

be, even in what may be called (in comparison) the palmy days of the Manchus. The one disturbing case is that the Chinese student is more outspoken in his denunciations of foreigners. With an ancient race like the Chinese, reforms should be brought in gradually, and I think the foreigner is to blame for trying to force his ideas of education too rapidly on the Chinese. The result has been that too much education has been crammed into the rising generation, and he has only got a smattering of Western learning, without a proper grounding. The first idea of sending Chinese boys to foreign countries for a long and systematic course of training was sound, but when it came to establishing schools and universities broadcast throughout the land, the evil has far exceeded the good. The youths were taught to realise the superiority of Western education over their own antiquated ideas, and whilst it has made them realise their own superiority over their parents, they also have awakened to the fact that they are still far behind the foreigner, and this has aroused a feeling of jealousy against him. In the old days respect for their elders was one of the virtues of the Chinese, but this is now rapidly dying out. In the old days, too, the power was in the hands of the older men, but now it is generally the younger men, between thirty and forty, who have control of the country. Another difficulty is that in many cases the foreign teachers are poor men, to whom the loss of their posts would result in serious financial embarrassment. As long as the Chinese student feels he can force his superiors by threats of boycott to do what he