were a part of it could not see such a future any more than we could see the little helpless willow sprout becoming a great tree that would shade many generations of students as they came into and left the institution.

8. BETWEEN HEAVEN AND EARTH

In September, 1907, the first part of the new institution, the Theological department, moved to the campus. The campus, or that small part that had been raised out of the marsh, was still a cheerless prospect; no grass, no shrubs, no trees, and not even any paths or roads had been constructed. Except for the corner stone, Yates Hall was still below the level of the ground. The building now known as North Hall, a long two story building of cheap construction, was finished and became the temporary quarters of the Seminary. Four dwellings were also in process of construction. The westernmost one now known as house No. 11 was nearest completion, being nearest complete, nearest the sky. For, strange to say, the method of building by the contractors was to finish the attic first. By laying temporary boards on the stair supports, the White family was able to mount to their eerie nest for they were the first residents of the campus.

Here Mrs. White and the two little girls took up their permanent home; for the descent was too difficult for them to undertake and for several weeks, until the stairs were completed, they never went down to the ground.

9. THE SKY FALLS

The attic where the White family had their airy perch consisted of one small room used as a dining and living room and a large, awkward, shapeless room, with low sloping ceiling like a tent.

One day when the father was gone to Shanghai and fortunately, the rest of the family were in the small room, they heard a great crash in the direction of the large room, and rushing in to see what was the cause of

the noise, they were met by a blinding, suffocating rush of white lime dust. And when this had cleared away, they saw that all of the plaster had fallen from the ceiling and covered beds, tables, chairs, and floor. The lath had been too dry and the plaster too thick. The children might have been seriously injured by the overpowering weight of the thick plaster. But the children (or was it Mrs. White?) were equal to the occasion and clapped their hands and screamed with delight at the glorious adventure.

10. THE BEAUTIFUL CAMPUS

Once an alumnus who had just returned from study in America was walking on the campus, when turning to his companion with vibrant voice and face alight he said, "I love this beautiful campus." And then he added, "I have seen no college campus in America that appealed to me like this." Of course a part of this could be attributed to his loyalty to his alma mater. But what a change had been wrought even in a few years from the damp marsh on which the campus had been built.

Bermuda grass, a native of China and easily procured by the roadsides, was planted sprig by sprig about a foot apart; by means of its habit of sending out runners, it made a thick sward in less than a year. This lawn, well clipped, is the foundation of the beauty of the campus. A few hundred plants of Pittisporum, a beautiful broad-leafed evergreen shrub, were planted. The seeds from these sprang up everywhere, and planted in a nursery soon produced more than ten thousand plants that were used in profusion; with their shiny leaves, small odorous white blossoms in the spring and scarlet seed pods that burst in the autumn, it has been the main material of which the first story of the campus has been constructed. Many other shrubs have also been planted, two varieties of privet, spireas with their banks of snowy blossoms, spindle tree with its bright green foliage, and forsythia with its mass of yellow trumpets.

Of course the roof of the campus is made of trees, and this, like the rest of the structure, has been mainly constructed of Chinese materials. And why not, for where can be found such an abundance of wonderful trees? Many of these are now used and known in the West under Japanese names since they came to the West by way of Japan. But they lived for ages in China before they ever went across the Yellow Sea.

The most freely used material is the so-called Chinese cedar (Juniperis Chinensis) a first cousin of the Virginia red cedar which is also really a Juniper. They are usually used as Christmas trees and one is known in one family as *the* Christmas tree, as it was used for several years in the house for that purpose, being planted out each time until it became too large to bring indoors. It is now thirty feet tall and over twenty years old. We also have many cryptomeria, or Himalaya cedar, a near relative of the cedar of Lebanon.

Perhaps the most notable tree on our campus is the camphor tree (Cinnamomum Camphora) a broad-leafed evergreen, of which we have perhaps a half a hundred specimens. When left to grow naturally, it branches near the ground and makes a low, round-headed, wide-spreading canopy that is unique and is easily the king of Chinese trees. The largest specimen on the campus is perfect in respect to this spreading habit; planted in 1909 when three feet tall and less than one inch in diameter it is now twenty-five feet tall, three feet in diameter at the base, and with a spread of limbs of over fifty feet.

Perhaps the most unique tree on the campus, and for that matter in the world, is the Gingko, or Maiden Hair tree (here again burdened with a Japanese name) not only a native of China but of this particular area of China. This tree is the sole survivor of the carboniferous age and the only near relative of the maidenhair fern. It is a deciduous tree and bears a nut from which it receives its name Gingko, or a the Chinese call it, Peiko, or white nut tree. It is a very slow grower but attains

a very large size. There are two specimens in front of a Buddhist temple on Mokanshan that are seven to eight feet in diameter, a hundred feet tall and probably eight hundred years old. This tree is scarcely found in a wild state and probably would not have survived at all if it had not been preserved by the Buddhist monks. The nuts are much liked by the Chinese. They are eaten boiled and have an acrid taste. The leaves turn bright yellow in the autumn. The largest one on the campus is not more than ten inches in diameter, although twenty-five years old.

The commonest deciduous tree on the campus is the candleberry. It is a rapid growing tree and bears a seed that is covered with a white wax from which candles are made. It is a beautiful tree with heart shaped leaves that are beautifully colored in the autumn. One of the largest trees on the campus is a tree with no English name, the pterocaryo stenoptera, and which perhaps should be called false ash, as it is often called ash by Westerners. But it is a member of the walnut family although it bears in profusion a winged seed like the ash or maple. The largest one is twenty inches in diameter and thirty-five feet tall. This particular one is popularly called the "Wedding tree" because several weddings have taken place under its shade, and no doubt many more will occur there!

11. ROAD TO LEARNING

The new campus was located in a reed marsh on the border of the wide, sluggish tidal river. To keep the tide from inundating the rice fields behind, there was a dyke six feet high and six feet wide on top all along the river between the reed marsh and the rice fields. The top of this dyke for a mile from the city road constituted our only way of access to the new campus. It was wide enough for bicycles and rickshas but hardly wide enough for carriages, and, fortunately, at that time there were still no motor cars in Shanghai. There were also no street cars, but only rickshas pulled by men and ancient

carriages pulled by shaggy ponies. The author used to ride a bicycle the six miles to the site of the new campus to superintend the raising of the land. The journey by ricksha required a full hour each way. At present by motor car or bus it only requires twenty minutes.

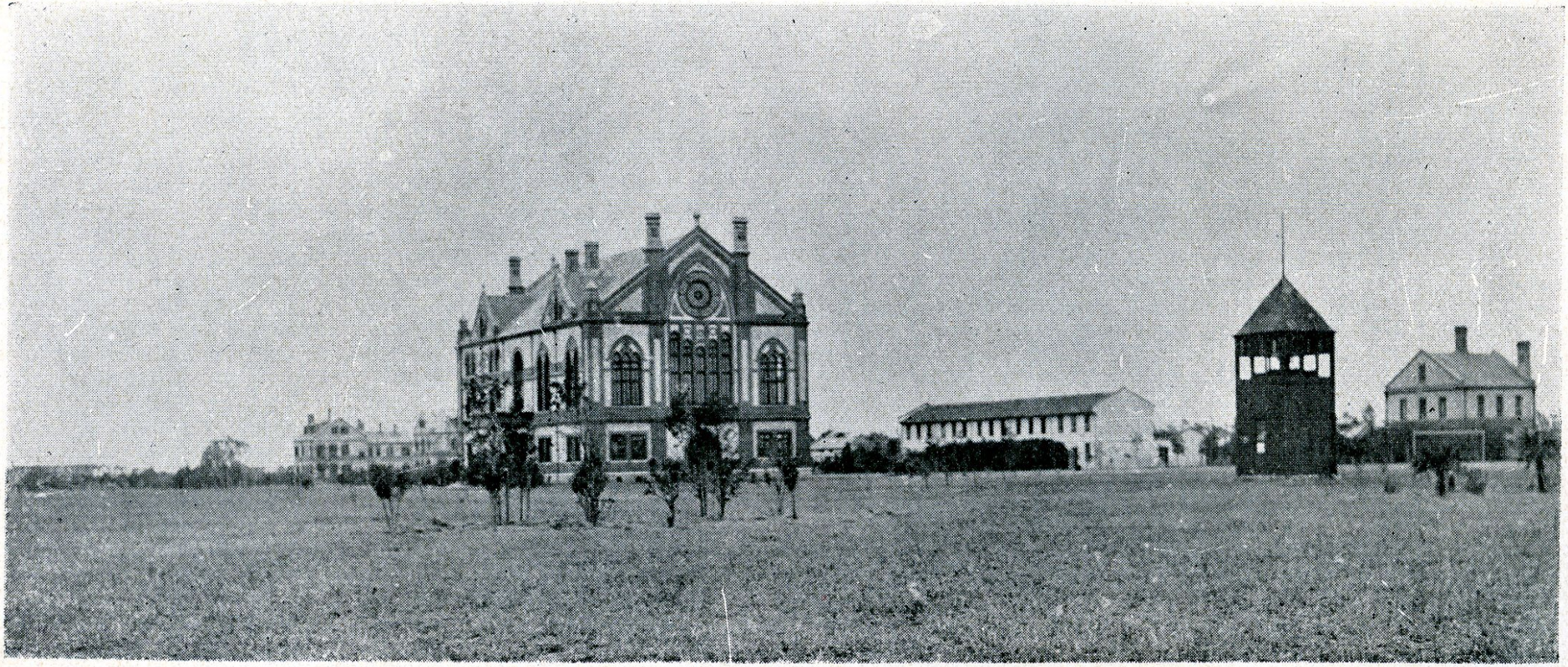
In rainy weather the mud made the road difficult even for rickshas. Once two of us with a little daughter were coming down from Shanghai. When we reached the dyke, we soon saw that our ricksha men could not pull us through the mud. So placing the child in one ricksha, we two got out in the mud and managed to complete the journey by both pushing the one ricksha through the mud.

12. CONFERENCES

Even before the first buildings were completed a regional Young Men's Christian Association conference was held (in 1908) on the campus. Since that time scarcely a year has gone by without one or more conferences of some kind being held here.

Being located in Shanghai, the metropolis of China, and yet being away from the noise of the throbbing city makes it a most desirable place for quiet conference. Shanghai being at the mouth of the great Yangtze river system that drains two thirds of the empire and near the center of the coast, it is accessible to all the shipping that still forms the principal means of transportation for this great land. Shanghai is also the principal railway center of China.

So the conferences have come in summer and winter vacations. Many educational conferences of East China and of the whole nation have met here. But most of the conferences have been of a religious nature, even those that were technically educational: Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., preachers' conferences and church conferences, religious educational conferences and those for the deepening of the spiritual life.



The Campus "As-Was".

CHAPTER III. WORKS

13. ROPE HOLDERS

In the beginning when we had bought the first twenty-five acres for the campus, a secretary of one of the boards in America asked us to sell half of it because that was more than was necessary. But the most loyal supporters the institution has had are the secretaries of the mission boards. Without their whole-hearted support and advice the foundation would never have been laid nor the walls raised.

Through great financial difficulties and sometimes against strong adverse criticism these men have consistently supported the building and operation of the institution, believing that only by preparing Chinese men and women to carry on Christ's work in China could mission work hope to be a success.

Dr. Ray of the Southern Board visited China and knew the college at first hand but in the main his efforts for it were in America. In spite of being ten thousand miles away he never forgot the needs of the college or its value to the kingdom of Christ.

Dr. Franklin of the Northern Board came to China periodically and thus has a very intimate knowledge of the college. He had exceptional opportunities to interest men of wealth in the needs of the institution. But whether in China or America the University always held a central place in his affections and he could be counted on to respond sympathetically to its smallest need.

The University has had many other friends in America, board secretaries, members of the board of trustees, former members of the faculty and other friends of mission work, who have given ungrudgingly of their precious time.

Yates Hall.