

天
津
工
商
學
院
一
覽

天津北平北洋印字館印

天津工商學院一覽

一 歷史與概況

1. 本學院歷史 天津爲華北工商業之中心。在中國商埠中。位居第二。久有設立高等工商專門學校之必要。本學院有鑒於此。於是立意籌畫是等學校。幸於一九二三年秋間。計畫成熟乃招收學生四十八人。開辦天津工商大學。至一九二八年六月。第一班學生畢業焉。

2. 院址 本學院坐落天津馬場道與桑神父設立之北疆博物院爲鄰。院址佔地二十餘英畝。(合中國百畝)地面寬濶。饒有隙地。以供各種運動，及有益衛生遊戲之用。學院之位置。與

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環境之優良。確與正在發育之青年。有莫大之利益。

3 建築 本學院主要建築。長二百尺。係三層大樓。教室之大半。在此樓內。內中又有大閱書室一。光線充足。空氣流通。又藏書室一。藏書三萬餘卷。富有經驗之圖書館司事經理之。指導學生每日入館閱書。其他建築。則爲理科大樓。學生齋舍。及左近之中學校舍。

4. 執事人員 本學院職員與教員之一部分爲耶穌會會員。耶穌會之團體。自成立之初。卽專心從事於青年之教育。其教育之體制。曾經若干世紀之試驗。確爲良善。且使該會在教育史上。得令名焉。該會在世界上。立有許多高級學校。專門學校。及大學校。總計全世界入該會之學校受教育者。不下

三十萬人。會中各會員。於教授事業。曾受特別之訓練。亦曾得有機會。從事專科之研究。各會員，不但對於教育事業。資格充足。且將個人一生「光陰」供獻於是。凡係會員。皆服務而不受薪俸。且亦不思得任何金錢之報酬者也。該會在中國係因利瑪竇(1552-1610)湯若望(1591-1666)南懷仁(1623-1688)三神父而著名。彼三人者。皆係耶穌會會員。因其學問之淵博。與尊崇中國文化及先哲遺教。而享盛名焉。

5. 目的 本學院創設目的。在使學生受優良之教育。成爲義勇男兒。啟發其德性。使之能自立。並使之知尊敬及服從長上。又指示以自由之界限。與其正當之行使。且又授予普通及專門之知識。使之在社會上。公務上。有充分之資格。任重

要之事務。

6. 方法。爲達上述目的起見。本學院純以「誠信」與「友誼」之精神。待遇教員與管理學生。所訂院規。概由多年之經驗而認爲正當與良善者。絕非憑空設想。從未經過試驗者。本學院規。在使學生有自尊自重之精神。以高尚其人格。管理學生。亦採取溫和手段。然對於學生之心理。或學生之康健。關係重要各規條。及秩序之維持。本學院不敢絲毫疎虞。一概認真施行。

本學院於學生智育之發展與德性之培養。既如上所述。而同時對於學生體育之重要及利益。亦不敢漠視。凡於學生身體發育有益之事。概爲設備。各式運動一概獎勵。足球網球籃

球等。皆學生於課餘之暇。所從事重要之運動也。

二• 本學院組織 本學院係由下列各院組織。

1. 商學院

2. 工學院

此外附設完全中學校(高中與初中)一所

五 桑神父設立之北疆博物院係研究博物學之機關即與本學院毗連

畢業年限 各科課程。四年畢業。畢業後。由本學院發給工學士或商學士文憑。惟商科之末一年。係研究深造性質。學生學習與否。聽其自便。

科目 本學院各科系課程列下

工學院

A 數學—大代數，三角，微分，積分，解析幾何
圖解幾何 B 力學 實驗力學 理論力學 鐵筋洋灰
C 物理 D 化學 E 建築學 F 鐵路 工程學
道路工程學 G 鐵質橫樑 H 哲學

六

商學院

A 會計學 B 商業學 地理學 C 出產學 化學
D 財政學 E 法律學 保險學 F 法語英語 G
經濟學 哲學 H 商業實習

授課用語 各科內，因需要之不同。有若干課程。用中文或英文教授。然同時亦設法使學生習得足以應用之法文。以便

學生能參考各種法文專門書籍。並使之能作普通法語之會話。考試與記分。學生所習諸課程內。每週之末。有一門以口試或筆答考試一次。每學期之末。舉行大考一次。將所習各課程。俱加以考試。

考試之成績。以零分至一十分。評定優劣。而以十二分爲及格。學期之分數。係將每週每月考試之分數與學期大考之分數合計平均而得。每學年末。大考之分數。係將第一學期第二學期所得之分數。平均而得。

每學年末總平均分數。至少須有十二分。方爲及格。其重要科目之分數。不及十二分而多于九分者。須復行考試。其不及九分者。爲落第。複考試須先行請得學院之許可。於暑假

之末舉行。學生之平均分數。不及規定之標準數目者。本學院當令其留級復習。但留級只准一次。

於學期之內。如學院發現某生資質魯鈍。能力薄弱。不能隨班學習時。本學院當即將此情形。通知學生本人。及其家屬令其下學期休學。

證書與學位。學生修業。四年期滿。考試及格者。本學院當給予卒業證書。其畢業考試。成績優良者。當發給工學士，或商學士畢業文憑。惟畢業考試時。所得總平均分數。至少須有十四分。

院規 爲維持秩序與紀律起見。本學院對於不輕曠課。遵守學規。勤勉求學。品行端方，等事。認真監督。如學生對於

上述任何一項。有違犯時。本學院當酌量情形。輕則斥責。重則革退。

茲將應行禁制各事列左

1. 擾亂學院秩序

2. 不服從

3. 不正當行爲，而玷辱學生個人，或學院之名譽者。

4. 曠課或遲到

學生上課一月後。如本學院認其不宜在課室內聽講時。當令其退學。

一月內學生之勤惰。於月終亦評定分數。將來算入總平均分內。

費用 以下各項費用。均須于開學報到註冊時繳納。

甲• 半學年(每學期)費用。

1. 學費 三十五元
2. 宿費 二十元
3. 體育費 三元
4. 理化試驗費。 七元

十

5. 打字或測量費 三元
6. 講義費 四元
7. 預償費 五元
8. 試驗室預償費 三元

乙•

特別費

1. 報名費 五元

2. 畢業文憑費 六元

3. 卒業證書費 三元

4. 複考試費 三元

註冊遲悞時。須額外繳納大洋一元

除預償費一項。於學期之末。按照損壞院產之程度。及其他費用之多寡。由是項內扣除有餘發還外。其他各項費用。概不發還。

學生之書籍費，膳費，與齋舍內所自用之器具。不在學費與宿費之內。概由學生自備之。

齋舍 學生自動退出齋舍。或因違犯院規。或因程度不合。

本學院令其退出齋舍。所有自備物品。須一概携去。本學院不負保管責任。如不携去。存放本學院滿一月後。仍無人領取。本學院即行自由處分。

本學院不備膳。但學院旁有一餐廳。學生可以繳納低價。得到良好之食品。

所有來賓。須得學監之許可。方可延納。

投考須知 所有投考本學院學生。須呈交下列各項

1. 報名書 學院教務課備有印就格式。函索即寄
2. 報名費大洋五元
3. 投考生最近像片兩張
4. 證明書。須有前所入校校長之簽字。及該校之圖章。

5. 高中畢業文憑。或相等之文書。惟是項文書。所證明之資格。須與該生所欲投考之科系資格相合。

入學考試 入學考試之日期。於每學年之末。當在本埠報章宣佈之。考試時。投考者須呈驗報名費收據。證明其曾在本院會計員處繳費。方准與考。其他大學學生。與本院工商二院第二年第三年第四年同級。而欲投考插班者。除非有特別情形。本學院概不收納。

註冊 投考本學院學生。已遵照辦理上開各項。並考試及格時。本學院當發給註冊證一紙。准其註冊。為本學院某級正式學生。

本學院已准許註冊各學生。須填寫本學院所備保證書。由保

證人簽字。保證人須居留天津者。學生之同學或未成年者。不能充當。保證人對於學生在學院之舉動。須負責。並担保學生清付應繳納各項費用。倘保人與上述各項不合。則學生須另覓適當之保證人。如學生或保證人之姓名或住址。有變更時。須立即通知本學院

本學院開課之前一日。所有學生。於繳學費時。須呈交註冊證及保證書。本學院當即發給聽講證一紙。以便持證上課。已爲本學院錄取各生。在本學院註冊後。本學院即將各生所報事項。詳加審查。倘發現任何事實。與各生所報者不符時。本學院當即令該生退學。所有該生已繳各項費用。沒收之。

入學考試

投考本學院正科者須試以下節目

(一) 中文

文言作文，以白話文表述意見，演說，

(二) 代數學

五十

分數，求最低方程，算法

一次方程式，一及一以上之未知數，討論兩未知數之並方程式，

一次方程式算題，

二次方程式，算法，理論，系數及方根之關係，方根之性質，與符號，二次方程式算題，

代數函數之理論，方程式之變化， $y = \frac{ax}{b}$ 及圖解，

二次方程三項式，符號之變化，

六十

(三) 幾何學

定義，基本原理，

比例，和同比例

相似三角形及多邊形，

相同線，多邊形及圓形，

多邊形及圓形之面積，

平面：平行線與面，線與垂直面，平面上之線投射，平面與線之角度，不在同一平面之兩直線之公共垂直線，

兩面體，垂直面，

不整方程式之能改成二次方程，

最大及最小數，定義，

函數之變化 $y \parallel \frac{1}{x}$ $y \parallel \frac{ax + 1}{ax + b}$ 及圖解(不得應用微分)，

柱體及平面體；平面體，四邊錐體，切三邊錐體及切柱體之體積，
圓柱體及圓錐體，面積及體積，切自轉圓錐體之側面及體積。
圓球，切面及正切面，圓球之半徑，圓球之面積；圓球，圓角形，圓弧形切面及
圓帶形之體積。

(四) 物理學

甲 熱學：

水銀及酒精溫度計，最高及最低溫度計，攝氏與華氏計量及互相推求。

固體之漲縮；直線，表面及體積之漲縮。

液體及氣體之漲縮，概論，應用於氣壓表之改正及金屬製物。

固體之熔融，定律，壓力於熔點之影響，過熱，冷卻劑，液體內固體之溶解，
過飽和。

蒸發，真空內之蒸發，飽和及溫飽和氣體，空氣中之蒸發，蒸發致冷，應用。

八十

沸騰，定律。

氣體之液化及應用。

濕度，定義，空氣中濕度之審定，濕度計，雲，露，霧，雪。

機械能力與熱能力之轉移，機械能力與加路里之當量，朱爾定律。

乙 光學

光之傳播。

光之反射，定律，平面及弧面鏡。

光之屈折，定律。

稜鏡及透鏡，放大鏡，顯微鏡，天文鏡，望遠鏡，加里氏望遠鏡。光之成分，

日光虹影，分光鏡，光線分析。

丙 聲學

聲之造成及傳播，速度。

聲波，波長，振動及審定，音階，振弦，音和，調之。

音管，定律，節及調。

丁 磁學

磁鐵，磁線，鐵之磁氣性質，羅盤。

戊 靜電學

摩擦生電，電氣量及單位，法來地電筒，檢電器，電壓之理論及實驗，單位；

電容及單位，蓄電器，放電，避雷針。

已 動電學

電流，水力及熱力發電機，電動力及單位，電流及單位，抵抗力及單位，歐姆

定律。

電流之化學影響，定律，電解，電鍍，蓄電池。

電流之化氣影響，定律，通電線筒，電流表，電壓表，電磁鐵，電鈴，電報，

電感應，稜茲定律，電話及播音機。

電動機之理論，交流及直流電動機，變壓器，倫可夫線圈。

電之交流，高電振，無線電報，真空管內氣體之放電，蓋斯刺管，X—光線，
無線電。

(五) 化學

溶液性質，飽和及通飽和溶液，結晶水，滲透性，酪聚質，膠質液。

原子垂及分子垂之審定，

銻，硝酸，硝酸物，炸藥，肥料，

電氣化學，

鈉，鉀，碘，碘，綠，氣，磷，鈹，砷，碲，

炭及化合物，燃燒氣體；阿斯倫，等：

鎂，鈣，銻，鋇，鋁，鐵及鋼，鋅，鉛，銅，水銀，銀，金，白金，鐳，
酒精，格斯特林，醚，單糖，複糖，纖維，脂肪，油，食物，

(六) 歷史

世界歷史 近二世紀

(七) 地理

中國美利堅合衆國及歐洲(地文，政治，管理，出產)

(八) 英文

誦讀，會話，作文，英文演說之實習，成語。

一十二

(九) 法文 (隨意)

誦讀，會話，作文，法文演說，成語。

(十) 繪圖 (隨意)

正投射，以平面，正面及側面投射影表示機械及實物之形狀，(例先用稿紙作

稿繼依此例尺作圖），建築繪圖，

入學試驗分筆試及口試

(一) 工學院

中文(系數三)代數(三)幾何(三)物理(二)英文(二)

(以上五門筆試兼口試)

化學(一)地理(一)

(以上二門僅口試)

圖畫(系數二)

(二) 商學院

中文(三)地理(三)化學(三)英文(三)代數(三)法文(隨意)

(以上六門除法文一項隨意其餘五門均舉行筆試及口試)

幾何(一)物理(一)

(以上二門僅口試)

- VI) **History** — World history in the XIX and XX centuries.
 - VII) **Geography** — China. — United States of America — Europe (Physical and Political geography, administration and production).
 - VIII) **English** — Reading, conversation and composition, practical knowledge in English speaking, colloquial idioms.
 - X) **French** (optional) — Reading, conversation and composition.
 - X) **Drawing** — Orthographic projections representing plane, elevation and profile views of machine parts and real subjects. Both freehand and actual working drawing on board to scale.
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The entrance examination will consist of the following tests :

I) Industry : Written test in Chinese (coeff. 3)
Written and oral tests in :

- Algebra (coeff. 3)
- Geometry (coeff. 3)
- Physics (coeff. 2)
- English (coeff. 2)

Oral tests in Chemistry (coeff. 1), Geography (coeff. 1) and History (coeff. 1)

Drawing (coeff. 2)

II) Commerce : Written test in Chinese (coeff. 3)
Written and oral tests in :

- English (coeff. 3)
- Geography (coeff. 3)
- Chemistry (coeff. 3)
- Algebra (coeff. 2)
- French (optional)

Oral tests in Geometry (coeff. 1), Physics (coeff. 1) and History (coeff. 1)

Prisms and lenses. - Magnifying glass. Microscope. Astronomic telescope. Terrestrial telescope. Galilean telescope.

Decomposition of light. Solar spectrum. Spectroscope. Spectrum analysis.

3.) *Acoustics*—Production and propagation of sound. Velocity of sound. Wave length. Pitch of the sound and its determination. Musical intervals.

Vibrations of the strings. Laws. Harmonics. Sounding tubes. Laws. Oscillation.

4) *Electricity*—Static electricity; Electrification by friction. Quantity of electricity: Unit. Cylinder of Faraday.

Electroscope - Experimental notion on the potential: Unit. Capacity: Unit. Condensators. Discharge. Thunder.

Magnetism: Magnets, magnetic spectrum. Magnetization of mild iron. Compass.

Dynamic electricity: hydro- and thermo - electric cells. Electromotive force, intensity, resistance, and their units. Ohm's law. Caloric effect of a current. Short circuit. Fuse. Lighting.

Chemistry — Generalities on solutions, saturation, crystallization, supersaturation, osmosis. Emulsion, colloidal solutions.

Determination of the atomic and molecular weights. Ammonia.

Nitric acid. Nitrates. Explosives, manure.

Notions on electrolysis.

Sodium, potassium — Bromine, iodine, fluorine — Phosphorus, bismuth arsenic, antimony.

Carbon and a few derivatives: Lighting gas, acetylene.

The principal metals — Magnesium, calcium, strontium, baryum, aluminium, iron, steel, zinc, tin, lead, copper, mercury, silver, gold... platinum, radium.

The elements of organic chemistry — Alcohol, gasolinē, ether. A few carbohydrates, sugars, glucose, cellulose — Fats, oils, soaps.

between a line and a plane, largest angle of a line oblique to a plane, a perpendicular common to two lines not in the same plane.

Dihedrons, perpendicular planes.

Prisms and parallelepipeds : volumes of parallelepipeds, of prisms, of pyramids, of truncated triangular pyramids and of truncated prisms.

Cylinders and cones, their areas and volumes; lateral surfaces and volumes of truncated cones of revolutions.

Spheres, sectional and tangent planes, radius of a solid sphere, areas of sphere; volumes of spheres, of spherical sectors, segments and zones.

IV. Physics

1. *Heat*—Thermometers Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales and rules of conversion.

Expansion and contraction of solids, liquids and gases.

Fusion and solidification. Laws. Influence of the pressure on the fusion point. Superfusion. Refrigerating mixture. Supersaturation.

Evaporation. Production of vapours in the vacuum. Evaporation in the free air. Cold produced by evaporation. Applications.

Ebullition, laws.

Liquefaction of gases. Applications.

Hygrometry. Definition and determination of the hygrometric state of the air. Hygrometers. Dew, clouds, fog, rain and snow.

Transformation of the mechanical energy into heat and vice versa. Mechanical equivalent of the calorie. Joule's experience.

2. *Optics*—Propagation of light.

Reflection: Laws. Plane and spherical mirrors.

Refraction; Laws,

Programme of Entrance Examination

I. Chinese

Composition in Wen-yien (文言), ability to use Pailua (白話) for expressing ideas.

II. Algebra

Fractions, reduction to lowest terms, operations.

Equations of the first degree with one or more unknowns, discussion for simultaneous equations with two unknowns, problems of the first degree.

Theory of exponents: zero, negative and fractional exponents. Variations of the function: $y = ax + b$ and its graphic representation.

Equation of the second degree, resolution, discussion, relation between coefficients and roots, properties and signs of roots, problems of the second degree.

Trinomial function of the second degree, variation of signs.

Irrational equations reducible to the second degree.

Maxima and minima, their definitions.

Variation of functions: $y = \frac{1}{x}$; $y = \frac{ax + b}{a'x + b'}$ and their graphic representation. (This will be done without derivatives being used.)

III. Geometry

Proportions and ratios, harmonical proportions.

Similarity of polygons and triangles.

Numerical relations in triangles, and in regular polygons.

Area of polygons and circles.

Planes: - Parallel lines and planes, perpendicular lines and planes, projection of a line on a plane, angles

of Registration which permits him to register as a regular student in the department which he applied to enter.

Students allowed to register have to fill out the Institute's form of guarantee, which has to be signed by a guarantor. The guarantor shall be a resident of Tientsin. No fellow student nor minor may be recognised as a guarantor. The guarantor shall be responsible for the student during his residence, and guarantee the payment of all obligations incurred by him. In case of a guarantor being unable to meet the conditions of the preceding, another guarantor shall be appointed. The Institute authorities shall be immediately informed of any change in name or address of the student or his guarantor.

All students must present the Certificate of Registration and this form of guarantee when paying for the first term, on the day preceding the opening of the classes. A Certificate of Admission will be issued in return.

As soon as a student has matriculated to the Institute, the authorities make a careful investigation concerning all facts presented by him. If any facts are found to be not as represented the student may be asked to leave the Institute, forfeiting all fees paid.



Entrance Procedure

Correspondence concerning admission should be addressed to the Director of Admissions, (Hautes Etudes, Race Course Road, Tientsin).

Entrance Requirements — All applicants for admission have to present:—

(1) A formal application on the regular application form, which may be obtained at the office of the Director.

(2) A matriculation fee of \$5.

(3) Two photographs of the applicant.

(4) A testimonial letter signed by the Principal of the School from which the applicant comes and bearing the seal of that school.

(5) The Diploma of graduation or an equivalent document from a Senior Middle School, according to the Section which the candidate applies to enter.

Entrance Examination — The exact date of the entrance examinations is announced at the end of the academic year in the local newspapers. At the time of the examination, the applicant is required to present a receipt from the Treasurer of the Institute for the matriculation fee. Admission to either Section, second, third, and fourth years from another University of equal grade may be granted, but only exceptionally.

Registration — After complying with all the above regulations and satisfactorily passing the entrance examination, the applicant is given a certificate

(II) Special Fees:—

Matriculation for entrance to the Institute\$ 5.—
Graduation : Diploma\$ 6.—
Certificate\$ 3.—
Conditional Examination\$ 3.—

For any delay in registration an additional fee of \$1 shall be charged.

No fees are refunded, except the security and breakage deposit in part, at the end of the term, in accordance with the amount of breakage, damage done to property, and other expenses. Tuition and Dormitory fees do not cover costs of books, table board, or room furniture.

Dormitory — Room furniture will not be kept in custody after withdrawal of a student from the dormitories, whether voluntary, or at the request of the Institute, on account of failure to meet scholastic or disciplinary requirements. After one month, they will be considered as definitely unclaimed.

The Dormitory Rules are posted in the corridors of the dormitories. Visitors may be received only with permission from the Censor.

The Administration does not take charge of the table board, but, next to the Institute, there is a dining-room, where the students can find good food at moderate prices.

and blameless conduct are insisted upon. Any serious neglect of these essential points render the offender liable to censure, or even to dismissal. Disciplinary measures are applied for the following :—

- (1) Disturbance of the peace of the Institute.
- (2) Disobedience to the Institute authorities.
- (3) Disgraceful conduct detrimental to the reputation of the student or that of the Institute.
- (4) Irregular attendance at lectures.

Students considered unfit to attend lectures after one month's trial are requested to withdraw.

Every month, the students are given an assiduity and application mark, which is a part of the general average.

Expenses — The following fees are due at the beginning of the two terms, or at the time of registration.

(I) Regular Semester Fees:—

Tuition	\$35.
Dormitory	\$20.
Athletics	\$ 3.
Laboratory	\$ 7.
Typewriting or Surveying	\$ 3.
Library (lessons of the professors)	\$ 4.
Security	\$ 5.
Breakage deposit (laboratory)	\$ 3.

examination, according to a rule of fixed coefficients. The final mark at the end of the academic year is formed by the sum of the marks of the first and second terms.

In order to pass at the end of the year the general average must be at least 12 marks; between 9 and 12 in major subjects constitute a condition; under 9 a failure. A condition may be removed by a supplementary examination, with the approval of the authorities. The supplementary examinations are held at the end of the summer vacation. A student who fails to obtain the requisite average mark may be allowed to go through the same class over again, but that only once.

In case a student during the course of a term is judged to be lacking the ability necessary to pursue his studies in the Institute, both he and his family will be informed of the fact, and the student will be requested not to reappear the following term.

Certificates and Degrees — Certificates are given to students who have successfully completed their course. Those who have successfully graduated are given the diploma of "Kunghsueshiih" or "Shanghsueshiih." For successful graduation the general average of all the marks obtained at the graduation examination must be at least 14.

Discipline — Maintenance of order and discipline, regular and punctual attendance, obedience to college regulations, serious application to study,

(4) Commercial products, Textiles, Industrial Chemistry.

(5) Finance, Banking, Money Exchange.

(6) Civil and Commercial Law. Insurance (fire, life, marine).

(7) Business Conversation and Correspondence (French and English).

(8) Principles of Economics, Problems of Philosophy.

(9) Business Practice and Management.

(10) Commercial Experience (a 4 weeks summer work in various banks and business enterprises in TIENTSIN after the second and third year of Commerce).

Medium of Instruction — In all sections a number of subjects, varying according to needs, are taught in Chinese or in English. Care is taken that students acquire a sufficient knowledge of French to enable them to consult technical books published in that language and to carry on an easy conversation in French.

Examinations and marks — Examinations, written or oral, are held each week in one of the subjects studied. General examinations are held at the end of each term in all subjects studied.

The result of the examination is expressed by marks from 0 up to 20. The passing mark is 12.

The mark of each term is the average of the weekly and the monthly marks and the semester

School of Engineering:—

(1) Mathematics: Advanced Algebra, Trigonometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, Analytic Geometry, Descriptive Geometry.

(2) Mechanics: Theoretical Mechanics, Applied Mechanics, Strength of Materials, Graphic Statics, Reinforced Concrete, Materials Testing Laboratory, Hydraulics.

(3) Physics: Optics, Acoustics, Heat, Physical Measurements, Electricity and its application to Industry.

(4) Heat Engines: Steam engines, turbines, internal combustion engines.

(5) Chemistry and its application to Industry.

(6) Building Construction, Structural Design, Elements of Architecture.

(7) Public works and Railway Engineering.

(8) Technology, Metallic beams. Drawing.

(9) Problems of Philosophy.

(10) Industrial Experience (a 4 weeks summer work in various industries in and around TIENTSIN after the second and third year in Industry).

School of Commerce and Finance:—

(1) Accounting, Commercial Mathematics.

(2) Book-keeping, foreign and Chinese.

(3) Commerce and transportation, Commercial Geography.

exercise of authority is mild, though not remiss in enforcing that regular discipline and good order so essential to the proper education of mind and health.

While attending to the mental development of the student and safeguarding his moral character, the Institute does not overlook the advantages and importance of physical training. Every possible opportunity for bodily development is afforded the student, every form of sport is encouraged. Football, Basket-ball and Tennis are the chief forms of sport engaged in by the students during the long recreation period following the class work of the day.

Organization — The Institute “Hautes Etudes” is composed of:—

A School of Commerce and Finance.

A School of Civil Engineering.

Besides, there is a *Middle School* (Senior and Junior) which is annexed.

The “Musée-Laboratoire Hoangho-Paiho” founded by Father Licent is an Institute of Research in Natural Science, and adjoins the “Hautes Etudes.”

Duration of the Courses — The course of study in each school extends over a period of 4 years, and leads to the degree of Kungsuehshih, or Shanghsuehshih, but in Commerce the last year is optional.

Courses of Study — The subjects of instruction offered are arranged under the following heads:—

centuries and has made them renowned in the history of education. The Order has many High Schools, Colleges, and Universities throughout the world, where more than 200,000 students are enrolled. Its members have all received special training for teaching, and have been given opportunities for specializing in particular branches of learning. Not only are they equipped for their work, but they have consecrated their lives to it. In China the Order is famous for such scholars as M. Ricci (1552-1610), A. Schall (1591-1661), F. Verbiest (1623-1688), all members of the Society of Jesus, and renowned for their learning and their sincere esteem of Chinese culture and tradition.

Aim — The Institute endeavours to train its students in manliness and genuine culture, to develop in them character and self reliance, to instil into their minds respect for duly constituted authority, to teach them the limits and the right use of liberty, and to equip them with a store of knowledge, both general and professional, which will qualify them to occupy prominent positions in social and public life.

Means — The Institute seeks to obtain this end by fostering mutual confidence and friendliness in the intercourse between teachers and students. The regulations in force are such as long experience has proved wise and proper: they are not founded on untried theories. They impose an active sense of honour on the part of the student, and help further to develop the essential characteristics of a gentleman. The

General Information

Historical — Tientsin, a commercial and industrial centre, and as such holding second place in China, long suggested the foundation of a higher school of Commerce and Industry. This plan matured when in the Autumn of 1923 the Institute "HAUTES ETUDES" opened with an enrolment of 48 students. In June 1928 the first students graduated.

Location — The Institute is situated on Race Course Road, in the residential district, next to the famous Hoangho Paiho Museum of F. Licent S. J. The Institute's grounds occupy an area of more than 20 acres (100 mu), allowing ample space for sport and healthy exercise. The healthy location of the School makes it ideal for growing youths.

Buildings — The main building is 200 feet long, and three stories high. In this building are located most of the lecture halls, a large reading room, bright and airy, and a library containing more than 30,000 volumes, to which the students have daily access, and which is under the direction of a competent librarian. The other buildings are the Science building, the dormitories, and that of the Middle School

Administration — The officers and a number of the teachers are members of the Society of Jesus, an organization which from its origin has devoted itself to the education of youth. Their system of education is one that has stood the test of

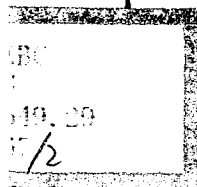
Tientsin Institute
of Engineering and Commerce

“HAUTES ETUDES”

industrielles et commerciales

Programme of Admission

Race Course Road
Tientsin



Peiyang Press, Tientsin-Peiping.