

# *The West China Missionary News*

NOVEMBER—1925

## EDITORIAL

### BISHOP CASSELS.

The extract from the "Missionary Review of the World" which we give on another page of the NEWS regarding the Cambridge Seven will be of interest to all our readers. Some of them—their number continues to decrease as the years lengthen—will remember the wave of keen interest which swept over England and China when seven Cambridge men offered themselves for service in this country at the call of Hudson Taylor. Others have been privileged to work and plan with four of that seven in West China. Still others will feel a glow of enthusiasm as they read the brief record of these men of God. For those who would wish to have a fuller account of this heroic band of pioneers, we commend the article from which we quote—in the "Missionary Review of the World" for September, 1925. West China certainly got a big share of the group and after many years, we are privileged to have with us two of the Band—Bishop W. W. Cassels of Paoning and Rev. A. T. Polhill of Suiting.

It is forty years since these seven Cambridge men started for China, and thirty since Dr. Cassels was consecrated to the Bishopric of the Western China Diocese. During all these years he has gone in and out among the Chinese people bearing the message of God's love and mercy. Heavy responsibilities have been placed upon him; difficulties such as one in his office alone can know have confronted him; and thru it all he has been indefatigable in service. With those of other Missions who have had the privilege of working with him in various union efforts he has shown a kindly spirit of brotherhood. During most of the time he has been Bishop, he has had the care of both the field of the China Inland Mission, East, and that of the Church Missionary Society. Recently, some much needed help

has been given him by the appointment of Bishop H. W. K. Mowll. We are persuaded that all our readers, in China and in the homelands, will join with us in this note of congratulation and good wishes to Bishop Cassels, and will wish that for many years to come he may continue with us in faith and good works.

#### EDUCATION.

This month, we give considerable space to this subject; and need make no apology for doing so. Some of the material deals with the more strictly technical side of the question; but should prove of interest and help to those who have the care of Primary and Secondary Schools. The long list of questions in Mrs. Dye's article are in the nature of an examination of this topic. Who dares to answer them? It would be of great service to our readers if several replies on the various topics in "Hints and Suggestions for Supervisors" could be sent to the NEWS. We can guarantee their being printed in this paper. Until the old Educational Association can be revived and opportunity given to teachers to discuss such matters as are dealt with in this article, it would at least be of some help to those in charge of lower schools if teachers and supervisors would send letters on these matters to the NEWS.

The other topic under education in this issue of the NEWS has to do with Religion in our Middle Schools. There is, at this present time, no more important question confronting the Christian Church in China than that of the place of religion in our schools. Those opposing the Church realize that this is one of the strong bulwarks and are bent upon a vigorous attack. If they can succeed in removing the teaching of religion in our schools and Christian worship from among our students, they hope to weaken the Mission school to such an extent that it will practically be hopeless for us to carry on. Surely there is no matter to which the best thought of the Christian forces in China should be given more freely and intensely than this one. What is to be the future of the Christian school in this country? Is it to carry on a mechanical existence with a program from which the heart has been wrenched? We believe that because religion is a part of life, it is essential to the full development of personality. That education is robbed of its highest and best part if it be divorced from

religion. That the child misses a vital part of its training when it is denied instruction in religion. That worship is a means of knowing God; that prayer is a natural channel between the soul and God. That life is deprived of its highest values and becomes mere existence when the heart of man is left without God. These are commonplace statements and have become almost axiomatic with the Christian educationalist. On the other hand, is a school of thinkers that would bar out of the schoolroom all religion of any kind; but they seem to oppose Christianity more than the other faiths. They hold that it stunts the child to be taught about God and his relation to his Maker. Religion is a left-over superstition. Science is sufficient and offers an adequate explanation of the universe. There is no need to worship anyone beyond what science has proven to exist.

The issue is clear-cut; and the battle is on. Up to date, there has been no pronouncement on the part of the Board of Education on this question; but it is very difficult to register a school in which the Christian religion is taught with the Government. What the future holds it is not possible at this time to predict. But that should not warrant our sitting with folded hands waiting "for something to turn up".

#### THE SZECHUAN CHRISTIAN WEEKLY.

One of the projects that the West China General Conference proposed when it met last January was the publication of a Christian newspaper. It has taken much time and much planning and much discussion to get this periodical launched. But it is now started and the first number appeared last week. It is a modest sheet issued at a remarkably low price. We congratulate the editors and management on the first number and look forward to its growth with keen expectancy. It will need the support of ALL Christian people in West China. It should have the help of all the churches. We can all help in sending news items to the paper; but, judging from our experience on the NEWS, we would warn the editor of this new venture not to be too optimistic in this regard. We can all subscribe for the Weekly and thus help to keep its financial condition safe. And we can recommend it to our Chinese friends and thus help to make it known in West China.

EMANCIPATION.

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Why be afraid of death,  
As though your life were breath?  
Death but anoints your eyes  
With clay—O glad surprise!

Why should you be forlorn?  
Death only husks the corn;  
Why should you fear to meet  
The Thresher of the wheat?

Is sleep a thing to dread?  
Yet sleeping you are dead  
Till you awake and rise—  
Here, or beyond the skies.

Why should it be a wrench  
To leave your wooden bench?  
Why not with a happy shout  
Run home when school is out?

The dear ones left behind—  
O foolish one, and blind!  
A day, and you will meet;  
A night, and you will greet.

This is the death of Death—  
To breathe away a breath,  
And know the end of strife,  
And taste the deathless life.

And joy without a fear,  
And smile without a tear,  
And work, nor care to rest,  
And find the last the best.

— MALTBY D. BARCOCK, D.D.

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS  
FOR THE  
SUPERVISOR.

PREPARED BY JANE B. DYE.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AND SANITATION.

- 1 Are school buildings kept in good repair ?
- 2 Are playground facilities adequate ?  
Are they used to the best advantage ?  
Does the teacher play with his pupils ?
- 3 What library facilities are available, for teachers ? for pupils ?
- 4 Are the school-rooms light and airy ?
- 5 Are the facilities for ventilation good ? Does the teacher make the best possible use of them ?
- 6 Are the seats so placed that the light comes to the children from the left and behind, not from the front ?
- 7 Are the grounds around the school-house kept in good condition ?
- 8 Are the school-rooms kept neat and clean ? Also the tables and desks ?
- 9 Are the pupils taught neatness in the keeping of their school materials as well as in their persons ? Are they taught respect for property ?
- 10 Are outhouses suitably situated with respect to the school-rooms ? Are they kept in good condition ?
- 11 Does general health of pupils and teacher seem good ? Is there any skin disease prevalent ? Any contagious trouble ? Does there seem to be much defective eyesight ?

GENERAL SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

- 1 Is the school filled to capacity ?
- 2 What is the number of pupils ? of teachers ? Do these numbers seem to be in correct proportion ?
- 3 How many grades are taught ?

- 4 Do the pupils seem to be satisfactorily graded, with their ability as basis rather than the number of years they have been in school?
- 5 What course of study is being followed? Do the pupils take Educational Union exams? Do they have any other methods for standardizing their work?
- 6 Is the attendance good? Does the teacher follow up absences, and make a definite effort to improve the attendance?
- 7 Are the children prompt? Does the teacher have good devices for encouraging promptness?
- 8 Does the teacher know fairly well the homes from which his pupils come?
- 9 Does he also get into other homes in the neighborhood, and encourage those who are not in school to come?
- 10 Are school buildings used for any outside purposes, such as night schools? What is relation of school to community?
- 11 Does the teacher's general attitude toward his pupils seem to be one of sympathy and friendliness?
- 12 Is the teacher himself (or a satisfactory substitute) always present and always prompt?
- 13 Are the pupils seated to the best advantage as to size and grade? For keeping order?
- 14 Does the teacher keep a neat record of attendance? Does he check this up each day without waste of time?
- 15 Does the teacher regularly make out and send to the parents reports of the pupils' work?
- 16 Does the teacher follow a well-planned and well arranged program? Is this program posted?
- 17 Is good order, without unnecessary repression, the order of the day, expected by both teacher and pupils?
- 18 Is the teaching in general such as to get and hold attention?

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#### PUPILS AND PUPIL ACTIVITY.

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- 1 What is the number of children in the room?
- 2 What is the approximate age distribution?
- 3 What is their attitude toward the teacher?
  - Courteous?
  - Indifferent?
  - Impertinent?

- 4 Are they orderly and systematic in their work?
- 5 Do they respond promptly to orders?
- 6 Do they enter into their work enthusiastically?
- 7 Do they work continuously and persistently at their task, and avoid becoming discouraged or giving up over apparent failure?
- 8 Does the interest seem to be in the activity and results, rather than in marks, rewards, etc.?
- 9 Do they go at their work with a minimum of direction from the teacher? Do they avoid asking unnecessary questions?
- 10 In pursuing their interests do they avoid flighty, erratic, and spasmodic attention to a variety of activities?
- 11 Do they ask questions freely? Discuss with each other? With the teacher?
- 12 Do they indicate understanding by voluntarily relating personal experiences or supplying illustrations that further the discussion?
- 13 Do they consistently think, answer, question, illustrate, etc., in terms of the relation between school subject matter and the life about them, or only in terms of subject matter abstractions?
- 14 Do the pupils ask questions about the things both in and out of school that interest them? Do they seem to feel that the teacher will take an interest in whatever interests them?
- 15 Do they voluntarily make use of books, pictures, maps, other people, in order to obtain more information?
- 16 Do they have a normal interest in "What happens next?"
- 17 Do they follow out such individual interests as are strong in such a way as to benefit themselves and the group? (i.e. Good writers?)
- 18 Are individual interests compromised for the sake of group interests?
- 19 Do they avoid careless, laughing, or sneering criticisms of each others' work? Avoid laughing at, or making fun of, those who are not expert?
- 20 Do they avoid unfair praise of a friend's work, or unfair criticism of an unpopular pupil's work?
- 21 Do the quick, bright pupils contribute actively and intelligently? Do they receive the contributions of the slower ones without manifesting impatience?
- 22 Do the slow pupils ask questions and make their contributions without embarrassment?

- 23 Do any pupils seem to be repressing interests through fear of sarcasm, ridicule, etc.?
- 24 Do the pupils practise by themselves and in small groups such things as number combinations, multiplication tables, drawing, writing, etc.?
- 25 Are all pupils alert to each question? Do they avoid asking for unnecessary repetitions?

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### THE TEACHER AND HIS TEACHING.

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- 1 Does the teacher seem to be thoroughly acquainted with the subject matter of his own and related fields?
- 2 In subjects like history, geography, etc., does he make effective use of the material outside the text-book?
- 3 Does he make use of the pupil's immediate environment and past experience?
- 4 Does he also make use of the pupil's instinctive interests?
- 5 Does he make use of stories, pictures, real objects, the sand table, and so forth, in his teaching?
- 6 Does the teacher express himself in terms which the pupils can understand?
- 7 Is he quick to realize it and make a change if the pupils do not understand?
- 8 Does he have definite aims in his teaching, not only for each day's lesson, but also for the week, month, and term?
- 9 Does he give evidence of having planned these lessons specifically to carry out these aims?
- 10 Does he give pupils clear ideas of the purposes of lessons?
- 11 Is he fertile and quick in taking advantage of pupils' questions?
- 12 Is he quick at seeing the real difficulty when a pupil is held up or stopped? Does he inquire into the pupil's ideas?
- 13 Does he encourage pupils to verify their statements or answers wherever possible?
- 14 Does the teacher vary his method to suit the type of lesson he is teaching?
- 15 Does he definitely plan and execute brief but snappy drill lessons?
- 16 Does he, wherever and whenever possible, keep himself in the background and allow the pupils to be the main actors?
- 17 Does he avoid explaining ("Djianging") the lesson more than is necessary.



- 18 Does he make due allowance for differences in the abilities of his pupils?
  - 19 Is he impartial and fair in his judgements? Is correction, when necessary, swift and sure?
  - 20 Does he avoid using ridicule, sarcasm, harmful individual praise, and so forth?
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### QUESTIONING.

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- 1 Does the teacher manifest ability to word questions clearly and concisely?
- 2 Does he avoid answering his own questions?
- 3 Do his questions stimulate real thought on the part of the pupils?
- 4 Is he quick to see when his wording or construction is confusing to the class? Can he reword questions easily and quickly?
- 5 Are his questions carefully planned but spontaneously given?
- 6 Is he skillful both in the use of thought questions, which require time for answering, and of drill questions, which should be answered promptly?
- 7 Does he avoid group answers, except where it is helpful in review or drill?
- 8 Does he avoid having the majority of questions answered by the few bright pupils in the class?
- 9 Does he distribute his questions in such a way that all take part in the recitation?
- 10 Can he so adjust his questions to the differences of individuals that the slower students do not feel left out?
- 11 Does he avoid repeating his questions except in legitimate cases?
- 12 Does he insist on clear, intelligent answers?
- 13 In case an answer is not understood by the class, does he have the pupil repeat it rather than repeat it himself?
- 14 Do pupils volunteer frequently, or always wait to be called upon?
- 15 Do they occasionally frankly state the fact that they do not know?
- 16 Do pupils answer drill questions with reasonable promptness?

## DRILL.

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### A. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

As in life we say that "Practise makes perfect", so in school we may say that well managed drill insured the retention of the right ideas. To be thus effective, drill must combine the following principles :

- 1 A correct start followed by correct practise must be insured. If an incorrect idea gets a start it is very hard to eradicate it.
- 2 Zeal, interest, and concentration of attention must be secured and maintained.
- 3 Feelings of satisfaction or dissatisfaction must be considered, as they vitally condition the results of a drill lesson.
- 4 Avoid waste of time on accessory and non-essential processes.
- 5 Facts drilled upon in games and other devices must be applied and used in real situations.
- 6 The drill periods should be short and distributed over a considerable period of time. From five to ten minutes of concentrated drill work is usually enough, but it must be repeated very frequently at first, then less often, if the fact is to be remembered.
- 7 In memorizing meaningful material there should be an analysis of the thought content first.

### B. QUESTIONS FOR THE SUPERVISOR.

- 1 Does the teacher make sure that all know the correct answer or response before starting drill ?
- 2 Is he painstaking and patient to secure accuracy from all, rather than high speed from a few ?
- 3 In drilling in concert do all join in ? Are there any who remain silent ? Any who merely echo or repeat ?
- 4 Does teacher show knowledge of, and skill in the use of, drill games, and other simple devices ?
- 5 Are flash cards used for drilling the combinations in Arithmetic ? Does the teacher use these in a variety of ways ?
- 6 Is the teacher quick to notice any lessening of interest on the part of the pupils, and to change the method of drill accordingly ?

- 7 Are the children interested enough in the drill method or game to be reluctant to leave it ?
- 8 Do pupils call for games or devices which they have enjoyed in the past ?
- 9 In drill work are pupils all alert and ready to supply any answer that is missed ?
- 10 Does every pupil avail himself of every opportunity to participate and contribute ?
- 11 Do pupils compete with their own records, so that slower students have the satisfaction of seeing that they are gaining, as well as the brighter ones ?
- 12 Do pupils manifest satisfaction when they accomplish the work before them, or show a gain in skill ?
- 13 Do the slower pupils refuse to be hurried or flustered by the speed of the best few in the class ?
- 14 Does the teacher avoid drilling upon processes already fixed ?
- 15 Do the pupils remember the facts they have drilled upon when the opportunity to use them arises ?
- 16 Are drill periods of a suitable length of time ?
- 17 Are these drill periods distributed over the day, week, or other period in accordance with the needs of the situation ?

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#### THE ASSIGNMENT OF LESSONS.

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- 1 Does the teacher avoid getting caught at the end of the period with an unfinished or hurried assignment ?
- 2 Is he skillful in seizing the opportunities which arise during the course of the recitation for assigning the next lesson ?
- 3 Does the teacher lead up to the next day's work in such a way that the pupils *wish* to do the preparatory work assigned ?
- 4 Does he prepare for difficulties which will be met ?
- 5 Does he give questions for reflective thinking, or in other ways see that the preparation of advanced work shall not be a mere memorizing of words ?
- 6 Does he avoid assigning too much for most of the pupils ? Too little ?
- 7 Wherever possible is there a minimum-essentials requirement which all can get, so that the slowest may have the satisfaction of completing it ?

- 8 Is supplementary work for the brighter ones skillfully introduced, so that they are kept busy ?
- 9 If the pupils ask each other questions about the assignment does it indicate.
  - (a) inattention on their part ?
  - (b) insufficient explanation by the teacher ?
  - (c) too hurried assignment by the teacher ?
- 10 Are new lessons well related to previous ones ?

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### SUPERVISION OF STUDY.

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- 1 Does the teacher pay real attention to the study which is going on in the room by classes or individuals not reciting ?
- 2 Are all pupils in the room kept reasonably busy all the time ?
- 3 Do pupils seem to be continually interested in what they are doing ?
- 4 Is their studying or other busy-work an active, aggressive process ?
- 5 Are small groups at times set to work together ? Can they do this quietly and effectively ?
- 6 Does the teacher make use of the quicker pupils to help the slower ones in their study ?

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### PERSONALITY OF TEACHER.

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- 1 Does the teacher co-operate with others in school and community affairs ?
- 2 Does he suggest plans for school or community improvement ?
- 3 Do pupils go to him freely for advice and conference ?
- 4 Does he strive to develop the character, as well as the intellect of his pupils ?
- 5 Is he well-known and liked in the community ?
- 6 Does he keep up with his profession by reading books, magazines, and so forth ?
- 7 Does he try new methods which others have suggested, and himself invent and try new methods of teaching ?
- 8 Does he recognize the importance of neatness of dress and of general personal appearance ?
- 9 Is he tactful in his dealings with pupils, colleagues, and patrons ?
- 10 Does he carry through projects which he initiates ?

### SUPERVISOR AND TEACHERS.

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- 1 Compliment what is good, giving reasons why.
  - 2 Discuss errors and corrections on impersonal, scientific grounds.
  - 3 Correct one error at a time.
  - 4 Differentiate between errors of routine and the more important ones of teaching procedure.
  - 5 The supervisor must expect to win the confidence and co-operation of his teachers much as the teacher wins the same thing from the children.
  - 6 As a general rule, consultations should not take place in the presence of pupils.
  - 7 The consultation should be in the nature of a give-and-take discussion, not a monologue by either party.
  - 8 Whenever possible, supervisor should go over the lesson plan *before* a class is taught, and help with suggestions. This should be more helpful than criticism of mistakes which have been made.
  - 9 While visiting a class, supervisor should keep himself as inconspicuous as possible.
  - 10 Supervisor should give demonstration lessons frequently; preferably a regular lesson from the course of study. Such lessons should be carefully planned and fully discussed afterward.
  - 11 Visits of only a few minutes duration can not take the place of observation for a whole period.
  - 12 The supervisor can do a great deal toward raising the standard of work done by occasionally setting tests himself over the work supposedly covered. If teachers and pupils know that this is to be done it gives a real stimulus to the work.
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### THE REGISTRATION OF CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

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From the beginning, the aim of Christian Education has been to cooperate with the Chinese Government in making Education more general than it has been in China. During

the last few years, we have adopted the policy of definitely registering with the Government, and inviting Government inspection and interest.

In the Educational Quarterly for October we are printing a form for the registration of Primary schools. It is suggested that in estimating the budget of the school, the salary of the foreigner or foreigners should be included.

The form for registration of Primary Schools is translated roughly as follows;—

“In regard to the registration of our school with the Government, our thought has been that the aim of Primary Schools is to make Education universal, and that while Szechuan is a very large province, her Government schools are not numerous, and many children do not have the opportunity of getting an education. Our Society, in accordance with Government regulations, have organized a Primary School, Name \_\_\_\_\_, as a private school (in case it is of Lower Primary grade, the characters Ts'u Chih should be prefaced to the characters Shiao Shioh. In case the work is of Higher Primary grade only, the words Kao Chih should be used.)

The school was organized in the year, \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, and has observed the regulations of the Old System. Number of classes \_\_\_\_\_. Number of students \_\_\_\_\_. Yearly Budget \_\_\_\_\_. The New System has now been adopted, and the work given is according to the requirements of the New System.

Our Society emphasizes moral training, and in addition to the prescribed courses, we teach Scripture, one course, as a supplement to the course in Ethics.

The Principal of the school is Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, graduate of \_\_\_\_\_, and is entirely responsible for the school. The school has a school stamp, on which are the following characters \_\_\_\_\_. In future our communications will be stamped with our school seal. We consider it our duty in establishing the school to report our action to the properly constituted authorities.

Please consider whether our school is worthy of registration. We shall be grateful for an answer.

NAME OF MAGISTRATE

Stamp \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_.

“THE LAUGHING BUDDHA”.

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The Laughing Buddha, A Tale of Love and Adventure in Western China by James Livingstone Stewart, Vice-President, West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York \$2.00.

On the jacket of this book is the following: “A story of Western China, replete with adventures of an exciting sort. As a tale of pure realism it is marked by more than ordinary merit.

“It has high ethical value by reason of the unusually extensive knowledge of Buddhism and Taoism possessed by the author, and which he introduces without prosiness, but in the general development of his story.

“It has missionary value attested by the conversion of its chief character, Lee-Chee, his sweetheart, Mae Jen, and her mother, Madame Chang, to the truths of Christianity.

“Here is a tale of adventures galore, a story well worth reading for its own sake, and a source of authentic reference concerning the manners, customs, habits, religions and conditions of living obtaining to-day in Western China.”

Allowing for the fact that this is put out for the purpose of selling this book, it is still true that there is no over-statement in it. For the author has succeeded in writing an *interesting* story. One looks longingly these days for a story that carries its readers forward with zest and expectation. This “The Laughing Buddha” certainly does. The reader becomes interested in the fate and fortunes of the hero and simply must read ‘another chapter’ before laying it down---in fact, it is difficult to put the book aside when once one has entered it. Then comes in the heroine with her splendid mother only to add to the desire to know their fate. Along with them march the villain of the piece thru a plot that is carefully developed without any lag in the interest. It may be that the fact that Lee-Chee becomes a soldier will turn a few against him; but it must be said that his gravitation to a military career is just as natural as any other part of the story. At his stage of mental and religious development, and also in view of the conditions in which his province weltered, it is not overdoing the matter

to make a soldier out of him ; for military force seemed to him the best, if not the only way that was open to him to help.

To those of us who live in Szechuan, the scenes of the story are more or less familiar and we can vouch for their not being over-drawn. The hillsides, the road to Chengtu, the villages and market towns thru which the hero passes are drawn by the pen of one who has many times passed that way. The rope bridge at Kwanhsien affords an opportunity for one of the most melodramatic episodes in the narrative. And the life of the people, their difficulties and their pleasures, are etched in with a light touch that only adds to the common interest of the whole.

And all this is done by a pen intensely sympathetic to the folks described. This allows the author to write frankly of the conditions under which the people suffer. Not once does he slop over. With all his love for these Chinese of Szechuan, he has not been blinded to the awful conditions under which they carry on and live. Not only is the wretched condition of the people faithfully portrayed but the life of people like Madame Chang is seen at the same time. The soldiers are shown to be what such troops really are at this time, while no exaggeration is used in depicting the robbers of the hillsides. Madame Chang's "Funeral" is well done. There is a hint of improbability in that lady's visit to the country, practically unprotected, at a time of political disturbance. And Mae Jen's visit to the emperor's grave where the hero "happens" to be going is rather far-fetched. But these by the way. The "Flying Swallow" is well done and also Lee-Chee's experience by the side of the river. One of the most attractive characters in the book is "The White Nun", sister to the hero. The scene in the Temple of the God of War is well managed and the surprise at the end is well hidden.

One can only wish that the bright picture drawn at the end of the book were at all true to the life of Szechuan. It is justified by the rest of the story, but is far from being true to the facts of the case as we in West China know them. But we have no objection to a happy ending ; indeed, we confess to liking them—give us more of them. There is all too much sorrow in real life, and folks suffer so much, that to find the hero and his friends happy at the end seems just what ought to be.

Anyone knowing the author of "The Laughing Buddha" would expect a fair sprinkling of philosophical and religious thought in this novel. And they are not disappointed. Dr. Stewart has given not a little of the twenty-odd years of his



life in West China to delving into the habits and customs of this people in order to find out the meaning of their religious practices. Much of his work has been given to expounding systems of philosophy, both Eastern and Western; and one might as well expect Mr. Dick to keep out some reference to King Charles' head from his petition as to find no hint of religious and ethical thought in this book. But, as the jacket of the book reminds us, such references are woven into the life of the story. There is nothing pedantic about it at all. The hero is confronted with certain facts in his life and seeks an explanation in such religious thought as has come to him in his life in the temple on the hillside. These conceptions of life and God are insufficient and break down under the load that they have to bear. Sheer materialism is tried and gives surface satisfaction. The youth's own loyalty to things he but dimly understands carries him on for a time. Then he sees the life of Madame Chang and Mae Jen. Later he meets his lost sister and these three are living witnesses of a new power in life; and after discussion with the Chinese pastor in Chengtu Lee-Chee makes the Great Decision. After that, although at times sorely perplexed, he goes forward in the Way.

There is comparatively little reference to missionaries; and such as there are, are not in all cases flattering. Pastor Ma may have lived and worked in West China; but we suspect that he is a composite picture of a number of individuals who have thought to win China by a blunt presentation of a crude theology.

We congratulate Dr. Stewart on the production of this book. It reveals a side of him that most of us, who have worked side by side with him, little suspected. We urge him to keep at this work and help in the interpretation of China to her friends in the West.

J. T.

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Mr. Briggs of the Fleming H. Revell Co writes:—

Enclosed is copy of letter from a London Editor and Publicist, who is here in New York at present. He evidently read the book through with some appreciation and without finding all the flies in the ointment, cast there by the printer's devil.

"Many thanks for giving me a copy of 'The Laughing Buddha'. I have read so much about China that was stale and pointless that I was not over anxious to pursue the subject. But

here is a writer who knows the great, incoherent, inarticulate Chinese people and can make them real and intelligible. His characters are not mere puppets, they live. The story is moving, absorbing, fascinating—written with a firm hand, adroit understanding and keen, kindly sympathy. As an interpretation of China and the Chinese, the book is invaluable.

Yours,

(signed) F. A. ATKINS.

The Reform Club, London, England.

July 30, 1925.

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### RELIGION IN OUR MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

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A bulletin of the East China Christian Educational Association has the following recommendations in regard to Religious teaching and activities in our schools. They deserve the attention of all our schools in West China.

#### 1. Evangelistic Campaigns

10. VOTED to recommend to middle schools consideration of the following suggestions in connection with evangelistic campaigns:—

(1) Such campaigns should be held only after thorough preparation on the part of students and faculty.

(2) Attendance should be voluntary after the first meeting.

(3) The series of meetings should not be too long.

(4) An appeal for decisions should perhaps be made only once, at the last meeting.

(5) The school program should be lightened during the time of such meetings.

(6) Students should be given an opportunity to participate in choosing and inviting speakers.

(7) Students should be encouraged to give a reception to the evangelist to provide opportunity for acquaintance and satisfying curiosity before the first meeting.

(8) The speaker should meet with a group of students, such as the Personal Workers Band, in order to become familiar with the situation in the school and the problems of the students.

(9) There should be special music and perhaps other features to lift the occasion out of the ordinary.

## 2. Objectives of Religious Work

17. VOTED to suggest the following general objectives of religious education :—

(1) That larger emphasis be put upon Christian daily living.

(2) That there be required study sufficient to enable all students to make an intelligent decision as to their own lives and their relation to the church and the work of the Kingdom.

(3) That there be optional study and lines of voluntary activity sufficient to enable students to develop the habit of choice, and of taking time amid the pressure of other things for the development of the Christian life.

18. VOTED to suggest the following special objectives, which are in addition to the general objectives, and apply to special classes of students :—

(1) Christian students should take thorough-going courses dealing with the place, organization, finance and activities of the church, and with larger Christian movements.

(2) Christian students who look forward to going into Christian work should take courses giving thorough instruction and vocational guidance along the lines of the ministry, community service, Christian education, and other forms of Christian service.

## 3. Semester Schedule of Religious Activities for Middle Schools

*By E. H. Cressy*

An important factor in middle school administration is concerned with the spare time of students, not that the school should attempt to dominate the students' leisure, but that there should be a succession of voluntary activities, avoiding equally periods when the school is idle outside of the regular routine and periods when students are overworked. Hence the necessity for a schedule which shall include athletics, entertainments, religious work, and extra study just previous to examinations.

More of the religious activities should be on a voluntary basis. By this is not meant that they be left completely to students and the school stand aloof. Students and teachers should cooperate in extra curricular religious activities, the teachers, however, unofficially, and leaving the leadership to the students so far as possible.

It is well to avoid too many *regular* meetings or other forms of activity, and campaigns that are too long. It is better to have special occasions and keep them brief enough to sustain interest.

A Religious Work Director is essential to provide the leadership for the various religious activities of the school, particularly along extra curricular lines. His function is not to do things himself, but to promote the activities of students and teachers.

A semester schedule should include the following :—

Plans

Organization

Despatch

### Plans

1. A retreat of one day before the opening of school for a group of students and teachers for prayer and fellowship has been found of great value in a number of schools.

2. The principal and religious work director should make a careful study of the situation in the school as to the following percentages :—

Students members of the church

Students professed Christians

Inquirers

Non-Christians

These percentages should be compared with those of the year before and particular attention should be given to the results of religious work of the previous year both as indicated by the number of inquirers and baptisms, and by the general religious tone of the school.

3. A meeting of Christian teachers should be held during the first week, at which the religious work director should report on the situation in the school and problems growing out of it, and each of the teachers assume some definite responsibility in connection with the work planned for the semester.

4. A two hour meeting of all the Christian students and teachers in the school should be held on the first Sunday, at which the situation in the school should again be presented and student organization for the semester and plans of work completed.

### Organization

This should be completed within the first week, and, of course, in many cases has been largely set up during the previous term.

Curriculum Bible study and church activities are handled by school and church respectively. The Sunday School should be organized with student officers and teachers as far as possible. The student association has its own definite organization and schedule.

The element of middle school religious work which is most at loose ends is that which may be termed evangelistic. With this it is the main object of this schedule to deal.

### Despatch of Evangelistic Activities

These include the following :—

Voluntary Bible study classes with student and faculty leaders

Personal work campaign

Evangelistic campaign

These should not begin until after the first monthly examination. The personal work band, made up of students and teachers under student leadership, should meet once to organize before the voluntary Bible study campaign.

The voluntary Bible study campaign may well use the same books and come at the same time as the campaign carried on by the Y.M.C.A. It should not exceed 8 weeks, with one class per week, usually of 20 or 30 minutes. The groups should be small, not over 5 or 8 with student leaders. The student leadership should be largely identical with the membership of the personal work band. The great value of the Bible classes is not so much instruction as opportunity for acquaintance, and discussion, in the students' own way, of religious questions.

The voluntary Bible classes should be followed immediately by a personal work campaign of not to exceed two weeks. The religious work director should provide a list of non-Christian students, and the band should see to it that every student in the school has the matter of becoming a Christian personally presented to him.

The evangelistic campaign should not exceed 3 days. It should come soon after the third monthly examination, and care should be taken that it not come in conflict with other student interests, such as athletic meets or entertainments. The decision should be called for on the last day only.

There should be follow-up work with special classes for inquirers, and the religious work director should arrange for students, who so desire, to be examined for church membership.

## Suggested Schedule

## Fall Term

*Weeks*

- 1 Meeting of Christian teachers.  
Meeting of Christian students and teachers to plan work for semester.  
Organization of Sunday School.  
Meeting of "Y" Cabinet, and financial campaign.  
Church reception to new students.
- 2 "Y" reception to new students  
Beginning of Sunday evening meetings for dormitory students; student prayer groups, and the like.
- 3 Beginning of night school and other service activities carried on by students.
- 4 Month exam.
- 5 Beginning of voluntary Bible study classes with student and faculty leaders to continue six or eight weeks.  
Organization of Personal Work band.
- 6
- 7
- 8 Month exam.
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12 Month exam.
- 13 Beginning of Personal Work campaign to continue about two weeks.
- 14
- 15 Evangelistic campaign, three days.  
Decision day on last day.  
Organization of class to prepare candidates for baptism.  
Organization of inquirers' class
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19 Semester examinations.

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 THE CAMBRIDGE SEVEN.
 

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The Band landed at Shanghai on March 18, 1885, and before leaving for their fields all put on Chinese dress in accordance with the custom of the mission.

Here in brief is the subsequent record of these seven men who, with the joy of the Lord for their strength and His power for their stay, have been proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ for full forty years.

Charles T. Studd worked with the China Inland Mission for ten years, then for ten years in India; finally he started the Heart of Africa Mission, which has since developed into the World Evangelization Crusade. He is still actively engaged in labors in the centre of Africa.

Stanley Smith, having put in forty years' continuous service, is still engaged in evangelistic work in China.

D. E. Hoste also has an unbroken record of work on the field and succeeded Hudson Taylor as General Director of the China Inland Mission. He has recently undertaken a world tour in the interests of the work.

W. W. Cassels, after ten years, was consecrated the first Bishop in Western China by agreement between the C.I.M. and the C.M.S. He is still actively at work on the field.

Montagu Beauchamp (now Sir Montagu Beauchamp), after being engaged in pioneering work in China for thirty years, returned home on account of his wife's health. He served as naval chaplain in the Great War, and is now secretary of the Army Scripture Readers' Society.

Cecil Polhill studied the Tibetan language and worked on the borders of Tibet. He now resides in England, but visits China at short intervals to engage in evangelistic work. One of his daughters is married to a missionary schoolmaster at Suiting, in the far west of China.

Arthur Polhill has done a good deal of pioneering work, and has cooperated extensively with Bishop Cassels. He is at present in England on furlough, but after forty years' service is as keen as ever, and he is hoping to return to China in September.

#### MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD

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#### AMONG THE CHURCHES.

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Congratulations and prayers of heartfelt thanksgiving will go out on October 18th when the Bishop celebrates the thirtieth anniversary of his consecration as the first bishop of the Diocese. To few in the history of the church can it have been given to have equalled or excelled his remarkable record of self-sacrificing service.

The Diocesan council which was summoned to meet on that occasion has been postponed by the Bishop owing to the Foreign-Chinese situation, the military conditions in the province at the present time and the numbers of brigands infesting the roads. The Bishop is asking the advice of the Standing Committee as to whether he shall summon the Council in November.

### *Paoning*

Most of the missionaries spent the summer at Sintientsi, though the uncertainty of the political situation delayed the exodus rather longer than usual. Special meetings were held at Sintientsi for men and women, and the ordinary services were also well attended. The doctors opened the dispensary as usual, but there were not so many patients as last year. Dr. Lawrence and Dr. Hillier both made trips in the country, and had hundreds of patients. There was no anti-foreign manifestation of any kind. Miss Rice made an admirable hostess and 'manageress' of the Sintientsi household, and she was ably assisted by Miss Scarlett.

The Hospital reopened on Sept. 18th, Dr. Lawrence having just returned from a visit to Pachow. The Boys and Girls' Schools are also reopening as usual, and we are told that General Tien-now at Tunghwan-has forbidden the students to make any demonstration against our organisations.

The Thompsons have been at Chefoo all the summer, and they were advised by the C.I.M. authorities not to start on their return journey till the end of September.

The Archdeacon has gone down to Chungking, partly for a change, and partly with a view to settling his family affairs. Prayer is specially asked that he may return soon, prepared to shoulder larger responsibilities, and to give himself wholeheartedly to the work.

Mr. Snow is taking charge of the church work, in addition to helping in the Boys' School.

Mrs. Large has come from Shunking to undergo an operation. This was successfully performed on Sept. 21st.

### *Kwangyuen*

Shensi troops are now in possession of this city and of Chao-hua and Chienchow. The change was effected with very little actual fighting.



Mr. Snow paid a visit to Kwangyuen and Chao-hua in September, and held some special meetings. He was greatly impressed with the havoc wrought by opium in this area.

#### *Pachow*

Meetings for men were held at the hill-resort in August. The catechist, Mr. Ts'ai, is doing exceptionally good work, and therefore will have the enemy's exceptionally close attention. Pray that he may stand perfect and complete in all the will of God.

#### *Nanpu*

The Christians have suffered a good deal of persecution and intimidation, and soldiers have several times entered the Mission premises, and behaved in a very threatening and insulting way. Pastor Yü has spent some time in Paoning, having brought his daughter up for medical advice. The Boys School, which re-opened on the 7th has a normal attendance, and there is promise of a fair number of girls returning for their school. The number of patients at the Dispensary has been normal also, and the spirit of the people generally is friendly. Miss F. Culverwell has gone to Yingshan to visit her sister.

Thanksgiving—For idols destroyed at Kien Hsing Chang, by a family recently interested in the Gospel—also for several fresh enquirers there who seem truly awakened. This is an outstation where the work has been very hard.

#### *Shunking*

Shunking has been the centre of a violent anti-foreign and anti-Christian agitation. The missionaries were forced to accept military protection. The Chinese Director of Education is strongly Bolshevik, and his animosity is largely responsible for the present agitation. The Mission Boys' School is to reopen with a Chinese headmaster, but it is feared that very few boys will have the courage to attend. The Christians in To-pao-si were beaten and insulted, and the whole work in this area has been extremely difficult.

#### *Yingshan*

Yingshan has remained quiet all through the summer, and all classes have been friendly in their attitude. Miss Williams spent part of the summer at Sintientsi. She has now gone out into the country to visit the outstations.

*Mienchow*

The District Council was held on July 3-4. A most helpful spirit of unity and helpfulness characterized the sessions. This was followed by the Bible School from July 6 to 11. During the sessions, Messrs Wu Wen Chang, Wu Kuang Han and Joseph Cheo one day entertained all to tea to show the unity of foreigners and Chinese in the church.

The Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Cook left on Sept. 10th for home. Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Taylor and Mrs. Lee joined them at Suiling. On Sept. 18th the party had safely reached Wanhsien on their down-river journey.

The Middle School reopened with 28 boys and one or two more were expected. Rev. W. R. O. Taylor is taking the English classes. Tang Chuan Su of the C.M.M. has joined the staff in Ren Liang Uin's place, as he has entered the Post Office. Chang Po Gnai is teaching Scripture but is otherwise set free for evangelistic work.

The Higher Primary School reopened with 34 boys. Some of the best boys of last year have entered the city Middle School. Feng Ku Ching has 80 boys this term.

Chiang Yuin Ai has succeeded Chang I Hsin as Evangelist at Weicheng.

Miss Roberts from Paoning is giving much appreciated help in the dispensary.

Mr. and Mrs. Howden have suffered a severe loss in the sudden death of their brother-in-law, Mr. P.H. Mott but have received a cable that it is not necessary for them to return home.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have deferred their furlough until March owing to the need of the work. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. O. Taylor and Miss Belcher could not get back till Sept. 18th. Mr. Caldwell left on Sept 19th for Anhsien for a much needed rest.

Arthur John Boreham arrived on June 30th at Hind-head.

*Longan*

No student agitation or anti foreignism during the summer. We did not close our schools or stop any work in vacation season but carried on without any break.

Three of the older boys have entered the Union University Middle School.

Two colporteurs left in June for unevangelized places in North Szechuan and South Kansu. They have been away for 3 months and no word has come from them. Crops are very good this year.

Aug 31st, Rev. and Mrs. Williston left Longan for Chengtu Mrs. W. will help for a time in the Canadian School.

#### *Anhsien*

The Donnithornes returned on Sept 8th and received a great welcome. The Mission House was elaborately decorated. The genuineness and warmth of the welcome was very refreshing. The Boys School has reopened with 30 scholars. Shu Shui Ho with 48 and Ho Pa Chang with 18.

Hua Kai Tsi has been severely looted and numbers of street people killed.

Miss Edwards has been staying with the Munns in Mienchow.

#### *Mienchulsien*

David Moh, of Banchiaotsi died at the end of June. Mrs. Hsiao gave birth to a son-Luke-on July 20th.

Much sympathy goes out to Miss Goudge on the very sudden death of her father.

Prayer is asked for a week of Revival Meetings from Oct. 17 to 24. This will be followed by a five days evangelistic campaign.

The Hospital is full. There are 26 men and 3 women patients. A gift has been received which will enable another ward to be built. The Magistrate Ma said if he was left in office for 4 months he would clear up the country. He is doing this. On Friday, Sept. 11th, 16 dead and 34 living Pang-K'eh were brought in. 20 of these were beheaded, the remaining 14 will only be spared if anyone will guarantee them. In the country the farmers are forcing all to join the Red Lanterns for mutual protection. This is the Peasants rising about which so much has been heard lately.

#### *Mauchow*

The Spreckleys arrived here on July 10 to reopen the station. The church has dwindled and its feebleness accentuated by a quarrel between the 4 men members, two on each side. Sunday services have an average attendance of about 40. Between two and three thousand soldiers came here for a time in August from Kwahsien. Prayer is specially asked for Chang Kueh Tai the school teacher who having had responsibility for everything finds the new conditions difficult.

#### *Sintu, Hanchow*

Misses Wied and Fugl have taken over the women's work in the Sintu, Hanchow, Kintang district. The prayers of friends, as they enter upon this work, will be valued. Mrs.

Lee left on Sept 2nd. Her address in England is St. John's Vicarage, Lowestoft.

It is proposed to hold a Bible School in Sintu for the District beginning about the middle of November. The date is not yet definitely fixed.

The bandit situation has been very bad indeed. Neither soldiers nor militia have been able to cope with it. Conditions are slightly better now as the Government is negotiating, and bribing the bandits to keep some sort of order.

#### *Chengtu*

The University reopened on Sept 8th with an excellent enrolment and spirit among the students. In the C.M.S. Dormitory are 16 University and 14 Middle School students with 4 University students living at the C.M.M. Hospital to complete their medical course. Two more University students are expected. Bishop and Mrs. Mowll are temporarily residing in the house vacated by the H. H. Taylors.

It is a heartening sight on Sunday to see the Church filled with students of both sexes who join most heartily in the service. Mr. Williston has been delayed in Chengtu by ill-health.

#### *Chongchiang*

Miss Mellodey and Miss Stewart arrived on July 10. Feng the teacher at Ta Shih Kang has been dismissed.

#### *Suiting*

The Chinese teachers in the Girls' School have suffered some persecution, but they have courageously reopened school, and have 112 girls. The agitation seems now to have spent itself, but conditions were very unpleasant for some weeks. Soldiers are still in occupation of some out-station buildings.

The Boys School has reopened with an attendance of about 30; also the women's School.

Mr. and Mrs. Polhill who were to have sailed on Sept 5 have deferred their departure from England.

At Taiping, the merchants, students with the military tried to get the Mission premises but the Chi-si would not allow them to go near or touch it put up notices to protect it. Prayer is asked for a keen, strong evangelist; for healing for Mr. Hu.

*Chuhsien*

In response to the Chungking Consul's orders, the ladies left for Wanhsien, and spent the summer partly in the city, and partly at the Wanhsien hill-resort. On their return journey, they were delayed at Tachu by fighting, and when they reached Chuhsien they found that their house had just been occupied by troops. Providentially these had that day been called away to pursue the 'enemy', and no serious damage had been done to the Mission premises. Prayer is asked for Pastor Keo, who at first showed a strong anti-foreign spirit, proposing to boycott the foreign missionaries. His attitude has since shown a marked change for the better.

*Tachuh*

After being compelled by Consul's orders to leave for Wanhsien, the ladies have now returned to Tachu after an absence of some weeks, and work is gradually being resumed. Things are quiet here but the anti-British boycott of goods continues.

*Liangshan*

At the end of May Miss Barber had a bad attack of malaria which forced her to leave early for the hills.

The Hospital was formally opened on June 3, on the next day the Bishop confirmed 9 men and 4 women. Dr. Watney went to Kaihsien on July 6 to attend Mrs. Wupperfeld.

One church member has transferred the greater part of his lands by deed of gift to the church. Seven Higher Primary School boys passed their final examinations with honours, 6 of them have entered the Paoning Middle School and one the Chengtu Christian Middle School. Mr. Liu is headmaster of the H.P. School this year.

The girls school has reopened with 40 girls. The Christians have advised the missionaries to keep out of sight as much as possible. On Sept 25th Mr. Robinson had not yet been into the city

### HOW GENERAL TIEN GOT THE BRITISH MISSIONARIES OUT OF THE BRIGANDS' HANDS.

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All Chinese and foreigners paid much attention to the eight British missionaries and one child who were kidnapped by the brigands near Mienchuh, Sze., and the particulars as to how they were released in such a short time through the help of General Sen and the Mienchuh magistrate, Ma, is given here.

Mienchuh is situated on the west-eastern direction of Sze. with many mountains and very thick woods. Because of geographical position the brigands used to occupy these places as it was very easy to hide there. Since the Republic of China, the brigands took advantage of the Civil War during these last years, to loot the people dwelling in these parts, making the people afraid to approach.

This summer General Tien's troops marched for Chengtu from Paoning. When they arrived in Tunchwan they were told that General Yang Sen's men evacuated the city of Mienchuh and the magistrate had fled, so no political administration could be applied. At that time there were a large number of red lanterns brigands took the chance to rob and loot the people. The British Missionaries, Bishop Mowll and party were spending the summer in the country on the hills. They were kidnapped on August 6th morning. General Tien's men arrived in Lo-kiang on the Aug. 7th one day journey from Mienchuh, and the local gentry came from Mienchuh to report the news. As soon as they heard the news, they sent the new magistrate that same night to go to Mienchuh to make enquires to the best method to have the foreigners released. At the same time the Commissioner of Foreign affairs in Chengtu sent telegrams to General Tien, and General Sen asking them to rescue them. They also received many telegrams from Liu and Lai, Governors of military and civil affairs to rescue the party as soon as possible so that no harm should come to them.

General Tien was paying much attention to the case in hand. A special delegate was sent at once to the place, and many urgent telegrams were sent to General Sen and the magistrate, and also to the neighbouring district, soldiers and

local militia co-operating to help to get the people released. Many methods were tried and enquiries made, finally they found the place to which the people were taken when kidnapped. They asked the local gentry, and the people who were familiar with the brigands and the place. In this manner they were able to find the brigands or guards who were watching, these received much money to induce them to release the captives, without the knowledge of the chief Brigands. For this reason they were able to be released on Aug. 30th perfectly well and unharmed. They were delivered to Mr. Caldwell and Dr. Lechler through the magistrate. It was only twenty-odd days of captivity for them, owing to the prompt attention of the magistrate and General Tien, who did so much to procure their release.

At present they are using the soldiers to clear the brigands, until the country is rid of these pests. We remember very well Lin Chen's looting in Shangtung, which took place two years ago, the foreigners were kidnapped by the brigands were there several months. The news spread all over the world, and telegrams came from the governments concerned to urge China to the rescue. China suffered a good deal in the family of foreign relations in regard to her reputation and international outlook. This time the period was so short, and the result satisfactory proving that China is able to meet a difficult situation, when she sets her mind to it.

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### MODERN PHARMACY IN CHINA.\*

By CHARLES O. LEE, Nanking University, Nanking.

Not so long ago the writer went into a modern dispensary in a large inland city of China. The store was found to be well stocked with all sorts of imported proprietary and patent pharmaceuticals. There was also a good stock of surgical instruments and supplies and a complete line of toilet articles. Most of these goods were in original sealed packages, so that the purchaser could feel reasonably sure of the quality of the goods purchased

\*Re-printed from the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

here. There is also a prescription department in this store where modern prescriptions are received and filled in all confidence. Upon enquiry it was found that the pharmacist in charge had learned pharmacy in a store in Shanghai, having served a little more than a year as an apprentice.

This is the story of Western pharmacy in China as it rapidly spreads from the larger centres inland. Those of us trained in the profession, with respect for it as such, receive a shock when brought face to face with such conditions. We are told that there are no laws in China regulating Western medical and pharmaceutical practice. However, both foreign and Chinese Western trained practitioners are quite well organized, so that there is at least a strong moral influence as regards modern medical practice in China. There is no such good thing for Western pharmacy.

Nearly all of the branches of science, including medicine, are offered in the curricula of various Chinese and foreign modern educational institutions in China. So far we have heard of only one place where Western pharmacy has been made a part of the regular educational work. Even in this place only a start has been made, and just a few have completed the pharmacy course.

The mission hospitals in China have found it quite necessary to train some responsible young men to do their routine pharmacy work. Nothing like a sound course in pharmacy can be offered in hospital dispensaries, where equipment and teaching staff are scarcely adequate to carry on the most urgent part of the work. Occasionally a hospital has been able to train a few more men than it needed for its own use, thereby allowing them to be released for other places. Quite often men with the meagre training of a few years in a hospital pharmacy, go out and establish a small dispensary for themselves. To know some of these men is to wonder what happens to the tolerant and suffering public.

Of the many educational surveys of mission work in China, none, not even the most recent, has seen fit to recommend any educational work in pharmacy. Rather, a very recent survey recommended that our mission institutions do not offer courses in pharmacy. It is quite clear that those making such a recommendation were not pharmacists in any sense. The writer, however, is quite convinced that the opportunity has come and the need for educational courses in Western pharmacy is at hand. He is also assured that at least one reputable mission university would be interested in adding such a course to its curriculum if funds were provided for its maintenance. The



funds needed to offer a course in pharmacy in a school that already has courses in chemistry, biology, physics and other allied subjects, should not be large. It would be necessary to offer, in addition to the present courses, only the necessary courses in pharmacy and materia medica.

Students taking such a pharmacy course could graduate with a degree equivalent to the degrees offered in science, agriculture and forestry. Men so trained would be prepared to do the pharmacy work of modern hospitals, or if they should choose to open dispensaries, they would be educationally if not fundamentally better qualified than most apprentices are to do so.

In China, as in America, we find doctors promoting the best interests in medicine, agriculturists working for better conditions and larger returns in agriculture, foresters not only planning ways for best conserving the forests at hand, but also working on the problem of afforestation. The engineers are busy at developing the industries of the country. Men who are promoting the best interests of their science or profession are largely men of schooling and experience. Pharmacy in this respect in China has hardly made a beginning. The door is wide open to make a worth-while place for pharmacy in science and education. Pharmacists will have to claim for pharmacy whatever place she is to have in China. There is no other hope. We have shown that Western pharmacy is already in China, and is here to stay. We have suggested the route by which it has come. The drug manufacturing interests of nearly every leading country have found China a buyer. Drugs are a great matter of interest to these people. They have a complete and extensive system of pharmacy of their own, which will gradually give way to the newer and we hope better system of the West.

The students of China know virtually nothing of pharmacy as a subject of science and research, and are interested to hear about it, as the writer has occasion to know. Not only is there an unusual opportunity for good schools of pharmacy in China but there is a rich field for research in native drugs and chemicals. The writer was told recently by a native drug dealer that China has one hundred thousand different important drugs used in medicines. Perhaps so. At least it would be interesting, and no doubt valuable as a contribution to modern medicine, to study the possibilities of Chinese native drugs and drug products.

## NEWS NOTES

## Chungking News

Dr. W. H. Birks and family, Rev. M. P. Smith and family, Mrs. Burwell and children and Miss Irene Harris returned to Chungking on the steamship Iling on October second. Mrs. Sparling and children, Dr. Sheridan and Mr. Burwell having returned previously.

The Annis and Anderson families and the Misses Darby and Peters and also on their way back. A little daughter was born to the Anderson's in Shanghai. When these people have all gotten back the Chungking C. M. M. community will be complete with the exception of Mrs. Abrey and children and Mrs. Jones and children, who have returned to Canada since their furloughs were due next spring, anyway.

Rev. W. J. Mortimore, secretary-treasurer of the C. M. M., returning from furlough to Chengtu will pass thru this city in a few days. Rev. W. Small and family, builder for the University, will also be passing thru shortly, as will Dr. Williams, formerly of Chungchow but now to be in Luchow.

Details of the death at sea of little Edith Longley are now available. It seems the little one suffered from bowel trouble and in spite of the best medical attention passed away after only a short illness. The funeral was to take place in Vancouver on August 28th.

Mrs. V. R. Butts and children returned to Chungking early in September. They spent a few weeks at Kuling.

Mr. C. C. Shedd came back from Kuling the first of September. On account of two deaths in his immediate family, Mr. Shedd is giving up work in China and returning to America in a few weeks. Mrs. Shedd and the children will join him in Hankow. Florence and Ruth Sparling are traveling with them. Mr. Smith, will soon be here to take over the "Y" work.

Mr. H. B. Burwell has returned and will soon be joined by his family who are traveling with the M. P. Smith and Mortimore families.

Dr. Harry Hill and Roland Landry of Tzechow left here the nineteenth for America going by way of Europe.

Rev. and Mrs. F. N. Smith of the A.B.F.M.S. are here from Yachow. Mrs. Smith and the two children will go on to America and Mr. Smith will soon go back to his work at Yachow. He hopes to be able to join the family in a year.

### Chengtu-Campus-Notes.

Two families have left the Campus this Fall, both returning to England. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Taylor have gone on early furlough for Mrs. Taylor's health. Mr. and Mrs. A. Silcock and little Diana are returning to England after his work in connection with the erection of the new Friends' College building. Our best wishes accompany the two families.

Two new Canadian families have been added to the Campus community—Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Brown and Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Agnew. Both have come for work in the University. Mr. and Mrs. Williston, formerly of Longan (C.M.S.) are now living at the Canadian School for Missionaries' children. Mrs. Williston is acting as Matron of the school in conjunction with Miss Bedford.

Three new Chinese workers have joined the forces of the University. Mr. Chen, the new Business Manager and Advisor, was at one time with the Educational Bureau at Peking. He has also been connected with the Educational Bureau in Chengtu and came to the University from the Higher Normal for Women in the city.

Mr. Mu, the new Assistant Librarian, was head of the Public Library in Chengtu and was a promoter of the Public Education Movement.

Mr. Li, the new teacher of Chinese Philology, makes the fourth of a group of four leading Chinese teachers (of Chinese) on the University staff.

Mr. Lu, the Athletic Director, has returned from his trip to Shanghai. He is exceedingly efficient in his line of work and holds the position of Dean of Physical Education at the Government Higher Normal for Men in the city.

The Faculty and Senate members of the University entertained the students Friday evening, Oct. 16th, with a Cafeteria supper and brief concert. During the supper many enthusiastic College songs and Yells were given by Departmental groups. It was a wonderful evening of Good Fellowship.

The Saturday night Club gave its first program for the Fall season on the evening of Oct. 3rd. Dr. J. Taylor was the speaker and introduced us very vividly and kindly to some of Dicken's characters in David Coperfield. We all felt as though we knew the characters personally after his introduction.

Word comes that Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnson, new recruits of the M.E.M. for the University, are now in Peking and will remain there for one year of Language study.

### **Batang—**

Pete and I reached Batang on the 6th of this month. We took only twenty-eight weeks to make the trip from Batang to Chengtu and return, so the Station here has had a good long rest from our annoying presences. The exact time consumed in making the trip is given so that those who are hoping to visit us some week-end will change their minds. However if any of the Chengtu Community want to take a real vacation, we urge them to consider Batang. We were delayed for two weeks after I reached Yachow in waiting for an escort to take us to Tatsienlu. On the second day out of Yachow, with this long delayed escort we were robbed. However, goods belonging to us and the other foreigners was not taken to any great extent. My loss was less than fifty dollars, while Pete lost nothing. From the natives with us, and of goods we bought in Chengtu for Batang natives, about six hundred dollars worth of goods were taken. My medical assistant lost two hundred fifty dollars and Mr. Dai, whom we were bringing from Chengtu to teach in our high school, lost a hundred and fifty dollars. In Tatsienlu, we were asked to wait a couple of weeks for the official there to finish collecting money to be sent with us to Batang for the soldiers here. As we had to repack and skin a number of our boxes, we could not have left before the time the official wanted us to go. So we were in Tatsienlu for two weeks. Road conditions between Tatsienlu and Batang were normal and wet. No danger along the road from Chinese robbers and as we were with a caravan of the strongest tribe in this part of the country, Tibetan robbers if any such there were, had due respect for us. In addition to our stuff, there were a couple of hundred loads of tea, a little Chinese merchandise and twenty thousand dollars for the soldiers here. This is the first money the soldiers have had for about a year, so we were welcomed when we got here.

The twenty-five regular stages between here and Yachow were covered in thirty three days of travel. As the country is so unsettled, one must travel in large parties and move slowly.

Upon our return to Batang we found that the plans for the orphanage building had been approved by our Board, and a start is being made toward the erection of the new building. This building, when completed, will provide one hundred orphans with a home. We already have more than sixty on hand, and

we hope not to outgrow our limit, as planned at present, for a number of years. Mr. Ogden some time ago secured several thousand dollars' worth of land with the idea of raising most of the grain needed for the orphanage, as grain is hard to buy here and it would be necessary to bring in grain for so many children. Last week the Mission was given this land by Mr. Ogden. So by his foresight and generosity the Mission will be able to provide for the support of the orphanage without calling on the Board for all the money needed.

Lumber for the new chapel is being cut, and operations on the walls of the building will soon begin.

Most of the soldiers in this part of the country are to the south of here, helping a portion of the Shiangchen Tibetans fight the rest of the tribe. This is an annual affair, generally undertaken without Chinese assistance. If some final solution of the question could be arrived at this year, we might have peace for a time.

At the June meeting of the Mission, the immediate removal of the Wahrley and Emerson families from this field was asked for by the Mission. This fact will prevent our opening a new station at Yengin as we had hoped to do very soon. The Board granted our request to open Yengin, but the Legation did not approve of our undertaking new work here on the Border as long as China is in such an unsettled condition.

The Primary school opened the last week in August, and the first class in the high school opened the second week in September when Mr. Dai, of the Union Middle School arrived with the party returning from Chengtu. School attendance shows an increase about the same as former experience has taught us to expect.

But I must ring off now, as the time is approaching for the celebration of the Feast of Sir (Should I say St.?) Thomas Lipton. First time you are passing this way, drop in and have a cup of our home brew.

We hear on the street here that U.U. is not opening this fall, but the fact that I am writing you shows how much I believe that report.

### Fowchow News—

#### *The Progress of our City :*

The Yangste pauses and eddies before our city. The mountain on the north side of the river towers above us. The Small River flows in from the East and below the city the SwineHerd Rapids roars without ceasing. Below the mountain

and above the Rapids at the junction of the two rivers lies our city which in the last few years had been making progress at the rate of one thousand miles a day. This progress cannot be said to be Modern Advancement: neither is it in Education: nor is it in Manufactures. It is not by any means due to the wisdom of our citizens. But we are making progress in three ways:

1. The High cost of living.
2. Opium
3. Increase of Soldiers.

Now just to look at these topics is enough to make anyone full of remorse. But let us take them up one at a time and consider our progress.

*The High Cost of Living—*

Two years ago the cost of living here was many times below that of Chungking or Luchow. Then our luck turned when the second and first armies began to fight. Both wanted control of Fowchow and many, many soldiers were quartered here. Year by year we suffer from soldiers in the city and robbers in the country. We also had floods in the small river and drouth in other districts. Now one bushel of rice costs more than three dollars and not long ago the cost was above seven dollars. Corn and beans are not less than three dollars a bushel. All provisions are many times more expensive than they were a few years ago and compared to Chungking and Luchow they are now much dearer here. Fowchow citizens can see this is indeed great progress. In two short years the cost of living here has gone above that in Chungking or Luchow.

*Opium—*

Progress in Opium is the greatest of any place in Szechwan. Here Fowchow is leading again. We cannot go into figures but we know that the taxes this year were certainly not less than eight hundred thousand dollars. During the opium harvest the tax office took in several tens of thousands of dollars every month. Some say in the ninth month of this year it was forty thousand dollars. Moreover the opium dens are very many. In every alley and back street you may find them, as well as on the front streets. There are proclamations posted advising the people of names of the shops. Some advertise of the best prepared opium. The smoke from the opium dens comes out into the street and clouds the sun. Some say this is the Palace of the Great King Of Opium.

*Increase of Soldiers—*

In the seventh or eighth year of the Republic we did not have more than five hundred soldiers sometimes much less. At that time there was no killing or robbing in the city. Every day we have been making progress until now every street is full of them. Our city now has here a military headquarters and there a Brigade Headquarters: we also have Local Militia and Divisional Headquarters. Everywhere, even in each small home they also have little flags saying what sergeant or lieutenant is quartered there. Although soldiers are many, affairs also are many. Robberies and murder stories are constantly coming to our ears. Our city is small but we have these three kinds of progress. It is surely enough! Enough! Some hope for a return to the normal in the near future. But we see our progress flowing on day after day like a river.

**Tzeliutsing Szechuan.**

We are thankful, that in spite of the fact that soldiers were packed in here, at least more than one tier deep all summer long, that we managed to keep them out of our chapels most of the time, so that work went on pretty much as usual, though occasionally things were so congested in certain sections that we had to cancel a Bible Study class for a week or two.

Time and again did they ask for leave to use the church as a section of their headquarters. The general attitude of our church people, helped much in keeping things somewhat balanced in the eyes of the public.

The Chinese staff of the Boys' Boarding School managed to keep their summer school going with a good attendance. The majority of those in attendance were boys of our own Senior Primary and Middle School.

Amidst the fighting not far to the East of us, we had a very good Summer Bible School at San To Chai, perhaps better termed a sort of Convention of district workers and members.

At present another is being conducted at FuShun, with very good prospects.

The various military leaders have promised to give us some financial support both for our Christian Orphanage and the Hospital and it still remains to be seen to what extent they really love us.

While conditions are anything but ideal, the country all about us, is somewhat quieter than it has been and practically all nearby roads are quite passable. All schools and other work going pretty much as usual.

A.C.H.

THE WEST CHINA COUNCIL ON HEALTH  
EDUCATION.

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*Did you ever think of these facts—*

That disease in United States costs every year twenty seven billion dollars.

That Canada "pays" for the pleasure of having Tuberculosis each year forty five million dollars.

That Tuberculosis is ten times as contagious as Leprosy.

At least eighty percent of all cases seen in our Mission hospitals could give a venereal history, either innocently or maliciously.

The great "killers" to-day are Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Heart Disease, Cancer and Cancer now supercedes the rest of the "killers".

That eight out of ten babies in China die under one year of age, but we have no vital statistics to prove this statement, true as it is.

That Chengtu has no Vital statistician, and no records of births, deaths, marriages, etc.

That pain is a burglar alarm, don't first shut off the alarm, but find out why it is ringing, and what particular burglar is at work and what he is stealing.

That pain means something wrong with the "works" and temperature with pain means to bed and careful attention.

That Canada, each year of the great war, lost in battle fourteen thousand of her boys, but at the same time, in the battle with the germs, she lost one hundred thousand each year of her citizens. In another way, we lost sixty five thousand lives in the war, by battle, but over half a million in the same time, by germs.

That each one hundred and fifty pounder, by the time he reaches twenty one has consumed fifteen thousand pounds of food. He but weighs one hundred and fifty pounds. The rest of the food consumed only being utilized as fuel to keep us going. Does this not make us realize how careful we should be as to what goes into our mouths and intestinal tracts?



That we have learned more about food in the last twenty five years than was known in the last twentyfive hundred, and some of the most vital information we have gathered has been gleaned in the last dozen years. And the more we have learned the more are we convinced that man has been very short sighted in the policy he has adopted towards his "human engine". It is a fact that, if we treated our automobile engine as we treat our bodies, we would not be able to keep it out of the repair shop, and would get no service from it.

That we have not even yet put first things first in regards to real life and right living, and

That we have forgotten that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Where is the above list of statements truer than in China and what are we doing to prevent this tragedy being worked out in our very midst, this tragedy of the carelessness of human life.

"Ye are of more value than many sparrows"

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CHENGTCU, OCT. 4TH 1925.

DEAR EDITOR,—

Would you kindly announce to your readers that a new paper is to be launched under the auspices of the Szechwan Christian Council. The paper is to be a Weekly and to be called, in English 'The Szechwan Christian Weekly' in Chinese the 協進週刊.

The production of this paper is the first practical result, on a Union scale, of the West China Christian Conference held last January, which gathering definitely decided that a Christian Weekly should be started. Ever since the first meeting of the S.C.C. Executive, plans have been under discussion for the carrying out of the decision of the Conference but these have taken time to materialise and only now have arrangements come to completion.

Mr. Li Wen Shu, formerly engaged in Y.M.C.A. work has been secured to edit the paper and a strong group of contributing editors have been requested to assist in the building up of the paper, on broad lines.

The subscription price is very reasonable and should put it within the reach of all church people. 50 cents per year for

single subscriptions and 30 cents per year for ten or more copies to one address.

This periodical should provide expression for the Chinese leadership of all the churches in Szechwan and call forth a noticeable response from the constituency, both Christian and non-Christian, which it is intended to reach.

The committee in charge of the paper ask for the heartiest co-operation of all missionaries in West China in our efforts to make this Weekly a pronounced success and a new strong arm in a constructive program for the building up of the Kingdom of God in this wide field.

Yours on behalf of the Committee of arrangements,

R. O. JOLLIFFE

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#### A DISCOVERY.

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By sheer accident one day I ran across a convenient way of marking oil lanterns to identify them when one needs most to do so, namely, when they are alight. They are worse than umbrellas for getting taken by mistake after an evening's entertainment. Take a piece of red sealing wax and write one's name in English and Chinese on the glass globe when it is hot. One's name, while transparent, is then plainly visible, and not only prevents mistakes but provides a deterrent to would-be thieves. The wax will not wash off but can be scraped off if so desired. You might put a notice of this in the News under an old caption of "Pro Bono Publico"!

A.G.A.

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DEAR MR. EDITOR :

Being unexpectedly called to leave China, I am now on my way back to my wife in England. So far we have had a prosperous voyage and are looking forward to a continuance of the Lord's favors towards us for the rest of the voyage.

Will all friends please note that all requests for Scripture Portions, etc., and Monetary Grants for colportuers should be addressed to Mr. W. Milward, National Bible Society of Scotland, Missions Building, 23, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Orders for tracts can still be sent adressed to the Treasurer, West China Religious Tract Society, Chungking Szę.

For the future, I shall be glad if all *personal* letters are addressed to me—China Inland Mission, Newington Green, London, England.

With best wishes and prayers for much blessing on the Lord's work in West China.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. HAYMAN.

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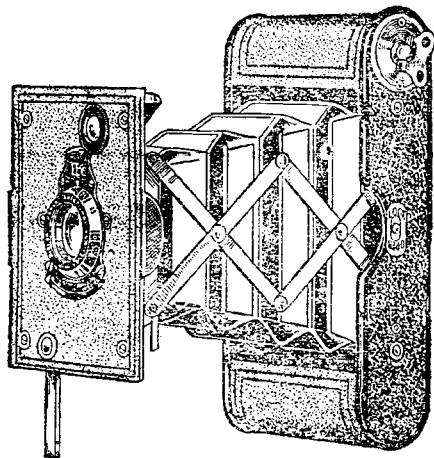
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