia St., So. Pasadena, Calif. to cover the expense of the Summer Bible School which it is hoped to hold at the University the present year.

\$300 (Mex) have been received from members of the staff and other sources for the purchase of a University organ. Unfortunately, owing to inability to dispose of property included within the gift, nothing additional has been received during the year on the \$10,000 (Mex.) gift from Mr. Liu Dze Ruh for the erection of the Middle School Chapel. This accounts for our inability to go forward with the erection of the Middle School Chapel beyond the putting in of the foundations and the purchase of material from the original payment of \$2,000.



## HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

Upon receipt of the action of the Board of Governors at their meeting in Philadelphia regarding the admittance of women to the University, negotiations were begun with the women's societies on the field in conformity with the resolutions approved by the Board. Before the last meeting of the Board of Governors held in Toronto one of the women's societies which approved of the proposals for beginning educational work for women at the University had appointed a worker and approved the expenditure of \$1,000 for temporary living quarters. The members of another society had given assurance that their society would take similar action at its meeting in January of this year. The third society, while heartily approving of the plan, found themselves unable to make an appointment or promise financial assistance this year. At the present time, therefore, two societies have appointed workers, one for full time, one for half time in connection with the Faculty of Medicine. One Board has allocated \$5,000, which consent to use \$1,000 for temporary living quarters, and the other society has approved of the expenditure of a like sum of money this year, and asked for its appropriation from funds granted in connection with the proposed college for women.

Seven young women, six of whom are graduates of the Christian Schools in West China, have enrolled for entrance in the autumn of 1924. A piece of land has been rented by the women for the erection of necessary living quarters and work begun upon them. It is fully recognized, by the women's societies and the Senate of the University, that the present plans are tentative, as called for in actions of the Board of Governors at Philadelphia and Toronto, and subject to such modification as experience and conference may call for. No action has been taken or proposed that place any financial obligation upon the Board or that limits their freedom of action in dealing with the women's boards in the larger aspects of the question of the education of women in West China. The two societies that have appointed workers are the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Women's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church. The Baptist Women's Society have appointed a single woman to the University for half time to assist in the Department of Physics for this present year during the absence of Mr. Dye, and we expect similar help from them in the future.

Having made these preliminary steps, and secured so great a degree of cooperation and goodwill among all concerned here upon the field, we urgently petition the Board of Governors to carry forward the project with representatives of the women's societies to such a degree as shall assure to these women of West China the higher education they crave under Christian auspices. In view of the large outlay that will be required for the maintenance of a separate college for women, and in view of the success

which is attending certain forms of co-education in government and mission colleges in the East of China, we believe that the manner in which we are beginning to make provision for the education of women will prove to be the approved method of accomplishing it.

Because of the undue length of this report it does not seem advisable to include many items that have been dealt with in Senate Minutes, but this report would be incomplete if mention were not made of some things in connection with the student body which indicate more clearly than statistics of church membership the development of the Christian spirit in the University.

With a student body of over 500 resident upon the campus, there has not arisen a serious question of discipline in the past two years. Student disorders and strikes, such as have marked government education in this city and province and in other provinces of China, have been conspicuously absent here, so much so that officials and gentry in the city have made both public and private comment upon it. In our last report we stated that our students by their own volition decided not to participate in the Anti-Japanese demonstrations as they believed that they were productive of ill-will and were without constructive result. When the Japanese earthquake occurred and there came suggestions that China should assist the stricken people of Japan, the anti-Japanese spirit in the government student bodies was again voiced in protest against this proposed help to an enemy nation. A group of the Christian leaders, of their own volition, asked for a public service where they might present the cause of Japan. This resulted in a public demonstration of loving one's enemies such as this part of China has not been accustomed to heretofore. Because of the limited resources of the student body it was decided to hold a series of entertainments and a fair in the city, their goal being \$7,000. They secured the Y.M.C.A. buildings and grounds in the city for the celebration and raised over \$4,000. paper currency. It was unfortunate for the Japanese sufferers that a precipitous decline in the value of paper money occurred before the money was exchanged. This, however, in no sense detracts from the fine effort of the students, or alloys the Christian spirit that inspired them in undertaking and carrying through this project.

With a prospect of more settled government, with facilities now provided for steamboat traffic to Suifu or Kiating, - requiring less time from England or America to Chengtu than was formerly required in coming from Ichang, we are entertaining the hope that the board of Governors may find it possible to hold a full representative meeting of the Board in Chengtu by the early summer of 1925 or 1926. Much has been written to you of the University in this and former reports, but should you come here we venture the prediction that you will agree that, "The half has not yet been told", and that past accomplishments and present opportunities justify all our efforts and inspire sublimer Faith and purpose for the future.

On behalf of the Senate.

(Signed) JOSEPH BEECH  
President



WEST  
CHINA

June, 1925.

REPORT of the SENATE  
of the  
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY  
to the  
1925 Meeting  
of the  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

TRANSFER

Officers and Members of the Board.

Gentlemen:

In introducing the report of last year we expressed the belief that the people of Szechuen faced brighter days. It requires undimmed optimism to repeat that expression at this time owing to war, famine, wide-spread disorder, and a growing discontent that on occasion seems ominous. Nevertheless we think there are solid grounds for hope, and and so preface our report this year with an expression of confidence that there are better days ahead for the people and for the University in its service to them.

Progress:

Last year we referred to Governor General Yang Sen, the new Commander-in-Chief in Chengtu, mentioning his desire to introduce reforms, and his extreme friendliness to the University. He continues to rule and reform, and has not diminished his friendly interest toward us. Appealed to recently to permit a parade of anti-foreign and anti-Christian agitators, such as most large cities have witnessed, Governor General Yang replied that if Christians disobeyed the law of the land he would attend to them, but since they behaved there was no reason for students parading the streets manifesting their anti-Christian proclivities and proclaiming against Christianity. In his speech at the Christian General Conference at the beginning of this year, he declared that he stood for the Christian program and reform. Scouting the fears of the city fathers and a century of tradition and superstition, he has kept the Chengtu gates open day and night until just recently when hostilities occurred. He has made Chengtu a new city. Eighteen miles of macadamized road have been built along the principal thoroughfares of the city, which means thirty-six miles of buildings razed and moved back, or cut off, in order to make provision for streets about forty feet wide. A few months ago there were two rickshaws in Chengtu, and they were on the University campus. Rickshaws

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On the streets of Chengtu are now more numerous than sedan chairs. This transformation has occurred within nine months.

War:

This reign of order is now threatened by war. Governor General Yang Sen has controlled Chengtu, the Capital, and the arsenal. The other generals have controlled most of the province and the lion's share of the revenues. Governor General Yang's demand for the salt revenues of Tzeliutsing, more territory, and his efforts to eliminate the growing of opium, the most lucrative source of income for some of the generals, precipitated hostilities about three months ago, and the fighting still continues with the Chengtu forces in the ascendency. They have captured all the territory to the north, west, and south of Chengtu as far as Luchow. Chungking will probably be the next place of attack.

Fortunately for us, fighting has not been in this vicinity. Other parts of the province have suffered from depredations of soldiers and this, added to a condition of partial famine, which prevails in sections of the province due to drouth and extensive opium cultivation, has brought us to one of the worst years that Szechuen has experienced in a century. Rice sells for \$7.00 a deo at Chungking, four times its value a year ago. Great areas of the province have not been planted with rice owing to the drouth. Rice here sells for slightly over \$2.00 a deo owing to our extensive irrigation system that seems to defy nature and make famine impossible.

Unrest:

These conditions synchronizing with most extensive movement of radical propaganda that China probably has ever seen, have given rise to unrest and disorder that militate against progress, and interfere seriously with steady-going process of education. Many of the government schools have closed; others continue on intermittently, and all over China student disturbances have occurred. Unfortunately the Christian schools, especially middle schools located in large centers, have suffered most severely. They appear to have been the most vulnerable part of our system, and consequently the attack has been centered on these middle schools. We are thankful that we have been able to go steadily forward with our work in the University and its schools at such a time. Forces outside of the University have endeavored to disrupt our work. They have made no headway in the University proper and have failed to produce the strike in the middle school for which they labored. Agitators daily fraternize with our students, inciting them to a "walk-out". Every mail, and we have four or five mails daily, brought periodicals and pamphlets, one of them styled, "The Red Review". These papers, declaiming against the imperialistic nations and Christianity, were circulated among the students and teachers of this institution. We are now in the midst of examinations, and graduation day is almost due. We expect to finish the year without trouble, and to open the new school year ac-

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According to program. We may find it advisable to limit our enrollment in order to prevent paid agitators entering the University.

The Anti-Christian Movement:

Among the disturbing factors none has greater significance, or constitutes so direct a menace to Christian work generally and to Christian education in particular, as the so-called Anti-Christian Movement. It is related to the anti-foreign and anti-imperialistic movements. It is agitating for the abrogation of all unequal treaties that limit China's sovereignty. They recognize that the Christian school is the most effective instrument of Christian propaganda, and consequently level their attacks chiefly against Christian education. They demand that schools be closed, or that all religious propaganda be prevented therein. Christians and students in Christian institutions are pilloried as those who despise their national heritage and sell their souls for a bowl of rice. The missionary movement is regarded as the gloved hand of Capitalism and as a form of imperialistic penetration that weakens China and accelerates its conquest industrially and politically. The movement in some of its phases is clearly bolshevik as in its declared hostility to all religion as enslaving superstitions, and in its appeal to soldiers and workers, and some assert that it is financed from that source. It appears to center in the radical wing of one of China's political parties in close alliance with the bolshevik element of Russia. In its inception it was anti-religious, but now it is clearly Anti-Christian, evidently because Christianity is conceived to be synonymous with foreign countries and imperialistic force in China. The movement is very widespread, having centers of propaganda in all the main cities, and it is believed to have paid propagandists in many of the schools. In Cheng-tu returned students from France are reported to be leaders of the movement.

The strength of the movement lies in the fact that it advocates a radical transformation of society that appeals to the discontented student classes, that it is ultra-nationalistic, is the supreme protagonist of China for the righting of all the wrongs inflicted upon this country by foreign and imperialistic forces, that it places science over against religion, claiming the latter as superstition, and quoting noted philosophers and scientists of the West to support their contention, and also because Christianity is represented as a foreign culture aligned with foreign powers that seek to destroy the traditional Chinese culture and enslave the Chinese people. These and similar reasons appeal strongly to certain student classes in this country under present conditions and at this time, and win the support of government educationalists who may be also moved by envy at the success of Christian education. It is generally believed that we have yet to meet the full force of this movement. It is upon such an uncharted sea, with variable and treacherous winds, that we must steer our craft this coming year. We need the loyal support of the Christian forces of England and America and Canada, the prayers of Christian men and women, and wisdom and sustaining strength from on High, in order to make the port toward which we are sailing which

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our Constitution record as "extension of the Kingdom of God by means of higher education".

University Schools

Last year's report included statements from most of the University departments. In these statements we endeavored to present a survey of the scholastic work of the University. In order to complete this survey and to give information desired, we are including in this report statements from the Bible School, Missionary Training School, Middle School, Normal School and Summer School by Principals or Directors of the schools and Report of the University Physician.

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(a)

University Bible Training School:

Cooperation in the training of Bible School students began at Chengtu about 1909 by the joining of the schools of Methodist Episcopal Mission and the Canadian Methodist Mission. The American Baptists joined in 1910 and the English Friends in 1912 immediately following the Revolution.

For several years Bible School students were registered as regular in the Union Middle School and took their nontheological subjects there. As numbers grew it became necessary in the regular academic subjects to give instruction in separate classes in the Bible School itself. This teaching is usually done by University students. At present 29 hours per week are taught by seven Chinese and 26 hours by eight missionaries. The salaries of the former are met by a tuition fee of \$20.00 per year student; the service of the missionaries is given to the school without charge. Advanced students take part of their work in University classes, thus economizing the time of the instructors.

For the course, which covers three years, see the University catalog. The standard has gradually been raised to require for entrance the completion of Middle School second year. This, and the fact that a larger number of theological students are now being trained in the University proper, has reduced the number in the Bible School. The present enrollment is nineteen. It is desirable that within a few years the standard for entrance should be raised to completion of the Middle School work. Theological students would then all register under the Faculty of Religion as regular students of the University proper. For the present, however, the Bible School is performing an indispensable service to the Church. Wherever one goes thruout the province one finds churches in charge of former students or graduates of the Bible School who are rendering excellent service in the establishment of the Kingdom.

(Signed) Robert L. Simkin,  
Principal.

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### Missionary Training School:

The Missionary Training School has completed another year of successful work, the 16th since its organization, and the 12th of its existence as a department of the West China Union University. Founded originally as a training school for new missionaries of the Canadian Methodist Mission, this was, curiously, the first year in which they entered no beginning students. The school continues to be conducted in the temporary buildings vacated by the Union Middle School when it occupied its own permanent buildings. The rooms thus provided for our use serve well enough for class work and for study in small groups but they are insufficient in number to make adequate provision for private teaching. For such we must overflow into unused class rooms in University buildings, and adjust our schedule of such classes to hours when vacant class rooms are available. In spite of these and other unfavorable circumstances, a spirit of cooperation has prevailed among students and teachers, and to this the success of the work for the year has been very largely due.

Some missions have not made as large a use of the school as our facilities have afforded, their students in some cases being assigned for one reason or another to individual study in another station with an untrained teacher and little or no expert supervision. On account of the advantages of class associations along with individual study, and on account of the advantages of being taught by teachers with at least a measure of training and supervision, we would once more urge the importance of sending students to the Missionary Training School for their first year of study. During the past year twenty-eight students have enrolled for first year courses given in residence, and ten students for second year courses given in residence. The largest single class has had fifteen members. Seven missions have been served.

The Course of Study has been revised and enlarged so that it now covers five years and is similar in character and scope to the course of study of the Peking and Nanking Schools. In fact we feel that we have improved on their course in several respects. We have, for instance, graded elective courses into "intermediate" and "advanced"; we allow extra credit for courses pursued intensively; we have made what is for us, at any rate, a better distribution of credits through the five years of the course; and we allow credit for and encourage the study of proverbs, Chinese letter writing, and the Thousand Foundation Character and Continuation Readers of the Y.M.C.A., all of which we consider of value, and for none of which is definite provision made by the Peking and Nanking courses of study.

This is not said by way of criticism. We are under a great debt of obligation to these two schools for the pioneer work they have done, the fruitage of which they have so freely shared with us. They in turn are welcome to any devices and improvements in courses and methods with we may work out here. One device which we have de-

veloped independently in this school is a set of 100 radical blocks. These are one inch wooden cubes, on one face of which is written the radical, on other faces its number, meaning in English, pronunciation in Chinese, and two examples of characters of which it is the radical. These are neatly boxed and provide a convenient device for study, review, and games, as well as for examinations on the radicals.

We have made an independent and painstaking study of the relative usefulness of the 214 radicals and have worked out a relative frequency index for each of the 214. Our list of the 100 most common and useful radicals differs slightly from any other, and is, we believe, based on a more critical study of what is really most useful to the first term student of Mandarin.

Another line of study in which we have made a start, but have not as yet had time to go very far, is the investigation, by means of the kymograph, the artificial palate, and Atkinson's mouth measurer of the tones, aspirates, and other characteristics of Chinese speech sounds in comparison with those of English. No such study has hitherto been made of the sounds of Western Mandarin nor, so far as we know, has as complete a study as we contemplate been made of the other varieties of Mandarin.

During the year we have been fortunate in securing several lectures from men who are authorities in their several fields. The twelve or more lectures given dealt with such topics as Chinese finance, philosophy, religion, symbolism, shop signs, pioneer mission work in this province, episodes in Chinese history, and the life and customs of the Tibetans.

The school is undertaking to widen its sphere of usefulness in two directions. In the first place a fortnightly evening class has been organized for advanced students residing in Chengtu at which addresses and essays in the new vernacular literature (Gweh Yu Wen) are studied. In the second place, we are working out a scheme for the direction of the advanced work of students not in residence. This will take months to perfect and will require the wholehearted cooperation of the various mission language study committees, advisors to make it effective, but it will be of immeasurable value to both the missions and the students concerned if we can serve them in this way.

We are, possibly, the only training school on the mission field which makes provision for two months of personal teaching of each student during the summer months without extra cost to the student. Even so, our annual tuition fee to students of the cooperating missions is only \$120.00, hardly more than half that charged in any of the other language schools in China. We are enabled to do this partly by reason of our intimate relation to the University and the cooperating missions whereby the Director's time is not a charge on the fees for tuition; and partly because of the relatively lower cost of living in West China. But there are indications that salaries may have to be raised if we are to retain our best teachers and this will necessitate an increase in tuition fees.



This year the experiment was made of selecting the additional teachers needed for the summer among the University students on the basis of ten or more hours teaching under observation of the Director by the various applicants for such positions. It is too early to forecast the outcome, but eleven teachers were chosen in this way from among more than forty applicants, and if the plan proves successful this summer we are planning to retain a few of the best for several hours teaching a week throughout the school year, thus on the one hand enabling these University students to obtain remunerative employment outside class hours, and on the other hand providing ourselves with a more or less flexible reserve of teachers on whom we may draw as needed.

The credit for the training of our present staff of teachers is due entirely to the previous director, Dr. Lewis, and several of them show a natural aptitude and versatility, which combined with the training received from Dr. Lewis, makes them wonderfully well qualified teachers of the language. We feel that we are able to give the new missionary a lift on his mastery of the language of West China such as he cannot get anywhere else, and for his sake we would bespeak the full cooperation of all concerned in making it possible for new missionaries to West China to spend their first year with us. At the same time we are ready what we can to be of assistance to all new missionaries and students of the language, whether they enter our school or not. Our limitations in this matter will be those of time and strength, not of desire to serve. If the director could give his full time to the work of the school much more could be accomplished in this direction, but there many demands on his time for activities not at all connected with the administration of the Missionary Training School.

(Signed) J.E. Moncrieff,  
Director.

#### University Middle School:

I am taking this opportunity to give you an account of our work along with the University Report. We are working in a school whose main object is to train students for the University course. Taking for comparison our work for the University as shown in the Annual Announcement of 1924-25 of the West China Union University, out of 207 students in the University this year, there are 87 who were our graduates.

Our enrollment in the Middle School this year is 310 students, 68 of whom are in the graduating class. According to the Government Middle School system we divided our school into four years

course. Our classes average about 25 students. We have 25 Chinese teachers and 15 University students, making a total of 39 Chinese teaching in the Middle School. Some of them give from two to twenty-four hours a week, but there only five of us who give our whole time to the school. There are 12 foreign missionaries who give from 2 to 6 hours a week. We are trying to get more teachers to give their whole time to us.

The dormitories are separate from the school. Each dormitory has an association of its own. Their functions are somewhat like those of a Literary Society. Every term they have some social gatherings, invite the students from other dormitories and have a good time with them. Not only the officers but the students of the school have the union spirit. Our football team nearly every month has a competition with Government school. We got the highest standing at the Public Athletic Meet last year. Our school has been registered with the Government for several years.

The Board of Education of the Central Government has adopted a new system for all grades of schools; instead of 7 years Primary, 4 years Middle School and 6 years College Course, the New System would be 6 years Primary, 6 years Middle School and 4 years College. The Middle School is subdivided into 3 years Junior and 3 years Senior. We are going to open Senior Middle School in the fall of 1927. The Senior Middle School is expected to give some professional training.

(Signed) S.C. Yang,  
Principal.

#### University Normal School:

Beginning from the autumn term, we have admitted two grades of students. Those who are of the third year Middle School standing can secure our Normal School diploma, when they finish our Normal School course. Those who are of the fourth year Middle School standing are recognized by the Educational Union and the civil government here as students of the Middle School vocational courses. When they finish the Normal School course, they get both the Normal School and Middle School diplomas, the latter bearing the government stamp. Three years ago the Normal School entrance requirement was raised. We do not receive students below two years Middle School grade. This change has two advantages at least. 1. Students are better prepared to understand the professional subjects such as Psychology, Teaching Methods, Educational Tests, etc. 2. They are qualified to study in the University, if they wish to do so after teaching in Primary School for two or three years. We believe we are right in raising the standard of the school. It is fully in harmony with the spirit of the new school system which is widely adopted by government schools in China.



The enrollment this year is the highest in the history of the school. We have forty-two students. Some more students asked to be admitted, but on account of the limit of our teaching staff and classroom space we could not receive them.

It has been argued that the Normal School should not be situated near the University. But we do not think that the argument is valid. Firstly, it is not difficult for us to get a sufficient number of students as the enrollment of this year shows. Secondly, almost all our graduates go out to teach immediately after graduation. Only a few remain here studying in the University with recommendations from missionaries (or churches) who support them. Thirdly, we have advantage of having the help of several departments of the University both in lectures and experiments.

Besides the standing and enrollment mentioned above, some special features of our student life should be of interest. The students have started a paper, published regularly every fortnight. (It is not a printed paper, but is written by the editors themselves.) It is the first time that we have had such a paper in the school. Every issue contains some interesting articles contributed by the students.

We planned to have an excursion to Kwang-hsien mountains in the spring. When we reached Pi-hsien, about forty li from Chengtu, on account of robber bands on the road we were stopped by the magistrate and military officials. We visited schools and some places of historical interest there. In the afternoon we invited children of the mission school to have games and races on a big drill ground outside the city. Our students acted as directors and judges. We all enjoyed our time so much that when we came back we felt that even though we had failed to reach the mountain, we had had a mountain-top experience.

Our Sunday evening takes which take the place of regular evening service, deserve mention. Because of the difficulty in arranging a special place for the Normal School evening service we decided to try the scheme of informal meetings. We had very inspiring addresses and interesting discussion. Some difficult questions such as the teaching of miracles in schools, the anti-Christian Movement were discussed. It was a time of inspiration and fellowship to us all.

In conclusion, a word should be said about the attitude of the students here toward the teachers training work and the student's loyalty to their school. For many years we who are connected with the teachers training have worked strenuously to get the missions and our students to see the value of the Normal School work. Quite a number of students previously came to the Normal School because they were compelled to come, but now there is a great, if not complete, change in the attitude of the students. They see the value of the teachers training work and are eager to come.

As a result of the present anti-Christian Movement Christian schools have been disturbed by some radical-minded students. But we are glad to report that we have now completed our school year with no such trouble. We are thankful to God for His guidance and help.

(Signed) S.H. Fong,  
Principal.

University Summer Schools:

Three types of educational enterprise for adults may well be distinguished; First - the preparation of men and women for professional service; Second - the maintenance through the years of the physical, mental and spiritual life of these professional workers; Third - short courses for men and women who have the spirit of service and ability, but for any of many good reasons have been unable to take the more exacting preparation required for professional work.

At present our Summer work is of this third type largely. The hope is that in time it may also be of the second type. It is doubtful whether Summer work should ever take a large place in that more prolonged and connected work required for the preparation of professional workers.

The following projects were carried through in the summer of 1924.-

First: A Religious Education Institute. This was for Sunday School teachers of the Chengtu district, and lasted seven days. Courses were given on the Social Teachings of Jesus, an Introduction to the Bible, Boys' and Girls' Club work, Child Psychology, the Regular Sunday School Lessons for the Succeeding Two Quarters, and Methods of Teaching these Lessons to the different grades of Sunday School children.

An attempt was made to meet physical, social and spiritual as well as intellectual needs, and at the close, the students expressed themselves as having been greatly benefitted and blessed. Thirty-four students were in attendance, of whom over half were women.

Second: The Summer Normal School. This is an old enterprise, having been held year after for about twelve years. Last summer for the first time we had women in attendance - 25 women and 47 men. The experiment was a success. The work was very elementary, and the time short - being just one month. The course was as practical as we were able to make it. The Deway Practice School was moved to the first floor of our fine big building, Hart College, and the Normal classes were on the second floor. Students observed teaching, and also had an



opportunity of teaching under observation.

The Summer Normal renders a very large service to our schools, but it should not be made a substitute for the longer course of the regular Normal School. Its service should be to maintain the skill and spirit of those who have already taken their professional training.

Third: Summer University Courses. These were given for the first time in 1924. Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics and English were the courses given. Eighty students were in attendance. Incidentally the courses were held to students who had failed in these subject in their regular examinations. The hope entertained for them however was that they would come to be a great help to teachers and preachers whose surrounding throughout the year were inimical to mental or spiritual energy. Few teachers or preachers can hope to have a sabbatical year. A six weeks' course in the Summer however is a possibility for almost all. The library, the classwork and the associations through the Summer should prove a stimulus for better work for the succeeding year.

Fourth: The Physical Education Course. The reports of the physical examination of the students of our Christian Schools have been distressing reading. Only a very small percentage have a clean bill of health, and many are suffering from several diseases. To take a step in meeting this situation, we made an attempt to get a teacher of athletic ability from as many of our Christian Junior Middle Schools as possible and we put on a course of four hours a day for six weeks. For plays and games, exercises and problems of management in athletics we employed a very enthusiastic and capable man, the dean of the Physical Education Department of the Higher Normal School. He gave two hours a day. Our Medical Faculty assisted some and recommended advanced students who taught physiology, anatomy, anthropometry, hygiene and the like. The Medical Faculty outlined the course, and put their fine laboratories at our disposal.

The course was a success. It should be repeated from year to year.

Conclusion: We have a fine big campus, with dormitories and classrooms. We have graduate students who are very capable. We have students who are glad to attend our Institutes and Summer Courses. What better opportunity for advancing the Cause we are here to promote could be desired? Surely these are enterprises which should develop.

An additional attraction, and a very helpful one, would be each summer to have a distinguished educator, Chinese, or foreign, from down-river or abroad, come to West China and give a six weeks' course.

We should in this way make use of the prestige and abilities of our great Christian leaders of the older Christian fields in these parts, where our Faith is still comparatively new and unappreciated. This would give a decided tone to our Summer work.

(Signed) Homer G. Brown,  
Director.

#### Student Health:

The history of schools in China is replete with instances of students carried on to near the close of their course or to graduation only to find some of them seriously diseased so that early death followed from preventable diseases. This has definitely retarded the progress of the Cause by the loss of these trained leaders.

The care of the student health in the University and affiliated schools consists of a daily morning dispensary through two class periods, the preliminary examination of every new student entering any of the schools, and an annual complete medical and physical examination of the student body. Following this annual examination special and more detailed examinations of all physically defective are made to eliminate the contagious conditions by dismissal or treatment until they have been cured of curable defects.

During the present school year one hundred per cent of the student body resident at the time was given a complete medical and physical examination. This effort was a triumph of cooperation on the part of the Medical Faculty, requiring much time and effort of already overworked men. The attendance in the student body here represents the VERY BEST of the Mission schools of the Province, yet the examination of six hundred and fifteen students shows the following defects to exist:

Running temperatures	45
Diseases of the eyelids	125 (only marked cases were counted)
(of these 51 were Trachoma)	
Defective vision uncorrected	283
Requiring dental attention	560
Hearts requiring investigation	129
Lungs	111
Chests defective	90
Markedly under weight	192

Of this number but ONE had a venereal disease and on the closest possible investigation it seems reasonably sure that it was contracted innocently. This is a record to be proud of it.



The special efforts during the year have been directed against: diseases of the chest (all active cases have been sent to the hospital or to their homes for treatment, correction of errors of vision refraction, treatment of conditions causing temperatures, those markedly underweight, diseases of the eye.

Trachoma is truly one of the curses of China. Millions suffer from the effects of this disease, from physical pain or disturbances of vision to absolute blindness. Of the fifty-one cases discovered in the September 1924 examination, eight have left school. The others, by means of the 7 a.m. daily clinic treatment and cooperation of the C.M.M. Hospital in giving treatment required, are cured of Trachoma, are not longer a menace to those with whom they may come in contact, and none are in danger of blindness nor of diminution of vision. A very important byproduct of this effort is that a goodly percentage of the student body has been educated in the value of preventive measures in disease and also of the great value of persistent treatment of diseased conditions--both lessons sadly needed by the Chinese as a people.

In addition to the cases of active tuberculosis treated many suspicious cases have been advised how to live that the development of the disease may be prevented. Numbers come regularly for observation as to temperature, weight, etc. Several hundred notices were sent out regarding treatments for other defects which should be cared for. Over four hundred requests for special examinations or treatments have been issued to other departments in the medical and dental schools including operations, hospital treatment, etc.

The greatest weakness of the work as now operated is inability of the Medical Faculty to supply one worker. FULL TIME to do the work thoroughly. One man should give full time for a period of two years; after that a half-time worker could carry on effectively.

The first need in the proper care of the student body here is the better care of the students in the lower school sending students to this institution and better selection of the students in those schools. Second, time should be given so that there could be added afternoon dispensary hours of the same duration as those of the morning. This would permit students who must come frequently to select the hours causing the least interference with classroom work, give greater opportunity for periodic examination and consultations with the University Physician for advice, suggestions and instruction.

Compensation in the form of lives of the leaders in thought and service saved to China and the church, and the marked increase in effectiveness of those entering the work would amply repay a larger investment in time and equipment for this branch of our service.

(Signed) J.C.Humphreys,  
University Physician.

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### University Life and Activities:

In view of the agitation recorded in the introductory paragraph, we are fortunate that we can state, as we did two years ago, that peace, progress and order, and an uninterrupted routine of work play have marked the life of the University during the year. Relations between the teachers and students have been cordial and happy and there has been no trouble worth mentioning in the student body except that which grew out of ill-treatment received while attending the Provincial Athletic Meet this spring, and the difference of opinion manifested in regard to supporting the striking nurses in the city hospitals. Our University and schools were officially invited to participate in the Provincial Athletic Meet held in Chengtu last April. When the first event was called Government school students refused to take their place in line unless our students were ruled out. Governor General Yang was called in as pacifier and our students left the grounds after the committee had failed to reach a satisfactory adjustment. Our students were naturally disappointed and indignant as they had been officially invited and counted upon carrying off most of the prizes. Contrary to what seemed the wisest course, they returned on the second day, insisting upon their right to participate. The officials accordingly arranged two sets of events, one by Government students, the other by students of this University. Records of the events were kept but not published, and the prizes were given to the Government group. The superiority of our students was clearly evident wherever comparison was possible. In the jumping and other contests where the marks of the preceding group could be seen, our students insisted upon beginning their event at the mark where the other group had left off, and moving the mark forward to their own extreme record.

The effort for a sympathetic strike in behalf of the striking nurses got no further than a contribution toward the support of the strikes. Barring these affairs, the University has enjoyed the harmony and progress of former years. Anti-Christian agitators endeavored to make capital of these strikes and did succeed in organizing a strike committee in our middle schools, but their attempt to bring about the closing of the school failed.

The University has continued on friendly terms with the officials and people of the city. Not a few have expressed regret that the actions of radical agitators and have assured us of their sympathy. We have had more official visits from groups of students and teachers from government and private schools this year than ever before. Advantage has been taken of these visits not only to show the University and its work but to explain the reasons why we are here, and the motives that animate us in the service that we are seeking to render. There are reasonable grounds for expectation that our cause will register a gain as the final outcome of these disturbances and inconsiderate opposition.

Altho there have been strong expressions of disapproval against

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enforced religious instruction and attendance upon religious services there has been no open opposition, and the religious life of the year has been marked by about the same interest as heretofore. Radical thought is abroad everywhere and we are compelled to take note of it in our religious instruction, but the call for Cristian service is not less effective than formerly.

The West China Christian General Conference held at Chengtu in January impressed many of our students. With the evidence presented they were convinced that Christianity is a conquering religion and that the Church is rendering a service in Szechuan that could nowhere be duplicated. This year some of our students have offered themselves for service on the Tibetan frontier. All the graduates of this year, except one who will pursue advanced study, expect to enter Mission employ, most of them in the capacity of teachers.

Staff:

It is with sincere regret that we begin this section of the report by recording the loss, through death, of Mr. Warren S. Dudley; and by the resignation of Mr. Edgerton R.M. Brecken and Dr. George B. Neumann; Dr. R.A. Peterson transferred to Nanking; and we will probably be without the services of Mr. C. J. Foster as his return to the University is doubtful. Additions and replacements to the staff include Mrs. W.E. Manly, Mr. W. B. Albertson, Dr. E.R. Cunningham (who has taken over the work so auspiciously begun by Dr. Peterson), Mr. S.H. Soper and Mr. George Sparling, considered as replacements for Mr. Homer G. Brown and Mr. Brecken. Mr. W.G. Sewell, at present in language school, an addition to the Department of Chemistry; Dr. R. G. Agnew and Dr. H.D. Brown are expected to begin work in Dentistry and biology, respectively, in the autumn. We have reasonable grounds for expectation that Mr. Paul Johnson will be sent out to join the Faculty of Religion this coming Autumn. He is expected to replace Dr. Neumann, and Dr. H.G. Anderson is under appointment as replacement for Dr. Elliott, but it is not expected that he will be at the University for two or three years. Miss V.C. Mannett joins the staff this Autumn, also Miss B.L. Foster, both for general teaching and work in connection with the Women's College. Dr. S.H. Liljestrand and Mr. D.S. Dye have rejoined our forces after their furloughs, and we are expecting that Mr. P.M. Bayne, Dr. H.J. Mullett, Dr. J.E. Thompson, Dr. W.R. Morse and Mr. E.W. Sawdon will return this autumn. Those who have left for furlough are Dr. J.L. Stewart, Dr. R. Gifford Kilborn, Dr. E.C. Wilford, Mr. A.E. Johns, Dr. J.C. Humphreys and Dr. C.W. Freeman.

Our requests for additional staff are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. R.J. Davidson for Geography, Education and English; single man or woman for English. The following Medical teachers - specialist eye, ear, nose and throat, with emphasis on the eye: internal medicine; surgery; bacteriology and laboratory diagnosis; pharmacist of the teaching hospital and instructor in materia medica; preventive medicine, public health and hygiene.

Graduates:

The Senior graduates last June numbered thirteen men; six received

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degrees in Science, six received degrees in Arts, and one received his degree in Medicine. Five of these men are engaged in High School work in Chungking, Tzechow and Chengtu--four of them in Mission schools and one Principal of the Y.M.C.A. school in Chengtu. Three of them have entered the ministry, one of them also doing school work in Yunnan. Another joined the staff of the C.M.M. Hospital in Chengtu, and four were engaged as teachers in the University. We now have a total of six of our graduates on our staff.

Those scheduled to graduate this spring are five men in Arts and two in Science. As noted above, six of these will be engaged by the Missions and one will continue study. Thirty-seven are due to graduate from the Junior Division, forty from the Normal School, sixty-eight from the Middle School and seven from the Bible School, a total of one hundred and fifty-two.

#### Enrollment:

Enrollment in the University and its schools this year is considerably in excess of the seven hundred and ninety-one recorded in last year's catalog. This year the total in the University is two hundred and sixty-eight as against two hundred and eight last year, a gain of sixty, for the enrollment of the entire year. The enrollment for the Autumn term of the present year in the University schools was as follows: Normal School forty-five; Middle School three hundred and ten; Bible School twenty-five; total regular students on the University campus, six hundred and forty-eight. The Summer School registration was one hundred and ninety-seven, distributed as follows:- eight in special University courses; seventy-two in the Normal School; forty-five in the Sunday School Institute. The enrollment in the Missionary Training School was seventeen, and one hundred and sixty-eight in the Goucher and Dewey Practice Schools. Total students in University and schools, entire year for the University, autumn term only for the schools, one thousand and thirty, a gain over last year's enrollment of two hundred and thirty-nine.

#### Women's College:

The most significant event in the past year was the admittance of a class of eight young women to the University, thus beginning higher education for young women in this western half of China. Our example was followed by the Government Higher Normal School. We wish to thank the Board of Governors for their cabled permission to receive the women who have applied to enter this autumn. Two young women government school graduates are sitting for the entrance examination at this time along with men students from government schools.

Appointees to the University staff, directly or indirectly connected with the Women's College, are as follows: Miss Alice Brethorst, Dean of



Women (M.E.M. (; Miss S.B. Downer (A.B.F.M.S.) for half-time; Miss V.C. Mannett (C.M.S.), and Miss B.L. Foster (C.M.M.), the latter two joining the University in the autumn.

On rented land adjacent to the Lamont Library Building, one temporary hostel for teachers and students has been erected, and another building with accommodations for twelve students is in process of erection. Thus it will be seen that a real beginning has been made in the higher education of women, and if we may venture a prophecy with Ginling College as a criterion for our judgment, it will not be many years before the Women's College enrolls as many young women as we have men enrolled in the University now.

#### Buildings:

The two houses reported as under construction in last year's report have been complete and are occupied. Work has gone forward on the Friends' college building. It is entirely roofed and one wing of the building should be ready for occupancy this autumn. This will increase slightly our accommodation for students. This building is a credit to the architect and a distinct contribution to our fine group of college buildings. The Lamont Library has been roofed, most of the windows finished, rough flooring put down in the interior and the front porch completed. This building, similar in architecture to the Administration Building, is regarded as superior to that building in its architectural conception and general beauty. We trust that funds may be forthcoming for the completion of the interior and the north and south porches, likewise for the completion of the interior of the stackroom. Funds will also be needed for the furnishing of the building. The expenditure on the building has already exceeded the total amount of Mr. Lamont's gift of \$15,000, gold. In order to make some use of the building and to protect it from deterioration by weather it was necessary to carry the work forward to the extent recorded. We plan to use the main section for an assembly hall, the Graduation Exercises this year being held there.

The Coles Clock and Bell have reached Chungking and the foundations for the clock tower have been put in and a few courses of bricks are in place on the main structure. The Methodist Episcopal Mission began work on the foundation of their Middle School Dormitory but owing to failure to secure funds have been compelled to defer its building. This is greatly to be regretted as additional dormitories are urgently needed. A temporary brick and plaster hostel, as noted in a previous paragraph, has been erected for the Women's College, and another similar building is under construction. While not equal to last year, the buildings erected have been considerable. We look forward to beginning work next year upon the Medical and Educational buildings and an additional foreign residence, plans for all of which have been promised or are available. Perhaps our most imperative needs are additional dormitories for students and dwellings for our

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Chinese teachers. The manner in which we house our Chinese teachers is the subject of continued unfavorable comment and this year one of our teachers whose influence we value here at the University prefers to move into the city and becomes a teacher by the hour. We trust that the appeal for such buildings will have your earnest consideration.

Finance:

The work of the present year was planned upon the basis of the budget passed by the Board of Governors at their London meeting. Upon receipt of cablegrams some months later stating that our expenditures must be kept within the appropriations of last year, we faced a difficult situation as a number of expenditures had been entered into on the basis of the London meeting reports. We interpreted the cable as meaning that we would have more than \$2000 gold less than the previous year owing to the inclusion of the bursar's salary in the budget. Inasmuch as our receipts upon the field had exceeded expectations, and anticipating that they would do so for the balance of the year, we redistributed to the faculties and departments on the same basis as last year. The receipt of a cablegram recently informing us of a supplemental appropriation of \$2500, gold, relieves us of the anxiety that we had lest we should not be able to balance our budget at the close of the year.

Estimates for 1926. - The estimates for 1926 regular budget items on the field amount to \$26,015. Last year the field budget amounted to \$22,387. In most instances we have kept the 1926 items at the figure estimated for the previous year. The excess in the '26 appropriation is largely due to the following items.- Reserve to cover loss in exchange upon the basis of prevailing rates; Chinese Administrative Secretary, salary \$650. More properly staffing our Department of Chinese Language and Literature, \$1500. For Dental equipment \$600. In addition to the above estimate of \$26,015, a supplementary budget of \$8000 for projects that have been presented in previous years is included in the statement sent forward to the Treasurer. These estimates do not include any of the salaries for which the Board has assumed responsibility or its own direct expenditures.

Increased Budget Necessary.- The University Senate unqualifiedly concur in what they understand is the Board of Governors' position regarding the direct dependance of the University upon the contributing boards for support. Since the direct contributions from the Boards are inadequate to meet the present needs of the University and to provide for its natural extension, and since an increased appropriation from these sources is doubtful in view of their extensive commitments, and since work of the character that our institution is doing furnishes ground for special appeal, we believe that a continuous and consistent effort should be made to gain a supporting clientele for this University. In harmony with this condition, the Senate, at its meeting in January, unanimously passed minute 1777, which, because of its importance, we include entire in the body of this report:-

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"Inasmuch as an increasing budget must be provided for the University to meet its natural needs and desired growth, and inasmuch as it appears that the contributing boards are not in a position to give assurance of a continually increasing amount toward University support.

(a) Be it Resolved, that it is the opinion of the Senate that immediate steps should be taken for the building up of a constituency, both in China and in the home lands, from whom additional substantial support to that which is supplied by the contributing mission boards, may be secured.

(b) Be it Resolved, that in order to give effect to such policy we reaffirm our former requests that provision be made for an office in the home lands and the engagement of a Financial or Executive Secretary.

(c) Be it resolved, that we recommend to the Board of Governors that Mr. J. M. Yard be engaged as University Executive Secretary, and that the Board of Governors enter into negotiations with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church for his release under such conditions as will permit of his being engaged for this work.

The new element in this resolution is that Mr. James Yard be engaged as Executive or Financial Secretary. Mr. Yard will arrive in New York during the month of October, and we believe the Board can secure his services for this work for the next few years at least. Mr. Yard was appointed to the University staff at the last meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Conference in Chengtu, it being expected that he would serve the University during his furlough period. The fact that Mr. Yard can be secured at this time, his interest in the University, and his fitness for the work proposed, constitute compelling reasons for consideration of the financial question and of devising methods for meeting our future needs. We trust that the Board may answer this appeal in an affirmative manner to the constructive proposal which we believe this Senate resolution embodies.

#### Comparisons:

Students. At the last meeting of the China Association for Christian Higher Education an effort was made to secure statistics from the Christian colleges and universities in China. Eighteen colleges and universities, including the Peking Women's college and the Nanking (Ginling) Women's college, and the Peking Union Medical College are included in this association. The total students enrolled are 3,901, which is slightly more than one-ninth of the total enrollment of students in higher educational institutions in China. The largest number of students enrolled in any one institution is Nanking which enrolled 480. Our own institution is sixth in the list, enrolling 258 (this enrollment is for fall term only for our University). One of the smaller institutions, enrolling 72 students, reports 97.2% of the student body as Christians. Among the larger institutions reporting our institution stands second with 81.7% Christians. Shantung University leads in this group with 89%. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the eldest University in China, St. John's, report 33.9%, and Nanking 44.4%.

Staff :

In the number of staff, our University is tied with Canton for fifth place, with a total of 63 listed. Nanking leads the group with 127, Peking not reporting. Of this number reported by us 46 are foreign members. By comparison Nanking reports 36. West China leads all other Universities in the proportion of its foreign staff, except Fukiens University, which reports a total of 19 on the staff, 15 of whom are foreigners, their percentage being 79, and ours 73. The average of all except three minor institutions is 49.5% foreign. This statement gives emphasis to our need for more Chinese on our staff and for facilities for housing them.

Financial:

The Financial statistics reported were incomplete, but furnish a partial ground of comparison. (Peking University has not reported). Excluding three of the smaller colleges from comparisons and Peking Union Medical college which is listed as costing \$16,348,283, West China Union University is fifth in the total cost of land, buildings, equipment, being listed at \$1,045,000. In replacement value we are listed second owing to the rapid rise in building costs in West China. Excluding Peking Union Medical College and Peking University which did not report, also the three colleges which together are valued at \$535,938, the total value of Christian colleges is listed at \$9,530,521. Only 5 of the universities and colleges reporting have listed endowment. Nanking has \$380,000 in endowment abroad. Soochow has \$87,000; St. John's has \$122,289 abroad and \$23,457 in China. In comparison with these colleges reported, West China has no endowment whatever except an endowment of \$10,000 for the upkeep of one of the Mission college buildings. Exclusive of Peking University and Peking Union Medical, West China stands third in the list under the heading "Receipts for Strictly Educational Purposes". Shantung University has \$279,336; St. John's, \$286,998; West China, \$210,984. These amounts include salaries of missionaries, in which group of items West China leads all others. The average cost per student is \$695.82. The cost in West China is listed at \$840.22. With exceptions noted above, the cost in West China is exceeded by only two institutions. - Shantung, which is listed at \$878; Nanking \$874. The cost of St. John's is 832. The cost in Government institutions in 125 colleges reporting is \$899. The increased cost in Christian institutions is due to the larger proportion of foreigners on the staff. I am forwarding with this report a copy of the statistical report from which these figures are quoted.

In closing this report we are compelled and pained to state that the tragic happenings at Shanghai and elsewhere have mightily stirred the students and populace and have added an almost sinister countenance to the crisis. Christian education was already facing in this country. Prophecy is difficult, if not impossible under such cir-

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cumstances. In this connection I wish to quote a paragraph by Bishop George R. Grose, who had just come from the consideration of the anti-Christian movement at the National Christian Council in Shanghai:

"I am convinced from the most reliable information which I have received from various parts of the country at the National Christian Council meeting last week that we have probably not reached the worst of it yet: The anti-Christian and anti-foreign movement is being pushed by outside forces and the end is not yet. On the other hand I am confident that patience, courage, and wisdom in dealing with the situation will enable us to weather the storm and that the movement in the end will make for the furtherance rather than the hindrance of our work."

Since that was written terrible events have happened and it can now be said with certainty that "the end is not yet". But a calm survey of the forces that are on our side, as well as the forces that are against us, compels the judgment that with unfailing love for the people in this hour of tragedy and mistaken zeal to right all the wrongs of China's four hundred million, and with courage and patience and unfaltering faith in the high purpose of God, which for this nation we believe that we shall come through this and the troubles which are shure to follow if we will but stand together when we can but stand, and go forward as the providences of God lead.

We wish to thank the Board of Governors for their unfaltering devotion and interest in our common effort to do the will of God in this distant empire, and to assure them that the reasons for the maintenance of this institution were never so potent as now and the need never greater, nor the Divine call less insistent.

For the West China Union University  
Senate,

*Joseph Beech*  
President

Chengtu,  
June 23, 1925.

P.S. This report was begun before word of the tragic affair at Shanghai reached Chengtu. It was finished on the eve of June 21st, the local Day of Humiliation and Protest, when all business was suspended and speeches and parades were the order of the day. No violence resulted and we were able to hold our Baccalaureate Service at six P.M. Graduation Exercises were held on the following day, the Governor General being Present with his Band. *JB*

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West China



Union University

CHENGDU, WEST CHINA  
July, 1926

TRANSFER

REPORT of the SENATE  
of the  
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY  
to the  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS.



Honored Officers and Members of the Board:-

In introducing the report to you a year ago I ventured to express the belief that the people of Szechwan faced brighter days. The political barometer in this province still registers clouds, and storms, but in comparison with the situation a year ago the conditions of the people have improved and fine crops instead of famine are promised. There has been sporadic outbreaks of hostilities, but there is no general war such as prevailed last year, and generally speaking there has been less of banditry. Uncertainty is written large over everything in China at this time, and Szechwan is no exception, but despite this fact the majority of the people go about their business endeavoring to make the best of a bad situation. The University is no exception to this rule.

**Military Situation:**

The military situation in Chengtu is at present controlled by one of the military governors of the province, General Den Hsi-heo, and the assistant military governor, General Liu. General Liu was reported to be anti-foreign before his arrival in Chengtu, but he has given no indication of it in his dealings with us, being friendly and courteous as opportunity has permitted. When a small boy, General Den, attended a Christian country day-school, and he is extremely friendly, sympathetic and cordial. The foreign missionary lady, who was his teacher, spent some days recently at the University, and he took occasion to call and pay his respects, and to thank her for the help that she had given him when he was a poor boy. General Yang Sen has returned to Szechwan, and has made his headquarters at Wanhhsien. His troops cooperated with those of another military governor, General Liu Hsiang, in driving out the Kweichow forces from Chungking about a month ago. It is expected that General Yang Sen will move his headquarters to Chungking and we may find him in Chengtu before the year ends. Civil Governor Lai, who was imprisoned in his home in Chengtu for about a month, made his

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escape from the city recently. He has perhaps joined his forces which are mainly in the vicinity of Luchow, above Chungking, on the Yangtze River. The southern part of the province is, in all probability, held by the Kweichow forces. These generals so effectively check each other as to prevent action, and that is probably the basis of our peace in Szechwan. It may continue for a year, it may end to-morrow.

#### Anti-Christian and Anti-foreign Activities:

The anti-Christian and anti-foreign agitation of a year ago was very largely expressed through student organizations. It was practically certain that the student outbreaks were the outcome of the activities of paid agitators. Strikes against school authorities are still of frequent occurrence, and student organizations still continue to be the center of propaganda, though in a less degree than a year ago. May 30th, this year, passed without incident in Chengtu and in most parts of the province of Szechwan.

The lurid propaganda inciting destruction and brutality against foreigners is bearing fruit, and the chief centers of activity are now believed to be secret organizations operating after the manner of the Boxer societies of twenty-seven years ago. The brutal and cowardly murder of a Canadian missionary woman in broad day light on one of the large thoroughfares in this capital city and a brutal attack upon another missionary lady the following day are believed to have been the work of crazed secret society members. Threatening anonymous communications have been circulated, and the Chinese authorities are taking extreme precaution lest these reported plots against the lives of foreigners are carried into effect. At this time of year the University staff is generally at the summer resorts, but they are remaining on the campus at present by consular request.

A brighter side of the picture is presented when the attitude of the general populace, and the leading people of the city is considered. A group of eminent scholars, one of them a teacher in the University, presented a protest to the authorities immediately that the news of the killing of a foreigner on the streets of Chengtu was noised abroad, requesting more radical action against the unruly elements, and more effective protection for their defenceless friends. The British Consul General made like demands, and foreigners are now escorted by police immediately they leave their homes in the city.

The open anti-Christian movement has subsided, and the anti-foreign manifestations will doubtless subside unless the paid agitators, and unruly elements are enabled to take advantage of a breakdown in governmental authority. It is at once alarming and assuring to say that, anything may happen in China these days, but generally it does not. So despite the conditions, and the tragic experience through which we have passed we face

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the future hopefully.

Many of the out stations are reporting the very best year of work that they have ever had. We at the University have had a good year and a fine spirit has prevailed. The summer schools are about to begin and the enrollment promises to equal the high mark of two years ago.

A large number of our native Christians express the opinion that the anti-Christian movement has done the Christian church a real service. This movement, and the counter movements against it have made Christianity known everywhere throughout the province, and we may expect that Christianity will register a marked advance both in numbers, and native participation in the work immediately upon the passing of the present threatening period.

#### Organization and Changes in Course of Study:

From the establishment of the University up to and including the present year, the scholastic work of the University has been conducted in accordance with former governmental regulation, which required three years of junior, and three years of senior college work leading to the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees. About four years ago the Bureau of Education promulgated new regulations which called for a four year college course with six years of primary, and six years of secondary school work preparatory thereto. Some of the colleges in the east, have from the first been organized on the four year system that prevails in America. Others have conformed with the new regulations, our own University being one of the last to change to the new system. The 1926 graduation exercises marked the end of the former junior and senior three year division for this University. In September 1926 students will be admitted to a regular four year college course leading to B. A. and B.S. degrees. By this change we conform to the first regulation for registration with the government, and bring our educational system into closer conformity with western standards.

#### Precollegiate:

Owing to the paucity of senior middle schools in this province it is necessary for us to make provision for precollegiate or sub-freshman work to enable students to matriculate into the regular college courses. Most graduates from mission schools will require one year of this precollegiate work, and most graduates from government schools will require two years of such work. In adopting the new system we have introduced noteworthy changes in the courses of study and in the organizations of departments.

#### Medical-Dental:

The content of the premedical and predental courses has been increased, making entrance to the medical-dental courses

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proper practically equivalent to the completion of two years of college work. The medical and dental faculties have divided their work into departments, under a departmental head, and a group of associates. A minimum of five years work will be required to complete either of these courses.

#### Arts and Science:

In the Faculty of Arts we have for the first time organized the teaching of Chinese into a department, presenting courses in a definite ascending order and making it possible for students to specialize in the subject. The teaching hours of the teachers of Chinese have been increased, and it is expected that an additional teacher will be added in this subject next year, making a total of five teachers in this department. Three of those at present engaged are recognized as the most outstanding Chinese scholars of the city.

A new grouping of the courses under the Faculties of Arts and Science is listed in order the better to prepare the students in the Faculty of Education in the subject matter which they are preparing to teach. These groups of courses are: 1. Social Science, 2. English, 3. Chinese, 4. Natural Sciences.

A course in French consisting of two years work has also been added, conforming to the new government regulations.

In all the faculties new courses have been introduced, or the scholastic values of courses previously listed have been raised. This is in conformity with the settled policy of the University to improve its scholastic standards and require a higher degree of scholarly ability of its candidates for graduation.

#### Graduation:

The graduation exercises were preceded by the baccalaureate service held in the Lamont Library Building on Sunday afternoon June 20th. The preacher of the occasion was the Reverend Donald Fay, B.A., West China Union University, B.D., Rochester Seminary. Five hundred students, guests and faculty members were present. The agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society presented each of the members of the 1926 graduating class with a handsomely bound copy of the Scriptures with the name of the recipient engraved on the cover.

The graduation exercises were held on the afternoon of June 21st, and we believe, marked, as a visitor expressed it, "Another Epochal event in the life of the University." We graduated our largest class of students. Among those who received degrees there were five doctors of medicine, and certificates of graduation from the Junior Division were presented to three girl graduates. The graduation exercises were held in the Lamont Li-

brary with fully seven hundred present, including members of the faculty, guests, alumni and students.

It is symptomatic of the times in which we live that the chief speaker on the program, the president of the Chengtu University and the National Normal College was unable to be present, as he was practically kept a prisoner in his own institution by rebellious students protesting against the amalgamation of these two institutions. His place on the program was taken by a leading scholar; by Marshall Cheo, one of the leading men of the city; and a representative of the Bureau of Education. The Military Governor Den prevented from attending, sent his Staff Officer to represent him, and a congratulatory message written in large characters on red paper.

Symptomatic of the times, also was the fact that very few of the foreigners in the city were present, owing to the state of unrest, and suspicion that prevailed in the city. A larger number than usual of representative Chinese were present. Some of them came ostensibly to demonstrate their good will at this time.

There were fifteen students who received degrees, and ~~twenty~~ nine graduated from the Junior Division. There were forty-six graduates from the Middle School, 18 from the Normal School, and five from the Bible School. Six of the University graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 4 the degree of Bachelor of Science, and five the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This was the first class of medical students to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The degree, heretofore granted has been Bachelor of Medicine. This change was recommended in Senate resolution nearly two years ago in order to conform with the standards which prevail in other medical schools in China.

One of these medical graduates will proceed to Peking for post graduate work as he has received a fellowship from the Peking Union Medical College. Another becomes secretary of the Provincial Public Health Association, the others will go into the service of the missions. Thus, this year's graduating class will add three doctors to the mission hospital staffs in West China and advance Christian public health work under native leadership.

I believe that the other graduates, excepting two who join the University staff, will find service in mission institutions. One of them goes to the Methodist Episcopal Girls' School in Chengtu as the professor of Chinese language and literature. This is the first graduate of the University to specialize in Chinese, and who enters upon his work qualified to apply modern educational methods in the teaching of Chinese. His quota was sufficient to graduate a year ago, but he remained at the

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University that he might better equip himself for this service.

One of the students who received an Arts degree this year received a degree of Bachelor of Science last year. He took this extra year in Arts because the University was not prepared to offer the work for the Master of Science degree.

One of the graduates, comes to the University as assistant in Chemistry and another as assistant in Biochemistry.

Especial interest attached to the graduation in the Junior Division this year, owing to the inauguration of the new four year system of college work. There should be no further graduates from the Junior Division.

The division of work into junior and senior divisions admirably suited the conditions that faced the missions in West China. They demanded many workers, and were not prepared to wait for men to complete a full college course. Neither were they prepared to pay the standard salaries fixed for university graduates. Conditions have, however, somewhat changed, and the demand henceforth, should be for students who have completed college work.

This Junior graduation was also made climactic by the fact that there were three young women among the Junior Division graduates. They were the first women to receive Junior University graduation certificates in western China. They received an ovation. The applause was long and continuous, and quite universal, the entire assemblage spontaneously arising to do them honor.

The president's reception to the graduating class, held on the evening of graduation day has become one of the functions of commencement. Over two hundred guests, about one half of whom were Chinese, were present at this sociable and musical given on the lawn of the president's residence. The lawn was well lit by the full moon and an array of varicolored Chinese lanterns. The musical program consisted of Chinese and western instrumental and vocal music. Four of the best known musicians in Chengtu volunteered their services. The city authorities showed their good will by representatives being present and by keeping the city gates open until nearly midnight to enable guests to return home.

#### Enrollment:

A steady increase in student fees, more rigid requirements in entrance examinations, and anti-foreign and anti-Christian propaganda aimed chiefly at Christian schools, and also reduced appropriations to the missions for student aid are having a

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direct bearing upon our student enrollment. We anticipated a marked reduction this year, and it is a cause for congratulation that the figures so nearly approximate those of a year ago. Last year the enrollment in the University courses was 268, this year 247. The Middle School last year enrolled 341, this year 227. The summer schools in 1924 enrolled 154, in 1925, 43. There was a reduction of 15 in the Normal School, and 10 in the Bible School, making a total enrollment in the University and its schools last year of 1,053, this year 778. That the propaganda against Christian schools has not been very effective outside of the larger centers of population is evidenced by the fact that the Educational Union reports 20,419 students of all grades enrolled in the spring of 1926 as against 19,672 in the spring of 1924.

#### Faculty Reports.

Education in all its phases is in the crucible today in China along with all other things ancient and modern, and believing that clarity and interest will be added thereby the writer has asked the deans of the faculties to present the following brief statements of the faculties as a part of this report.

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The Faculty of Arts. Dr. Joseph Taylor, Dean.

The furlo of Mr. W.M. Crawford who had been Dean of this Faculty, necessitated the appointment of another member of the faculty to take his place. Hence my occupancy of this office. This fact - that I am Dean of this Faculty - is itself a comment on the precarious manner in which the work of the University has to be conducted. Personally, I do not think that one in my position should be placed at the head of a faculty; but because of the lack of staff this important position has to be undertaken by one who, because of duties in other directions, has to at least appear to fill this office. The Faculty of Arts has a great responsibility for the care of the students in their early years at the University; and practically all of the men and women that enter the institution come into contact with the members of this faculty. This presents a splendid opportunity for helping and directing the new students and in getting them fitted into the work of the university. The Dean of this faculty should, therefore, be one who is free from other administrative duties and from the service of his Mission, so that he may be able to give more individual attention to the student life of the institution. And, with that, also be able to study each department in the faculty and discuss its development with the head of that department in order to strengthen the whole work of the faculty and thus to make it contribute more effectively to the curriculum as a whole.

Thru the efforts of the President, and with the enthusias-



tic cooperation of a number of our alumni, it has has been possible to build up the department of Chinese this year. This is in keeping with the demands of the times in educational life; it also brings us closer to the life of the people. But it entails larger expenses and demands more funds for this purpose. The Faculty of Arts is at present employing more Chinese instructors than any other faculty in the University. Besides the teachers in Chinese, we have an instructor in the Department of History and two or three in the Department of English. A young man is being trained to help in the Department of Economics. This means that while the Faculty of Arts does not call for such a large item of expense for "equipment" as do the other faculties, its budget will continue to increase in the matter of salaries of Chinese instructors. For this, we need endowment, for it does not appear that the Board of Governors can succeed in securing larger grants from the participating organizations. Unless we can be assured of a more ample budget, the Faculty of Arts will have to mark time, just at the time when we should be able to go forward and provide further courses.

In close connection with the question of securing more Chinese instructors, is the question of our ability to teach English in the University. This has been, since the opening of the University, one of our strong attractions, because we were able to appoint foreigners to that work. Since my return from furlo, however, I have noticed a tendency, which seems to be growing of engaging Chinese to teach in the Department of English at the University. This cannot but seriously affect the quality of the teaching of English. It may be possible for Chinese to teach English; but, because so much of our work in English is of an elementary kind, we do need, especially in the first three years of the course, good teaching given by teachers to whom English is their mother tongue. Therefore, I would strongly recommend that at least one teacher trained to teach English to students to whom it is a foreign language be secured at the earliest possible day, and that he be kept free for this particular work.

We are venturing to introduce a course in the French language at the opening of the University next September. This will bring us still more closely into harmony with the course required by the Chinese Government. It has been the policy of the University to follow, as closely as possible, the course laid down by the Ministry of Education.

The Science Faculty. Dr.H.D. Brown, Dept. Biology.

Science may be said to have permeated the world when it has become an integral part of higher learning in as remote a spot as Chengtu, Szechuan. Here, about 2,000 miles from the Coast and 1,500 miles from the nearest railway, close to the

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borders of Thibet, is a University where the modern sciences are receiving thorough attention. In such a distant place one might expect to find only theoretical science teaching, for the difficulty in obtaining apparatus and other scientific supplies is enormous, and an ordered shipment cannot be expected within a year of ordering in England and America. Nevertheless the sciences are being taught in a thoroughly modern and scientific way and the work does not suffer from any lack of the essential equipment. We do not need to point out the value of the Sciences in the life of modern China and the practical value of its teaching in developing a Christian idealism in Chinese commerce and industry. The great irrigation system of the Chengtu plain is of world-wide knowledge, and is an evidence of the native ability of the Chinese in the application of the principles of Physics and Geology. These sciences can help in utilizing the vast water power of the Thibetan border mountains and so change the life of thousands who dwell along these mighty torrential rivers. Already the electric age is dawning in this part of the country and will be a wonderful saving in eyesight as well as furnishing power for manufacturing. The College trained electricians will find lucrative positions in the industrial development of the next decades and their influence, if it be Christian, will well compensate for the great expense in maintaining these departments in the University. Szechuan is a large exporter of drugs and other chemicals. The mineralogical resources of its mountains have been barely touched and the Chemist and Minerologist will play a big part in the life of the next few decades.

What is the status of scientific training in this University and is it playing a part in the life of China? What part will it play in the coming years if it carries out its plans for expansion? Let us enter the largest building on the campus, the "Atherton Building for Biology and Preventive Medicine". Here the Biological and Chemical sciences are carried on, as well as some phases of the Medical work, pending the completion of a Medical building which is now under construction. Later Chemistry will also be housed in a separate building, which will allow for its much needed expansion. Physics is at present located in another building, Hart College. In the Atherton building are crowded the Departments of Biology, Chemistry, Physiology, Biochemistry, Anatomy and Bacteriology. The Biology section includes a large laboratory across the whole end of the building and seats nearly forty students at modern science tables. Each student is provided with a microscope and adequate light. Besides this large laboratory used for the general Biology course, there is a small laboratory for advanced work and research, stock room filled with all kinds of charts, preserved specimens and apparatus. An office completes the quarters. Up to the present the staff has consisted of one foreigner and one Chinese graduate of the department. This year another foreigner



has been added and ~~a~~ new courses are underway. The main emphasis in Biology has been the general course, outlining the development of plant and animal forms, from the minute bacteria and Algae up to the complex forms of flower and mammal. This course is extensive in its scope and runs throughout the year. It is taken by practically all the students of the University, so that classes run from 70 to 100 each year. Co-education is in operation in this University and in the present year's class there are five women students taking lectures and laboratory work along with the men students. This course is invaluable as a basis for medical, dental, pharmacological and physiological studies, and the microscope opens up to the Chinese student an entirely new and interesting world. Since another foreigner has been added in this department it makes possible the development of several new branches of Biology so that the science may link itself more closely with the life of the people. One has but to live in China a short time to see the ravages of plant disease. Plant Pathology with its study of disease and control measures should make a strong appeal to the Chinese as well as train students in the technical methods of isolation and pure culture. The superiority of certain Western varieties of grains, vegetables and fruit is an evidence of the value of plant and seed selection. Courses on Plant Breeding and Genetics, it is hoped, will train students to help the College find better varieties of plant types for the Chinese farmer.

Going down the broad stairway to the main floor, we find the Chemistry Department with practically the same amount of floor space as Biology. Two laboratories are equipped completely for practical work and considering the difficulties of transport, it is amazing to see how well stocked the drug room is, how true the balances in the balance room swing and how varied and large is the stock of apparatus in constant use and stored for special occasions. The Bunsen burners on the benches - supplied with petrol vapour - are a noteworthy feature. The main work in chemistry is training pre-medical students, of whom there are at present 54. They take a three years' course in organic, physical and analytical chemistry. With these students, as with all who pass through the department, the aim is to give a thorough grounding in the principles of Chemistry, to develop a scientific attitude of mind and to ensure that the student is himself capable of conducting scientific experiments. Teaching in this department is not confined to University students, but also about one hundred Middle School students receive instruction in general introductory chemistry.

Up to the present the teaching in Physics has been done by two foreigners and one Chinese, with Prof. D. Dye as head of the department. It averages 23 hours of teaching per week to eighty-five different students. Besides this, instruction is given to seventy-five Normal and Middle School students. Owing to the low standards of science teaching which prevail in most

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preparatory schools, a course is given to bring students up to the University entrance standard and about twenty students have taken this course each year. The main emphasis in Physics is put on the general course. It includes two hours laboratory work per week on Sound, Light, Magnetism and Electricity. Other courses to the number of six or seven are given to students specializing in Physics or other sciences. These subjects are taught in a thoroughly practical way and include Magnetism, Electricity, and Optics. A course in the planning and construction of apparatus for Lower and Secondary Schools is helping to bring up the standard of the practical work in the preparatory schools. An attempt is being made to deal with one phase of Physics and Chemistry along industrial lines. This is in photography, where a dozen students are receiving instruction in the best methods of technical photography. Developing, printing and enlarging are being done in a well equipped suite of rooms fitted up for the purpose.

The Geology department has had a foreign specialist for some years, but is at present without one, so that the teaching in this work is being done by the Physics staff.

In Astronomy the general course covers popular astronomy and includes observation and problem work. A course in advanced mathematics relating to Astronomy has been given several years, but it is not given this year owing to the absence of Mr. A. E. Johns on furlough.

The mathematical work is emphasized for all students and, as in Physics a course has to be given for poorly equipped students entering. From thirty to forty take this course in Algebra and Geometry each year. Other courses in Algebra and Trigonometry are given in the preparatory years of the University. The course receiving most attention is one on Higher Algebra based on Hall and Knight's text-book. The senior work brings in courses in Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, Differential Equations and Particle Dynamics. A course is also given in the Theory of Functions.

From this brief outline it is evident that the Sciences are receiving much attention and an attempt is being made to cover the chief phases of modern science in a practical way.

Faculty of Religion. Mr. C. R. Carscallen. Dean.

The work for which the Faculty of Religion is responsible is as follows:

- I. The preparation of University men for the Christian Ministry. This is done, of course, in connection with the University.
- II. Preparation of men of lower educational standing for the work of the Ministry. This has been carried on in our Union Bible School.
- III. The teaching of religion to all of the students, (a) in the



Union Middle School, (b) in the University.  
IV. The Summer Bible School.

I. The University Proper.

In the University Proper there were this year fourteen men registered in the Faculty of Religion. There are several other students for the ministry who are registered in the Faculty of Arts. Still, all told, there is not a large proportion of our Christian students offering for the work of the Christian Ministry. This may be due in the first place to the competition of the other professions, especially Medicine and Dentistry, which hold out the possibility of greater material rewards than the Ministry can possibly offer. I do not mean to imply that there is any competition for students among the University, Faculties, but only that these professions themselves present a competitive appeal. I have no doubt that were we not, here in the University, trying to prepare men for so many walks in life there would be a greater number offering themselves for the work of the Ministry. But we do not wish men in the ministry to choose it merely because it is the only career opening to them. Men who choose it deliberately among many other possibilities are the men we desire.

In the second place the small number is due to the fact that there is no very large demand for University graduates in the ministry in West China today. This is because of the financial condition of the churches. Mission grants to the churches are in most cases decreasing, or at best stationary. The economic condition of the people, as a result of almost continuous warfare for the last fifteen years, the presence of banditry and military exaction, makes any large advance in contributions from the Chinese churches almost hopeless.

Two or three men of meager education can be employed for the salary of one University graduate, whose needs are naturally greater, and standard of living higher. Under these circumstances there is no great demand from the churches for the University man. The question of his support is for them too big a problem. It is said that to engage this type of man is to put off indefinitely the attainment of self support. On the other hand our limited experience would seem to show that such men secure much more support in a community for the enterprises of the church than a low grade man, though in all cases it is much easier to raise money for the various undertakings of the church than it is for the support of the man himself. That is a condition not peculiar to China, but it is especially evident here.

In comparing the men in religion with the men in other faculties it is also well to remember that in the professions of dentistry and medicine practically all of the men are in College, very few are out. The men are kept in college until they complete their course; while in the ministry students are sent out during their course, and there are many times more out

preaching than there are in college.

## II. Bible School.

This year there were thirteen men only in attendance at the Bible School, about equally divided between the M.E.M. and the U.C.C.M. It is probable that in the course of a year or two this school will eliminate itself, at least in so far as Cheng-tu is concerned, since most of the churches are raising the standard of entrance to the ministry to graduation from Middle School which would render unnecessary the maintenance of such a school here.

## III. Teaching of courses in Religion to students in the Middle School and the University.

This involves from fifteen to twenty hours teaching a week. This we regard as a very important part of our work. We have been fortunate in having the Reverend Donald Fay of the A.B.F. M.S., and Mr. C.T. Song, both graduates of the University, and men of fine Christian spirit, available last year for teaching religious courses. We put them in strategic places, namely, the last year of the middle school course where Mr. Song conducted a course in religious problems, and the first and the second years of the junior division of the University where they introduced some of the new students to the Christian religion. It is important to have Chinese instructors at these points. Unfortunately from our standpoint, though ultimately it may be in the interest of the whole work, Mr. Song is to be withdrawn next year, and probably sent to England for further training. I fear there is no Chinese available to put in his place.

## IV. Summer Bible School.

For a month each year, usually during July, a Summer Bible School is held on the campus here. Courses are given to preachers, Sunday School teachers and other Christian workers. This year we are expecting a greatly enlarged attendance. This school is made possible by the generous gifts of Mr. W.E. Blackstone.

## Optional Religious Knowledge Courses:

The Senate has considerably exercised itself this year on the question of making religious knowledge as an optional course, at least in the University. As the Board of Governors is no doubt aware that is one of the conditions of registration with the Chinese government. Whether we shall register or not has not been decided, but altogether apart from that question the Senate has about made up its mind to make religious knowledge one option of two. A student may choose either religious knowledge, or some other course in ethics, philosophy, sociology and arts which has a direct relation to the moral development of the student. At present that seems about as far as we can move, and even action on this is being delayed until certain sections of our constituency on the field, which have not yet



expressed themselves on the matter shall have a chance to do so.

#### Registration with Government:

The question of registration is of vital concern to the Faculty of Religion. Personally, while I think registration is desirable, it may mean that the prescribed courses in the Faculty of Religion will not be recognized as qualifying for a degree, and, that therefore, graduates in religion will not be able to get their diplomas stamped by the government. This would mean that we should have to give our own diplomas only to graduates of this faculty, which would not tend to make the course more attractive, or else we should have to depend upon candidates for the ministry registering, not in Religion, but in Arts, and taking sufficient courses in religion under its permitted options. This we think is quite a feasible plan. We are told that the government does not object to the student taking religious courses as options, but only as prescribed.

On the whole the year has been a most encouraging one. Several graduates of our University now in the University are not only wielding considerable influence in the communities in which they live, but are filling large places in the religious life of the province as well. This makes us take heart.

#### The Faculty of Medicine. Dr.S.H. Liljestrand, Dean.

This year has been a difficult but at the same time a fortunate year. We record with gratitude the ultimate recovery of Dr.L.G. Kilborn after four months struggle with a bullet wound. It is with gratification also that we review the accomplishment of a heavy year's work at the teaching hospitals, both the Men's, and the Women's and Children's under the efficient management of the United Church of Canada Mission Staff. Under this head belongs the carrying on of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat departments, inaugurated by Dr. R.A. Peterson, by Drs.Edison and Gladys Cunningham; heavy surgical clinics by Drs. Service, Speers and Yang; while the Medical Clinics received fresh impetus under the direction of Dr. A.E. Best. The furlos of Drs. Wilford and Humphreys left the Anatomy Dept. and the Clinical Laboratory, respectively, to be supplied, and they were assigned to the temporary direction of Dr. Liljestrand. This situation was greatly relieved by the return from furlo of Dr. W.R. Morse who resumed charge of the Dept.of Anatomy. In spite of his handicap, Dr. Kilborn was able to finish the year's work in Physiology.

Owing to furlos, not much time was available for special research. In the Dept. of Biochemistry Mrs. Agnew carried thru a special work on Vitamine B deficiency in polished rice. In the Pharmacology Dept. some attention was given to postmortem examinations on experimental animals, which should be of practical value in studying some of the parasitic diseases of this province.

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The year has been epochal in that it has witnessed:--

(a) The beginning of building work on the new Medical Block under the direction of W.S.Small. It was hoped that the Methodist Episcopal Mission would be able to add to this gift of the Canadian Mission, funds for the erection of a general hospital adjacent to the medical building as a Medical Teaching Center. While this has not materialized, it is on the immediate program of projects.

(b) The reorganization of the Faculty by departments.

(c) Marked progress in the organization and work of the teaching hospitals, which includes all the Mission institutions contributing to the University work. A general hospital staff including all members of the medical faculty now takes charge of matters pertaining to clinical instruction and other matters not of a purely business nature. Especial mention should be made of the generous attitude of Dr. Speers and staff of the WMS Hospital for Women and Children in giving opportunities for clinical teaching and practice.

Some of the staff have found time for translation work, and two pieces of work have been turned out:

Halliburton's Physiology, translated by Dr.L. G. Kilborn in collaboration with Dr. Philip Evans of Tsinan.

A Manual and Text of Biochemistry, compiled from Hawk's Practical Physiological Chemistry and other sources, by Dr.S.H. Liljestrland.

Publications during 1925-26 by various members of the medical faculty have not been few as the following list shows:

E.C. Wilford. Clinical Notes:

(1) Remarkable Preputial Calculus. China Medical Journal, 1925, 39, 712.

(2) Cases of Gastro-enterostomy. China Medical Journal, 1925, 39, 807.

(3) Operations on Foreigners in China. China Medical Journal, 1925, 39, 922.

R.A. Peterson. Etiology and Treatment of Symblepharon. China Medical Journal, 1925, 39, 399.

A.E. Best. Hygienic Latrines in China: A Suggestion. China Medical Journal, 1925, 39, 57.

Cheap Hygienic Latrines in Cramped Quarters. China Medical Journal, 1926, 40, 286.

L.G. Kilborn. Blood Pressure of Szechwanese Students. China Medical Journal, 1926, 40, 1.

S.H. Liljstrand. The Excretion of Lactic Acid in the Urine after Muscular Exercise. Journal of Biological Chemistry, IXV. 3. Oct. 1925.

New additions to Staff. We have been glad to welcome Mrs. Marguerite Brown as instructor in Bacteriology; Mrs. Mary C. Agnew in Dietetics and Biochemical food analysis. In the Dept.



of Pathology, Dr. R. Gordon Agnew is already making a much needed contribution.

Our great need is for qualified Chinese instructors. The Dept. of Biochemistry has been able to add a graduate of the Science Faculty, Mr. Fong Da Ran. The M.E. Mission is at present negotiating for the services of a graduate of Peking Medical School, who has had splendid experience in teaching Biochemistry and Clinical Laboratory work. We are glad to retain the services of Dr. T.K. Yang in the Dept. of Surgery. Messrs. Fu and Gee are doing consistent work in Pharmacy and Materia Medica. Future progress depends largely on our success in building up a strong Chinese staff; but this entails a very serious problem, namely, the finding of endowment, or other funds, for the salaries of the staff. We look forward to the return of Dr. S.D. Du of this year's class, who has left to take up work under a China Medical Board Fellowship at Peking, in the PUMC Hospital.

In addition to the above need, we must still look for reenforcements from the Missions. The arrival for language study of Dr. Harold G. Anderson fills a long felt need since the resignation of Dr. Elliot of the C.M.S. We are hoping to hear of the appointment of Dr. Edbrook by the Society of Friends. From the M.E. Mission has come the welcome news of the prospective return of Dr. R.A. Peterson after furlough, for the Dept. of Otolaryngology.

Great appreciation is due the China Medical Board for the granting of full time Fellowships for study abroad to Drs. Wilford, Humphreys, Freeman and Kelly; and to Dr. S.D. Du for study in Peking.

Equipment. Some departments are fairly well equipped though, none have a full quota. The Dept. of Pharmacology must still make use of the Physiology Laboratory apparatus, which cannot continue as classes grow large. The clinical laboratory also is in need of general equipment, use hitherto being made of Biochemical and hospital apparatus. The department of Medicine has also fared badly in the distribution of equipment. There is a dearth of microscopes in the bacteriological department.

An estimate of actual teaching hours has revealed the fact that students in this Faculty have actually received as much as 50% more instruction in some subjects than in the average medical school. This is due to the devotion and loyalty to high ideals of the whole staff.

The Faculty of Dentistry. Dr. Ashley W. Lindsay, Dean.

The Faculty of Dentistry is pleased to report many healthy

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signs of growth and progress. Like any young infant, all that is required to assure continued increase in size, strength and usefulness, is sustenance and wise supervision. Dentistry being the youngest of the University family of faculties needs all the care and sympathy the youngest of any family should receive. No large demands are being made either in increased budget or staff, but we need some expansion in these to care for the inevitable growth which is upon us.

To familiarize or remind you of the status of dentistry in the University, let me briefly relate a little history. In the year 1907 the Canadian Methodist Church Missionary Society sent a Canadian dentist to Szechwan as a member of its mission force. Slowly, yet as we look back on past accomplishments, very rapidly, an important place in mission policy was captured by the Dental Department of the mission. The Chinese from the beginning were very appreciative of dental services offered. In the year 1911 a dental hospital was erected and by 1920, when an additional story was added to this building and a dormitory built, there were two more dentists on its staff. Through the demand created by the work of this hospital and the growing importance of the place which dentistry has taken in the healing professions, the teaching of dentistry became as legitimate a necessity as the teaching of general medicine, so that in the year 1918 the University initiated a Department of Dentistry under the Faculty of Medicine. The lead which the Canadian Methodist Mission had assumed in pioneering Dental Practice was followed up in Dental Education, and two more dentists were appointed to the field; so that today the United Church of Canada of which the Canadian Methodist Church became a part, has four Canadian dental teachers on the University staff. The American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, one of the American Missions in the Union, appointed, in the year 1921, a missionary dentist to the University. That further dental appointments have not been made we believe is due to the stringent financial situation of these Missions. We have every hope that from the English Missions will come additions to our staff. The Friends Foreign Mission Association have under advisement the appointment of a married couple, the one being a medical and the other a dental doctor. During the last two years we have had a Chinese Dentist on the staff, a graduate of our own faculty. He is the only student who entered dentistry while it was still a department of medicine. After spending four years in practice and teaching he has been sent to Canada for postgraduate study in the University of Toronto. His return to a responsible position on the teaching staff is eagerly anticipated.

In the year 1920 the University organized the present, Faculty of Dentistry. The added dignity and recognition accruing from this step has made it possible to attract students. The problem of 'face' has always to be reckoned with in China.

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Dentistry as a department of medicine, or as a part of a whole could not, in the minds of students, be an important enough profession in which to invest their lives. Today, it must be acknowledged, that general medicine and dentistry have caught the attention of large numbers of students. The miracle of healing and prevention of disease in the interest of society appeals to a growing appreciation of the place of the individual in the service of mankind. Any school which equips a man to go out with a training which is of use at the present time in Szechwan is doing a real service to China. In her present stage of modernization China cannot use many types of technically trained men. Szechwan, and indeed the largest part of China has no place for the engineer be he civil, mining, mechanical or railway, nor the lawyer, nor the commercial genius, nor the skilled technician, but the sick, and the health condition, are today demanding modernly trained medical and dental doctors.

This brief summary leads us up to this year of 1926 when we can report that the University has a registration of twenty-three students in dentistry this Spring Term, also that from the next school year we expect to have a graduating dental class each succeeding year. As these young men graduate they will have placed on their shoulders the burden of leadership. They will be responsible for presenting to their people, as no foreigner can, the fundamental need of national health, the possibility of relief and prevention of suffering, the demonstration of practical humanitarian service for which the Church stands. Dentistry as a health service is what is being offered to students in the class room, -prevention, cure, restoration all receive their due measure of attention, but it is educated, cultured Christian gentlemen we aim to produce. Knowledge, alone, we believe to be a dangerous gift to give to China. Proof of this is evident all over this land during these days of re-orientation, when the desire for material advancement is in the blood of all students to the point of forgetfulness of all moral and ethical restraints.

The course in dentistry, offered by the University, is one of five years and requires a pre-dental course of three years. This latter calls for one year of sub-freshman work and two years of liberal arts and sciences of University grade. The teaching of Dentistry Proper pre-supposes a good medical foundation as all the pre-clinical subject matter of medicine and surgery is required of the dental student, and on this foundation is built the superstructure of the dental surgeon. Dentistry, conceived as a profession of glorified mechanics and artisans, is fast passing and the biologic problems of life are dental problems- and mechanics are useful only as a means to an end. We do not purpose to offer a type of dental education in West China which is a moment behind the most advanced thought of the West. After we have handed on the lighted torch to an

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educated Chinese dental alumni we can then await a creative mind who will conceive a plan of dental education which will be of the greatest good for the greatest number. We now consider it our privilege and duty to produce men of distinction and worth, future leaders of a profession which is as requisite to China's welfare as it is to your own. An examination of the University Announcement will indicate the program by which we hope to attain our aim.

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#### General Report, Continued.

##### Staff:

In addition to the usual change in staff due to furlough, the following changes have occurred. Losses.--Miss Clara Collier and Dr. C.W. Freeman, M.E.M., have left China and do not expect to return. Mr. and Mrs. H.H. Taylor, C.M.S., have left the field on account of ill health. We hope they will return. Miss Irene Hutchinson, F.F.M.A., has been transferred to Chungking. Gains.--Mr. and Mrs. H.G. Sewell, F.F.M.A.; and Mrs. Marguerite Brown, Mrs. Mary C. Agnew and Mr. and Mrs. Sparling, U.C.C.M., have assumed active work in connection with University departments during the past year. Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Johnson of the M.E.M. have arrived in Chengtu, and are now engaged in language study. Dr. H.G. Anderson of the C.M.S. has arrived in West China, but he will not be at the University for a year or two. It is expected that Miss Foster of the W.M.S. will also join our staff this autumn. Dr. R.A. Peterson, M.E.M., has agreed to return to our staff in 1927.

During the year under review, three Chinese have been added to the staff in teaching and administrative positions. Two more men, graduates of our University will be added next autumn and it is expected that there will also be two or three Chinese appointees for the staff from the M.E.M., two of them coming from America, and one from the Peking Union Medical College.

There has been a loss of five missionary workers, and a gain of eleven, actual and prospective. A net gain of six missionary and seven or eight Chinese teachers is a heartening fact to record.

##### Buildings and Grounds:

A few years ago visitors commented upon our buildings. This year the comment has been upon the campus. Trees, shrubbery, flowers, greensward, the lagoon along the central axis, and the shaded paths and roadways, make the University campus one of the garden spots of Chengtu. The buildings, though not so conspicuous as heretofore, are far more beautiful because of the setting which nature is providing. Although the campus is fairly well wooded we have continued to plant large numbers of trees, interplanting hard woods among the prevailing willows of the campus.



An unsightly ditch that extended from Hart College to the Lamont Library has been eliminated by the building of a four foot culvert for a distance of over 600 feet. We have continued as heretofore to raise the levels of the University property. Within the campus area we have a so-called University gold mine. Some years ago we dug a large basin at the south end of the central plot to secure dirt for filling. A nearby stream was diverted into this basin and sufficient silt deposited to refill. This process has continued year after year, and it has indeed proved a gold mine. We expect to continue the process until the campus is raised to proper drainage level, and meantime have a pond that adds its beauty to the campus for part of each year.

Friends College.- Last autumn the Friends' College Building was completed and formally opened. Because of its location on the Central Axis and its exquisitely fine style of architecture it constitutes one of the most outstanding and beautiful features in our array of buildings. The Friends Foreign Mission Association and Mr. Arnold Silcock, their architect and builder, have made a contribution to the University for which we are profoundly thankful.

Library.- Work has continued on the Library Building, and all except the north wing of the building should be completed by the time this report reaches the Board of Governors. It is expected that the University library will move to its new quarters in the autumn. The lower floor of the north wing of the building which was intended for a museum will be left unfinished until funds adequate for the completion of the building are available. The upper story of this wing has been in use for vocational work for nearly a year.

Chapel and Clock Tower.- It may be remembered that four years ago Mr. Liu Dsi Ru promised ten thousand silver dollars for the erection of the Middle School Chapel. About two and one half years ago the foundations for this chapel were laid. Last year the foundations were put in for the Coles' Memorial Clock Tower. The coming of Mr. Small to the University as building superintendent has made it possible to carry forward the erection of these buildings. The Middle School Chapel roof is about completed and the Clock Tower will be completed this summer. On the top of the tower at a height of approximately 110 feet, we have placed a large globe containing an electric light, and the night of graduation saw the birth of a new star of surpassing brilliance. The light could be seen for a distance of many miles. This creates a feature which was not in the original plan of the architect. It represents an afterthought worth recording. The bell is in place, and was rung for the first time to start the academic procession this year. The clock should be in place early in the autumn. The old University bell, which was bought by the Methodist Episcopal Mission from

Montgomery Ward & Co., fifteen years ago, and presented to the University, ceased to ring last February. This spring classes have been called together by a discordant dinner gong. The inauguration of the clock and bell will constitute a pleasing change in the calls to study next year. The tower, clock and bell will long be a fitting memorial to Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, one of the University's first friends and also, "To the memory of Jesus Christ our Saviour." These memorial words to the Saviour Dr. Coles had inscribed on the bell.

Education Building.—The foundations for the Cadbury Educational Building located near the Administration Building, have been put in and the foundations for the two wings of the medical-dental building have likewise been put in and the brick-work is in place to the first story.

Postal Building and Residences.—A new building erected for post office, police station, tea rooms and book store, fronting on the main street adjacent to the Administration Building has been completed and occupied. Over two thousand dollars of University and mission scholarship funds have been invested in this building. The income will provide a good rate of interest on the funds invested and assure the permanent upkeep of the property.

The Canadian Mission has begun the erection of two teachers residences near their school for foreign children. Negotiations for the purchase of the land to be exchanged for University land transferred to the Church Missionary Society are proceeding satisfactorily. This represents a worthy building record for an adverse year when the opposition has demanded a retreat and some friends have advised a halt.

The University in its relation to the Chinese:

Few universities in China have maintained a more intimate relation with the Chinese authorities and people or more consistently sought to preserve and express their ideals than our own. This is a natural result of our settled policy, our late start which enabled us to profit by criticism of other institutions, by the fact that we have been relieved of the commercial demands to make a foreign language the vehicle of instruction, and also because we are far removed from the foreignizing or denationalizing influences of port cities.

We began by adopting distinctively Chinese architectural types in our buildings, and by securing the approval of our project by the president of China and the governors of this province. The spirit that ruled in the beginning still dominates despite the fact that our staff is largely foreign owing to the paucity of qualified Chinese university teachers in this part of China. We sought and secured registration of our Normal and Middle Schools several years ago, receive government diplomas for their graduates, and have had Chinese principals



almost from the beginning.

Registration of the University would doubtless have been a matter of history by this time if it had been a provincial affair as the authorities have many times acknowledged the fine standards of our work and reiterated approval of our aim to create a university not only for the Chinese, but one in which they have an ever increasing share. Notwithstanding anti-foreign and anti-Christian propaganda - in a measure, perhaps, because of it - the year under review has brought the University still closer to the Chinese as the following facts attest. Seven or eight Chinese, including two or three expected to arrive this autumn, added to our University administrative and teaching staff; the curriculum brought into closer harmony with the system of the Bureau of Education; progress toward compliance with the conditions for government registration without sacrifice of our Christian aims; the organization of a well coordinated and ably staffed department of Chinese with provision for specialization in the literature and culture of China, and by providing for a board of Chinese advisors and enlarging Chinese participation in the Senate and Faculty.

The ferment of new ideas, discontent, and malicious propaganda have made strikes, lockouts and disorder epidemic in schools all over China, including the schools in the centers of population in this far west province. This University and its schools are exceptions to this rule. Order and good fellowship between teachers and students have reigned throughout the year, and we have not failed to give praise to the Highest that peace has prevailed among men of good will.

China is in flux and there is much confusion, and the life of this institution is affected, as it should be, but we have neither lost our balance nor failed to keep steady to our purpose to advance the Kingdom of God in this province by means of higher education. We are working harder, bearing heavier burdens, and finding greater incentives for prayer. Work and pray with us!

For the Senate of the University,  
Joseph Beech,



President.

Chengtu. July, 7th, 1926.

1926 Summer School enrolls 192 of whom 110  
in Bible School. JB

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