West China Missionary News

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Editorial
Book ! Book ! Book !
U.M.M. Annual Meeting
Canadian Methodist Council
W.M.S. Annual Council
Friends' Annual Meetings
Notes on Mt. Omei. Route
Plate—III.—List of Temples From Ta O Shin to “The Top”
The New Six-Six School System
West China Christian Educational Union—Educational Sunday
Beware Botulism
A Week of Recruiting for the Ministry
The 6-6 System Primary Final Examination
Tract Prize Announcement
The West China Union University Museum
Book Notices
News Notes
Births
"The Chinese are not, and, so far as we can judge from their history, never have been, what we understand by the term 'a religious people'! Consequently, we find in their biographical records extraordinarily few instances of religious fanaticism, bigotry, and persecution; still fewer, if any, examples of men and women who have suffered for their faith, when mere verbal recantation would have saved them from a dreaded fate." With these sentences Professor Giles commences his lectures on "Confucianism and its Rivals." He then proceeds to apparently contradict this by showing that from their earliest days the Chinese have had very clear conceptions of a personal God as seen by the early use of the terms 'Tien' and 'Shang-Ti,' that only that monarch endured who "kept his eye fixed on the clear command of God," and that "only to those who are reverent does He show favor." God is further conceived of as "omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent", merciful and loving. Thus we read, "This mighty Supreme Ruler, does he hate anyone?" and, "O great God Almighty, why has Thy mercy been withheld?" Indeed he is even parent to his people, "O Thou far-off Almighty God, who art called our Father and Mother." From the intellectual side, therefore, the Chinese from their earliest recorded days would seem to have been clearly religious.

Professor Giles’ emphasis is, however, obviously upon the emotional side of the religious life. They are he argues as a race religiously intellectual and ethical, not emotional. They, therefore, ENDURING lack conviction and loyalty to their religious beliefs. There are few "examples of men and women who have suffered for their faith," etc. As to the Christian faith, and its
martyrs, surely the record of the Boxer persecution of 1900 must have been given very slight consideration. The account of some of the Yunnan preachers as given herewith in the report of the United Methodist Church meeting also reveals men who exhibit splendid loyalty and devotion in times of dire danger. It is a very plain, unvarnished tale, "Amongst the Ko-p'u, two of our preachers were compelled to sleep out on the hills for many weeks, and to avoid brigands their travelling had to be accomplished during the night. A village would be visited at dusk, when the work of the day finished, the villagers would gather for an evening service. This over, they would take their capes to the wooded hills and there pass the night. One of the most promising young Iben ministers, met a cruel death at the hand of murderers. Another was captured, tortured, kept in confinement, forced to pay ransom of six or seven hundred dollars which had to be borrowed from friends. He attended our meetings and on his face were the marks of extreme suffering but his bearing commanded the respect of all. He did not grumble. He did not murmur." Assuredly, be it among the old original stock of the North East as shown by the Boxer outburst, or among these kindred tribespeople of the far South West, China is not destitute of religious loyalty. She has her sons who in times of trial can endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

Still the great sinologue's statement is well worth weighing. Our Chinese friends are doubtless more inclined to be ethical and practical, than emotional and mystical. So it is good to note that some practical of the annual gatherings are putting Crusades. proper emphasis not only on doctrine but on doing. For over forty years here in the west we have been fighting foot-binding, gambling, opium, slavery and various forms of vice. Possibly in the first we have made some permanent impression. As to the others though we have succeeded in securing many edicts and laws, they are today probably worse than at any time in our four decades of history. And back of these are lawlessness and war. Cannot the church do more to arouse a crusade against these devastating forces? Can we not take more advantage of the intensely practical character of
our people and turn all their powers against these factors that are so openly destroying their homes and native land? Let us capitalize on their best capacities for active conquest of these curses to the race.

It is heartening, too, to note that some of the missions are more and more emphasizing the power of the printed page, both with our Christians and the great constituencies about us. By all means carefully, prayerfully prepare and give sermons, prizes, lectures, preventive medicine talks, social reform addresses etc, but after giving them forth by the human voice with all earnestness, do not idly thrust them into some pigeon hole. Rather write out the heart of the message and let the press multiply it, if need be a million fold. It is not length that is wanted, but strength. We are happy to call attention to the effort in this regard of our West China Religious Tract Society. They are making an effort by means of modest prizes to stir more of our workers, both Chinese and foreign, to put their thoughts into printed form. Titles and themes are stated. (We presume they are by way of suggestion rather than absolutely exclusive). Hints as to the length and type of literature wanted are given and the conditions carefully worked out. It is assuredly a laudable enterprise, deserving of our support. In doing so do not forget the ‘short story.’ It was our Master’s favorite and probably most fruitful form.

There are a number of other things worthy of emphasis in this issue. Space will not allow for special comment. A week of recruiting for the ministry Apr. 27-May 4 will we trust meet with a ready response, so should the plea on behalf of the N. B’S. educational workers for a special Sunday, May 18th, when the service should be conducted as far as possible by these workers themselves. Further the decision of practically all the missions to hold their next year’s meetings here at the capital should be carefully noted. No doubt we will hear much during the year, of union meetings to be held at that time but it is not too early for all friends to begin to lay plans to make sure of being in attendance and give their contribution to the common cause. The government’s attitude toward the new six-six system, as shown by Mr. Hwa, is also worth careful reading.
Books ! Books ! Books !
And we thank Thee, God, For the gift of them;
For the glorious reach And the lift of them;
For the gleam in them And the dream in them;
For the things they teach And the souls they reach!
For the maze of them, And the blaze of them,
For the ways they open to us,
And the rays that they shoot through us!

Books ! Books ! Books !
And we thank Thee, God, For the light in them;
For the living truth, And the might in them;
For the urge in them And the surge in them;
For the souls they wake And the paths they break;
For the gong in them And the song in them;
For the throngs of folks they bring to us,
And the songs of hope they sing to us!

Books ! Books ! Books !
And we thank Thee, God, For the deep in them!
For the rhythmic swing And the sweep of them;
For the croon in them, And the boon in them;
For the prayers they pray And the doubts they slay;
For the do in them And the true in them;
For the blue skies they shew us
And the new stars that they strew us.

Wm. L. Stidger.
U.M.M. ANNUAL MEETING

W. H. Hudspeth, B.A.

The annual meetings of the South West China District of the United Methodist Church were held at Chao-tong

Jan. 12-19

Last Saturday afternoon there closed one of the best annual meetings that we have had for many years. On the Sunday we were uplifted and heartened by the foreign service conducted by the Rev. R. H. Goldsworthy. Almost all the missionaries of our South West China field were present, viz, Dr. Dingle, Miss Squire, Nurse Raine, Miss Barwick, Rev. F. J. Dymond, Rev. and Mrs. Hicks, Rev. H. Parsons Rev. and Mrs. Evans, Rev. R. H. Goldsworthy, F. Cottrell, and W. H. Hudspeth, Dr. and Mrs. Rees of the China Inland Mission who were passing through this city were also present. Thus there was a very large company for this out of the world town and we had a great time. At the close of this service the Holy Communion was observed, a sacrament which has an ever increasing meaning for missionaries in lonely stations.

At our annual meetings a review is taken of the year's work. Reports are given from each circuit and from the different departments of the work. We were delighted to learn from the medical report that our city hospital is meeting the deep needs of this city. The number of in-patients and outpatients reported was surprisingly high. The girls' school report indicated that the school is appreciated not only by Christians but also by many outside people who are anxious that their girls should have a Christian education. The work amongst the Ko-p'u and Iben (Nosu) has been considerably hindered by brigandage. Amongst the Ko-p'u two of our preachers were compelled to sleep out on the hills for many weeks, and to avoid brigands their travelling had to be accomplished during the nights. A village would be visited
and at dusk when the work of the day finished the villagers would gather for an evening service. This over they would take their capes to the wooded hills and there pass the night. Only in this way can the depredations of banditti be avoided in a number of our areas. I have never heard these preachers grumble! They are glad to preach the Gospel in spite of these hardships. And our Ibien work has suffered in the same way. Unfortunately many of the Ibien members have been looted and taken captive by the brigands and some have been brutally murdered. One of the most promising young Ibien ministers, An Wen-ming, met a cruel death at the hands of these marauders. The report of such a catastrophe as this has a peculiarly saddening effect on a small band of missionaries. Another of our Ibien ministers, Mr. Nieh, was captured by these banditti and after being tortured and being kept in confinement was released only after paying a ransom of between six and seven hundred dollars. This money was borrowed from different Ibien friends. It will take Mr. Nieh many many years to repay such a large sum. Mr. Nieh attended our meetings and on his face were the marks of extreme suffering but his bearing commanded the respect of all. He did not grumble. He did not murmur. His son is studying medicine in Chengtu with a view to returning to his own people to take up medical work. Such men as these are worth all the sacrifices made by the home Churches. Stonegateway reported that there is a movement amongst the Ch'uan or River Miao in a new area which hitherto has not been touched. This is another of the many open doors awaiting the Church. Everywhere there are wide opportunities for active service,—but the labourers are few,—very, very few.

We were pleased to note the increasing interest taken in all the work by the native ministry,—Chinese, Ibien and Miao. On public questions such as the growing of opium they spoke with no uncertain voice and for the propagation of the Gospel in some unoccupied area to be selected each man agreed to subscribe one thirty-sixth of his salary. The report on Tongchuan was given by a Chinese pastor. It indicated a deeply spiritual interest in and concern for the work.

Many questions were discussed which here I can but briefly mention,—leper work, self-support, an orphanage development of our work in Yunnan-fu and Tong-ch'uan-fu.

At the close we bade farewell to our esteemed Chairman, the Rev. F. J. Dymond, who has given forty years of his life
to West China. He is going to England on furlough but we are hoping that in two years time he will return to us. Our next senior missionary, the Rev. C. E. Hicks, takes Mr. Dymond’s place as Chairman.

We ask that the work here may continue to have a definite place in the prayers of all who read this.

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CANADIAN METHODIST COUNCIL

J. M. WOULD, B.A.

The twenty-eighth Annual Council of the C.M.M. convened in Luchow on Feb. 11th. All the stations were represented. It was only after much deliberation and careful examination of political events that the members decided to convene. Some of the members of the eastern end of our mission got on a steamer in Chungking and arrived within sixty li of Luchow when because of robbers and broken engines they had to return to Chungking. When about to ascend a rapid most of the passengers got on shore to lighten the boat, then to their surprise and consternation they saw a great band of bandits running towards them. They were being run off at the point of the bayonet when other robbers came to their rescue, these latter robbers had received a sum of money from the boat a little further down the river. These passengers quickly had to dodge back of rocks and hillocks in order to miss the flying bullets. They returned to Chungking on the steamer but nothing daunted started overland for Luchow and arrived in safety.

In spite of financial stringency and untoward political conditions the prevailing spirit of the Council was one of optimism. Not a superficial optimism which treats lightly great difficulties but an optimism which has its origin in a deep conviction in the ultimate triumph of our cause. If the work of the mission were reviewed in detail one might be led to think there was defeat in some quarters but a broad view of the whole line indicates a general advance. About four hundred have been
baptized during the year. During the year political conditions have greatly hindered extensive work. In some stations the missionaries have scarcely been able to move about because of robbers and civil war. And yet we feel there has been real progress, perhaps this progress is not indicated by figures but there has been a spiritual growth among our members; an increased willingness to accept responsibility; a keener desire to spread the Good Tidings among their fellow men.

We met this year facing a real financial difficulty. This caused the members of Council much concern because it really means retrenchment, to some extent, in our work. However, we hope it will work out in the hastening of an indigenous church in this land. Perhaps we have been giving them too much and thus pauperizing them. It may be that they can do much more in the way of self-support when the real necessity arises.

The question of China's great evil came up for discussion. What can be done to eradicate this great evil which is undermining both the moral and physical health of the nation? Undoubtedly this opium curse is spreading with amazing rapidity. The arena of its action is wide spread from the coolie, who is a beast of burden, to the Generals holding high office in the army. We seem quite powerless to do anything to arrest the progress of this destructive evil, but it was thought that something in the way of publicity might be done. Exposure is blighting to some forms of evil. It was felt that if the church took up the work of exposure in real earnest something might be done effectively to arrest this pernicious habit.

The prospects for Christian Literature among our Churches were never brighter than at present. A tremendous opportunity presents itself in this direction. Our mission, under the supervision and management of Rev. R. O. Jolliffe, B. A., has started a church paper with marked efficiency. If its initiation is any criterion for its success then we feel sure it will make good. So far we have lacked a suitable paper to put into the homes of all our christians. This paper both in price and subject matter will lend itself to fill this real need. We feel sure that it will give a real incentive to Christian thought and action.

Mr. Jolliffe is not only to be responsible for the paper but we anticipate that he will help us to get some of the best of the present day thought translated into language that our christian constituency will be able to appreciate and understand. We bespeak for him the help and sympathy of the missions of the
West. There is a great needy field for this class of work and if done the results will be incalculable.

As we look into the future and try to analyse our needs. What is the greatest need of our mission? We might say more missionaries or more money but we have come to the conclusion that real Christian Chinese workers are our greatest need. The missionaries must be willing to decrease so that these may increase. We were convinced that if there is a limited supply of money then instead of retrenching our work some of the missionaries had better be withdrawn so that the work could continue. Hence in making our appeal to the Home Board we stated that if it were a question of men or money that we decide upon the latter. Such were the unanimous convictions of our Council.

W.M.S. ANNUAL COUNCIL.

E. M. VIRGO.

Tzeliutsing was the place of meeting for the twenty-fifth annual council of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada.

Owing to political conditions, only six of the seven stations were represented, twenty-three of the thirty-four voting members of Council being present at the sessions, which opened Feb. 1st.

Before the close of council, Misses Barnett, Thexton, Massey, McRae and Ward left on furlough, part of which is being spent in Luchow and Chungking for the present. Twenty-six members of council, now on the field, four returning from furlough, and almost eighty graduate teachers, nurses and Bible women were appointed to the various activities of our Society for the coming year.

Council was delighted to hear of the appointment of Miss Alice Brethorst to the staff of the new college for women. We
recognized that the plans, etc., for this long-hoped-for institution were becoming a reality. Due to the fact that we have no scholarships and that we are demanding not only the payment of students for Middle School, but part of the funds for the University course before entering, we have at present only one student to enter this Fall. We were happy to appoint Drs. Speers and Gifford-Kilborn as our representatives on the University staff.

The Chengtu Girls' Boarding School had been honored by sending two from its staff of teachers to the work in Li Fan. The schools are interested in this new project, a girls' school, in their Home Mission District.

The Evangelistic committee's recommendation that in our Woman's schools we follow the course and that we look forward to a higher Bible school course for these graduates was heartily endorsed.

The Council unanimously agreed that the time had come for a new plant for our work in Junghsien and appointed a committee to plan out the present property with a view to building in the near future a boarding school, woman's school and residence.

In spite of disturbed conditions in this part of the province during the past year encouraging reports were presented from all departments of work.

We go forward into this new year of work with joy in the promise, "The Lord of Hosts is with us".

STATIONING.

CHENG T U.—Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Harrison; Normal School, Miss Thompson; Kindergarten, Miss Loree; Middle School, Misses Steele and Russell; Primary School, Miss Smith; Evangelistic, Miss Wellwood; Hospital, Dr. Speers, Misses Campbell and Tallman; Hospital Evangelistic, Dr. Henry.

K I AT I N G.—Local Treasurer and Educational, Miss Swann. After Fall, Miss Coon; Evangelistic, Miss Harris; Language Study, Miss Rouse.

J U N G H S I E N.—Local Treasurer and Educational, Miss Holt; City Evangelistic, Miss Cheney; District Evangelistic, Miss Dunham.
Tzeliutsing.—Educational, Miss Hambley; Local Treasurer and City Evangelistic, Miss Virgo; City Day Schools, Miss Dolmage; District Evangelistic, Miss Sturdy.

Luchow.—Local Treasurer and Evangelistic, Miss Brooks; Educational, Miss Graham; Language Study, Miss Fridale until fall, then Chengtu, Middle School.

Chungking.—Local Treasurer and Educational, Miss Jack; Evangelistic and part time Educational till Fall, Miss Coon (then to Kiating School).

Workers Returning from Furlough, Miss Brimstin and Miss Marshall, Jenshow till council, Miss Asson, Chengtu hospital, Miss Sparling, Chungking.

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FRIENDS' ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Leonard Wigham, B. A.

I. Yearly Meeting. The Friends visited Chengtu this year, for the first time since 1917. Owing to the difficulties of travelling, a number of valuable members were unable to make the journey, and one of the five stations, Tungliang, was unrepresented. Our four other centres, however, all sent delegates, both foreign and Chinese, and most of these, through some dangers and obstacles, and by somewhat devious routes, reached Chengtu safely.

On 28th January was held the first session of the Yearly Meeting, which is open to all members of the Church, Chinese and Foreign. The Senate Room of the University was kindly placed at our disposal, and with its capacious fire and fine lofty windows, was a very acceptable meeting-room. The business was finished in four days, three sessions being held each day.
Chengtu friends, naturally, predominated in numbers, but no one felt that there was any undue pushing of Chengtu opinions. The China Yearly Meeting corresponds with Friends' Yearly and other Meetings in many parts of the world. Letters were received from Japan, Ceylon, England, Ireland, and many parts of America, and were duly replied to. R. L. Simkin, T. P. Chang, and others who had recently visited some of these places, gave valuable information of the conditions of the Quakers there. Our intercourse with Japan during the year has been interesting. A year ago, the Yearly Meeting made a collection to help the Friends' Mission at Tokyo to build a gymnasium in their Girls' School. Later in the year, when the news of the earthquake came, Szechwan Friends in their various localities raised subscriptions to relieve distress. We have been cheered in hearing that the Friends in Japan have not suffered so much as many others in the disaster, but are doing all they can to relieve the needs of the general population.

The Yearly Meeting endorsed the project for holding a West China Christian Conference next year, and made plans for holding its sessions at the same place as the conference. It is hoped also, next year, to have a commemoration in some form of the foundation of the Society of Friends, in the world generally, and more particularly in China. We voted the money required by the Christian Council for the Conference, and for the General Secretary (if such be appointed), and approved the adoption of the Hankow Union Hymn Book.

Education—Normal, University, Middle and Primary, occupied much of the attention of the meeting. Evangelism was by no means neglected, and a long session was largely devoted to discussion as to how to find more men and means for preaching the Gospel to unbelievers. There was no hesitation in looking upon this as the duty of the Church. Distribution of literature, too, claimed a position of importance among our aims.

The evils of war and militarism were, as was to be expected, much felt by all, and methods for Peace propaganda were devised; also the meeting earnestly sought for ways of combating the growing Opium menace, and of keeping our people free from all complicity with it.

Our honoured chairman of last year, Yang Sao-ch'uan, was not forgotten, and we read with much interest a letter sent by him to the Yearly Meeting.
After a long and serious discussion, it was resolved to retain for the present without change the system whereby almost all the control of Mission work, property and funds, is in the hands of the Central Executive, formed of equal numbers of Chinese, appointed by the Yearly Meeting, and of Missionaries; local work being under similar bodies in the Stations, though in these latter, Chinese are generally in the majority.

Reports from the localities brought the Yearly Meeting into close contact and sympathy with our members and adherents in the towns and country.

News of the looting of Tungchwan, received on the last day of our gathering, stirred people's hearts with sorrow and sympathy, and it was decided to raise a subscription for relief. Another object that took hold of us, and for which a fund has been started, is the schools for the poor, to be conducted in Chengtu next year.

II. Committee of Missionaries. Other more limited bodies meet annually after the conclusion of the Yearly Meeting. The Committee of Missionaries held several sessions at E. W. Sawdon's house, concluding on 4th February. The duties of this body are now largely confined to matters that concern Missionaries, apart from the Chinese and the Mission Work Points of interest were the following:

New Missionaries. C. William Hope Gill and Rose C. Tebbutt were cordially welcomed.

Returned Missionaries. Of those who have returned this year, J. P. and D. Rodwell and Alfred Davidson were not with us at Chengtu, but we were glad to have Dr. W. H. Davidson, who is the Secretary of our Committee. We had also the acceptable company of our old colleague Robert L. Simkin, now of the American Friends' Board, and his wife, Margaret T. Simkin, a new arrival.

Furloughs. We expect that during the Spring we shall lose for a time the presence of three valuable fellow-labourers, Ernest and Margaret Sawdon and Dr. Lucy Harris. It will not be easy to get on without them, but we feel that they need the change, and we look forward to their return in renewed health and vigour.


**Chungking Institutes and Mr. and Mrs. Warburton Davidson.** The C.O.M. heard with great regret that owing to business and to Mrs. Davidson’s illness, these friends are obliged to give up the work which they have so long and so effectively been doing in Chungking. We hope Mrs. Davidson will soon be better, but we cannot hope that she and her husband will be working with us any more in West China. This is a great loss to us all in many ways, but more particularly and irreparably to the men’s and women’s Institutes at Chungking, of which they have been the mainsprings. How this most valuable work can be continued is a problem which claimed our very serious attention, but which we have not yet solved.

**III. Central Executive.** This international body, embracing Chinese, English, Irish and American Friends, met at Dr. Stubbs’s house on Saturday, 2nd February, and after two sessions that day, adjourned till Monday. But, alas, we had not consulted the generals and their armies! Some of our members went to the city on business or pleasure, and, the gates being shut, were unable to return till the following Saturday. So the sessions had to be suspended during the greater part of the week.

On Saturday the 9th, the “prisoners” were again at large, and business was resumed, closing finally on the evening of the 12th. Many difficult matters arose, and were discussed fully and freely. There was, of course, the annual nightmare of investigating resources and cutting down estimates. This was no easy task, but was frankly faced, the claims of every branch of the work being studied and weighed in detail.

Knotty points also arose about the appointments of workers, the provision for those who are ceasing to receive remuneration from the Mission, and the training of older or younger workers who need it.

Our Chungking High School, its present position and future prospects, were subjects of great interest, and occupied much of
our time. Reports from Mr. Davidson told how the new Build­ings have been finished and the number of scholars increased 40 per cent, how the old scholars have been taking a great interest in their “mother school”, and the Chungking foreign community also has been giving it substantial aid.

Our other educational institutions were not neglected. We studied their conditions, and felt the need of a revision and consolidation of our educational policy.

The itineration of Chinese and foreign workers, the need for visitation and linking together of our stations and outsta­tions, the value of our Suining and Tungehwan hospitals, which have done an unusually great service during the past year, both to soldiers and civilians; how to manage that our less wealthy scholars may gain the advantages of higher education; these and other subjects passed under review.

Plans were discussed for meeting in the summer, to consider among other things the whole policy of the Mission:—what branches of work are most important and should be fully sup­ported, and what others may be considered less important and perhaps dropped. In the financial stress that has prevailed for several years, we have felt more and more the need for a wise conserva­tion of our resources.

Prayer and praise have often been offered during our sessions, and the free and equal association of Chinese and foreign servants of our common Master, has done good to us all. May it also, through us, be the means of blessing to the flock, the care of which, for a brief period, has been intrusted to us.

NOTES ON MT. OMEI. ROUTE

CLARENCE L. FOSTER M. A.

All who have been to the top of Mt. Omei are aware that the road winds back and forth at many points. The accompanying map (Plate I) shows the extent of these turns and bends. Considerable differences in level are also conspicuous, and these
are shown on Plate II in profile in a straight line. This data is the result of a traverse made by Mr. Hibbard, Mr. Yu and the writer in the summer of 1923. The numbers on Plate I refer to corresponding numbers on Plate III, which is a list of the temples from Ta O Shih to the “Top”. The name of one has been lost and is left blank. The English translation is rather free, and may seem in some cases to be too free. The arrows indicate the direction of flow of the streams.

Those who have spent a summer at Omei have probably observed that limestone forms a good part of Shin K’ai Shih. It is seen from the Graham bungalow along the ridge past the Davies, Swann, and Hockin bungalows to a point in the ravine between the last named and Ta Ho Ti. Around Ta Ho Ti is a hard sandstone which runs thru the hill and outcrops near Miss Sturdy’s site. This formation dips from the horizontal about 20 degrees toward the Ne. Near Miss Sturdy’s the rock surface is covered with fossil forms which may be crinoid arms. This formation appears again above the Elephant’s Bath at about 7500 feet, while that at Shin K’ai Shih is about 5000 feet, giving a difference of level of over 2500 feet. Owing to the Ne dip it goes lower in that direction and rises toward the Sw. Hence we are not surprised to find it again in the ravine on the way to the Kao Tung K’eo, tho three or four hundred feet lower than Miss Sturdy’s.

Lying above the sandstone is a series of sandy shales from black to dark red in color. Most of these contain fossil forms of ancient sea life. Among the more common fossils present are several varieties of brachiopods, trilobites, orthoceras and graptolites.

Above the shales are the limestones and shales of Shin K’ai Shih. The fossils in these limestones are numerous and are fairly well preserved. Among the most easily found are corals, both simple and compound, of several families; brachiopods among which several species of Productus occur. These are concavoconvex shells, many of which are covered more or less with the basses of hollow spines. This formation is seen again at Lue Tung P’in and above Ta Ch’en Shih. Other forms are sponges, bryozoa, gastropods, cephalopods, and foraminifera. A form not seen at Shin K’ai Shih, but seen at Si Chi P’in and between Niu Shin Shih and Hong Ch’uen P’in and above the Elephant’s bath is Stromatopora, a member of the Hydrozoa group. The animals were very small and grew in concentric layers. The result is to give a very uneven surface, from warty
PLATE I.

ROUTE MAP OF MT. OMEI
from foot to summit

Scale: 1 Inch = 4800 feet

C. L. Foster.
PLATE II.
MT. OMEI ROUTE
in Profile
C. L. Foster.
PLATE III.

LIST OF TEMPLES FROM TA O SHIH TO "THE TOP".

1. Wan Fu Tin (The Summit of the 10,000 Buddhas)
2. Ts'ien Fu Tin (Summit of the 1000 Buddhas)
3. Shi Wa Temple (Pewter-Roofed Temple)
4. Chin Tin (Golden Summit)
5. Lao Tsu Tien (Temple of the Ancient Ancestor)
6. O Uin Ngan (Temple of the Sleeping Cloud)
7. P'u Shien Tien (Temple of P'u Shien)
8. Chi T'ien Ch'iao (Seventh Day Bridge)
9. T'ien Men Shih (The Pillars of Heaven)
10. Ch'en Shiang T'a (Tower of Incense)
11. Tsu Si Tien (Temple to the First Ancestor)
12. Uin Ch'in Si (Temple to Eternal Peace)
13. T'ai Tsi P'in (Temple to the Imperial Prince)
14. Chieh Yin Tien Temple of Repentance or Confessional
15. Lue Tung P'in (Thunder Cave Temple)
16. Peh Uin Shih (White Cloud Temple)
17. Ta Ch'en Shih (Temple to the Great Rider)
18. Shi Shiang Ch'ih (Elephant's Bath)
19. Lien Wha Shih (Temple to the Lotus)
20. Yu Shien Shih (Temple to the Prophet)
21. Chiu Lao Tung (Cave of the Nine Ancient Sages)
22. Hong Ch'uen P'in (Abode of the Great Father)
23. Ta P'in (Large Level) or (Great Terrace)
24. Niu Shin Shih (Cow's Heart Temple)
25. Shuang Fei Ch'iao (Twin Flying Bridges)
26. Hwa Nien Chon Tin (Mid-Point of China's Holy Mt.)
27. K'ai Shan T'su Tien (Temple to the Pioneer Pilgrim)
28. P'u Kong Tien (Temple to Mr. P'u)
29. Chang Lao P'in (Abode of the Ancient Sage)
30. Shi Shin So (Temple of the Peaceful Heart)
31 Kwan Shin Tin (Mount of the Searching Heart)
32 Hai Hwei Shih (Temple for the Dwellers of the Sea)
33 Wan Nien Shih (Temple to the Ancient)
34 Chin Lung Sh'ih (Temple of the Golden Dragon)
35 Peh Lung Ch'ih (White Dragon Pool)
36 Kwang Fu Shih (Temple of Abounding Happiness)
37 Lung Shen Kang (Ridge of the Flying Dragon)
38
39 Kwan Yin Shih (Temple to Kwan Yin)
40 Do O Shih (Temple to The High Commanding Great Mountain)
41 Shiao Tien Tzi
to semi-globular masses. When polished the varying shades of black, white and gray of the layers give a very pleasing effect.

In addition to the interest attached to the sedimentary rocks of this region, there is added interest in the rock of igneous origin. Basalt porphyry occurs along the road near the Tung family and runs thru to the West and outcrops between Ta 0 Shih and Flying Bridges. Whether it was a surface flow of lava or an intrusion that has been exposed by weathering of the overlying strata is not quite clear. The temple at Flying Bridges, and the "Twin Bridges" themselves are built on the porphyry, which extends to the top of the mountain toward Hong Ch'uen P'in, and seems to have been poured on the surface. But South of Flying Bridges across the stream the shale has been metamorphosed by the lava intruded beneath it. On the way to "The Top" there are several dikes of igneous rock that was apparently forced into veins joints, or cracks in the sedimentary rocks. These dikes range from a few feet wide to one hundred or more feet. But from Lue Tung P'in to the top, a vertical distance of more than 2000 feet, the rock is all igneous. In places it may be seen as hexagonal blocks used as paving along the road. In other places it can be clearly seen in position, hexagonal columns of basalt. The rock forming the cliff at the temple where the foreigners stay is basalt porphyry. While the ground-mass is basaltic in character and, to the unaided eye, non-crystalline, there are light colored crystals of feldspar in it that can be seen. The presence of these crystals gives it the porphyry character. There is a large amount of iron in the ground-mass, some of which is magnetic and some of which gives a red or brown color to the cliff where it has been exposed to weathering.

Along the path South of Shi Wa Tien there are columns of a dark gray basalt in place similar in appearance to those of the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, Fingalls Cave in Scotland, and along the Lower Hudson River above New York.

At T'ien Men Shih (The Pillars of Heaven) the narrow cleft in the porphyry is due to the weathering out of a dike of softer material that was originally present. Thus the rock on either side appears as pillars guarding the way to the Mecca of the pilgrims as they climb to the Golden Summit.

As we view and think on these things we cannot but feel a sense of awe at the power that has wrought here. In a very real sense "This is none other than the house of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven."
THE NEW SIX-SIX SCHOOL SYSTEM

HWA HSIEN DAH
(Educational Department, Union University.)

When the Board of the West China Christian Educational Union was meeting, Jan. 7-8, a few of the members doubted the advisability of adopting the new school system. So I am going to state here briefly why I am in favor of the new system and my opinion as to how our mission schools can change to it.

The new system has been discussed, reconsidered, and revised several times by the educators, theoretical and practical, of the National Educational Association of the Chinese Republic and the Board of Education in Peking during the past few years, and proclaimed by the President in November 1922. It is thus coming out to meet present necessity. The following are some of the explanations chosen from the President's proclamation regarding the new system:

I. PRIMARY SCHOOL.

1. The school years of the primary are six. Note: they can be extended into seven years at present according to special local conditions.
2. It is divided into two parts, Senior and Junior: and one may open the first four years, the Junior, only.
3. One can add the preparatory vocational curriculum the last two years if necessary.

II. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

4. The school years of the secondary grade are six.
5. It is divided into two divisions, Junior and Senior, generally three years for each division, but one can make four years for the Junior and two for Senior or vice versa according to the nature of the course of study, such as vocational and professional.
6. One can open the Junior secondary only.
7 The function of the Junior secondary is to give the common culture education, but one can provide various kinds of vocational courses if it is essential locally.

8 The Senior secondary is divided into departments of common culture, agriculture, technology, commerce, teacher-training, and domestic science. One can provide only one department, or several according to the local circumstances.

9 One can adopt the elective system in secondary schools.

10 One can open supplemental normal schools to train the Junior primary teachers for present requirements.

III. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

11 The school years of a college or university are four to six.

12 One can determine the number of years from four up to six according to the nature of the courses.

13 One can provide a technical course in a college or university and can determine the years of study by oneself.

14 The faculty of education of the university, the teacher's college, and even the Senior secondary can provide a two years normal course for training the Senior secondary graduates to supply the present demand for a great many Junior secondary teachers.

IV. APPENDICES.

15 One can shorten the school years and vary the curriculum for geniuses to entirely develop their capacities.

16 Special kinds of education should be provided for those who are mentally or physically defective.

One who wishes to compare the strong side of the new system with the old will see immediately that the greatest advantage of the new is that it is very flexible for adapting special local conditions, and adjusting the individualities and the interests of the students. (See above items of explanation). As for the weak points of the old system I only quote here very briefly the outlines of a few of the obvious ones and also leave the interpretation of them to be found out by any one who only considers the old system from the Lower primary up to the college or university. The points are:

1. No flexibility in curriculum hence hard to adapt special demands and conditions:
2. Duplication of curriculum, especially of the first year of Middle School with the third year of Higher Primary and some of the Junior College with Middle School.

3. No vocational or professional training for Middle school students hence making it difficult for them to get a proper living after graduation.

**Note:** Our mission schools, with reference to these points, are better than the government schools but, as yet, not so good as the new system.

As regards the features of the new system curriculum, I copy here two time-tables of the Primary and Junior Secondary, with very brief explanations.

### I. Primary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School years</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>VI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total minutes of Study in a year</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>1440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Time for Subject</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese (Speaking, Reading, Composition and Writing)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Study (Hygiene, Civics, History and Geography)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Study</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*(Common sense)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Culture</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Language (optional)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This subject is the combination of the two, Social study and Nature study, for teaching in those rural schools which cannot teach so many subjects as stated above.

**Explanation:**

1. Each school may combine or even vary the subjects and teaching periods according to its special local demands and conditions.
2. Each subject begins with observation, experiment, or "Project", according to its nature from near to far and concrete to abstract.

II. JUNIOR SECONDARY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civics</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Language</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work, &amp; Music</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A credit is presumed to be approximately one hour per week of work for a term.

Explanation:—

1. Most of the subjects are organized into a cohering procedure throughout all the studying period; such as Composite Mathematics includes arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry; General Science consists of Biology, Mineralogy, Physics, and Chemistry; History and Geography each combines Foreign and Chinese into one course.

2. Each school may begin to teach those subjects having less credits such as Physiology, Civics, etc. in any school year according to its special conditions to complete the required credits.

The Educational Union has adopted the new curriculum and varied as follows:

I. PRIMARY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Years to be studied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripture</td>
<td>All 6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>All 6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td>All 6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Beginning the 3rd year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the book of Geography stories is available, that said book be put in the 1st & 2nd years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History</th>
<th>Beginning the 3rd year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civics</td>
<td>Beginning the 3rd year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unless the new textbook begins the 1st year, then it proposes the same.

Hygiene
Nature Study
Handwork
Drawing
Music
Physical Training
English

Beginning the 3rd year.  
According to the new textbook.  
All years
All years
All years
Beginning the 5th year.

II. JUNIOR SECONDARY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripture</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History, Civics and Geography</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiology and General Science</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music, Fine Arts and Drawing (and, or)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Arts, Practical Arts, Physical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Electives</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is also going to ask the Standing Committees to compare the context of the new books with the present syllabi or textbooks used by the Union.

Having taught two years in a Primary school not long ago and having read some of the new textbooks I should say that the new textbooks are much better than the old ones. As to the present syllabi issued by the Educational Union they are approximately the same as the new textbooks except on a few points. But many teachers, especially the Primary, as I know, cannot teach according to the syllabi and the teachers have not sufficient reference books. Hence many students did not pass the examinations as well as the Union expected. So I would like to recommend that the Union schools when they change to the new system begin, also, the use of the new textbooks and keep using the syllabi as guidance.

As to how the mission schools shall change to the new system, I recommend that beginning with the fall of 1924 and keeping on for a few years, the Primary schools, Higher and Lower, start to teach their new students with
new textbooks: that means that after three years the Lower Primaries and after two years the Higher Primaries will have all changed to the new system. If the change is made in this way, I believe there will be no great difficulty for the rural ungraded school teachers. The Junior Secondary schools may begin this Fall to receive Higher Primary graduates and teach them with the years’ new textbooks, with in two years with some discarding of the subject matter which they have studied when in Higher Primary, or to receive the third year Higher Primary students to finish the new textbooks within three years. As for me, I would rather like the former way. Because the third year course is very useful to the students if they are going to enter a new system Junior Secondary School after graduation. What I say here is based upon my experience as a Higher Primary teacher and reading some the new textbooks. The Senior Secondary Schools should begin to plan what departments they will provide and get ready their classrooms, laboratories, equipments, and teachers during this year so that they can receive new students after two or three years. If one should ask me when this University should change to the new system I would answer that before the new system had been proclaimed our University had practised this kind of a system. It means that even now the Faculties have begun to receive students and to enter them into their own departments, and the University has regulations so that students having average marks on graduation from Middle School over 70% can enter into the second year and study only five years to get their degrees, that is if they have completed the subjects required. So this University has already done what the new system wants a college or a university in the future to do. How this university will progress after five or six years when there will have been a lot of Senior Secondary school graduates I cannot imagine at present; but I surely believe it will gradually raise the standard of instruction higher and higher as it has done recently.

To conclude I am going to mention the most important question in our mission schools today; that is, teacher-training. According to the report of the General Secretary of the Educational Union to the Board held on Jan. 7-8, 1924, there are only about 21% of the teachers in our mis-
The Wes* China Missionary View

sion Lower Primary Schools who have had Normal training in Mission schools. If we hope that our Mission schools are going to increase their efficiency, we should keep in mind all the time how to replace the great majority of untrained teachers with Normal school graduates. For the present remedy I would advise that we provide a one-year Normal course to train the second year Middle school students who are going to teach Junior Primaries next year, and one year for the Middle school graduates who are going to be Senior Primary teachers the coming year. If the Senior Secondary graduates of other departments want to teach, they also should spend some time in Normal training before going to take such positions. After teaching some time the Junior Primary teachers should come back to the Senior Secondary to finish its required subjects of two years and should get more salary in their work after graduation than their classmates who have no teaching experience; while the Senior Primary ones should come to the University to enrich their knowledge.

What I state here is based upon what I know, and I eagerly hope that those who are interested in this subject will attempt with clear reasoning to dispel the doubts of those opposed to the new system.

WEST CHINA CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL UNION

EDUCATIONAL SUNDAY

MAY 18, 1924.

For some years many churches in West China have set aside one service in the year at which the work of the Christian schools has been presented and special prayer for students has been offered. In none of the activities of the church should its
members be more vitally interested than in the Christian educa­tion of its children. Yet it is too often found that many of them know little about the local Christian school, do not patronize it, and fail to support it. This attitude is due mainly to lack of knowledge. Such knowledge can be given and real interest aroused by a special celebration, which will bring vitally before their eyes and ears the ideals and the achievements of the school. A wise use of Educational Sunday will lead to greater financial support and deeper loyalty to the Christian school.

In most places the best method for realizing this aim is to bring the school, its students, its teachers and their work prominently before the church people. An ideal plan for many churches would be to devote the day preceding Educational Sunday to a "Parents' Meeting" in the school. A programme would be given showing some regular classwork, especially in the newer subjects or teaching methods of which some of the parents may be suspicious, followed by songs, drill, games, a school play, etc. An exhibition of drawings, notebooks, maps, handwork of the students would greatly add to the interest. An invitation would then be given to all present to attend the church service the next day, which would be concerned especially with the interests of the school.

As far as possible teachers, students and parents should be asked to take part in the order of service on Educational Sunday. The programme given herewith is merely a suggestion of what may be done. The pastor and the head teachers should co-operate in adapting this programme to local conditions. Special music by the students should be secured. One or two very brief talks by students are certain to arouse more interest than a sermon from an adult.

Above all, the religious value of Christian education should be made prominent, and the students and parents alike should be made to feel that education without religion is only half education, and that an uneducated church will always be weak and unable to realize its high calling in China.

Foreword to the Service:—It is suggested that the dominant note of the service for this year be concern for the large number of children between the ages of six and ten who are being deprived of that modicum of education which is their inalienable right. Education is absolutely essential to that abundant life which Jesus said he came to bring to mankind. If we believe this we should be in a constant state
of divine impatience with the present condition of affairs in West China. In such a matter as this, impatience is not a spirit to be discouraged, but to be encouraged and guided into untiring and studied service of these little ones of our generation for whom our Lord died, and for whom it will be our glory to have smoothed the road a little.

In our Educational Sunday service, let us worship in spirit the God whose love goes out to all the children of men, and especially to the little ones who do not get a fair chance as yet in this world of ours.

Suggested Program.

1 Organ Prelude (where possible).
2 Hymn.
3 Call to worship.
   "O come let us worship and bow down, let us kneel before the Lord our Maker,
   For he is the Lord our God, and we are the people of his pasture and the sheep of his hand."
4 Prayer: For the students of China and for those who are not getting the advantages of a school education.
5 Scripture Reading.
6 Psalm: The 23rd Psalm in Unison.
7 Story: See the Educational Quarterly, 1st No. of Vol. II, or Stories for Young People, H. L. Zia, No. 15, (Association Press.)
8 Hymn.
9 Two or more addresses on the following suggested themes,
   (a) The World Christian Movement and the needs it is trying to meet.—The Educational Missionary or the Pastor.
   (b) The Christian Movement in China, and the needs it is trying to meet.—A Parent.
   (c) The Local Christian church and the needs it is trying to meet.—A Teacher.
   (d) What can the students of the school do to help?—A Student.
10 The Students' Pledge. See the Educational Quarterly.
11 Offering.
12 Hymn.
13 Benediction.

Now the God of peace make us perfect in every good thing to do his will, working in us that which is well-pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Notes on the Educational Sunday Service.

1 A complete Chinese copy of this material is in the Chinese Educational Quarterly.

2 It is respectfully suggested that all who are to take part be given sufficient time for preparation even if this involves putting off the date of the service.

3 That the students prepare the Psalm, the pledge and the benediction so that they may repeat them accurately and with some little consciousness of their meaning.

MATERIAL.

The best material for the addresses will be found in the students and parents themselves. Subjects chosen should be definite, to avoid long and rambling addresses. Those who desire facts about the present condition of Christian education in China, and especially in West China, are referred to the following books and reports.

In English.


In Chinese.

1. 中華基督教教育事業:
   四十三段至四十八段，又六十四段至一百壹十八段，又一百一十九至一百二十七段

2. 中華歸主:
   第五編二十篇至二十三篇
Diseases are frequently announced as just 'discovered' when they have existed for long periods of time the so called 'discovery' being due to the fact that they have just been studied carefully and recognized as an entity or their appearance over wider areas has brought them into prominence.

Such a disease is that known as Botulism. This condition has existed from 'time immemorial' among German peasants and especially those of the Black Forest who eat freely during the winter months of an improperly cured sausage. The attacks are characterized by almost entire lack of gastro-intestinal symptoms, but marked by paralysis of Cranial nerves shown in the muscles of the eye and the throat.

Outbreaks with a very high mortality in widely separated parts of the world has compelled its investigation and study. Up until April 1923 but one hundred and three outbreaks of Botulism had been reported in the United States and Canada. All of these have resulted from the eating of preserved food, most of them home canned, but occasionally commercially canned. All Kinds of Food have been responsible for Botulism. Investigation has shown that the disease is caused by the Bacillus Botulinus a widely distributed organism found in the soil of virgin districts as frequently as those in neighborhoods contaminated by the presence of man.
This Bacillus will not grow in the animal body but produces its poison by its growth in the food before it is eaten. It belongs to that class of germs known as anaerobes that grow best when the air is, at least, partially excluded. The conditions existing in canned food are, therefore, especially favorable to the development of the bacillus and the production of its poison. The formation of ‘spores’ facilitates their being widespread in dust on any object, animate or inanimate, in the locality where these spores are found and then their development under favorable conditions.

Canning Associations have spent large sums money investigating the cause of the disease and the distribution of the spores. This has resulted in improved methods of selection, transportation and sterilization of foodstuffs for canning. On the other hand antitoxines have been prepared but these seem unable to save, if not administered until after the appearance of symptoms. It behooves everyone, who serves canned foods of any kind to be on the look-out for swollen cans, suspicious odors on opening the can, and other evidences of deterioration.

In should be clearly understood that it is not safe to taste even the smallest amount of food containing the botulism poison. The eating of a single bean from an infected can has caused death.

The following directions have been published in the American Food Journal for the consumer of canned goods:

crease inward. Neither end should bulge, snap back when pressed or feel loose. Make no exceptions.

(2) All seams should be tight and clean, with no trace of leaks.

In glass:—(1) The cover should be firm-flat or concave, with seam, collar band and label clean and free from all signs of lead.

(2) The contents should appear free from mould disintegration, cloudiness or other abnormality and show no discoloration.

Accept only cans in first-class condition.

When opened:—Suction inward is highly desirable.
No outrush of gas or spurt of liquid should occur.
The odor, observed immediately, should be characteristic of the product.
3. 華西教育會 1922 年年會書：
十五篇至二十四篇

4. The Chinese “Educational Quarterly”, 教育季刊 published by the Educational Union and the Faculty of Education of the West China Union University, will be found of special value. See Vol. 1, number 1, pp. 1-18. Vol. 2 No. 1 Permanent Place of Christian Education in China.

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BEWARE BOTULISM

“HYGIEA”

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The following directions have been published in the American Food Journal for the consumer of canned goods:

**In Tin:**
1. Both ends should be flat or curve slightly inward. Neither end should bulge, snap back when pressed or feel loose. Make no exceptions.
2. All seams should be tight and clean, with no trace of leaks.

**In glass:**
1. The cover should be firm-flat or concave, with seam, collar band and label clean and free from all signs of lead.
2. The contents should appear free from mould disintegration, cloudiness or other abnormality and show no discoloration.

Accept only cans in first-class condition.

**When opened:** Suction inward is highly desirable. No outrush of gas or spurt of liquid should occur. The odor, observed immediately, should be characteristic of the product.
No trace of foreign or objectionable odor should be present. No disintegration, no mould or other abnormal appearance should be observed. Liquid enough to cover the food is desirable in most products. The inside of the can should be clean and bright, or well lacquered, not extensively blackened or markedly corroded. If you know it is spoiled, destroy it. If after examining it, you can't tell, add half the volume of boiling water and boil thoroughly.

A WEEK OF RECRUITING FOR THE MINISTRY

Apr. 27-May 4, 1924.

For several years Christians throughout China have united prayers and their efforts in an attempt to bring the Ministry forcibly to the attention of the Christian students. The results have been so gratifying that their seems to be a general agreement as to the wisdom of continuing the observance of a national Week of Recruiting.

Facts which were brought out at the National Christian Conference further emphasize the need for this annual united effort. We learned there that only one in every thousand of China's population is a Christian and that there is only one Minister to every three hundred thousand people. How can China be brought to Christ by such small number of Ministers? Obviously the number and quality must be greatly and rapidly increased. To be sure individual Christians are not doing their duty. If each Christian were to win just one man or woman to Jesus Christ each year; and if all of those would join heartily in the same program of personal work, it would take only ten years to reach every man, woman and child in China.
However, such a program of personal work together with all the social regeneration which must go hand in hand with it requires the leadership of a greatly increased number of the ablest and most consecrated Chinese Ministers. Consequently the Executive Committee of the Chinese Student Volunteer Movement for the Ministry earnestly urges all Christians in China to unite in the observance of the Week of Recruiting for the Ministry.

**Suggested Program for the Week**

**General**

1. April 27th. Sunday morning services in all the churches on the Chinese Christian Church. (Valuable material can be secured from the report of Commissions I., II., III., and IV. of the National Christian Conference).

2. Individual and group intercession daily for—
   a. A more diligent study of the Bible by all Christians individually and in groups.
   b. A truer loyalty to the teachings of Jesus both in the home and in society.
   c. A new zeal to know and do the will of God.
   d. A compelling sense of Chinese responsibility for bringing China to Christ.
   e. An adventurous, sacrificial spirit on the part of each Christian in China in doing his share for the Chinese Christian Church.

3. May 4, Sunday morning services in all the churches on the need of the Church for the service of every member.
   a. The Ministry should be presented as a challenge to the best and strongest men.
   b. A collection should be taken for the expenses of the Student Volunteer Movement, the recruiting agency of the Chinese Christian Church.

**In Schools and Colleges**

1. Daily chapel talks on such subjects as:
b. Types of Christian life service in China.
c. The need of China for the Christian Church.
d. The need of the Chinese Christian Church for the highest type of leadership.
e. The boundless opportunities before the Minister in the Chinese Christian Church.
f. Student Meeting. Short talks by Volunteers on "Why I am a Volunteer for the Ministry."

2. Daily meetings of Christian teachers, the Y.M.C.A. Cabinet and other Christian students to pray that all the students may have the courage and determination to do God's will.

3. Daily meetings of Volunteers for intercession and to plan for personal work. (Each Volunteer should be working and praying definitely for one fellow-student whom he hopes to bring to his own life purpose).

4. Interviews of Pastors and Christian teachers with students about their life work.

5. Student forum on the Ministry. This should be arranged by the faculty and the Volunteer Band especially for all Christian students.

6. The distribution of literature on the Ministry and the choice of life work in general.

7. An unhurried conference of at least a day when Volunteers, prospective Volunteers, Pastors and Christian teachers may meet for vision-imparting fellowship. (This should include Christian students from all the middle schools and colleges in the city—government, private or mission).

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. The chief emphasis should be laid on united intercession that during this week each student may have a clearer knowledge of God's will and a deeper determination to do it.

2. Strong emphasis should also be laid on faithful personal work. Each Volunteer should be working for at least one fellow student. Each student in the school should be interviewed during the week by a Pastor or Christian teacher. In this way many problems may be solved and decisions may be reached to enter other forms of Christian life service as well as the Ministry
3. There should be no public appeal for decisions. Voluntary testimony of men clearly led to a wise decision need not be discouraged.

4. The aim should not be for numbers. Only the best qualified men should be recruited.

5. Many graduates and ex-students of Christian schools now in business or professional life should be considered as splendid possibilities for the Ministry.

6. Only middle school students eighteen years of age and above and those in college can join the Student Volunteer Movement. This does not prevent younger students from reaching the conviction that God has called them to the foreground.

**Conserving the Results**

1. Results of interviews should be recorded and kept as a help in further guidance to individual students.

2. All decisions should be carefully recorded.
   a. Decisions for other forms of Christian life service should be reported to the Students Division, National Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s. of China, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.
   b. Decisions for the Ministry should be reported at once to the headquarters of the Student Volunteer Movement. Declaration cards will then be sent for each new Volunteer to sign and return with a letter from his sponsor or spiritual adviser.

3. Where there are at least two or three Volunteers in one school they should be organized into a Band. (A copy of the Model Constitution may be secured from the Student Volunteer Movement headquarters.)

4. The new Volunteers should get to work at once winning others to their own life decision, and they should be more zealous than ever in winning their fellow students to a vital faith in Jesus Christ.

5. Please write to the executive secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement your suggestions regarding the time and program for next year's Week of Recruiting.
THE 6-6 SYSTEM PRIMARY FINAL EXAMINATION.

The Executive of the Educational Union have decided to offer an examination at the end of the H. P. 2nd year for the convenience of such schools as wish to begin the first year of Junior Middle School of the new 6-6 system in September. Accordingly the Union will undertake to mark papers of H.P. 2nd year candidates who wish to obtain a Primary graduating certificate. Applications for examination therefore for the H.P. 2nd year will be of two classes:

1. The usual application form for H.P. Preliminary. The examination fee for this will be as usual, ten cents per student. The local school will examine the papers of all such Preliminary students.

2. The application form for the New System Primary Final examination. This examination fee will be the same as for H.P. 3rd year, that is forty cents per student. The names of all such students will be entered on the application form and sent to the Union. At the time of examination their answer papers will also be forwarded to the Union examiners the same as is now done with the H.P. 3rd year Final papers. The Union will examine these and will issue diplomas for such students as pass. This will enable those students to enter the 1st year of Jun. Middle School of the new system.

D. S. Kern.

TRACT PRIZE ANNOUNCEMENT.

To all Christians in the Provinces of Kansu, Szechwan, Yunnan & Kweichow. The West China Religious Tract Society, Chungking, Sze. announces a
TRACT CONTEST.

For the best three Tracts in each Group the following Prizes are offered:

1st Prize. Books to the value of $5.00
2nd " " " " " " 3.00
3rd " " " " " " 2.00

CONDITIONS.

1. FORM of TRACTS to be

Group 1. A Short Story Tract, Sheet Form, about 1500 words.
2. A Small Booklet about 2300 Words.
3. A Metrical Tract, like "Good Words" (世良言) about 1200 words.
4. A Small Pamphlet, like "Present Day Tracts" (新民言) about 5000 Words.
5. A Booklet about 6000 Words.

2. TITLES and THEMES,

Service.
The King who saves Life has come
Who can save China?
A Refuge.
The Guide to Peace.
What is Sacrifice?

3. The STYLE of all to be MANDARIN.

4. MSS must reach W.C.R.T.S. Chungking, by the 30th June 1924.

5. No limit is set to the number of Tracts which each Competitor may submit.

6. Ownership of all MSS rests with W.C.R.T.S.

JAMES R. HAYMAN,
Hon. Gen. Secy, W.C.R.T.S.

THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

D. C. GRAHAM, M.A.

In the West China Union University the Missions of Szechuen are making an unique contribution to the life of West
China. It is the only University among one hundred million people, and will exert a growing influence both in education and in religion.

Every one of us can help the University in some way. It is a great, cooperative Christian enterprise, and every missionary can contribute to its success. The ways of doing so are many, but in this article let us confine our attention to one way, namely, that of helping the University build up a first-class museum.

For the scientist West China is a most interesting place. There are old ruins, graves, and caves yielding relics two thousand or more years old. The botanist finds fifty per cent more flowers, trees, and grasses than in an equal extent of territory in America or in Europe. New varieties of birds and insects are constantly being found. Few parts of the world have as many aboriginal tribes with their interesting customs, and the Chinese themselves are most interesting, being as yet little influenced by western ideals or customs. These present a wonderful opportunity for a great museum in our Christian Union University at Chengtu. In the things found in West China, the University Museum should in time be made the greatest museum in the world.

There are many ways in which such a museum will help the University and also help West China. The scientists of the world will take notice if good collections are to be found in the University Museum. More and more the museum will attract the attention of people in Szechuen, who will in this way become acquainted with the University. Good collections will aid in the teaching of science, history, sociology, and even of religion in the University. A good museum at the University will enhance the reputation of the University and will also be a help to educational work in the University and in West China.

Every interested person can help the University Museum in some way. In your stations or when on your summer vacation, fold in paper envelopes the insects that are attracted to your lamplight, dry them thoroughly in the sun or under the stove, and send them to the curator of the University Museum. Snakes, beetles, fish, eels, and the like may be put in alcohol or formalin and forwarded to the same destination. Live birds or mammal should be sent, which can later be stuffed. Other desiderata are antiques such as old snuff bottles, dishes, embroi­iders, coins, and incense urns, and also instruments of worship and many other things now abundant in Szechuen. Many of these things are disappearing, and a first-class collection should
The University Museum may become a great museum of increasing usefulness if a larger number of foreigners and of Chinese will become interested and help. Such a service will be of educational value, and will also be a form of real Christian service.

The University will soon have the new Library and Museum Building erected. The Building will be beautiful and commodious. Let us join in making it replete with interest in things native to West China.

BOOK NOTICES.

During the month we have received the following dozen books from the Christian Literature Society, Shanghai. Most of them are translations of more or less well known western books, and it goes without saying that what the C.L.S. selects and translates is worthy of attention:

The Great Illusion, (Norman Angell); A Short History of Peace and War (Perris); The Future of War (Bloch); Greillet, the Quaker Nobleman, (Guest); From the Seen to the Unseen, an attempt in story form to satisfy the doubts of Young China, by Laura M. White; The Church and Industrial Reconstruction by a Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook; Town and City or Civic Hygiene, (Jewett); A Ballad of Four Religions; A Faith to Live By (Crossfield); The Quest for Truth, (Thompson); The Journal of John Woolman. These latter three are translated by our former fellow worker Isaac Mason and doubtless others of the list are the selection of this Friend of Peace.

The China Christian Endeavor Society also send us two of their publications, namely, Beginners Topic Book, (Christian Endeavor Topics for 1924), and Hints and Helps on Christian Endeavor Topics for 1924. The latter, we note, is prepared and arranged by Joshua Yale, another of our SzeChwanese sinologues who has been sequestered by Shanghai.
Experimental Chemistry, C. M. Stubbs, M.A., D.Sc., Department of Chemistry, West China Union University. This book of 84 pages is divided into thirty-four lessons or experiments and is brought out to meet a very pressing need on the part of students of the subject, especially beginners. The great majority of students applying for admission for entrance to the university are found to have studied their sciences by simply attempting to memorise the text books. This small volume is a series of simple experiments most of which the student can do himself. It should be in the hands of middle School students, Price 60 cents, and beginners in Chemistry in universities.

Lectures in Biology, Parker M. Bayne, M.A., Department of Biology, West China Union University. A first edition of this work was brought out in 1919 and is now followed by this second edition, considerably enlarged and the entire text rewritten. The main text now extends to 334 pages and is followed by an excellent glossary of 45 pages in which recent biological and other scientific terms are found with their Chinese translation. The place of their use in the text is also indicated. The usefulness of the volume is greatly enhanced by an Atlas of 82 pages, carefully arranged, the cuts being on one side and the explanation facing on the opposite page. The atlas is under separate cover and so much more serviceable for the student. Though primarily intended for use in Science, Arts and Medical classes of the Junior Division of the University, chapters VIII-IX have been specially introduced for the benefit of Botany classes in Secondary Schools, and should be of great assistance to teachers of that subject. Price, including atlas, $3.00.

NEWS NOTES.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Mienchow.

The Conference having met in October, there was a meeting of the "Standing and Finance Committee" to settle all interim business;—
Bishop Mowll presided. The Rev. Thos. Caldwell was welcomed as Secretary of the Mission and resolutions of sympathy were passed with Mr. and Mrs. Phillips in their enforced retirement through Mrs. Phillips' ill health. The Committee placed on record their gratitude for Mr. Phillips' life and work and their deep regret at losing him and Mrs. Phillips. New arrangements were entered into with Rev. W. B. Williston of the C. & M.A. for working the Long-An District as an integral part of the West China C.M.S. mission.

Owing to local circumstances that had arisen including Miss Edwards' illness and increased work and opportunities for work in the Nganhsien District the Committee instructed Mr. Donnithorne to remain in Nganhsien till after the Summer Holidays.

Miss Martin was appointed to Sintu and Miss Cassels to Nganhsien, Miss Mellodey to Chongpa, Mr. H. H. Taylor to remain at the University for the present, and Miss Belcher to remain at the Girls' School, Mienchow. Mr. Hsiao Ni Feng was appointed assistant doctor at Mienchuh.

Mr. and Mrs. Munn are now at work at the Higher Primary School and have been heartily welcomed both by C.M.S. and other friends.

Chongpa.

Owing to the Consul's objections to single ladies working alone in stations, Chongpa has been evacuated by foreign missionaries and is now an outstation.

Nganhsien.

Prayer has been answered for Miss Edwards and she has recovered from her attack of typhus fever but is still very weak.

Longan.

The Fuh Yin Tang had a busy time during the recent fighting. The house was crowded with refugees and the place opposite with wounded soldiers, so a good deal of amateur surgical work was done.

Sintu.

There was no celebration of Chinese New Year here owing to the terror and disorganization caused by the flight of the Southerners through the city and the pursuit of the Northerners. Although both armies passed through Sintu there was no fighting in the city. Hanchow, however, had a hot time. The city was besieged for 6 days and ultimately the soldiers at
the North Gate shot their commander and allowed the Northern soldiers to enter. There was a great deal of rifle firing in the streets.

C.I.M. East.

Paoning.
The Bishop has been back since Jan. 28. Bishop Mowll is now on a visit to Paoning. A special evangelistic campaign was held from Feb. 8th to 18th. The Rev. and Mrs. T. Houghton are taking up residence in Paoning, Mr. Houghton taking up work at the Training College and Mrs. Houghton acting as local Secretary.

Kwangyuan.
Miss Allen arrived on Jan. 14 and Miss Mitchell left for furlough on Jan. 29.

Pachow.
Special evangelistic work has been attempted during the New Year. At the service on Feb. 10 two men and four women publicly confessed Christ. A Girls' School has been opened. Many of the country Christians have been led aside by the temptations of the opium traffic.

Lanpu.
Two men have been baptized here and four men, three women and nine school boys received as enquirers. On Chinese New Year’s day large crowds listened to the Gospel message in Church and guest hall.

Shunking.
Mr. and Mrs. Large have settled into the school buildings which have been extensively repaired. Four masters have been engaged and the school was opened on Feb. 18.

Suiting.
The long expected Devotional Conference was held here from Feb. 17 to 20. The unhappy state of the country and the illness of some kept many away who would otherwise have been present. A large portion of the time was devoted to the study of the Epistle to the Philippians. All felt that the time had been well spent. The Conference was followed by the meetings of the District Council, Feb. 21-24. A series of Devotional addresses were given by Bishop Mowll, the Rev. C. B. Hannah acting as interpreter. Mr. and Mrs. Polhill have been visiting
outstations and Mr. Polhill has baptized eight people. Our prayers will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Polhill as they return home for their well earned furlough. Please pray for the three Chinese ladies in charge of the Girls' School here.

Chuhsien.

Bishop Cassels when visiting here was successful in obtaining the release of the two officers who had been condemned to death because of their responsibility for the looting of the ladies' house. The Commanding Officer has returned all the money taken, but none of the clothes and other goods have yet been returned. We are glad to say that the Rev. P. S. Keo is now able to get about though still shewing signs of his seven wounds. Miss Palmer left for furlough on Feb. 11.

Liangshan.

Largely through the generosity of Chinese Friends, two houses have been bought for the proposed Hospital. They stand on high ground near the City church. Dr. Lily Watney hopes to begin medical work in the autumn here. A school boy of eight years old was kidnapped and a ransom of some thousand dollars demanded. Prayer was made by the church continually for him and after three months' detention he was restored without ransom.

Kweifu.

Miss Clarke has left for furlough and Miss Clayton is returning. Friends will join in thinking God for signs of blessing. A lady who has for years attended the services has given her heart to Christ and intends to open and conduct a Christian school for girls. Another Christian lady has promised to give half the year to the school and half the year to country work. The Lord has answered prayer and we may thank God and take courage.

(The writer of these notes disclaims all responsibility for printer's errors.)

H.H.T.

Yachow:

Yachow has seen some excitement during the past month. First came the Szechuan Baptist Convention and the American Baptist Conference and now comes General Lui's army from Chengtu with fighting just beyond the city.

The Convention was an inspiration. The interesting and thoughtful discussion of questions which are facing the growing
church resulted in some good decisions. The ordination of an assistant pastor, Rev. Lan, now of Suifu, was an innovation for our people here. We feel gratified that of the twenty-six Chinese delegates, thirteen originated in Yachow, including Rev. Fay and Rev. Lan, the two ordained ministers. We hope the Lord will bless our work as He did that of our predecessors in finding and starting leaders for the Kingdom of God.

The Conference brought eighteen American friends to Yachow. This meant much to us who see not more than three or four foreigners from outside our station from one summer to the next. Reports of all branches of the work were encouraging; but the cut in appropriations from home brought many problems. More responsibility and power is devolving to the Chinese Church; and we face the new year with strong hearts to accomplish greater things for Christ.

Saturday was a day of great anxiety here every shop was closed and people talked with whispers because they feared a battle. General Liu Yi-Chiu large forces from Chengtu were advancing. But General Chen Shia Lin withdrew from the city that night and permitted the provincial troops to enter. Sunday morning the fourth and eleven divisions streamed in and on through the city. About thirteen miles beyond the city General Chen laid his trap for the advancing army and many have been slaughtered. Dr. Crook, Miss Therolf and Miss Shurtleff are busy with their staff caring for the wounded who have been brought in. General Lan is in charge of the city. Bigger battles will probably take place further in on the road to Tachienlu and Yunan.

At the Culture Club meeting this month, Mrs. Lee Lovegren gave a paper on “Beethoven”, accompanied by piano selections.

Dr. Rudolph Crook and Rev. Chester Wood are just back from an outstation trip into Tien Chuen Hsien and Lu San Hsien going as far as Mu Pin where the tribes people are to be met. The country was quite noticeably free from robbers with the exception of one place where damage had been done the morning before we arrived.

Mrs. Frederick Smith is at Chengtu for dental work and singing to the “heathen” there.

Our schools have opened with good attendance despite the disturbed conditions. Mr. Smith reports an enrollment of 176 in the boy’s school, Miss Roeder of 120 in the girl’s school, and Mrs. Wood of 45 in the kindergarten; and enrollment is not complete yet.

C. F. W.
Chungking.

To music lovers of the city, Mrs. Dixon has given much pleasure by a series of musicales held every other Friday afternoon at her home. The programs have been varied and widely selected. One of the most delightful, on February 29th was as follows:

1. Quartette Merry Madrigal
   Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Hicks

2. Solos Come Not Anthea
   Mr. Hicks

3. Duets Absent Love's Beginning
   Mr. Shepard, Mr. Hicks

4. Solo Tom the Rhymer
   Mrs. Fischer

5. Quartette Damon
   Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Hicks

6. Violin Mendelssohn Concerto
   Mrs. Dixon
   1st Movement

7. Solo Mignon
   Mrs. Fischer

8. Chorus Three for Jack

9. Solo The Nightmare (Gilbert)
   Mr. Shepard

10. Violin Adagio
    Mrs. Dixon

11. Solo Puccini Selection
    Mrs. Fischer

12. Trio Breathe Soft
    Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Shepard

13. Violin and Voice Barcarolle
    Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. Dixon

14. Chorus Four Jolly Sailormen
    Mr. Hicks, Mr. Pannecard, M. Lewis, Mr. Shepard

Thru error, it was reported in the February issue that Mr. and Mrs. Warburton Davidson were at Kuling. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are instead in Hankow.

Mr. L. S. Walker has left for Tung Liang where the Friends have a station, though for the last few years there has been no resident missionary there.

Mrs. Barry held a very successful sale of work at her home on March 1st in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. With the help of a few friends, Mrs. Barry collected for sale many dainty and attractive as well as useful articles, including knitted goods, fancy work, and notions. A small charge was made also for tea. The sale was well attended by members of the business and missionary communities. A number of people sent gifts
of money. The entire proceeds of the sale, amounting to £ 62/11/7 were forwarded to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon R. Jones were at home on Wednesday afternoon, March 12, to the community to meet Mr. and Mrs. Shedd. The community welcomes Mr. and Mrs. Shedd who come for Y.M.C.A. work.

On Saturday, March 15, the Chinese staff of the Y.M.C.A. held a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Shedd. This was followed by the last basketball game of the season between mixed teams of the foreigners, and then by pictures.

Dr. L. E. Harris of Tung Ch'wan has been staying a few days in Chungking en route for furlough in England. She had a very busy time in February in the absence of her colleague, Dr. Lo, at the Friends' Annual meetings, for over three hundred wounded soldiers were cared for at the hospital in Tung Ch'wan.

The river is nearing the end of the low water season. Light draft steamers, the "Chi Chwan," "Pakiang," "Shuho" and "DahlRen" have been running between Ichang and Chungking. The "Kingwo" is expected this week.

The Misses Rouse and Tindale of the W.M.S. will leave on the first Barry steamer for Kiating and Luchow respectively, where they are stationed for the coming year. We shall miss them.

On Tuesday, March 18, the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Missionary Association was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wigham. New members, Messrs. Geldart and Brock and Mr. and Mrs. Shedd, were welcomed. It was voted to hold the annual election at the last meeting before vacation time. It was voted also that the Executive should prepare a printed program for the year, to include papers, treatises, and discussions on pertinent topics treating sociological, political, civic and other subjects of community interest.

The educational workers report the schools filled, in contrast to the small enrollment in the fall.

A new sport for Chungking, and one which is proving most popular to young, old, men, women, and children is volley ball. Every day the court at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irish of the C.M.M. is filled with people from various parts of the city who are enjoying the sport.

Mrs. Hayman, who has been ill at her home, is improving.

During the past two weeks there has been held in the Siao Shih Tse church, an Institute, conducted by Mr. Geldart of the Y.M.C.A. in which discussions and conversations were held on
"How to make every Christian a Worker." The general plan of the Institute was to make a study of one church to see what percentage of its members were already doing some form of volunteer work and then to consider how it would be possible to enlist every member in service. The daily attendance was about sixty all of whom were prominent leaders of the different churches of the city, and who seemed very much impressed with the necessity of carrying out the motto of the Institute and who promised to put forth every effort to this end. The missionaries and Chinese leaders are very grateful to Mr. Geldart for the help he has given and we believe that we shall see results in a more active church membership in the years to come.

March 21, 1924.

E. H.

Chengtu, University Campus.

"Some Phases of Social Life on the Chengtu Plain" was the subject taken by Mr. Neumann on Saturday evening, March 1st in Hart College, under the auspices of the Saturday Night Club. Mr. Neumann is particularly interested in this study and his information and exhibits brought a thoroughly interested response from those who heard him.

A Recital was held in Hart College on Saturday afternoon, March 8th, by Misses Elizabeth Beech, Frances Crutcher and Marion Mortimore, advanced piano pupils of Mrs. Brace. Each girl was heard singly and in duet and every number was splendidly given, bringing great credit to Mrs. Brace and the the pupils. They were assisted by the High School girls in Chorus and by Dr. Agnew in monologue.

Dr. Barter of Kiating was on the campus for a few days' visit before leaving for America. He took with him his four girls from the Canadian School, Mr. and Mrs. Walker of Penghsien also spent a few days on the campus.

Tuesday, March 25th was a special day for the University students. Governor Yang Sen and Provincial Secretary Chen, after lunch with President Beech, visited various points of interest on the campus, especially the Medical School where they seemed very much interested in the class in dissection under Dean Wilford. The Governor had previously shown his practical cooperation by presenting four bodies to the department. The student body later assembled in the Administration where the visitors were welcomed and responded with much applauded addresses.
Invitations are out for a reception to several members of the staff and friends of the institution who are about to leave on furlough.

A.B.F.M.S. Notes from Abroad.

Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Rudd have bought a home in Durham, N.H. (U.S.A.) Dr. Rudd very much enjoys his work as Associate Professor of Education and Psychology in the University of New Hampshire which is located in Durham.

Mr. and Mrs. Dye wrote from New York City in January. Both are studying this Spring at Columbia University. Mr. Dye is specializing in Physics while Mrs. Dye is studying Supervision of Primary Schools. She is also one of a very cosmopolitan class studying Standard Tests under Prof. McCall. Mr. Dye wrote of seeing the new Clavilux, a "Light Piano". Lights are thrown on the screen in three dimensions and harmonies played in colors rather than in tones.

Mrs. Salquist is making her headquarters in Minneapolis but wrote from New York City where she was meeting the Board and taking in some of the sights and sounds of New York. She writes of meeting Dr. Ted Shields who is associated with the National Tuberculosis Association. His home is in Rochelle, N.Y.

B.E.B.

BIRTHS.

Dickinson: At the Union University, Chengtu, on February 17th, to Rev. Frank and Mrs. Dickinson, C.M.M., a daughter, Marguerite Dorothy.

Kitchen: At Chengtu, on March 4th, to Rev. John and Mrs. Kitchen, C.M.M., a daughter, Gwendolyn Irene.

THE WEST CHINA EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

Readers of the News are urged to read also the West China Educational Review, which is published quarterly in Chinese by the Faculty of Education of the Union University and the West China Christian Educational Union. One copy is sent to each school registered in the Union. Subscription rates are as follows: eight cents a copy, thirty cents per year, ten copies to one address two dollars per year. Subscriptions may be sent to the Business Manager, Educational Review, of The University Normal School, Chengtu.