

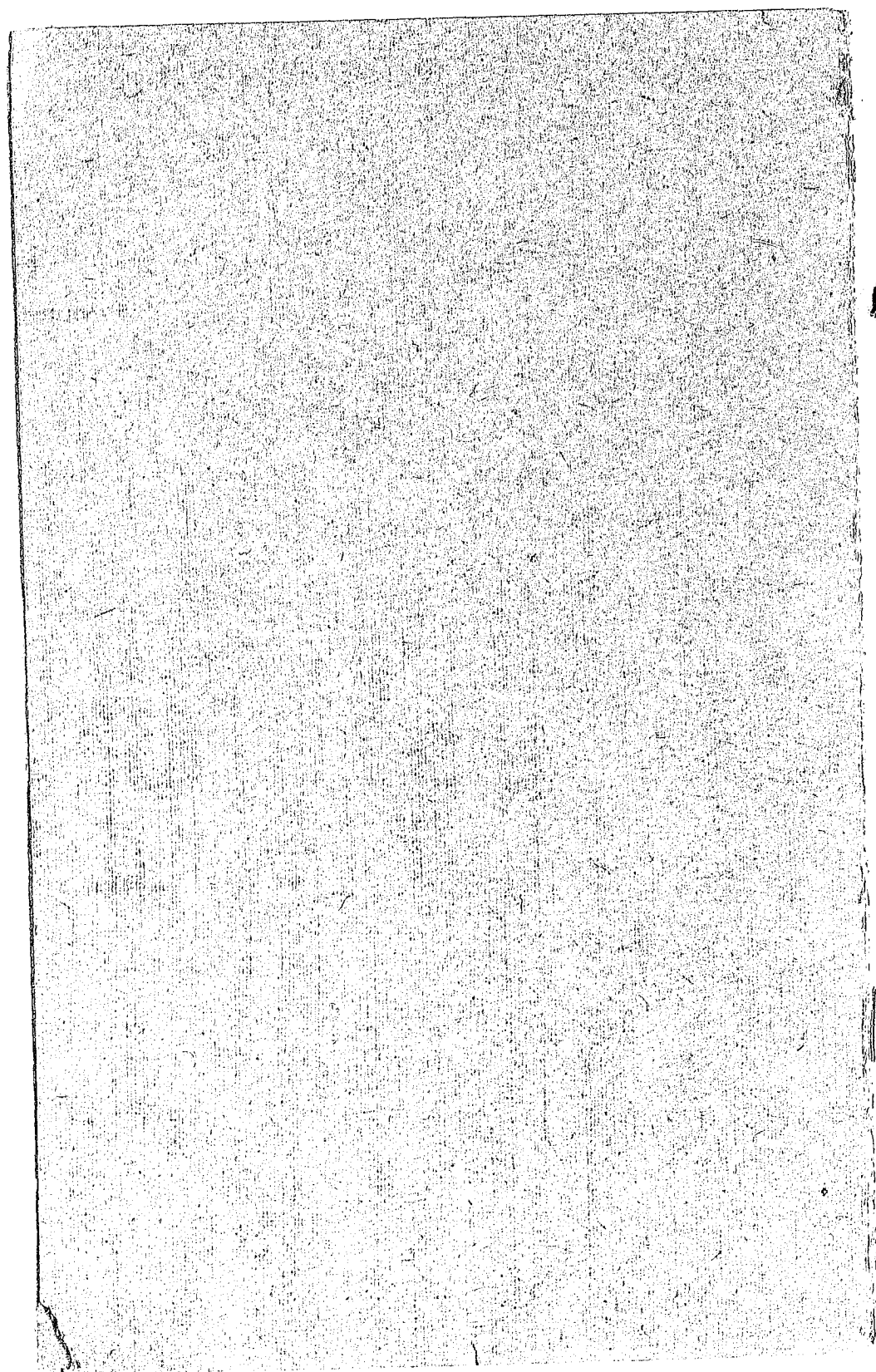
195 3367

UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Nanking
Admin.
President's reports 1910-1912

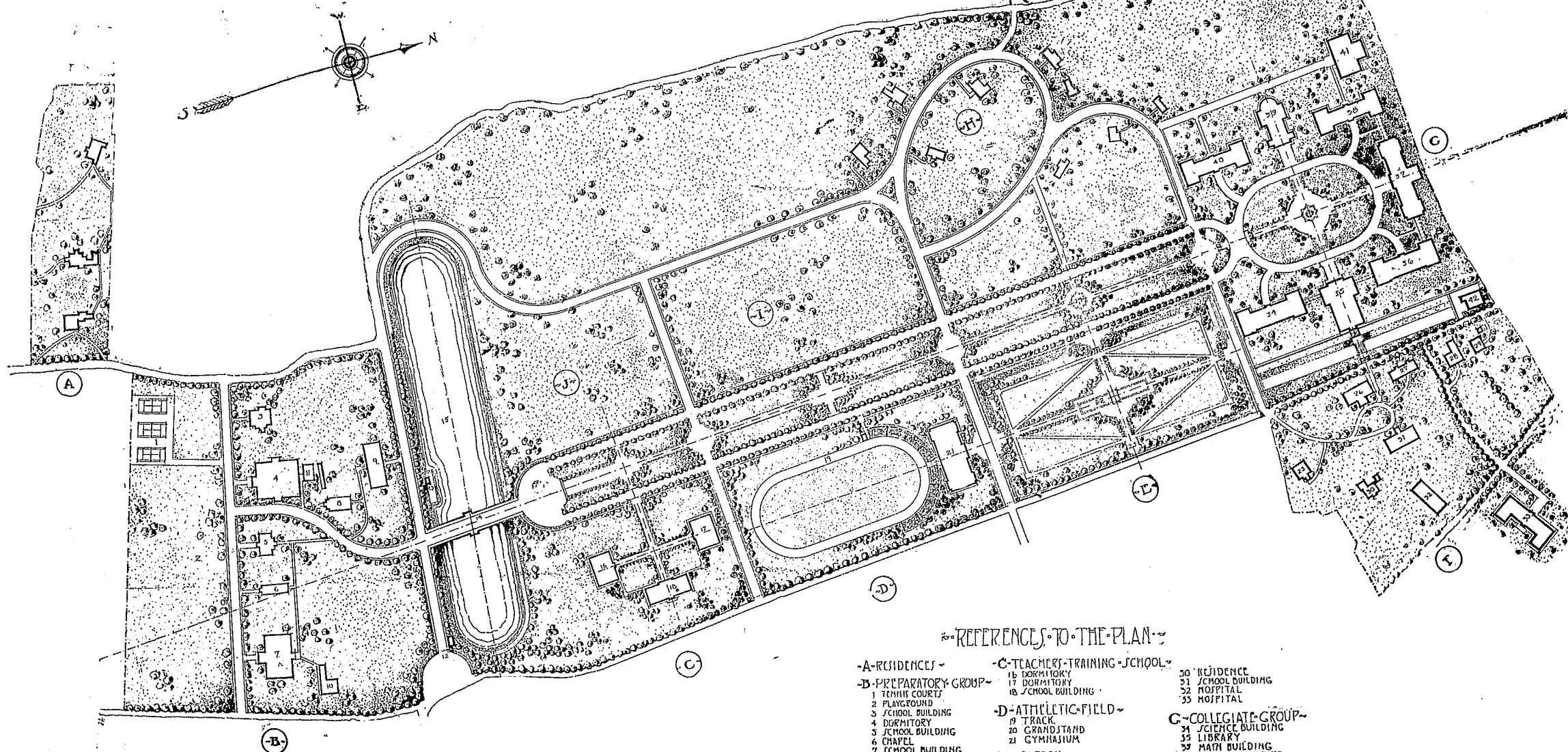
METHODIST
PUBLISHING
HOUSE
SHANGHAI

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
FOR
THE YEAR 1912



UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

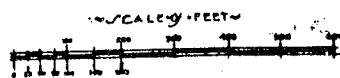
NANKING CHINA



REFERENCES TO THE PLAN

- A-RESIDENCES-
- B-PREPARATORY GROUP-
 - 1 TENNIS COURTS
 - 2 PLAYGROUND
 - 3 SCHOOL BUILDING
 - 4 DORMITORY
 - 5 SCHOOL BUILDING
 - 6 CHAPEL
 - 7 SCHOOL BUILDING
 - 8 Y.M.C.A.
 - 9 SCHOOL BUILDING
 - 10 DORMITORY
 - 11 KITCHENS
 - 12 GATE LODGE
 - 13 BOAT HOUSE
 - 14 BRIDGE
 - 15 LAKE
- C-TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL-
 - 16 DORMITORY
 - 17 DORMITORY
 - 18 SCHOOL BUILDING
- D-ATHLETIC FIELD-
 - 19 TRACK
 - 20 GRANDSTAND
 - 21 GYMNASIUM
- E-GARDEN-
 - 22 POOL
 - 23 EXEDRA
 - 24 SHELTER HOUSE
- F-MEDICAL GROUP-
 - 25 RESIDENCE
 - 26 SCHOOL BUILDING
 - 27 SCHOOL BUILDING
 - 28 RESIDENCE
 - 29 RESIDENCE
- 30 RESIDENCE
- 31 SCHOOL BUILDING
- 32 HOSPITAL
- 33 HOSPITAL
- G-COLLEGIATE GROUP-
 - 34 SCIENCE BUILDING
 - 35 LIBRARY
 - 36 MATH BUILDING
 - 37 SCIENCE BUILDING
 - 38 DORMITORY
 - 39 CHAPEL
 - 40 DORMITORY
 - 41 DINING ROOM & KITCHEN
 - 42 POWER HOUSE
- H-RESIDENCES-
- I-FUTURE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS-

CADY X GREGORY
ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK



REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
to
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
for
THE YEAR 1912.

GENERAL SURVEY.

The year has been an eventful one in many directions. After the revolution in Nanking and the fall of the city on December 2, 1911, we were able to get our work going again on the 1st of February. However, there was a falling off of students amounting to nearly one hundred, owing to financial hardships and to many of the students joining the new government in various capacities. The attendance for the Spring term was three hundred and eighty-three and for this Fall term three hundred and sixty. Twenty-eight additional have been enrolled in the Medical School; and thirty-seven in the Language School, with an outside class of thirteen using our methods and some of our teachers. The largest number of students under instruction during one term has been four hundred and sixty-one. Since the union began in February, 1910, about eight hundred different students have been in attendance. We trust that by the next term more normal conditions will prevail, so far as business and trade is concerned. There is perhaps some improvement in the grade of the students and in their general attitude and seriousness of purpose.

We are happy to say that in reference to the union there is complete unity of spirit and working together both among the students and among the teachers. We are *one* as never before, and more "college spirit" is developing. There is a growing feeling among the students, which we have been seeking uniformly to foster, that *they* must lead more in the student activities. We are hoping that next term they will undertake some sort of "settlement" work, and conduct, themselves, a primary school and perhaps a night school.

No large building operations have been started during 1912, but some details on buildings, begun previously, have been completed. The following report on land and property purchased during 1912 shows that twenty-five acres have been added, and approximately \$65,000 Mex. expended in the purchase of land and buildings. Of this you will note that \$41,000. was for the Tao Yuen. This is an exceptionally well-constructed building and with its seven or eight acres of land, enclosed within a good wall, we have an excellent plant for our Normal Department.

I wish to express my deep thanks to Mr. Meigs for the very great relief he has given me in the matter of purchasing the land ordered by the Trustees. His careful report herewith on exhibit gives the details in full that we need to keep on record.

We still need from \$10,000. to \$15,000. to complete the purchase of the land in the plans outlined by you and the Trustees. Nearly all of the immediately essential pieces have been bought or options upon them secured.

Summary of Statement of Land Purchased.

	Fang	\$	Amt.	Pd.	Amt.	Due	Remarks.
Hu Land & Houses	50	1297.80					Not stamped
Wang Geng Hwai Land (C. S. S.)	558	1939.00					Stamped
Dung & Chen Land	75	159.10					Pd. but not stamped
Bao Gung Gwan & Land	480	2686.00	1000.00				Not stamped
Liu Sung Ying Land & Houses	480	2723.10					Stamped
Wang Da Fu Land	220	1289.00	100.00				Beside stamp
Li Land	110	390.24					Pd. but not stamped
Ai Land	50	155.94					Stamp paid
San Mao Hwei House & Land..	20	83.40					Stamped
Wan Geng Hwai Land (Dr. Brown)	288	989.25					Stamped
Tsu Dz Hung Land	210	441.00	100.00				Not stamped
Yu Gung Gwan & Land	2600	40033.00					" "
Gung Shang Tang Land	200	239.00	160.00				" "
Tsu Tang Shi Land	330	958.00	456.00				" "
Tang Land	50	30.00	100.00				" "
Wan Yiu Tsai Land	300	876.00	400.00				Stamped
Wan Geng Yuen Land (Dr. Shields)	500	1687.00	500.00				"
Dju Land & House	320	800.00	500.00				"

Piece of Land East of Bullock	80	128.00	168.00	"
Djang Land	180	567.00	100.00	"
Tsao Land	60	187.40		Pd. not stamped.
Miscellaneous		199.00		

Land south of University, Priests land & 11 chien houses	321	202.00	1400.00	Can get only on 49 year lease.
Liu Land and 8 chien houses ...	178	1334.00		Deeds not stamped
Ch'en Land & 12 chien houses ...	96	1438.00		" " "
Suen Land 5 Chien houses	204	945.00		" " "
Land north of canal say	1200	2193.00	5000.00	Not all bought yet.
Additional amt. pd. through A.J.B. on T'ao Yuen	1000	1000.00		
For stamping deeds		42.48		
			2600.00 F.E.M.	
			500.00 A.J.B.	

Grand Totals, 9160 62012.71 13084.00

NOTE :—9160 Fang equal about 25 acres.

Added Equipment.

For permanent equipment we have spent \$2390.00 distributed approximately as follows:

For Biology and Geology	\$178.
" Physics & Chemistry	564.
" Psychology	292.
" Library	375.
" Museum	138.
" General Equipment	843.
	<u>\$2390.</u>

This appears to exceed the appropriations as fixed in the Budget, but part of it is for apparatus purchased in 1911, and a good part on necessary equipment at the T'ao Yuen.

The Museum and Department of Biology & Geology.

Mr. Millward has supplied us with a very full report of acquisitions under this head and we place this full report together with a few of the publications received on exhibit.

The publications include valuable works on geology from the Mexican and U. S. Governments; from the U. S. Geological Survey, the Smithsonian Institute, and from various states and universities. The value of these donations is nearly \$700. gold, and the University owes its special thanks to Mr. Millward not only for interesting many to send us specimens and printed matter, but for personally collecting not a little valuable material. We herewith, also, record our thanks to these governments and institutions for these generous contributions.

Library Report for 1912

The University is under special obligation to both Dr. and Mrs. Henke for the very careful and efficient organization and management of the Library. It is becoming more and more a most useful adjunct to the whole work.

During the past year the librarian's report shows that the library has added the following books and pamphlets:

Classified	462
Unclassified	175 (<i>approx.</i>)

Total 637

The entire number of books and pamphlets belonging to the library are:

Classified	2888
Unclassified	175

Total 3063

This does not include the unbound magazines and journals, which have been placed in the storeroom to await binding. The unclassified books are most of them paper-covered contributions from the Geological Surveys, and cannot well stand on the shelves until they are bound or have board covers put on them. For this reason they have not been classified.

In permanent equipment the library has added:

- One long oak table;
- One magazine case with pigeon-holes for 70 different magazines and space below for storing the files;
- Several pictures in the reading-room;
- One desk for the stack;
- One bookcase;
- One holder for the daily paper.

In addition the stack has grown to include the former reading-room, while the large room across the hall has been equipped as reading-room.

In donations the library has received during this year:

From David W. Teachout	194 volumes;
„ F. E. Meigs (Historian's History of the World)	25 „
„ U. S. Geological Survey	93 „

And some unclassified in addition.

Other donors are: A. J. Bowen; Sarah Peters; Thirza M. Pierce; K. P. Swensen; Frederick G. Henke; Mexico; and various states of the Union, such as, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Mississippi.

The record of loaned books is complete only for the past half-year, and is as follows:

Out-of-library loans, July to December, inclusive:

Students	28
Instructors	125

Total books taken from library 153

Reading-room loans, July to December, incl.:

Reserve-shelf loans	799
Individual cards	244

Total Reading-room loans 1043

Total loans for the half-year 1196

Permanent Equipment, Psychological.

The Psychological Department has added, during the past year the following apparatus:

- (1) One Titchener's Sound Cage;
- (2) One Jastrow's Memory Apparatus;

- (3) One Stereoscope;
(4) One set of 36 pictures for Stereoscope.

Pictures of noted psychologists and philosophers have been ordered from Germany by Max Nossler, Shanghai. And will be here soon. This Psychological apparatus costs about \$290.

The following list gives in general the additions to our permanent equipment in the departments of Chemistry and Physics. Quite a large part of the things were ordered in 1911 but were delayed on account of the revolution, in being sent to us.

Permanent Equipment—Chemistry and Physics.

<i>Apparatus</i>	<i>Approx. Cost in Mexican.</i>
1 Photometer—complete	\$36.00
1 Apparatus Case—glass doors on both sides ..	20.00
1 Chemical Supplies Case—glass doors	20.00
2 Curtains for Office	10.00
Shop tools:	60.00
Liquid Pressure apparatus	15.00
Boyles' saw ,,	10.00
Sling psychrometer ,,	9.00
Coin and feather vacuum tube.....	10.00
Monometric flame apparatus	11.00
Gas generator, Kipp's apparatus	8.00
Rotator or whirling table.....	12.00
Organ pipe.....	8.00
2 Laboratory balances	44.00
Volt Ammeter	\$18.00
Bunsen Burners.....	11.00
Miscellaneous to the value of	130.00
Special Electrical Apparatus for Advanced Class Purchased by Mr. Martin and used in Spring 1912 to the value of about	245.00
Total	\$677.00

Mr. Williams Work in America.

The signal service Mr. Williams has been rendering the University and our whole Mission cause in America deserves our very highest praise and deepest gratitude. Through his representation of our needs and opportunities and the unique situation that obtains here, he has not only gotten our Board of Trustees under the burden and intensely interested, but he has

also so placed the matter before the Mission Boards and the Church that they too realize the situation and are cooperating, through Mr. Williams and our Trustees most satisfactorily.

The granting of our degrees by the Regents of the University of the State of New York has also been worked through, and we are expecting the first diplomas out very shortly.

The Baptist and Presbyterian Boards in the Medical School have been, led by Mr. Williams, to allow the Medical School to become a Department of the University, and we understand that the Baptist Board is entering the University on the basis of the original three cooperating Missions. The whole attitude and feeling at home created toward us has been most happy and fortunate and means a very great deal for the future of the University.

It is a matter of regret that peculiar circumstances in the Methodist Board at Home have made it impossible for the M. E. Church to cooperate fully by opening its doors to Mr. Williams. So up to the present this Church has done less than otherwise would have been possible in furthering the financial campaign. However, it was from no lack of interest or because of unwillingness, and in due time, all that is desired will be possible from this church. As it was, Dr. Gamewell, Dr. Goucher, our Bishops and others have rendered most valuable assistance in many directions. Special mention should be made of the securing of the \$20,000.00 gold, by Dr. Gamewell, from a friend who otherwise would not have been interested in our work. Mr. A.E. Cory has warmly supported and furthered all of Mr. Williams' plans and the vital interest of the Christian Church in our campaign is evinced by the setting aside from funds raised by Mr. Cory the amount of \$40,000.00 gold, as endowment for the chair of Biblical Instruction. The Christian Church has had other large plans in operation that have made it difficult to cooperate as they would have wished. But aside from the amounts above mentioned nearly all other funds have come from Presbyterian sources, and the entrance has been very largely to this church. In addition to the incidental expenses of Mr. Williams' campaign in America, the following gratifying figures approximately represent the results of his work up to date:

1. For Land	\$ 15,000.00
2. „ Buildings	115,000.00
3. „ Equipment Medical Department	3,000.00
4. „ Support of Teacher	3,000.00
5. „ „ „ Treasurer.....	2,000.00
6. „ Endowment	65,000.00
7. Additional Income from Societies on approx.	100,000.00
Gift from a friend through Dr. Gamewell....	20,000.00

Total..... \$323,000.00

We have also received from numerous donors special gifts for the help of needy students during 1912 to the extent of approximately \$1,800, for which we are exceedingly grateful.

The Normal School.

The urgent need for developing our Normal Training Department has caused us to move the Primary School from Hupuchai to the T'ao Yuen, and seek to get it so organized as to serve as the practice school of the Normal Department. This has meant dividing the students between the teachers so that the entire instruction outside of English, is under the one teacher in charge of that class. It has meant harder and closer work on the part of the teachers but they have fallen in with the plans of Mr. Bullock loyally, and good results are being obtained.

Manual training as a part of an all-around development has been successfully inaugurated for one hour each day. Mr. Bullock has demonstrated (1) that the parents will offer no objection to this line of work; (2) that the children take to it kindly and soon learn to work with independence and self-reliance; (3) that the basketry can be used with success even with the smaller children, and with a minimum of investment; and (4) that this work, rather than interfering with the regular and necessary Academic work, forwards and arguments it.

The general plan of the practice school is to work along the lines begun this term and get and maintain as nearly as possible all those elements that the teachers will have to cope with when

they go out into actual independent teaching. With this in view, it is planned to make the practice department a day-school just as far as possible, reserving the dormitories for Normal students.

A Prospects of this Department has been issued and is here on exhibit. We provide for first term only for those Chinese teachers and scholars, who have no western learning and who are willing to come for a one-year course. They study the western branches needed in the primary schools the 1st term and during the second term the emphasis will be on methods, and during that term other students, who have some knowledge of western subjects, will be admitted.

In order to be able to handle this Department more adequately two of our more advanced students have been sent to Manila to take a year's course in an excellent Normal School there. Friends are advancing the money and the young men repay it during the period of two or three years they are bound to teach for us. Good reports come from them and we have hopes that the experiment will prove very satisfactory.

In order to develop this Department as we should, we ought to have the money outlined in the Budget below, which has the approval of the Executive Committee, and has been sent to our Trustees. Action from you urging this matter would be greatly appreciated. I am sure I do not need to urge the pressing need for adequate means of training day-school teachers. We are constantly being asked to provide such teachers for the three Missions and for others. The best we have been able to do hitherto is to send out a few boys who were somewhat stable in character, who had merely studied more or less understandingly the subjects to be taught, and who financially were unable to continue their work. They had no training whatever in all those matters that relate to teaching one *how* to teach. We can, at present, best serve our Mission and churches by helping them secure men to teach in some satisfactory manner the numerous day schools that must be opened. Can we prepare such men sufficiently and in large enough numbers, we can also render a large service both to the government and to the people.

We should also at this meeting, if possible take some action looking toward the getting of a well-qualified, Normal school graduate of experience to work with Mr. Bullock in this Department.

1.	For Land	\$ 15,000.00
2.	„ Buildings	115,000.00
3.	„ Equipment Medical Department	3,000.00
4.	„ Support of Teacher	3,000.00
5.	„ „ „ Treasurer.....	2,000.00
6.	„ Endowment	65,000.00
7.	Additional Income from Societies on approx.	100,000.00
	Gift from a friend through Dr. Gamewell....	20,000.00

Total..... \$323,000.00

We have also received from numerous donors special gifts for the help of needy students during 1912 to the extent of approximately \$1,800, for which we are exceedingly grateful.

The Normal School.

The urgent need for developing our Normal Training Department has caused us to move the Primary School from Hupuchai to the T'ao Yuen, and seek to get it so organized as to serve as the practice school of the Normal Department. This has meant dividing the students between the teachers so that the entire instruction outside of English, is under the one teacher in charge of that class. It has meant harder and closer work on the part of the teachers but they have fallen in with the plans of Mr. Bullock loyally, and good results are being obtained.

Manual training as a part of an all-around development has been successfully inaugurated for one hour each day. Mr. Bullock has demonstrated (1) that the parents will offer no objection to this line of work; (2) that the children take to it kindly and soon learn to work with independence and self-reliance; (3) that the basketry can be used with success even with the smaller children, and with a minimum of investment; and (4) that this work, rather than interfering with the regular and necessary Academic work, forwards and arguments it.

The general plan of the practice school is to work along the lines begun this term and get and maintain as nearly as possible all those elements that the teachers will have to cope with when

they go out into actual independent teaching. With this in view, it is planned to make the practice department a day-school just as far as possible, reserving the dormitories for Normal students.

A Prospectus of this Department has been issued and is here on exhibit. We provide for first term only for those Chinese teachers and scholars, who have no western learning and who are willing to come for a one-year course. They study the western branches needed in the primary schools the 1st term and during the second term the emphasis will be on methods, and during that term other students, who have some knowledge of western subjects, will be admitted.

In order to be able to handle this Department more adequately two of our more advanced students have been sent to Manila to take a year's course in an excellent Normal School there. Friends are advancing the money and the young men repay it during the period of two or three years they are bound to teach for us. Good reports come from them and we have hopes that the experiment will prove very satisfactory.

In order to develop this Department as we should, we ought to have the money outlined in the Budget below, which has the approval of the Executive Committee, and has been sent to our Trustees. Action from you urging this matter would be greatly appreciated. I am sure I do not need to urge the pressing need for adequate means of training day-school teachers. We are constantly being asked to provide such teachers for the three Missions and for others. The best we have been able to do hitherto is to send out a few boys who were somewhat stable in character, who had merely studied more or less understandingly the subjects to be taught, and who financially were unable to continue their work. They had no training whatever in all those matters that relate to teaching one *how* to teach. We can, at present, best serve our Mission and churches by helping them secure men to teach in some satisfactory manner the numerous day schools that must be opened. Can we prepare such men sufficiently and in large enough numbers, we can also render a large service both to the government and to the people.

We should also at this meeting, if possible take some action looking toward the getting of a well-qualified, Normal school graduate of experience to work with Mr. Bullock in this Department.

Budget for the Normal Department, for Year 1913.

Four Teachers	\$1920.
Five Servants	360.
One Cook	60.
Children's Books & Stationery	100.
Normal Student's Library	175.
General Equipment	200.
Advertising & Other Incidentals	285.
Filling Pond—large open drain and levelling compound	450.
Children's Playground	150.
Equipment for Industrial Work	300.
	<hr/>
	\$4000.

The Language School.

The Language School for Missionaries has been most successful and popular. It opened October 15th with fifteen students. By November 1st, twenty-five were enrolled and soon after nine others were added. There are now thirty-seven in the school divided into two classes. Others arrived late in December who wished to enter, but owing to inability to enter the classes already going as well as lack of class and study room accommodations, they were organized into a separate class. So, while not a part of the regular Language School, they are using our methods, some of our staff, and receiving as much direction as we can afford. In all, there are fifty now studying the language here, as a result of our opening this Department.

Seven missionary bodies are represented, and the students are to be assigned to as widely scattered places as West China, Honan, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Hangchow, Shaohsing and Kihua.

The School has already passed our most optimistic expectations, and is demonstrating the feasibility and value of such schools. Especial thanks are due to Mr. W. R. Stewart, who has taken the burden of organization and management up to the present, as well as taken two classes regularly each day. Mr. Garrett has also helped largely to make it a success by his idiom classes, two each day; and Mr. Meigs has taught all to use

effectively the Standard System of Romanization. We are most fortunate in our head Chinese teacher, Mr. Cha, who selects and keeps up to the mark the twenty odd Chinese teachers and is putting his whole strength and heart into the School. Dr. Cummings, of New York, has most kindly consented to come here and give a month or so of special work in Phonetics and Methods of Language Study, and his work with the beginning class is most helpful. Later, work will be given to the advanced sections. We have been hard pressed to supply the places of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Garrett who now have to drop out owing to other pressing duties. Mr. W. R. Hunt of Chuchow has at a great sacrifice come over and is carrying the whole burden for two or three weeks till Mr. Garrett's Seminary work closes for the vacation when he will carry it on till his term opens. As to the budget for this department its total nearly \$4000, but practically all covered by fees for tuition (\$50 per yr.) and amounts, paid for teachers, (\$10 per month for each student).

Further Union Developments.

The year has seen the growth of the desire of all Missions and Boards conducting the East China Union Medical College to become a Department of the University. This may now be considered as an accomplished fact, though the legal steps to consummate it have not yet been taken. The Kuleo property belonging to the University, which is to be turned over to the Medical Department, is valued at \$33,000 gold, and the Foreign Christian Missionary Society property at \$27,000. This meeting should discuss the matter of this property, as well as the entrance of the Missions in the Medical School into the University.

Another important step in the Union Educational movement in Nanking was the visit of Drs. Main and Babington, a few weeks ago, representing officially, the Church Missionary Society. They came up to see if we could unite in any way the Hangchow Medical College with our Medical School here. After a thorough and most amicable discussion, we arrived at the following basis of affiliation:

"(a.) The Hangchow Medical College will send its students for the first (pre-clinical) part of the course to the University of Nanking, and for the remaining part will provide a thorough hospital (clinical) course such as shall meet the requirements of

the curriculum of the said University. The examinations will be conducted under the Examining Board of the University of Nanking.

(b.) That the Church Missionary Society be asked to provide one man on the Medical Faculty of the University, together with his residence; and also undertake to provide efficient staff and equipment for the teaching and hospital training at Hangchow.

(c.) That the Church Missionary Society will have the privilege of appointing two representatives on the Board of Managers of the Medical Department of the University."

The Board of Managers of the Medical School, which met Jan. 8-9, unanimously approved of this action, and we understand that the Church Missionary Society as a Mission has also approved, but the matter has to be referred Home to their Board for final action. This meeting should discuss the matter and, if we approve it, make definite representations to our Trustees for their approval.

I may also state here that the Foreign Christian Missionary Society and the M. E. Missions have agreed with the Christian Advent Mission to operate a Union High School, in Wuhu, taking over the very suitable plant of the Advent Mission. Mr. Paul is to be in charge; Mr. Wharton will represent the Advent Mission on the staff; and the Methodists will, if possible, provide a good Chinese teacher and \$250. as interest upon one-third of the property valuation of the plant. We believe this is a most promising forward step in the development of our educational territory.

Under this heading of further union developments, it gives me peculiar pleasure to quote from the minutes of the meeting of our Board of Trustees held in New York, Dec. 1912, which have just come to hand. This enlarging of the charter to admit other societies into the union, the actual appointment of Trustees from these other Boards, and the purpose of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society to enter the union on the same terms as the original three Missions, is an accomplishment that few of us would have thought possible two years ago, and only further emphasizes the grave responsibilities that rest upon us out here on the field. "Surely this is the hand of the Lord, and it is marvelous in our sight."

A telegram was reported from Mr. A. S. Downing in behalf of the Board of Regents at Albany, stating that the amendment to the charter of the University had been approved by the Regents, the charter as amended now reading as follows:

THIS INSTRUMENT WITNESSETH. That the Regents of the University of the State of New York have granted this charter incorporating Ralph E. Diffendorfer, Eben B. Cobb, Stephen J. Corey, F. Watson Hannan, Louis H. Severance, Archibald McLean, Frank A. Horne, Robert E. Speer, and Joab H. Banton and their associates and successors, under the corporate name of The University of Nanking, to be located in the city of Nanking, in the Province of Kiangsu, in the Empire of China, with nine trustees to be at first the persons named as incorporators to hold in the order of their naming, the first three for the year 1911, the second for the year 1912, and the last three for the year 1913, and their successors to hold for terms of three years, to be chosen three each year—one by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church, one by the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, and one by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Other incorporated missionary organizations may, at any time, be affiliated with and made constituent, trustee-electing members of the corporation of the University, by the favoring vote of the managing boards of all its then existing such constituent bodies; and each such so added constituent body shall be entitled to choose, as its representative, or representatives, to hold for a term of three years, and additional associate member, or members, not exceeding three, as the vote of affiliation shall provide, of the Board of the University, and to choose, each three years, a successor, or successors, to such representative trustee, or trustees, to hold for a like term.

In accordance with the action of the Board of Trustees of January 27th, and under the authority of the amended charter, it was voted to receive as members of the Board of Trustees the following gentlemen, elected by their respective Boards, the Boards having voted to join in the work of the Medical Department of the University on the terms proposed by the Board of Trustees at its meeting on January 27th, 1912.

Mr. Joshua Levering, as the Trustee of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Mr. W. H. Raymond, as the Trustee of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South).

The Rev. Ed. F. Cook, as the Trustee of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The Rev. J. F. Franklin, D. D. as the Trustee of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the reception of these new members to be subject to the approval of the three Boards which founded the University, in accordance with the terms of the amended charter.

Mr. Speer and Mr. Levering presented the following Minute, which they had been instructed to prepare by the Board at its last meeting, and the Minute was adopted :

The Board of Trustees rejoices to welcome to the work of the University in the Medical Department, the cooperation of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South), the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, and the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and will be happy to welcome at any time the full participation of these or other kindred missionary agencies in all the departments of the work of the University, on the same terms on which the original parties joined in the union.

The Religious Work of the University

The religious work of the University has occupied not a little of our thought and attention. We have felt for a year or two that the Christian students did not take sufficient interest in the practical and direct religious activities of the Church, the Young Men Christian Association and the Sunday School. However, the same conditions exist in their athletic work and all other student activities,—lack of initiative and the spirit of *doing* things. We can report some progress and encouragement, however, and we are not despairing over the outlook. We have put into actual practice the Adviser system, whereby each student is definitely assigned to two teachers, one Chinese and one foreign. Any difficulties, delinquencies or special matters that concern a particular student are made the occasion of a personal interview. During the term every boy has been at least once, and

as a rule a number of times, talked with, regarding his Christian life and experience, or in the case of a non-Christian student, his relationship to Christ. This plan has brought good results and will bring about increasingly satisfactory conditions, both from the educational and from the religious point of view.

Another matter that also gives a brighter outlook is the results of a series of special meetings conducted by the Faculty at the Kuleo and at Kan Ho Yien simultaneously. The results were very gratifying, especially in the number of non-Christian boys who took a definite stand for Christ and who have since united with the Churches. Over eighty will have become members of our three denominations. We were much pleased with the strong stand one of the non-Christian boys took, especially as he is the acknowledged leader of the student body. The matter of their choosing the particular church, their baptism and reception into membership was very satisfactory and caused no confusion or feeling of any kind.

Reinforcements.

Mr. G. M. Rosse, through the kindness of Mr. Day, has come out to take up the Treasurer's work and to look after the athletics. He has entered on his duties with zeal and will bring about many improvements in regard to our accounting, and also in our athletic activities. He has been instrumental in laying down an excellent cinder track, and is trying to finance a large part of it personally. He has sent two boys to the All-Orient Athletic Meet in Manila and hopes to create a larger interest in student athletic activities.

Mr. Li Ying, a graduate of the former Christian College, later a teacher in it, and then a student in America for nearly four years, has come to take up work in the Science Department. He has high qualifications both as to training and as to character and will greatly strengthen our whole work.

Miss Wixon is to arrive early in February, to take up English work in the High School. As she is a teacher of much experience as well as by special training, we feel confident she will bring new life and new ideals to our teaching staff. Dr. Perkins of New York has generously agreed to finance her salary for five years.

Prof. Settlemyer will arrive from his furlough in time for the opening of the New Year. His rest and special studies in America will add to his ability to render a large service. Prof. Martin is hoping to remain about another year when he can secure his Doctor's degree from the University of Chicago.

Mr. Williams, who has been rendering the University much signal service in America, is planning to start back early in March.

The Colonization Work.

Mr. Bailie has been laboring indefatigably for the Colonization Scheme, and has met many discouragements when it comes to actually getting suitable land for colonies upon a satisfactory basis. The people, officials and gentry, however, are all much interested and are seeking ways of really furthering the project. Negotiations now seem very hopeful for getting land at Lai An Hsien. The work on Purple Mountain has been successfully carried on, and the outlook there for that kind of forestry experimentation is hopeful. The young man who was helped privately to go to the Philippines to study in the Agricultural College is making satisfactory progress. He is supported by a Chinese gentleman in the Chamber of Commerce there. We hope that he will be of service to Mr. Bailie and the agricultural work here on his return. Our Trustees have approved of the idea of a Department of Agriculture and we should discuss this together with the relation of the University to the Colonization work.

In addition to the various special lectures given to the Language School, a series of general lectures was arranged for by the faculty and we intend to carry on this plan, giving one lecture per month, in general.

Our weekly faculty meetings are becoming more and more effective both in shaping the policy of the University, and in getting all the teachers interested in our various problems. A strong committee is working on the problem of still further modernizing and making more effective the teaching and the learning of the Chinese language and literature.

Recommendations And Plans For The Future.

1. According to the reports from Mr. Williams we have now available, through his splendid efforts, from \$120,000 to \$140,000 gold for buildings. There are two main reasons why this money

should be used as soon as possible for the purpose designated by the donors. First, we now have Middle High School, College, and Medical School students, all in one dormitory. It is far from satisfactory and wholly undesirable from every point of view. We need the College buildings to enable us to segregate these students of widely different ages and ideals. Moreover, just as soon as the Medical Department takes over our Middle School property at the Kuleo, and the students there come to the Kan Ho Yien, we will be worse off than at present. In the second place, for the sake of keeping up the interest of the donors and others now interested in the University, we should not let this money long lie idle. The best way to get more is to use wisely and well what one has and not, as it were, keep it wrapped up in a napkin, as did the man in the parable of the talents.

However, there are a number of cogent reasons why we cannot at once use this money for buildings. The chief one and the only one we need here mention is that we have not sufficient income to support more buildings and the enlarged equipment this would entail. It would, I think, be extremely unwise to erect another building until we have sufficient endowment to adequately support not only a larger work, but work we already have on hand. From present income we cannot develop our departments, or the Normal School.

2. Another of our pressing needs is a strong Christian Chinese leader to become College pastor or Y. M. C. A. Secretary; a man of evangelical type of mind, strong in personal work and personal magnetism, who can give all his time and thought to the moral and spiritual welfare of our young men, one who can really get into the lives and hearts of the leading students. Possibly Mr. P. W. Kwoh, whom Mr. Williams has secured, will be just the man we are looking for. We have written to Mr. Williams on this point. I would like this Board to pass a special resolution urging Mr. Kwoh to prepare to come for this special phase of our work.

4. Another of our urgent needs is a young man, a missionary, to give all his time and energies to our Middle School. We have a most promising field there. Both from the educational and the religious point of view, we are not doing our full duty at this point, because we have no one now who can give all his time there, who can live on the grounds, who can grow into the lives of those young men.

5. Another matter is the need of securing a greater interest and more support from the Chinese. It is quite time Chinese men of means were beginning to contribute to our advancement. To this end I ask you to consider the matter of adding Chinese to our Board of Management.

6. I also wish to secure favorable action upon the idea of asking the Y.M.C.A. to set apart Mr. W. B. Pettus to direct the Language School Department from October, 1913, till Mr. Keen arrives the following fall, 1914. With this I would like also to put in a cordial invitation to the Y.M.C.A. to station Mr. D. W. Lyon in Nanking to take some advance Language School work with chosen men who may be designated by the various Missions for special preparation for literary work. In regard to Mr. Pettus, he has had not a little experience in teaching elementary Chinese, has been looking into methods of Language study in America and in Germany, and can carry the burden of organization, running and teaching very satisfactorily. Mr. Keen will not be available till the fall of 1914, so we must close for 1913-14 or secure Mr. Pettus, I believe. In regard to Mr. Lyon, I need say nothing of his excellent qualifications, but do wish to emphasize the conviction that some decisive forward step should be made that will begin to prepare men more adequately for literary work in the Chinese language. In the past twenty or thirty years, men who had talents and tastes along literary lines had, from the nature of their surroundings and other opportunities, a larger leisure in which to really master Chinese. Modern conditions make this tenfold more difficult. From now on foreign scholars of Chinese learning cannot *grow*; they must be made. The University of Nanking has the privilege, I believe, of starting a school for such a purpose.

7. In the development of our Normal Department we have a great opportunity to serve the government and our Christian constituency. We must forward this work just as rapidly and adequately as possible. We cannot spend too much money in making this department strong and efficient—a model in every respect. Whatever we do let us be careful to provide *all* the funds those in immediate charge feel they need. I desire that you take special action requesting our Trustees to provide a well qualified man, specially trained in the best modern Normal training methods, to work with Mr. Bullock in this department.

In closing my report, I wish to express my pleasure in having Mr. Lee Ying, who returned from the U. S. in August on our staff. He is rendering very efficient and satisfactory service indeed. I also feel under great obligations to all the teachers who have supported me and helped me with uniform loyalty and devotion to the best interests of the school. It is one of the highest privileges any man can have to work shoulder to shoulder with these men, both Chinese and foreign. Above all, I desire to especially thank our splendid Board of Trustees for their deep and vital interest in the varied and far-reaching interests of the University, for their quick and hearty response to our many requests, for their unfailing faith in this whole union movement, and for their prayers which though not heard by the ear, have been felt by the heart many times.

As we think back over the year, we feel that God has wonderfully blessed us. He has lead Mr. Williams in his exceptional service for the University in America; He has led us beside still waters and in green pastures in China. He has wonderful things in store for us and His work in this University.

Account	Income	Expense	1911 Bal.	1911 Deficit	Appropriation On Hand	In Debt
Athletics.....	9.38	1133.63	25.31	25.31	300.00	849.76
Bookstore.....	2458.41	536.37	.....	2811.28	500.00	389.24
Bills Pay.....	.....	224.40	.....	.....	.....	224.40
Board.....	437.00	8122.32	2896.50	.....	3211.18	.....
Budget.....	15.00	26997.00	2302.93	.....	8000.00	.....
Cash.....	24354.24	23427.15	83.61	.....	37374.00	.....
Contingent.....	219.56	201.58	.....	1277.50	1100.00	159.52
C. C. M. E. Mission.....	3659.83	4890.61	2525.06	2193.02	1294.28	1920.44
Per. Equip. Gen.....	71.00	1108.42	2800.00	2911.95	1310.00	4050.36
M. E. Endowment.....	*1045.00	2183.41	.....	220.69	.....	221.38
*Houses Gen.....	.....	500.69	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Insurance.....	48302.62	47061.16	637.94	.....	.....	.....
Int. Bank Cor.....	.....	3308.29	1177.14	.....	2500.00	1879.40
Incidentals.....	.....	375.46	.....	359.12	150.00	368.85
Library.....	73824.19	62996.08	4710.61	2800.00	.....	584.58
Land and Bldgs.....	2085.00	1713.25	.....	.....	.....	2800.00
Language School.....	.....	137.96	.....	661.18	100.00	37.96
Museum.....	363.58	2249.64	.....	.....	2400.00	147.24
Office Expense.....	100.00	1642.87	548.93	.....	2000.00	.....
Repairs.....	954.20	160.71	1463.75	.....	.....	.....
Rents.....	224.40	.....	.....	.....	2257.24	.....
Rosse Loan.....	**1725.40	1490.53	.....	945.87	224.40	.....
**Science Bldg.....	.....	12.00	.....	1193.59	.....	711.00
Sundry.....	1524.46	119.64	985.60	.....	.....	1205.59
Spec. Gifts.....	.....	1374.31	.....	174.92	2390.42	.....
Servants.....	151.14	400.00	500.40	.....	251.54	549.23
Suspense A/C.....	28.48	9357.50	.....	934.50	9000.00	1263.52
Teachers Chi.....	.....	8568.65	2363.61	.....	8364.00	.....
" For.....	.....	120.00	95.00	.....	150.00	.....
" Per.....	.....	1154.30	.....	.....	.....	1154.30
Tao Yuen.....	.....	1049.85	.....	.....	.....	1049.85
A. Y. Lee.....	\$16152.89	\$211717.78	\$23196.08	\$16309.13	\$48488.43	\$17318.37

*\$1000. Transferred to Lands and Buildings.

**Transferred to Permanent Equip.

Lands and Bldgs

\$1725.40

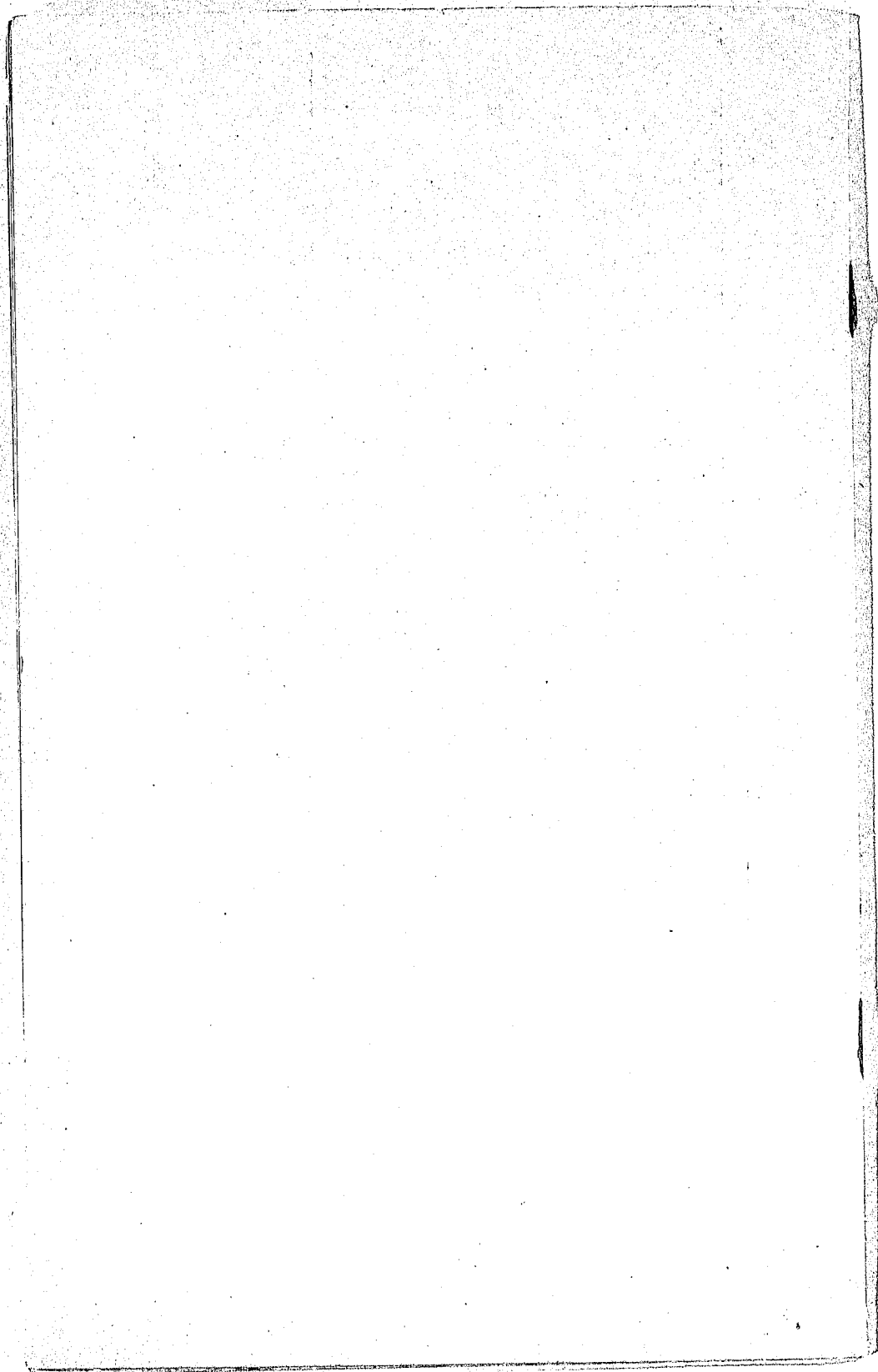
Statement January 1st 1913.

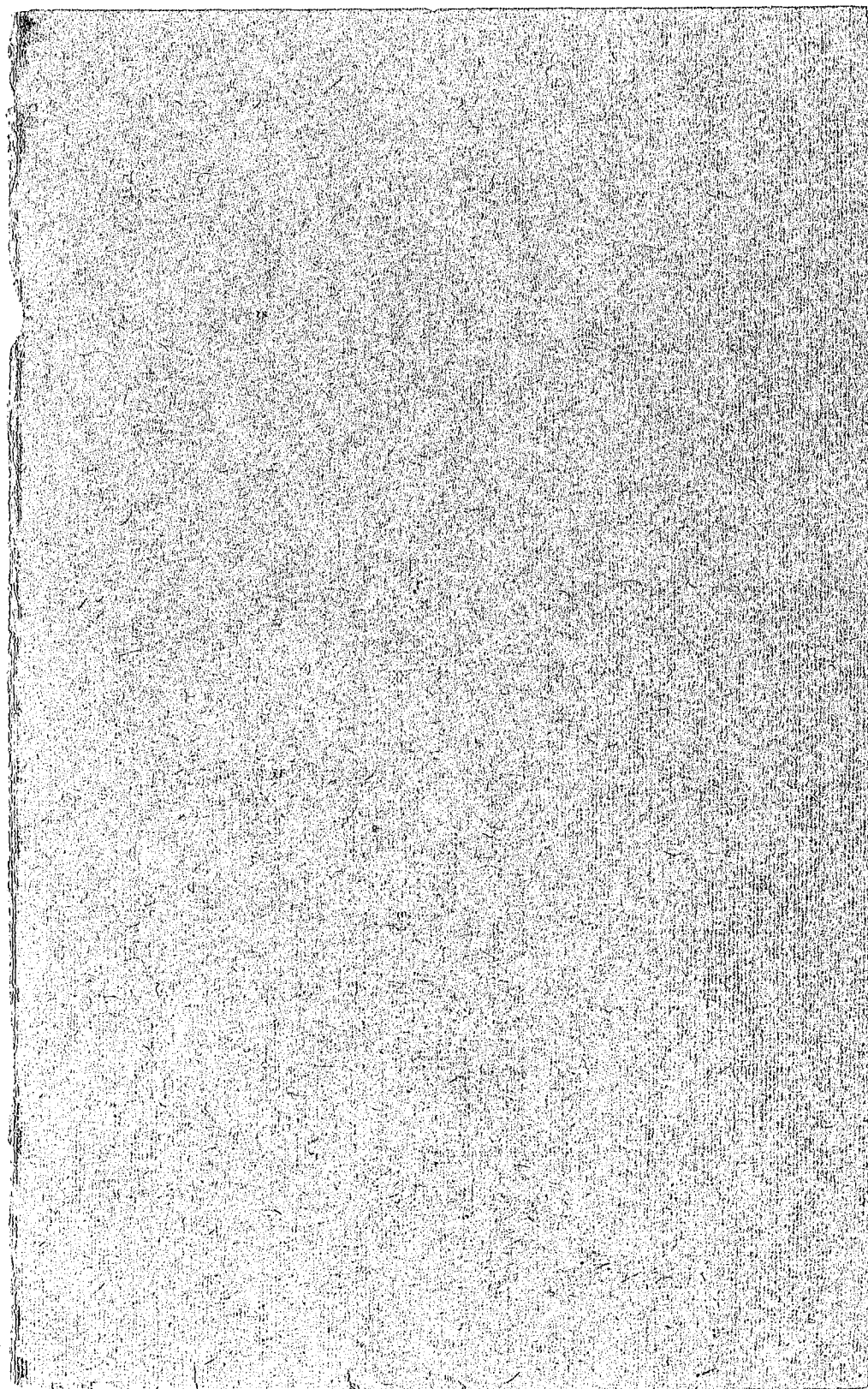
Receipts and Disbursements.

A/C LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

	Expenses	Income.
Repairs.....	\$57.74	
Coal.....	33.00	
Rent.....	450.00	
Teachers' (salaries).....	780.50	
Books.....	15.61	
Carpenter, & Painter.....	106.00	
Incidentals.....	270.40	
By Balance.....	371.75	
Students Fees*.....	\$2085.00	\$2085.00.

*Note: Each student pays, month by month, \$10 for Teachers, hence something over \$1600 is still due during the year on Students' Fees.

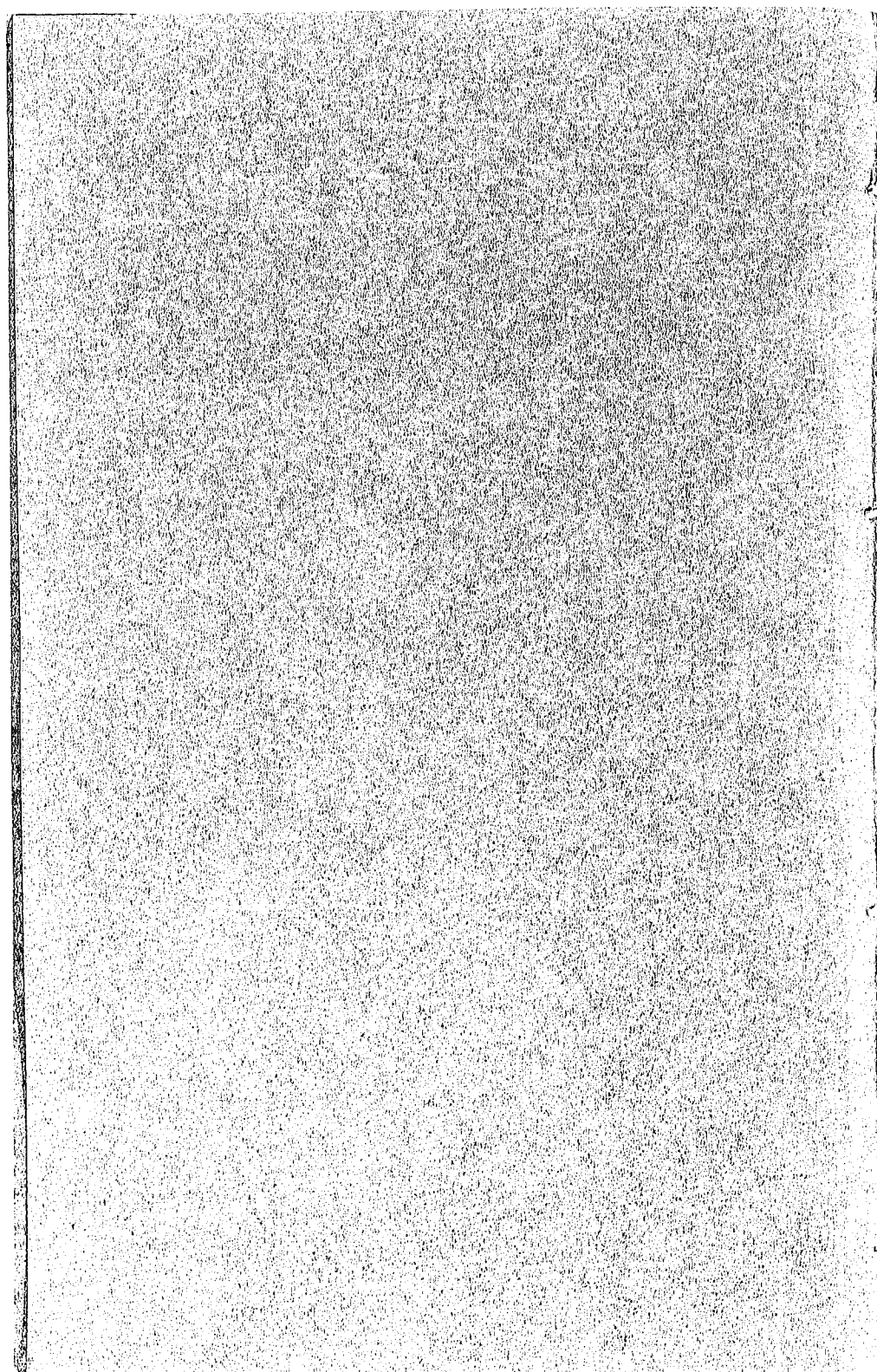




Report of the President of the
University of Nanking



August 1912



Report
of the President of the
University of Nanking
to the
Board of Trustees

Covering the period from
August 1911 to August 1912

August 1912

CALENDAR.

1912.

SPRING SEMESTER.

Entrance Examinations— Feb. 1, 2 (12th moon, 14th, 15th days)
Semester opens— Feb. 3 (12th moon, 16th day)
Final Examinations begin— June 24 (5th moon, 10th day)
Semester closes— June 29 (5th moon, 15th day)

FALL SEMESTER.

Registration and Sept. 3, 5 (7th moon, 22d, 24th days)
Entrance Examinations
Classes begin— Sept. 6 (7th moon, 25th day)
Final Examinations begin— Jan. 22, 1913 (12th moon, 16th day)
Semester closes— Jan. 28th, 1913 (12th moon, 22d day)

1913.

The University plans to follow the school year as determined by the Chinese Government Schools. At this time this has not apparently been fully determined.

Announcement of exact dates of opening and closing will be made in due time.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

MR. L. H. SEVERANCE, *President*.

Rev. R. E. Diffendorfer	Mr. Robert E. Speer
Rev. F. W. Hannan	Mr. Joab H. Banton
Mr. Frank A. Horne	Mr. P. T. Jerome
Rev. E. B. Cobb	Rev. A. McLean

PRESENT BOARD OF MANAGERS.

REV. A. J. BOWEN, *Ex-officio, President*.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson	} M. E.	Rev. E. C. Lobenstine	} Pres.
Dr. F. D. Gamewell		Rev. J. E. Williams	
Dr. R. C. Beebe	} Pres.	Rev. James Ware	} Disciples
Rev. W. F. Wilson		Rev. Alexander Paul	
Rev. W. J. Drummond		Rev. F. E. Meigs	
Dr. J. C. Garritt		Rev. Frank Garrett	

PRESENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. W. J. Drummond	Dr. J. C. Ferguson
Dr. J. C. Garritt	Rev. F. E. Meigs
Rev. W. F. Wilson	Rev. Frank Garrett

EXAMINERS, APPOINTED BY THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

DR. AMOS P. WILDER, Consul-General for the United States, Shanghai.
MR. A. W. GILBERT, Vice and Deputy Consul for the United States, Nanking.

PRESENT TEACHING STAFF.

In the Lower Middle School at Hupuchai, now to become the Practice School of the Normal Department in the T'ao Yuen.

Chinese

Mr. Ch'en Chuen Ho
Mr. Chang Huei Tsuen
Mr. Wang Peh Luen

Foreigners

Mr. A. A. Bullock

At the Middle School, Kuleo.

Mr. Ts'ao Kuen Hua
Mr. Liu Tsing Fu
Mr. Yang Shao Nan
Mr. Ch'en Shui I
Mr. Chang Sheo Ren
Mr. Hsu Yang Ho
Mr. Wang Muh Chai
Mr. Chang Hsiang Shu
Mr. Lan Suen

Miss Thirza Pierce
Mr. W. F. Hummel (Part time)
Mr. W. F. Wilson (Part time)

At the High School and College, Kan Ho Yien.

Mr. Wren King Fah
Mr. Liu Ching Chen
Mr. Wang Tung Pei
Mr. Cheo Ch'i Shan
Mr. Li Chien Tan
Mr. Wang Shao Wen
Mr. Yang Li Chai
Mr. Chen Liang Ru

Mr. F. E. Meigs
Mr. W. F. Hummel (Part time)
Mr. W. F. Wilson (Part time)
Dr. F. G. Henke
Mr. Wm. Millward (Part time)
Mr. H. C. Roys
Mr. E. K. Gifford
Mr. A. J. Bowen
Mr. G. W. Sarvis
Mrs. F. G. Henke (Music)
*Mr. J. E. Williams
*Mr. C. S. Settlemyer
*Mr. A. W. Martin
†Mr. Joseph Bailie

* In the U. S.

† Released for Famine Relief work and Colonization scheme.

THE REVOLUTION.

The Revolution had its distant beginnings in far-off Szechuan; its open outbreak in Hankow and Wuchan, and its last decisive conflict in Nanking. In a very few months its success was complete, so far as the overthrow of the former dynasty and system of government is concerned. That such tremendous and wide-spread results could have been achieved in so short a time only proves that the structure was on very insecure foundations—that the tree was dead at heart and decayed at the root.

The new forces began at once to build up and have found this work a much more serious and slower process. However, order is gradually emerging, and the high ideals of the few early leaders and organizers of the movement are beginning to shape affairs. The Chinese genius for government and organization will eventually solve the multitude of problems now pressing for solution.

The immediate effect of the Revolution upon educational work was to close all schools in the Yangtse Valley from Soochow to Chengtu, and considerably to disturb all other schools throughout the Empire by drawing away many of their students to join the revolutionary forces and by causing much unrest and agitation. The students, both of the Government and the Mission schools, have had no unworthy part in the success attained.

But the chief effect upon educational work has been in the stoppage of funds and the consequent inability of the government to resume school work up to the present date. Probably some parts of the country have been less affected than the Yangtse Valley, where not only the more active part of the fighting took place, but where famine and business depression were already telling before the troubles began. Even in this region, however, some Government Primary Schools have taken up work as well as a few Middle Schools and some private institutions.

Judging by the few signs we have seen I believe we are justified in thinking that the new schools, when once the government is in working order and funds are available, will blossom forth not only with increased vigor, but on far more sane and efficient lines. More emphasis will be put on the Primary and Secondary Schools and thus a firm foundation for the High School and College and University will be laid. Not only this, but more expert educationalists will be put in charge as directors and managers of these schools. The new government will be at more pains to choose suitable men to lead and develop the whole educational program, as well as to manage the various schools.

It is our hope and desire, in our educational work, to help in every possible way the new forces, for larger numbers of elementary schools and more efficient government educational work means larger possibilities and more efficient work in our own schools. Hence we rejoice in the brighter outlook, educationally, that the Revolution has made.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

The Courses of Study, as somewhat revised, together with description of courses, regulations and general information, are given in the catalogue just published, which is herewith submitted as a part of this report.

The Fall Term opened September 4th, with 359 students (College, 42; High and Middle, 270; Elementary, 47) a falling off of nearly 100 students, which was due chiefly to the financial stringency and to serious floods in much of our patronizing territory. Probably the political unrest had also, even as early as September, begun to register its influence. There was a corresponding falling off in students' receipts. The total amount actually received being \$8,263, and due bills to be collected during the first three months amounting to \$1,537, of which only a small part was collected. Classes were continued until about November 1st, and after suspending classes for nearly a week the school was finally dismissed and the remaining students sent home. However, during the latter part of October, parents of a good many students sent for them to return home and whenever they sent for them specially to return we did not feel like refusing to allow them to go. We continued to pay the teachers' salaries in full but dispensed with the drill master and a few servants.

It is a matter of gratitude and thanksgiving that none of our students or teachers were injured and that none of our property was destroyed. Quite a number of our students joined the revolutionary forces in one way or another and more were not able to return this term because of lack of funds and of the necessity of earning money to help their families.

By the middle of January, 1912, the new Republican forces had gotten matters so well in hand, not only locally but also in the north, though peace had not yet been arrived at, that we felt justified in calling our students back, even before the usual Chinese New Year Holidays (February 17th) and though the regular opening of the Spring Term was set for March 5th. We, therefore, sent out notices that work would be resumed February 1st, and though the classes were small at first, all work was resumed and the attendance for the Spring Term reached 383, in all Departments. There were 501 different students registered for the Fall Term of 1911, and the Spring Term of 1912 had an attendance as follows:

College: Freshmen, 31; Sophomore, 15; Junior, 7; Senior, 3.
High School, 179; Middle School, 224; Lower Middle, 42.

In the two and a half years of union work 754 different students have been in attendance.

A much closer feeling of unity among the Chinese teachers and older students is noticeable. A slight shifting of teachers among the various plants has had good results. Our proctors, Mr. Chen, Mr. Tsao and Mr. Hung, have given faithful and efficient service, and all teachers, both Chinese and foreign, have exerted themselves in every possible way for the good of the institution. The plan of having certain of our force especially in charge of the various branches taught,

with the other members of our staff giving their time as largely as possible to one branch under these heads of departments, has given satisfactory results, and better results may be looked for, as these departments become better organized, and the teachers get increased experience along the lines being worked out.

The famine relief work undertaken under the efficient leadership of Mr. Bailie has had a potent effect on the peace of the city. This, with the more recent developments of the colonization scheme, is bringing not a little credit upon the University. Is not this the strategic time for us to seek an agricultural department, where experiments may be carried on along lines of modern methods and where new products suitable for the Yangtse Valley may be tested? Will it not be possible to get some of our State Universities in America, for example, Wisconsin, to establish an Experiment Station here with us? Should we not in the new and more practical regime, that is beginning, seek to establish some department or school that is eminently practical and that will help the common people more?

PROPERTY.

The completion of all the building operations begun last year is a matter of relief. These include six dwellings, enlarging two dormitories, the Science Hall and minor buildings and changes incident upon getting our property into more effective working order. For all of this we had spent by the beginning of 1912, for houses, including

	<i>Mer.</i>
Mrs. Hwang's house and several Chinese houses purchased.....	\$36,404
Land, walls, etc.....	10,580
Permanent equipment has been added to the amount of.....	8,528
All other buildings.....	55,576
	<hr/> \$111,088

BUDGET.

This is the first year of working under a definite budget, and as most of the above items were not budgeted but were a completing of the items of a previous year, some things in the way of accounting have not been so satisfactory as we shall hope to have them in the future.

Our receipts on budget for 1911 amount to.....	\$45,904
Our estimates were.....	43,140
Our expenditure on budget for 1911 was.....	50,607
Estimated expenditure was.....	48,849

There was, February 1st, possibly \$1,000 yet due on building contracts and something like \$4,000 drawn on this year's appropriations of the Methodist Mission, but this pays up in full the \$12,000 due that Mission.

LAND PURCHASES.

Land purchased during the year 1912 has been approximately as follows (some recent minor purchases not being included):

	<i>Fang</i>	<i>Already Spent</i>	<i>Still Due</i>
		<i>Mex.</i>	<i>Mex.</i>
Hu land and houses, s. of G.—9 chien of houses	50	\$1,197.80	\$162.50
Wang land w. and n. of F.....	210	600.00	
Wang land w. of W. road—For Settlemyer's and one other house.....	558	1,658.25	231.42
Pao land and house, e. of J. and Cory's—Owner still away since troubles	480	150.00	3,813.00
Li land s. of L—Graves mostly removed	110	399.24	15.40
Wang land, w. of Yukungkuan and houses—Said to be part of Yu's..	220	664.00	136.75
Liu land, 3 pieces (map)—Houses w. Cory cost \$800.....	200	1,463.10	67.50
Ai land and houses, s. of G.....	50	155.94	7.40
Three Cat Temple house w. of Cory's—A part of Liu houses.....	20	83.40	4.00
Tsu land, n. w. of high land—Survey demands more land to west of high land	170	381.00	123.21
Tsai and Wang land, X, Y—X mostly pond	180	430.00	
Chang and Wang, corner s. of Yukungkuan—Includes east part of houses across canal.....	400	800.00	2,600.00
Yukungkuan and Houses—If can't get stamping deeds free—2,000 more	2600	40,000.00	2,000.00
Priests' land and houses s. of University—11 chien of houses.....	321	102.00	1,500.00
Liu land s. of University—8 chien of houses	178	1,034.00	300.00
Chien land s. of University—12 chien of houses	96	1,138.00	300.00
Suen land s. of University—5 chien of houses	204	862.00	45.00
Mao land s. of University—13 chien of houses	120		1,400.00
Wren land s. of University—10 chien of houses (good).....	160		3,500.00
	6327	\$51,118.73	\$16,206.18

In amounts due we have included the fee for stamping deeds. Owing to the change of government, we have not pressed the stamping of deeds as yet, but have a man attending to this now.

We have bought for Dr. Evans (his money), 425 fang, west of L. (Williams), for \$1,260, and for Dr. Brown, opposite the northeast corner of Settlemyer's piece, on the opposite side of the road, 281 fang, for \$865 (his money).

The final completion of the purchase of the Yukungkuan (Tao Yuen) and the taking possession took place only a few days ago. This property will be very well adapted to our Normal School work. The main building, 94x62 feet, is two stories high, with a 5½ foot basement, cemented, and an attic. A veranda with ornamental iron railing extends all around the house, both upstairs and down. There are sixteen rooms on the two main floors, besides four hall or reception rooms. The rooms on the south are all 26 feet and 8 inches by 14 feet and 8 inches, and on the north 18 feet four inches by 14 feet 8 inches. Each room contains a fireplace. All doors, windows and door frames are of Singapore wood, and the floors of first-grade Oregon pine, and all hardware and workmanship of first-class quality. The compound contains about eight foreign acres and something like \$7,000 Mexican (\$3,500 gold) has been expended on walls, gate-houses (two), leveling, draining, etc. Though occupied for several months by the soldiers, no permanent harm was done the property, though there is some expense for cleaning, repairs and for a road which had been only partly completed. Lavatories are being put in the basement, and a suitable kitchen in the rear of the building. We feel great gratitude to the friend who gave this fine plant.

UNION MOVEMENTS CENTERING IN NANKING.

BIBLE AND THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

The first union institution in Nanking was the Presbyterian Union Theological Seminary, formed by the Northern and Southern Presbyterian bodies engaged in Mission work in the Yangtse Valley. Early in 1911 fairly definite plans were on foot for largely extending this union so as to include several other denominations, and the impetus given to the movement by the visit of Dr. W. W. White in the summer of 1911 resulted in the actual launching of the Union Bible Training School, in September. The faculty consists of five foreign professors and four Chinese instructors, and during the first term of 1912 there were fifteen students in the advanced or Seminary course, and twenty-nine in the Bible Training course, the difference being that those in the advanced courses are either college graduates or students of college grade, while the latter are men of less preliminary preparation, who, nevertheless, have shown a desire and some gifts for preaching and have been sent in from the various Missions for such preparations as they are able to take. Seven Missions and six provinces are represented by these men, while four other Christian organizations are represented in the management of the institution, which consists of a Board of Directors in addition to the Board having to do directly with the Presbyterian Union Theological Seminary. So while the Bible Training School and the Presbyterian Union Theological Seminary are at present distant institutions legally, they have the same president, Dr. J. C. Garritt, faculty, and regulations and occupy the same buildings. It is only a question of time when the two Boards will coalesce, and the institutions will, legally, become one as they are now in actual workings.

The following proposed plan of affiliation between the Nanking Bible Training School and the Baptist Seminary will indicate the most recent movement along the line of a growing tendency to extend the union in Theological and Bible training.

"The representatives of the Nanking Bible Training School met with representatives of the Central China Mission of the S. B. C. and of the East China Mission of the A. B. F. M. S., and agreed on the following articles to be presented for approval to the Board of Managers of the Nanking Bible Training School and the aforesaid bodies in China, and to the two Boards in America.

1. "That the Baptist Seminary shall become affiliated with the Nanking Bible Training School on the same terms on which the Presbyterian and other Seminaries are affiliated, retaining their Trustees, who shall have control over the Baptist Seminary, both as to students and curriculum.

2. "That the two Baptist Missions shall, according to the constitution of the Bible Training School, each elect two representatives on the Board of Managers and have a full share in the management of the Bible Training School.

3. "The two Missions and their Boards shall agree to contribute their proportionate share toward the running expenses of the School,

which at present amount to \$400 Mex. per Mission per annum, and shall, as may become necessary, contribute their quota of teachers and funds for equipment.

4. "For the present the Bible Training School agrees to make provision for all the students in the Baptist Seminary, including the present 'Preparatory' class; the rental of additional buildings made necessary by this arrangement shall be paid by the Baptist Seminary."

The need and usefulness of this institution to the whole missionary propaganda in the Lower Yangtse can hardly be over-emphasized. It is important in that it can much more thoroughly and adequately prepare young men for the ministry. I believe we are justified in saying that it has the strongest faculty of any Theological and Bible Training School in China, which, as a rule, have one man or at most two or three giving all of their time to the School. This school has nine. And it is important in its bearing upon the unity and co-operation of the Church that is growing up in China. These men from various churches who are trained together and live together for several years will undoubtedly present a united front in the great battles against vice and ignorance and superstition.

The University, in all its departments, needs the closest connection and co-operation of this Institution, and the Union Theological and Bible Training School needs the help and impetus the University can give it. Hence we look forward to the time when these institutions will be an organic whole.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

The East China Union Medical School began its work in the fall of 1911 with fifteen students, young men who were already under instruction in the independent schools or hospitals. A new class was taken on in 1912. Below is a brief report of the Dean of the School, Dr. R. T. Shields. There are some seven Missions represented in this union, and while not as yet a part of the University, both the authorities on the field here and, as we understand, most of those interested in the Home Boards are in favor of its becoming a Department of the University, under the same Board of Trustees.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Managers and the faculty of the East China Medical College met June 8th and went carefully over the proposed constitution of the Medical College and altered it so as to bring it into harmony with the constitution of the University as one of its departments. We enclose a copy of this changed constitution. A few weeks later the Board of Managers of the Medical College, at their regular meeting, took the matter up, and with a few corrections, passed it very largely as it herewith appears. The School is housed at present in the University buildings, but the plan is to have it occupy the plant at the Kuleo now used as our Middle School, and the adjoining Foreign Christian Mission Hospital. We sincerely trust that this plan may soon be carried out.

REPORT

"The East China Union Medical College opened March 12th for the Spring Term. Eleven of the old class returned, four for different reasons not coming back. There were about forty applicants wishing to enter the new class. Twenty-one were accepted. We have a very satisfactory class, their preparation being about the equivalent of graduation from a High School. This is a great advance over the old class, but we should aim to raise our standard for entrance. Of the thirty-two students, all but one, I believe, are members of the Church. We have students from Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hunan, Anhwei and Kwantung.

"During the term the advanced class has been taught Pathology and Practical Bacteriology, Practice of Medicine, Surgical Anatomy, Physical Diagnosis of Chest, and Surgery has begun. The beginning class has had a short course in Botany and have begun Zoology, Histology, Chemistry and Osteology (human). Both classes have attended Bible class once a week. English has been taught by a teacher in the University of Nanking, each student attending two classes per week. The beginning class has been required to write two essays in Chinese every Saturday.

"About \$3,000 Mex. worth of equipment has been bought. This includes furniture, 19 B. & L. microscopes, dissecting microscopes, charts, bones and some apparatus for clinical diagnosis. It can be readily seen that it is impossible for your present faculty to do the work properly as outlined above. We must have reinforcements in order to fulfill our obligations to students and patrons."

R. T. SHIELDS, *Dean.*

The Woman's Union Bible Training School was planned to open after the Chinese New Year (in March) 1912, but the revolution has altered plans and it may not open till the beginning of 1913. It is the plan of those interested in the school to begin Union in Bible work for women only after a four years' preliminary course in the Mission schools has been completed, it being understood that these lower schools unite on a similar curriculum for these four years of preliminary work.

A movement is on foot to establish at Nanking a Union Woman's College, and though a very representative committee has visited Nanking and decided upon it as the best place for such a college, further plans are not as yet worked out.

THE PRESENT UNION SITUATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

During the fall of 1911 a Union Educational Commission, embracing those Missions (American) which have educational work in the Wu dialects (Kiangsu and Chekiang), was organized. The purpose of this commission was to bring about, if possible, the union of the five Missions involved in the formation of a college to serve these districts. In a meeting, October 26th, 1911, they said: "Educational conditions are such that while we remain separate we cannot hope to do successful college work. The constituency of our five Missions is not sufficient to supply students for more than one good college. Economy in men and money demands concentration and co-operation. An efficient union college is more likely to attract support at home than several small, struggling institutions. Therefore, be it Resolved, that the five Missions represented in this commission unite in a College." It was also voted that Hangchow was the most feasible place for the Union College.

However, in trying to work out the above ideas, many practical difficulties arose. It was finally decided to call an informal conference of those interested at the time of the meeting of the Triennial Educational Association to consider the question of union educational work in the Lower Yangtse Valley. There were present at this conference thirty-three missionaries from the four provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi, representing nine Missions and nineteen schools. The question of the relation of the University of Nanking to the problem under discussion was considered at length, and the conference passed the following resolution:

(1) "This conference recommends that the Educational Commission be enlarged to take in all the Missions represented in this meeting and any other missions working in these four provinces that may so desire.

(2) "That the Educational Commission take steps to investigate educational conditions in this part of China and report to the Missions concerned, recommending at the same time some definite plan of action for union in educational work."

There was held in Nanking on June 1st in the home of President Bowen a meeting at which were present two Committees appointed respectively by the East China Mission, A. B. F. M. S., and the Central China Mission, S. B. C., and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Nanking University. This meeting passed the following resolution:

"To recommend to the Union Educational Commission the consideration of a union of all educational work in East Central China."

The consideration of above resolutions was taken as the main business of the meeting held in the home of Dr. A. P. Parker, Shanghai, June 13, 1912.

It was voted: That in our opinion a standard curriculum should be prepared as soon as possible, and that we, therefore, request the Committee on Course of Study to proceed with their work.

It was also decided to add other members to the Committee on Course of Study of the Educational situation in these four provinces, gathering and collating all possible facts and to report the same, with definite recommendations to a meeting in the fall.

The membership of the Commission now stands as follows: Dr. A. P. Parker, Rev. J. W. Cline, Methodist Mission (South); Rev. W. H. Stuart, Rev. A. Allison, Presbyterian Mission (South); Rev. J. A. Silsby, Rev. R. F. Fitch, Presbyterian Mission (North); Rev. F. J. White, Rev. M. D. Eubank, M.D., East China Mission, A. B. F. M. S.; Dr. P. S. Evans, Jr., Rev. Frank Rawlinson, Central China Mission, S. B. C.; Rev. F. E. Meigs, Rev. James Ware, Foreign Christian Mission; Rev. H. L. Willet Bevan, M.A., Rev. E. J. Malpas, B.A., London Mission; Rev. J. C. Garritt, D.D., Rev. W. J. Drummond, Kiangang Presbyterian Mission; Rev. A. J. Bowen, Rev. G. Miller, Methodist Episcopal Mission.

The Committee on Course of Study which is to gather data and make recommendations is: Robt. R. Fitch, Hangchow College; F. J. White, Shanghai Baptist College; N. Gist Gee, Soochow University; A. J. Bowen, University of Nanking, and an equal number of Chinese educators.

The above will be sufficient to indicate that the movement towards union in lower Yangtse provinces is rapidly taking definite form, and we anticipate that the final outcome will be the choosing of Nanking as the center for union University work, with affiliated colleges at Hangchow, Shanghai and Soochow.

The following, while it has not been formally presented or discussed, except privately, may serve to indicate the probable lines along which the larger union may be expected to be accomplished.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE PLAN OF ORGANIZING THE UNION UNIVERSITY.

I. The University is composed of

1. Colleges of Liberal Arts at Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow, Nanchang.
2. Professional Schools of Medicine
Normal Training,
Biblical & Theological Training,
Missionary Training,
Agriculture, etc.
3. Post-graduate Schools.
4. Such High Schools or even Middle Schools as co-operating Missions and the Senate may place under the direct control of the University.

II. The University Governed

a. On the field by

1. A University Senate, composed of three or four members from each of the local Board of Managers, which shall be the highest and final authority on the field in the general matters affecting all the parts of the University; purchase of land, erection of buildings, fixing courses and departments suggested, use of undesignated funds, nominating to the Trustees of a president, ratifying of deans, and shall represent the Trustees.
2. Local Boards of Managers for each College and Professional school that desires one, which shall be directly responsible for the management of the institution each represents, but in all matters relating to policy, courses of study, and such general questions affecting all of the schools, subject to the scrutiny and final approval of the Senate.

b. At home by

A Board of Trustees representing the Missionary Boards or Societies which shall hold all property of the University either as "owned" or "loaned"; invest and control all endowments or other funds; take appropriate steps to provide endowment and equipment, confer all degrees, ratify the nominations of the Senate for president, and all other duties that usually pertain to Trustees.

III. The University Policy shall be

1. To direct, co-ordinate and unify all the educational work of our territory.
2. To see that systematic and harmonious growth takes place.
3. To see that the spirit of union is carried out in all centers where co-operating Missions are working. That is, to see that co-operating Missions of a center unite when and where it is best in College, High and Middle Schools.
4. To see to it that the University scrutinize, standardize and keep at highest efficiency and service, all the Colleges; the College do the same for the High School in their territory; and the High School do the same for the Middle and Primary Schools in their districts.
5. To see to it that so far as possible all our educational work harmonize with, co-operate with, and strengthen the Government system.
6. To provide for Post-Graduate work as soon as possible through the direct efforts of the University Senate, that is, by providing, so far as needed, special and separate teachers, and special endowment, so that Post-Graduate work shall not be pushed to the detriment of any of the Colleges or other schools of the University.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.

The religious work of the fall term was just getting under way when the revolution put an end to all school activities, and throughout the year it has suffered more or less because of the unsettled state, for a good many months, of the students' minds. Special meetings for the spring were planned for but the leader was unable to come, and so only the regular work was carried on.

The Sunday morning services have been under the able care of Dr. Henke, and various members of the staff, as well as others in the city, have assisted in these services from time to time.

The Sunday School was reorganized during the fall term. The plan of having most of the students in one large audience room of the church, in small groups, where the only thing the leader could do in the general noise and confusion was to lecture to his class, was abandoned. Classes were more carefully graded, and after a brief opening service together, the students separated to the various classrooms of the school, where they were gathered about tables, and greater effort was made to get the students themselves to work out questions and answers, to suggest and solve problems *with* the teacher. The Rev. E. G. Tewkesbury, National Sunday School Secretary for China, has been of great help in the reorganization work.

The Y. M. C. A. has not been so active as we could hope, but they have had some fifteen or sixteen Bible classes, have conducted their own meetings every other Sunday night (the other nights being given to the church) and have had regular preaching services in one of the nearby Chapels, regularly appointed students going out—two by two—some three nights per week.

A number of the other students have conducted an unusually successful Sunday School on the street for children in the day school and others in the neighborhood. Each Sunday this school has been crowded beyond its capacity. A few of the other students go out to the other Churches and Chapels through the city and render such assistance as is required either in preaching or in teaching in the Sunday School.

The required Bible study of the school under the special charge of Mr. Meigs and Mr. Hummel, is much more satisfactory than hitherto. Excellent courses have been outlined and higher standards of work insisted upon. In the Middle School five hours of Bible study are required per week through the four years; in the High School, three hours, and in the College one course of three hours each year. Daily chapel, the Sunday morning preaching service and Sunday School are required.

ATHLETICS.

Whatever taste or desire the Chinese students may have for athletics is acquired, not natural. "Team work" of any kind is almost unknown to them. As long as they have a leader who is regularly with them they will train together, but as soon as they are left to themselves anything like regular exercise is dropped.

During the last year there has been no one at the University who could be called a trainer, and so the students have been left largely to their own initiative, yet during the spring term, in preparation for the track meet mentioned below, two or three of the teachers gave a good deal of their time chiefly to encouraging but partly to training the students.

Of course, during the fall term of 1911, there was practically nothing done at athletics, as the students remained at the school not more than six weeks, but early in the spring term of 1912 plans were made for a dual track meet to be held with the University of Soochow at Nanking. The students, up to the time when this meet was first suggested, had no proper place for training. This need the president felt, should be supplied, and so arrangements were made for the building of new tennis courts and a proper track and field. Four new courts, properly enclosed, were laid out, and a track surrounding a field nearly three hundred feet long by one hundred and fifty feet broad. Unfortunately the track was not finished until shortly before the contest, so that our students were not able to get the thorough training they should have had for the meet. In spite of this handicap, however, our students, out of a total of thirty-three points, won nineteen in the track meet, and in tennis Soochow won in singles and Nanking in the doubles.

We are not working primarily for success in these meets, although this is constantly kept in view, as it tends to develop a college spirit; but we aim to get all the students interested in some form of athletics. When the weather is fair this is not hard to do, but in the spring when there is a great deal of rain it is very difficult to keep up the interest. A gymnasium is urgently needed, so that regularly training can be given to all the students, especially to those who physically are in the greatest need.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

A year ago the University library consisted of two thousand and fifty English volumes and the beginning of a Chinese library. During the year five hundred English volumes have been added, bringing the total up to twenty-eight hundred. Mr. David W. Teachout, of Cleveland, contributed one hundred and ninety-five volumes of select modern books on religious education, Biblical history and geography, psychology of religion, church history, and history of religion. The name of Nolan R. Best also appears among the donors. Shakespeare's complete works, a set of Dickens' complete works, and several sets of the Young People's Missionary Movement study series, by Arthur H. Smith, Chester Holcombe, Harlan P. Beach, J. P. Jones, and other authors of equal fame, are some of the books given by Mr. Best. The United States Geological Survey, the Geological Surveys of several states, and the Smithsonian Institute have also sent their most recent publications.

The two rooms in which the library has been housed have become too small to meet the growing demands. What has heretofore been used as the reading room is now to be included in the stack, while the reading room is to be in a more commodious room across the hall. A magazine case, designed for seventy different magazines and journals, is to be placed in this room. The students will thereby be given immediate access to the current numbers, while back numbers may be procured at the desk from the attendant in charge.

One of the most encouraging things about the library is its popularity with the faculty and student body. The books are being used. The reference shelf has become a necessity. We must continue in our efforts to build up a first-class university library of Chinese and English books. We need: (1) more good Chinese books; (2) more reference works for the study of the natural sciences, comparative religion, philosophy, sociology, economics, history, education and English and German literature. We should, for instance, have complete sets of the Sacred Books of the East, Hastings' Bible Dictionary and Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels; and (3) the leading scientific, philosophical, sociological, economic, educational and theological journals.

THE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

Now that we have secured possession of a suitable building in a central location, we can, this fall, make the beginnings in the development of a Normal and Training School. The need for this has been emphasized many times. It should and must be one of the strongest and most efficient departments of our whole work. We can, through it, in the course of time, render one of the largest possible services to China and to Christian education. By means of it a body of trained, effective teachers may be raised up, men who will help to set up new ideals and standards of teaching, men who will represent a profession, who will become able to take up scientifically and with some hope of successful solution, the many problems of education that face every village and town and city of this vast empire. The possibilities and opportunities of this department can hardly be overstated.

This fall, under the leadership of Mr. Bullock, we shall begin a Practice School, taking as a nucleus such students as come over with us from our former Hupuchai school, and about them and other boarding students, not to exceed thirty or forty, seek to build up a larger body of day students. For the present we believe it is wise to start with both classes of pupils, boarding and day, in our Practice School. We owe some duty to such boarding students in this department as have already started with us, and who, coming from a distance, must have a place in which to live, as well as to patrons of the school who wish to send their sons to us, while still young, for the better discipline and attention they can receive while living in the school. Again we do not know how many suitable day students will come to us at the new place at first. We need also, for the purposes of continuity and of experimentation, a body of students who are more under our control than day students in the beginning are apt to be. However, no doubt, the ideal for such a Practice School is only in connection with the day students, for only thus can we get the actual conditions that will usually confront the teacher in his future work in all primary teaching, whether in city or village. Such a department as we are purposing to build up must, above all things, be practical and suited to the real conditions of the people it hopes to serve.

Two of the old teachers from the Hupuchai school will be retained, but a nucleus of Normal School students will be had in the five or six young men from the High School and the College who will be taken on to teach one or at most two classes per day. They will be those who definitely purpose to make teaching their life work and are willing to begin at the bottom and do a little teaching under the closest possible supervision and with a view to developing sound pedagogical methods. It is hoped that by next year some formal Normal training work may be taken up with them and others. Under conditions that obtain just now, we believe this is the better way to begin—from the practical rather than from the theoretical study of Normal methods and principles.

We shall, therefore, not need much more equipment this term than would be necessary for the ordinary fitting out of our new quarters, the

T'ao Yuen. Some fifty adjustable desks are being made, blackboards, beds, etc., being provided, and by the opening of the School, September 3d, we shall be in splendid condition to test out some of the preliminary problems on which we need data before formally opening a Normal Department.

In this connection it will be well to say that we must provide a definite budget for this work and must secure another teacher as soon as possible. This person must have had a thorough training in a good Normal School, must have had actual experience in teaching at home, some of which at least should have been in Normal schools after graduation. This person may be either a man or a woman, but must be some one young enough to learn the language, which would be the chief work of the first two years. This person should be chosen and sent out this fall.

Next month we shall probably send at least two young men to Manila to take short courses in the excellent Normal School there, thus providing quickly and at small cost some teachers who have some conceptions of what a Normal and Training School is and something as to its methods. Financial provision has already been made for the support of one of these young men for one year, and we hope to provide for at least another by September.

As the Department becomes organized and able to handle it, day school teachers, who may be middle-aged men, and those not able to enter school for long periods, will be gathered in for a month or six weeks for a course in methods and ideals, and an effort will be made to enliven them and make them more effective in their work. It is hoped also that Teachers' Institutes and Educational Conferences may in time be held by this Department, when the young men and women teaching in the government and private schools of the vicinity may be helped and inspired, and the most cordial and friendly relations thus established among all these teachers. We are convinced that here is a large and hopeful field that the University should and can in this way cultivate, to the profit of all teachers and of the University.

DEVELOPMENT AND NEEDS.

The directions in which development is being shaped are, in a general way, indicated, but it will be well to state them with probable needs categorically.

The greatest development now pending is that involved in building up a distinct and separate plant for the college and higher work. The land for this has been secured for some years, and through the splendid campaign of Mr. Williams, some \$100,000 gold has already been secured. Hence, so far as the buildings needed immediately are concerned, their erection could begin very soon. But we believe it would be well to have a reasonable endowment fund in hand before a larger plant is erected. With only our present income and equipment and force available for college work a large number of additional buildings would only embarrass us. When the college is changed from its present site into its new home, each building it occupies should have a good and sufficient equipment both of apparatus, modern appliances, and of furniture. Moreover, an adequate staff of instructors, exclusively for the college, or as nearly so as possible, must be ready. The following departments would need at least one man each:

Religious Education,	Mathematics,
English,	Modern Language,
History and Political Science,	Economy and Sociology,
Psychology and Philosophy,	Chemistry,
Physics,	Biology and Geology.
Chinese (three men),	

The support for salaries alone of these men would be from \$12,000 to \$14,000 gold per year.

Thus equipped and manned, the college would, in a few years, hold a commanding place in educational work, and would enable young men to get an adequate general and cultural training in their own land.

The next and possibly the most important part of our work that must be pushed is the Normal and Training School. It is urgently needed to train teachers for our own Day and Elementary Schools, for our Middle Schools and for our High Schools; but it is even more needed for all grades of Government Schools. Moreover, it is just here that we shall be able to earn the most sincere appreciation and good will from the Government authorities. They have been, in the past, seriously handicapped by lack of qualified teachers. They will be even more so under the new regime when more schools will be needed and when the excessively high salaries will probably not be paid. One of the most serious problems the Government educators have had to face lies just here. If we can help even in a small way to relieve the pressure for trained teachers, our work will be heartily welcomed.

This department must be a model in equipment, in management, in instruction, in general efficiency and in modern methods and ideals. No reasonable expense of money or men or effort must be spared. Here

we can and should be pioneers. If properly developed, this school will draw the best men from widely distant places.

We are fortunate in having an almost ideal place for the school. A large separate compound, near enough both to the High School and the Middle School to be effective, is immediately available, together with a large, well-constructed and well-adapted building. There is plenty of space for additional buildings for playgrounds and for gardens. The immediate needs are for desks, furniture and some decorations, say \$1,000 gold, together with something more for running expenses than present income will allow, especially after this year. For the remainder of this year we can probably make the allowance for the former work at Hupuchai, together with the income from students suffice.

An additional Normal trained teacher should be secured at once. With two or three men whom we can send to Manila for short courses and our own teachers, we can get along till the more formal Normal work somewhat develops.

Another important development, which will be started this fall by way of experiment, is the Language and Missionary Training Department, an account of which is given elsewhere. This should prove of unique value to the whole missionary course. For this year, by using buildings temporarily available, by calling upon the community for additional accommodation to house married couples, and by charging the students rather high fees, we hope to get through the first year without incurring any debt. Later, after experience enables us to foretell the future of this department more accurately, a special statement will be issued.

LANGUAGE SCHOOL FOR MISSIONARIES.

Prospectus Printed Separately.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

I.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 30, 1912.

	<i>Mex.</i>	<i>Mex.</i>
	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Athletics	\$ 25.51	
Book Store	2,811.28	
Bills Receivable	2,367.34	
Board Account, General		\$2,896.50
Budget	2,302.93	
1910 Balances		3,016.85
Cash	188.61	
Contingent Fund	1,277.50	
Cen. China M. E. Mission		2,525.06
Permanent Equipment, Kan Ho Yien	2,525.86	
Permanent Equipment, General		332.84
Endowment M. E. Students		2,800.00
Bowen House	94.73	
Martin House	322.13	
Wilson House	197.13	
Williams' Kuleo House	500.00	
Henke House	200.00	
Bullock House	5.00	
Williams' House	1,295.80	
Millward House	297.16	
Bank	1,567.94	
Incidentals—General		1,177.14
Insurance	220.69	
Library	359.12	
Lands and Buildings		4,710.61
Loans and Fixed Deposits	2,800.00	
Office Expense	661.18	
Repairs—General		548.93
Rents Account		1,463.75
Science Building	945.87	
Sundry Account	1,193.59	
Special Gifts		985.60
Servants—General	174.92	
Suspense Account		500.40
Teachers—Foreign		2,368.61
Teachers—General	1,087.00	
Teachers—Personal		95.00
	\$23,421.29	\$23,421.29

A brief analysis of the Budget shows the following:

EXPENDITURES.

	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Expended</i>	<i>Deficit</i>	<i>Unused</i>
	<i>Mex.</i>	<i>Mex.</i>	<i>Mex.</i>	<i>Mex.</i>
Chinese Teachers	\$10,000.00	\$11,087.00	\$1,087.00	
Servants	1,500.00	1,674.92	174.92	
Foreign Teachers	7,525.00	5,156.39		\$2,368.61*
Repairs (including repairs charged under House accounts)	3,000.00	2,911.22		88.78
Office Assistant Outcoming	1,350.00	587.04	374.69	
Salary		1,137.65		
Office Supplies & Travel	1,000.00	1,286.49†	286.49	
Book Store and Attendants	300.00	718.59	418.59	
Incidentals	3,500.00	2,322.86		1,177.14
Board	12,000.00	9,103.50		2,896.50
Athletics	250.00	406.20	156.20	
Contingent Fund	1,000.00	2,804.62§	1,277.50	
Receipts	527.12			
Permanent Equipment ..	500.00	167.16		332.84
Insurance	280.00	500.69	220.69	
Language Teachers	200.00	105.00		95.00
Suspense Account	735.00	274.60		500.40
Receipts	40.00			
Totals	\$43,707.12	\$40,243.93	\$3,996.08	\$7,459.27
By Balance			3,463.19	
			\$7,459.27	\$7,459.27

*The salary of A. J. Bowen and the half salary of Wm. Millward are paid by the Methodist Mission and charged to the University. The fourth quarter's payment of \$1,368.38 thus made is not included in the above balance. This amount will reduce the unused balance to \$1,010.23 and is so shown on the account after January 1st, 1912.

†Under this item is included the amount paid on account of J. E. Williams, Travel Expense to America—\$650.00.

§This includes expenses for Survey, \$1,393.04, and for cablegrams to New York, \$211.20.

RECEIPTS.

	<i>Estimated Mex.</i>	<i>Actual Mex.</i>	<i>Deficit Mex.</i>	<i>Gain Mex.</i>
Tuition	\$12,000.00*	\$ 8,945.18	\$3,054.82	
Board	10,000.00*	10,509.78		\$509.78
Incidentals	3,500.00*	2,758.90	741.10	
Athletic Fees	300.00	759.43		459.43
Mission Appropriations.	15,840.00	17,863.78		2,023.78\$
Special Gifts	1,500.00	892.32	607.68†	
Totals	\$43,140.00	\$41,729.39	\$4,403.60	\$2,992.99
To Balance				1,410.61
			\$4,403.60	\$4,403.60

Net Deficit in Receipts

§ \$600 gold of this gain is due to the fact that the Presbyterian Mission did not pay the appropriation for the last quarter of 1910 until after January 1, 1911; they, therefore, paid five quarters in 1911.

† After January 1, 1912, this account is credited with a special gift of \$1,124.61 on account of 1911. Instead of a deficit the books now show a net gain of \$516.93.

* These amounts reported by the Chinese accountant are made up of cash and due bills given by the students. The entire amount is credited to receipts and the due bills charged to Bills Receivable. Of the receipts reported above, \$1,429.84 is in the form of due bills charged to Bills Receivable. It should be borne in mind, therefore, in considering receipts for these items marked * that there is a possibility of this \$1,429.84 being uncollectable. From previous years there is a balance of \$937.50 still due from students.

SUMMARY.

		<i>Mex.</i>
Total amount of Budget Expenditures.....		\$40,243.93
Total amount of Budget Receipts.....		<u>41,729.39</u>
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures.....		\$1,485.46
Unused balances of Appropriations.....	\$3,463.19	
Less receipts under Contingent Fund and Suspense Account	567.12	\$2,896.07
Deficit in Receipts		<u>1,410.61</u>
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures....		\$1,485.46

The foregoing report shows the status of the Budget Items on January 1, 1912. A revised Summary taking into consideration Notes § and † under Receipts and Note * under Expenditures, would read as follows:

Expenditures.

Salary of A. J. Bowen and half salary of Wm. Millward for fourth quarter 1911, not charged under 1911	\$1,368.88
---	------------

Receipts.

Excess of Receipts over Expenditures, Jan. 1, 1912	\$1,488.46	
Special Gift received after Jan. 1, 1912.....	1,124.61	2,610.07
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance of Receipts over Expenditures...		\$1,241.69
Less Fourth Qr. Approp. of Presbyterian Mis- sion paid in 1911.....		1,289.40
		<hr/>
Net excess of Expenditures over Receipts for 1911		\$177.71

The other items on the Balance Sheet are largely self-explanatory. The item of "1910 Balances" is made up of unused credit balances on various accounts. Fixed Deposit Account of \$3,800 is the investment

The Loans and Fixed Deposit Account of \$2,800 is the investment account for the \$2,800 Endowment for the Support of the M. E. students. The Loans and Buildings Account seems necessary

No explanation of the Lands and Buildings Account seems necessary in view of the full report prepared by President Bowen and headed Property Account, University of Nanking, January 1, 1912.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT, UNIVERSITY OF NANKING.

January 1, 1912.

PLOT A		Mex.
House No. 1	(Bowen)	\$5,977.00
2	(Wilson)	5,854.00
3	(Martin)	5,643.00
4	(B. & W. Coal House)	100.00

PLOT C		
Building No. 1	Science Hall	\$31,191.00
2	Chapel	4,500.00
3	Tower Building	8,000.00
4	Dormitory	26,620.00
5	H. S. Building	5,000.00
6	Y. M. C. A.	7,000.00
7	Dwelling House	5,000.00
8, 9	Teachers' Houses	2,250.00
10, 14, 15	Out Houses	3,000.00
11	W. C.	140.00
12	Wash Room	400.00
13	Kitchen	570.00
16, 17	Teachers' Houses	2,250.00
18	Gate House	550.00

PLOT I		
House No. 1	(Bullock)	
2	Servant Q.	5,000.00

PLOT F		
House No. 1	(Chinese)	855.00

PLOT J		
House No. 1	(Mr. Cory's, belonging to the Christian Mission.)	

PLOT L		
House No. 1	(Williams')	
2	Servants' Q.	5,795.80

PLOT H		
	Chinese House	700.00

PLOT O		
Building No. 1	Main Building	14,000.00
2	Old Dormitory	3,530.00
3	Dormitory	12,280.00
House No. 4	(Sarvis)	5,134.96

Building No. 5		
6	Chinese Teachers—Included in Dormitory	

Buildings No. 7,	8, 9, 10, 11—Amount Christian Mission Property.	
	Hospital included in House No. 4.	

PLOT P		
House No. 1,	(Meigs')	\$6,000.00
2	(Mrs. Molland's)—Christian Mission House.	
	Mrs. Hwang House, on Maloo, East of Drum Tower	3,000.00

WALLS		
Plot A		720.00
" C		3,516.00
" I	Included in	
" L	No. 1 & No. 4	
" O		1,216.00
" P		884.00

LANDS		
Plot A		3,500.00
	South of A, Kung Land	280.00
	Southeast of A, Tsu-Kung Land	720.00
" B		1,619.00
" C		21,350.00
" D		1,500.00
" E		1,170.00
" F	Cost included in F, No. 1 House.	
" G	Cost included in F. C. M. Appraisalment.	
" H		204.00
		1,800.00
" I		452.00
" K	Part cost included.	37.00
	in F. C. M. Appraisalment.	330.00
" N		144.00
" O		6,065.00
" P		1,705.00
		10,300.00
		12,000.00

EQUIPMENT		
F. C. M. Appraisalment		5,614.00
M. E. M. Appraisalment		14,219.00
Since Union, Approximately		8,528.00

		\$28,361.00
--	--	-------------

SUMMARY		
Houses (Dwelling) 9		47,404.76
All other Buildings		122,936.00
Lands and Walls		69,552.00
Equipment		28,361.00

		\$268,253.76
--	--	--------------

*Normal School Property		\$40,000.00
-------------------------	--	-------------

MR. WILLIAMS' WORK IN AMERICA.

A report of the development of the University for the year 1911-1912 would be far from complete without at least a sketch of the work done for the University by Mr. Williams in America. It was early seen that without the personal touch it would be impossible either properly to represent the University at home in order to get satisfactory co-operation of all the societies concerned, or to raise the funds necessary for the development immediately needed.

Since his return to America in the early fall of 1911, Mr. Williams has, as it seems to us on the field, been very successful along three very definite lines. First, he has caused the Trustees of the University and the co-operating Missionary Boards to understand, as they could not otherwise understand, the unique opportunity which presents itself to the University. In the second place, he has been instrumental in showing to most of the different Missionary Societies which have work in Eastern China the benefit which will accrue from union in educational work in this part of China. In the third place, he has, in the face of many obstacles, been able to make a very satisfactory start in his efforts to raise money for land, building and endowment so much needed in the development of the University.

The first of these is abundantly manifest from the enthusiastic and painstaking way in which the Trustees and the Boards concerned have entered upon the development of this institution. That they have taken the affairs of the University so much to heart, in the midst of so many pressing duties, puts spirit and determination into all who are on the field to make the University worthy of its name, and worthy of the sacrifice in time and money which those who are at home are giving to it.

When Mr. Williams went home only the Literary Department of the University was working as a union institution and but three Missions were included in it. But the spirit of the union grew apace on the field, and it was decided to establish the East China Union Medical College in Nanking, with the definite desire of having it made later an integral part of the University. The Union Bible and Theological School, as far as the men on the field were concerned, was also desirous of becoming in some way affiliated with the University. The representation of this desire to the Trustees and Boards at home had to be left for the most part to Mr. Williams, and through his efforts, largely, the Southern Presbyterians, Northern and Southern Baptists, as well as the Southern Methodists, have considered favorably the invitations presented by our Board of Trustees to enter into some sort of close affiliation with the University in both Medical and Biblical work. While the plans for co-operation have not been worked out in full, we believe that Mr. Williams, with the hearty support of the Board of Trustees, will yet bring this wider union into its desired consummation.

As to direct financial support and development, Mr. Williams has been equally successful. The support of additional men for work in the University has been secured. Also funds for at least two large buildings, for additional land needed for the general development and

a commencement on the endowment of the institution. The details of all this are in the hands of the Trustees, but it is eminently fitting that we should here express our gratitude both to Mr. Williams and the Board of Trustees, whose hearty co-operation has made his success possible.

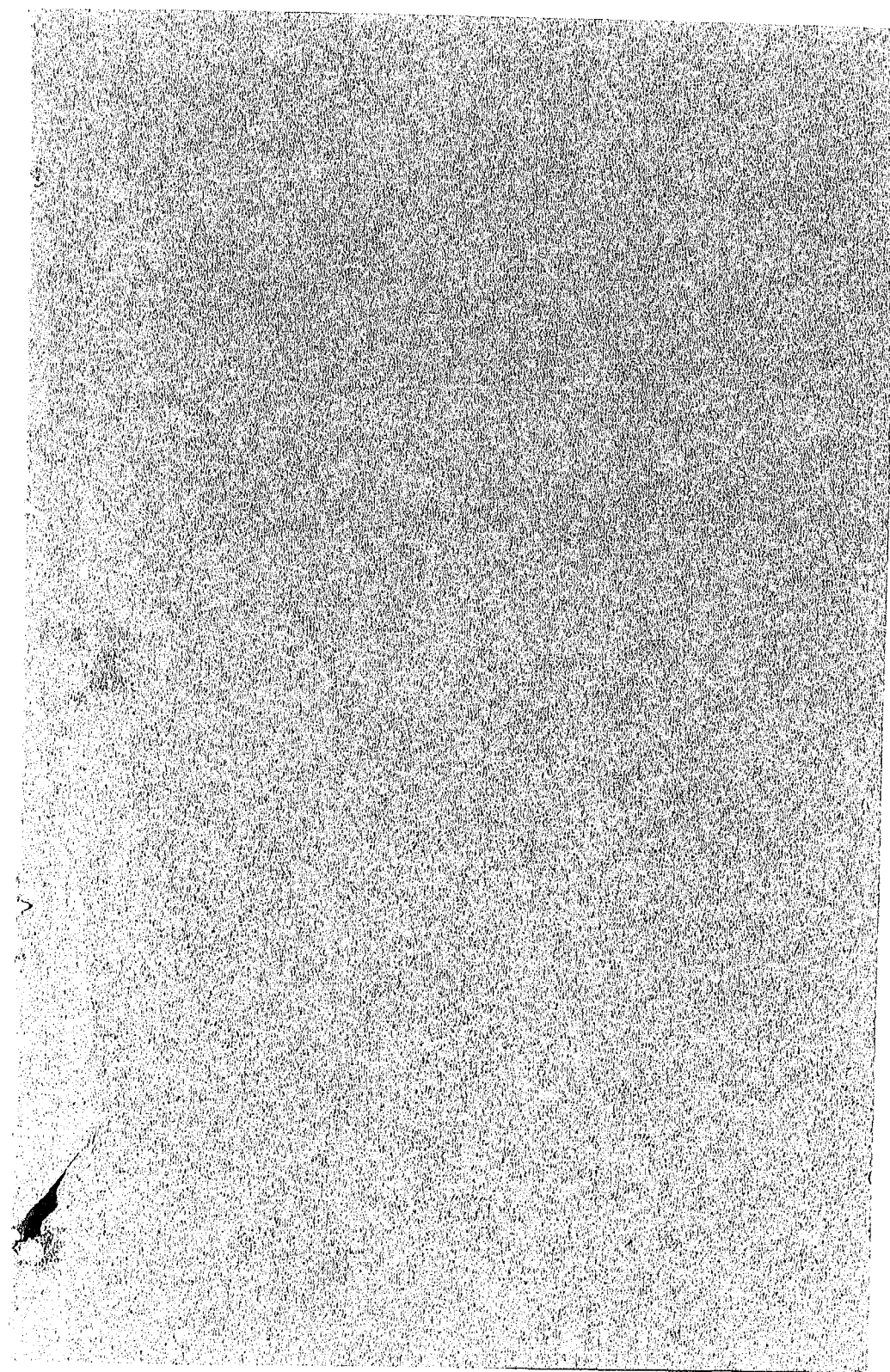
Respectfully submitted,

A. J. BOWEN, *President.*

Nanking, August 20, 1912.

INDEX

	Page
Calendar	3
Board of Trustees.....	3
Board of Managers.....	3
Executive Committee	3
Examiners	3
Teaching Staff	4
The Revolution	5
General Statement of the Year's Work.....	6
Land Purchases	8
Union Movements centering in Nanking:	
Bible and Theological School.....	10
Medical School	11
Report	12
The Present Union Situation of the University.....	13
Suggestions as to the Plan of Organizing the Union University....	15
Religious Activities	17
Athletics	18
The University Library	19
The Normal and Training School.....	20
Development and Needs.....	22
Report of the Treasurer.....	24
Property Account	28
Mr. Williams' Work in America.....	30



Aug 9, 1910

CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY
CENTRAL OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nanking

Report of the President to the Board of Managers
for the First Half Year of the Union Work
University of Nanking.

I AM happy to report that the initial work of getting the union school into actual operation has been successfully accomplished. The different missions and the individual teachers on the staff have entered into the heartiest coöperation, and have labored faithfully and harmoniously for the best interests of the University. Problems that have arisen from time to time have been solved by mutual frankness in open discussion, and there has been unanimous action where formal decisions have been reached. There has been the greatest willingness, where differences of opinion have existed, to yield personal views and to support enthusiastically that which the majority deemed best. To this spirit on the part of all has been due the measure of success attained, and I wish here to express my appreciation of the way in which all of my colleagues, both Chinese and foreign, have supported me and devoted themselves to the general work of the University.

The Staff.—The work began February 22nd with 24 Chinese and 10 foreign teachers. Some of the more advanced students have also taught a few classes. Mr. Barbour was employed soon after the opening by the Foreign Christian Mission, and was continued till Mr. Joseph Bailie was taken on permanently. He has given most efficient and satisfactory service, and I am sure the University is to be congratulated in having him on its teaching staff. Mr. Ch'en Fen-hsi, a graduate of the Union Christian College, was also employed during the second month, as it was found impossible otherwise to supply all of the classes. Mr. Geo. E. Steele has had charge of the drill, and Mr. H. M. Catley has given most satisfactory service in the office work.

Students.—In accordance with the action of the Board of Managers the work has been carried on at the three plants—Hupuchai, Kuleo, and Kanhoyien. At the former place we have had the Primary students—52 in number—and this plan of having the smaller students separated from the larger boys, has been most satisfactory. At Kuleo we have had as many of the Intermediate students as could be accommodated—about 120—and the remainder—260—have been at Kanhoyien. The total number of students registered during the term has been 432. Of these, 29 have been in the College, 118 in the High School, 233 in the Intermediate School, and 52 in the Primary School. 174 have paid all fees required, 94 have paid part of the tuition fees and all of the board and incidental fees, 65 have paid only board and incidental fees, 52 have paid only part of board and incidental fees, and 47 have paid no fees. Of the latter, 34 have the board and incidental fees (\$20 per term) paid by special gifts received through the Methodist Board.

A few students have been expelled or dropped during the term, but on the whole they have been most amenable to the rules and regulations, and the majority have made satisfactory progress in their studies.

We have been much gratified by the way in which the older students of the two schools have fraternized and lived together, and to their attitude toward the union and the changed conditions is due much of the harmonious work of the term. In this matter they have been all that we could desire, and we appreciate it very much indeed.

Buildings and Improvements.—At each plant all of the property has been put in good repair. The main buildings at Kanhoyien have been painted, the compound well drained, and the large pond partially filled. The addition to the dormitory is nearly completed. It consists of a main part on the north, 110 × 34 ft., with two connecting wings of 50 ft., all three stories high, so that we have a structure 110 ft. square, with an open court in the centre

of 50 ft., square. The dining room is to occupy the entire ground floor of the north side, a room 110 × 34 ft., while the corresponding part on the south side is to be used for two large study rooms. The two upper stories throughout are to be used for dormitories. Immediately to the north of this building a new kitchen has been constructed that can provide food for about 400 students.

The contract for the science hall has been let, and work is to begin on it at once. It is to be 3 stories, with a garret and dormer windows; is to be 122 × 72 ft., and will cost, without furniture or equipment, a little less than \$26,000 Mex. The new steel desks—300 in number—have arrived, and will be used this Fall.

At Kuleo the pond has been filled, a suitable gate and gate house constructed at the southwest corner of the campus, and a carriage road, leading up to the main buildings, has been made. The enlargement to the east dormitory—40 ft. square—will be in use during the Fall. This will make a building 90 × 40 ft., two stories high, with dormer windows in the attic; the whole structure to harmonize with the opposite main building. The first floor will contain the dining room and some offices. The basement under the new part will contain bath rooms, a wash room and store rooms. The upper floor and the attic, if necessary, will be used for dormitories. Immediately behind this building the new kitchen is being built, and also some servants' quarters.

The small buildings, at one time used for the press, have been torn down and the material used in making a Chinese teachers' house in the northeast corner of the campus. At the south end of the campus and near the new gate a residence for single foreign teachers is being built at a cost of \$4,000 Mex. It will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Settemyer till their own residence is built.

Mr. Wilson's residence and my own are practically completed, but unfortunately Mr. Martin's has been delayed on account of the difficulties raised by the Educational

Society and the Foreign Office over the land on which it was being built. We are in hopes that the matter will be adjusted so we can get the house completed by the end of the year. We are also sorry to report that Mr. Williams' and Mr. Bullock's houses have not yet been started, owing to failure to secure suitable land up to the present time.

Considerable other land, however, has been secured, but as several pieces are still being negotiated we shall make no further report until later in the year upon this item.

Finances.—The union work began with a total credit balance of \$2,956.98. The balance sheet herewith submitted shows on August 2nd, 1910, a total credit balance of \$49,084.26; of this, \$48,559.02 are in the International Bank, \$322.50 are in due bills, and \$202.74 are in cash. However the actual financial conditions will be better seen from the following statement of the chief items of income and expenditure. The chief items of receipt are:—

From tuition fees of students	\$ 5,977.10
„ board „ „	4,944.00
„ incidental „ „	1,450.00
„ athletic „ „	205.00
Total from students	\$ 12,576.10
„ special gifts, M. E. Ch., for needy students	460.35
„ Presbyterian Mission appropriation ...	2,749.20 (G.\$1,200)
„ Disciple „ „ ...	1,050.00 (G.\$ 450)
„ Methodist „ „ ...	2,730.00 (G.\$1,200)
„ M. E. treasurer, funds of Nanking University	15,378.53
„ M. E. treasurer, sale of 2 houses to W. F. M. S.	10,000.00
„ Presbyterian Mission treasurer, being G. \$26,506.76 of the \$30,000 cash to be put into the union... ..	60,619.43
	<u>\$105,563.61</u>

The chief items of expenditure are :

For servants	...	...	...	...	\$ 667.43
„ teachers	...	...	...	...	7,012.30
„ land and buildings	...	...	...	...	36,713.87
„ board of students	...	...	...	...	4,951.81
„ repairs and property improvement	...	...	...	...	4,050.24
„ incidentals	...	...	...	...	3,642.37
					<u>\$57,038.02</u>

BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 2ND, 1910.

February 12 to August 2, 1910:—

	Disbursements.	Receipts.
Tuition ... ..	...	\$ 5,977.10
Sundries	\$ 3,454.68	5,204.12
Book account, 1909, balance	767.42	.....
" " 1910	2,795.46	880.27
Servants	667.43	.....
Mission treasurers, M. E. ... ..	...	2,730.00 G. I, 200
" " Presbyterian ... ..	...	2,749.20 G. I, 200
" " Disciples ... ..	...	1,050.00 G. 450
Incidentals, 1909, balance ... ..	...	479.46
" 1910	3,642.37	1,910.07
Endowment funds, M. E., to investments	2,800.00 *
Special gift scholarships, M. E.	453.40	574.69 †
Land and buildings, 1909, balance ... ..	...	1,805.33
" " 1910	36,713.87	85,997.96
Board	4,951.81	5,454.00
Teachers, 1909, balance ... ..	...	819.90
" 1910	7,012.30	384.00
Repairs and property improvement, 1909, balance ... ..	...	221.33
" " " 1910	4,050.24	80.32
Athletics, 1909, balance ... ..	...	29.43
" 1910	165.94	212.00
August 2, 1910. To balance Cr.	49,084.26 †
	\$116,559.18	\$116,559.18

* Funds for support of needy students.

† This includes 1909 balance.

† See Note, Page 7.

Needs.—At this time, in conclusion, there are three matters I wish to bring to your attention. The first is that heads of departments must soon be definitely fixed ; certainly not later than at the next full meeting of the Board of Managers, which should take place as soon as possible. This is necessary for various reasons, but especially in order that more careful supervision may be given to the various work of the University in order to better develop departments, and in order to have specific men on our force immediately responsible for a good many things for which no one, outside of the President, is now specially responsible.

The next item regarding which I desire you to be thinking is the establishing of some special, real university

department, such as mining or engineering. We have the name of "Ta Shob," and our graduates and the officials, as well as our patrons, are anxiously waiting to see whether or not we are going to fulfil the promise given in our name. Nothing will give so much confidence that we are really seeking to establish a university in the proper sense of the term as the opening of such a department, and I feel that we should take steps as soon as possible to accomplish this matter.

The third item is endowment, and the securing of an adequate fund needs vigorous pushing at the very earliest date possible. We are getting a large equipment of buildings, a large and expensive teaching force, and a large number of students, many of them needy church members, who pay but a small part of our required fees. Our current running expenses have been increased and are increasing, and there is no corresponding increased income to meet them. No school that has any life and is growing can depend upon fees and the small and probably temporary grants we receive from the Home Boards for proper maintenance, to say nothing of development. It will be comparatively easy to secure money for buildings, but for upkeep, running expenses and an adequate development of departments we must have a permanent income from invested funds. The status of a university in the home-lands is largely determined by its amount of productive endowment.

This is a matter regarding which the Board of Managers should immediately make definite plans through the Board of Trustees. I believe we shall find them very willing to exert themselves for this object, but they will look to us for facts and a definite proposition.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) A. J. BOWEN.

KULIANG, August 9th, 1910.

NOTE:—Since the above Report was written the following additional amounts have been received:—

From the Treasurer, Presbyterian Mission:—

Gold \$3,493.24 = \$ 8,379.44

From the Treasurer, Foreign Christian Mission:—

Gold \$9,003.00 = \$20,651.98

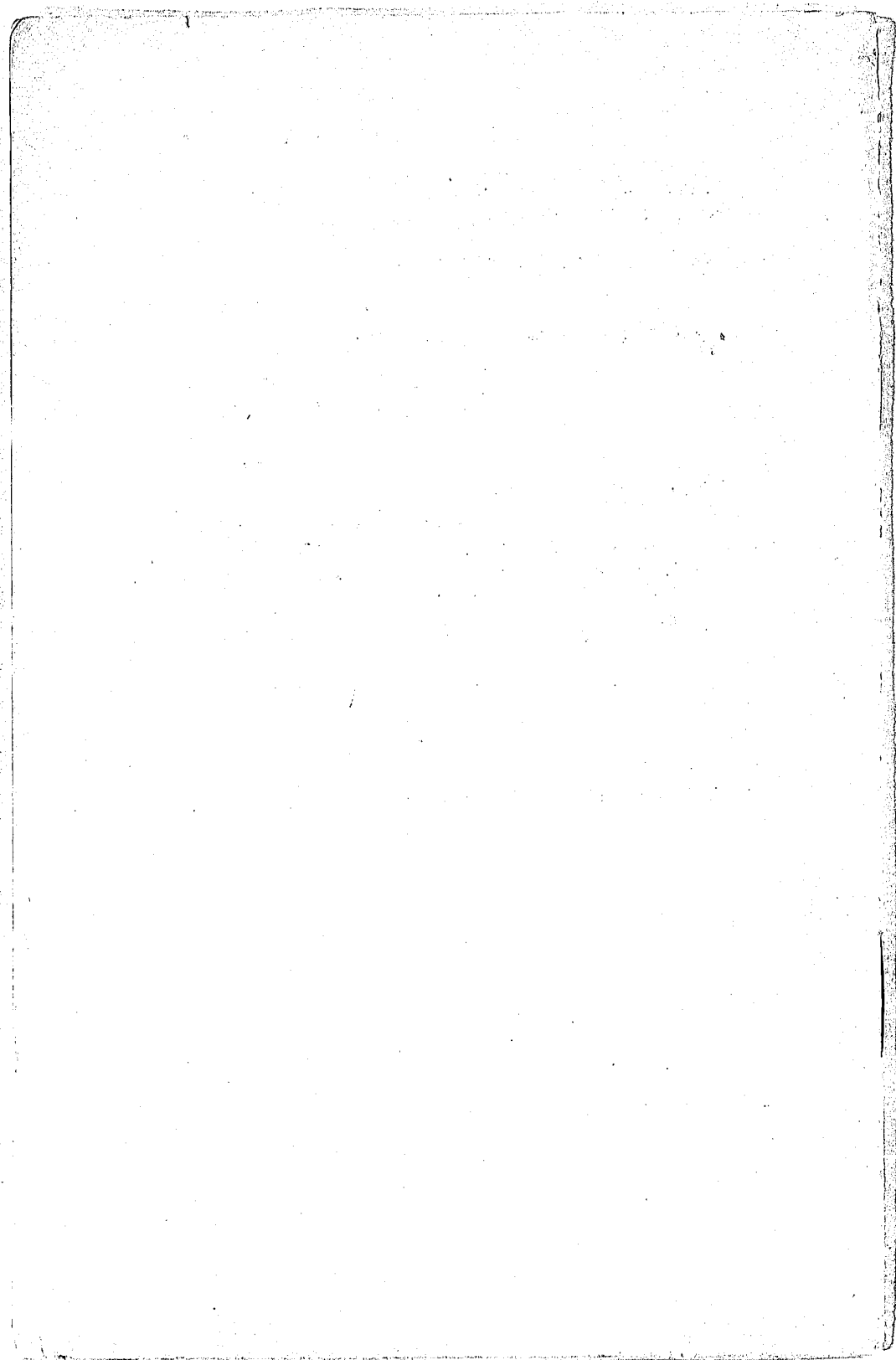
Gold 750.00 = 1,709.70

\$30,741.12

These items complete the amounts that were to be paid into the Union by the three missions, as determined by the Appraisal Committee. You will recall that the Foreign Christian Missionary Society entered the Union with grounds, buildings and equipment to the value of \$30,997 gold, and has now paid in the balance of \$9,003 gold.

The Presbyterian Mission entered with grounds and buildings to the value of \$10,000 gold and \$30,000 Gold in cash, which has now been paid in full, and the Methodist Episcopal Mission entered with grounds, buildings and equipment to the value of \$59,189 gold.

A. J. BOWEN.



II

Report of the President to the Board of Managers,
University of Nanking, for the Second Half
Year, Union Work.

THE report for the first half year gave the main items regarding staff, students, building, and improvements. The present term has seen comparatively few changes. Our force has been strengthened by the arrival of Dr. F. G. Henke early in December, and he has entered enthusiastically into the plans and the actual work of the University. The total number of students is approximately the same; there being enrolled 432 the spring semester and 431 the present semester. The total amount received from fees this term is \$13,718.30 (of which \$1,380 has been received from friends for the help of needy students), making a total for the year of \$26,294.40. No new buildings have been started during the term, but the Science Hall, begun in the summer, is now under roof, and the rooms on the ground floor are to be used in February.

When the present buildings are all completed and in order, we shall have accommodations for 600 boarding pupils, but I feel that we should work up to this number gradually, so as not to have too many new students received at one time. While there will be minor building operations, and the completing of some purchases of land, I trust that for the next year or two we can give our time and attention to the more vital matters of the University. The chief emphasis should now be put upon internal development, upon the increasing of the efficiency of our teaching, improving the quality of our work, developing closer relationships with the students, and closer supervision, both of teachers and students.

The religious work of the year has been disappointing, in some ways, not that the students have been neglected in the way of meetings, but in that they them-

selves have not been led into doing much Christian work. So many outside things have absorbed the time both of students and teachers that they have neglected this term a great deal of the voluntary work they usually do. We need to more carefully foster the religious activities of the students and make it more possible for voluntary Bible study, personal work, and preaching and Sunday-school teaching by the students about the city. It is only by service for others, by giving out, that strong and constructively aggressive Christian character is to be developed. While we must avoid, on the one hand, conducting our school exclusively for the Christian students, we must not, on the other hand, appeal chiefly to the commercial and materialistically inclined class of students. We have a sacred duty to the church and to our Christian constituency, but we also have a sacred duty to non-Christian students and parents who pay us money for an education. We propose to make it the very best Christian education possible, but it must be education. To make Christianity obnoxious by overemphasis, to create the impression that sound and thorough scholarship is not a prime requisite of a Christian institution, is as unwise as it is to relegate Christianity to a secondary and negligible quantity. The highest service we can do the church and China is in giving the very best possible in religion, in learning—in everything that goes to make up that great complex something which we call life. We have the difficult task of steering a middle course between a disastrous emphasis of material and temporal things and policies and an unwise emphasis of religious and church affairs. And this does not exclude the ideal of presenting in the most attractive and convincing way the claims of Christ to a personal allegiance to Him, to every student who enters our halls.

In order to better work out these ideals, the following appointments have been made: Mr. Williams, in special charge of the religious activities of the University; Mr. Meigs and Mr. Hummel, in charge of the work of

Bible instruction; Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Gray and Mr. Gifford, in charge of the English work; Mr. Settlemyer, in charge of the work in history, economics, and political science; Mr. Bullock, in charge of the work of normal training; Mr. Bailie, in charge of the work in mathematics; Dr. Henke, in charge of the work in philosophy, ethics and social science; Mr. Martin, in charge of the work in chemistry and physics; Mr. Millward, in charge of the work in geology and biology; Mr. Li and Mr. Williams, in charge of the work of Chinese. Mr. Tsao is to be put in charge of the proctor work at the Kuleo, and Mr. Ch'en is in charge of the plant at Hupuchai.

The following are some of the most important and pressing needs, and I place them, so far as practicable, in the order of importance.

- I. *The securing of Endowment.*—This is a matter that the Board of Managers and the Trustees should take up immediately. With the larger plants and equipment we are now getting, and the large force of teachers we must employ, our present income is not adequate. Next year, even with the strictest economy possible, our expenses will be greater than our income from fees and Mission grants. We should aim to secure, within the next three years, a productive endowment of \$200,000 gold, and within the succeeding two years an additional \$100,000, making a total of \$300,000 gold within five years. This will mean a definite and vigorous campaign, in which our Trustees and you also are actively engaged.
- II. *The development of feeders of intermediate and day-school (primary) grades.*—The various Missions and the University should unite on a uniform course of study, uniform policy, a thorough system of supervision, and a centralized examining board, and the Missions and the University should work together and begin immediately. The University should help secure and train suitable teachers, supervise and examine each school at frequent intervals, hold teachers' institutes and inspirational meetings for the teachers, and invest some money in this work, but seek to get the financial aid necessary from special gifts. The Missions while helping in these things also, as far as possible, should have special charge

of the religious work, such as Sunday Schools and morning devotions, etc., and each school should be under the special care of one church, the one nearest to or best able to give a church home to the pupils. Each school would thus become not only a feeder for the University, but a feeder for the particular church with which it happened to be connected. During my visits to schools up the Yangtse and in the north, no other shortcoming of our educational work here so impressed me as our lack of feeders and adequate plans for developing them. We are not a little behind the other stronger educational institutions in this respect, and failure here means failure higher up in securing the best material for a Christian institution. I strongly urge that you take this matter up at this meeting and do something definite that will enable us to develop these schools during the next year.

III. *Definite plans for developing a library*, both in Chinese and in English, and for developing a museum.—The first is indispensable for teachers and students, both for general culture and for special and advanced work in connection with the college classes. A properly equipped and maintained library can be made the center of a work of wide influence for government students, for students returned from their studies abroad, and for the whole educated community of the city. A museum, in addition to its value for our own students for purposes of instruction and illustration, will be of great value to the general public for enlightenment and advertisement. During 1909 Mr. J. S. Whitewright's museum at Tsingchowfu was visited by 215,099 persons, and the library and reading rooms were patronized by 37,966 persons.

IV. *The enlargement of the plant at Hupuchai*.—The present quarters there are much crowded, and the expenditure of \$1,500 to \$2,000 Mex. will enable us to accommodate 100 students. Parents insist on sending smaller boys to us; 11 or 12 years of age. None of the present 56 are in primary work, but are in the lower years of intermediate work. It seems necessary therefore to have, practically, two intermediate schools, one where the younger and smaller boys may live and be segregated from the larger students of practically the same grade of work. We find it of great advantage to have the smaller students entirely separated from the older students. We greatly hope that this enlargement may be approved by you.

V. *A fixed policy regarding equipment, scientific and otherwise*.—Those in charge of the various work or departments should have a definite grant, year by year, for maintenance and development. We must make growth and efficiency possible, and this can be done only by providing adequate funds and having a definite policy.

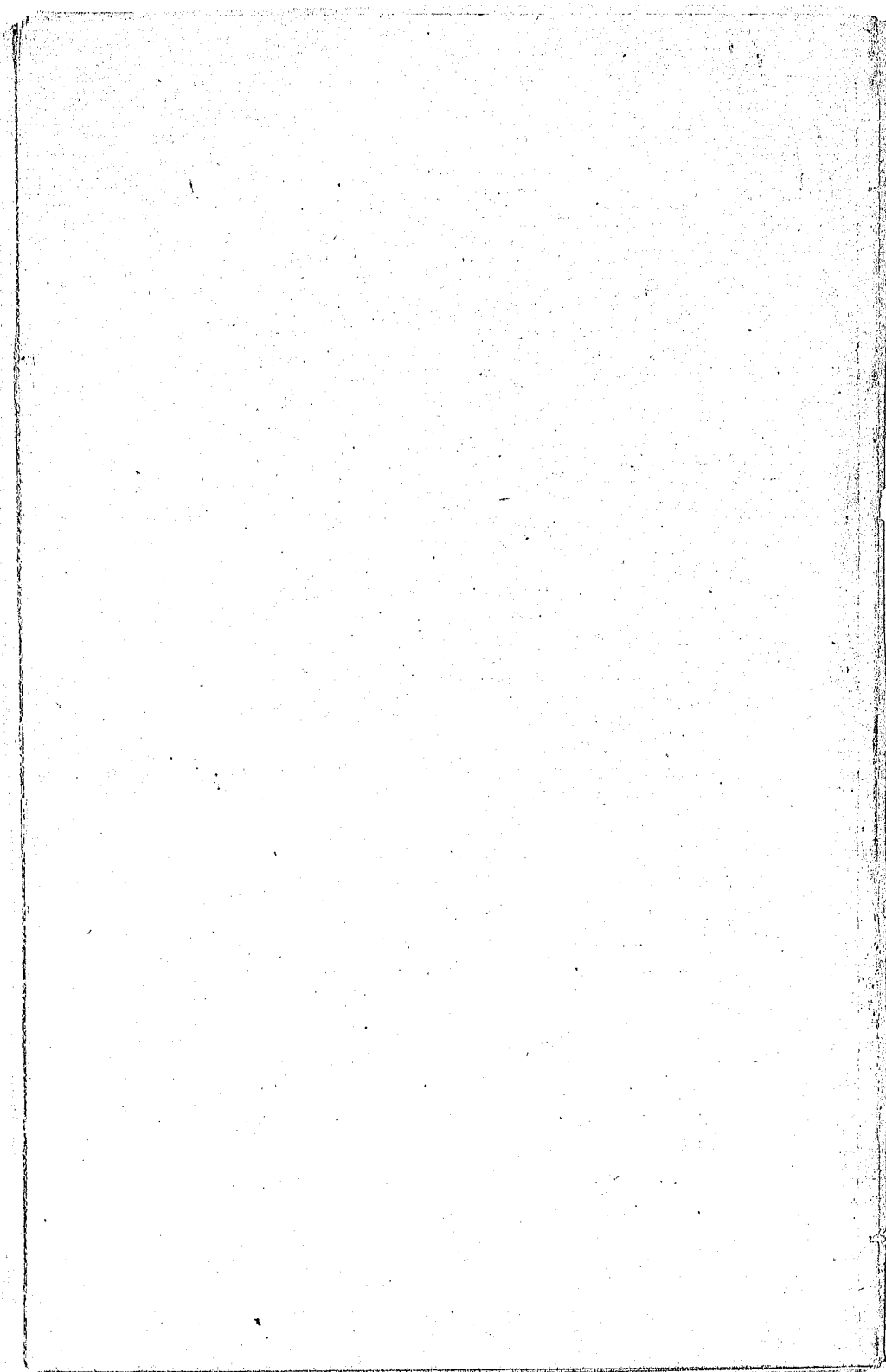
VI. *A large central church*, where all of the students of the University may be gotten together, and where mass meetings of government students, church members of the various Missions, and all large gatherings may be held. Nanking now has no such place, the largest place accommodating not over 600 persons. The University should be the center of all the religious activities of the community, and if we can secure such a church, seating 1,200 to 1,500, it will make this possible. It will be comparatively easy, I believe, to secure the funds for this undertaking from some interested friend in the Homeland, if you will approve the matter and make it possible to bring it before the churches.

VII. *The establishment of some special, actual University work*.—Our Chinese friends and patrons are expecting us to justify our name of "university," and I feel that we should soon be laying plans that in several years would enable us open such a school. Possibly by that time the college department could be given its separate home, apart from the high school.

I should not close this report without a word of sincerest appreciation to the Board of Managers and to the entire Faculty, of the most cordial support they have accorded me during the year. They have cheerfully given of their time and strength when overburdened with their own duties and have not failed to sanction practically all my many requests, and this cordial support has made what success there has been possible. We look forward to the new year with bright prospects of a better and a deeper success, and trust that we may more worthily merit your confidence and help.

A. J. BOWEN.

NANKING, January 3, 1911.



Report
of the President of the
University of Nanking
to the
Board of Trustees
Covering the First Year and a Half
of Union Work



August 1911

CALENDAR

SPRING SEMESTER. 1911.

Entrance Examinations....Feb. 13th, 14th.(1st moon, 15th-16th days).
Semester opens.....Feb. 15th.....(1st moon, 17th day).
Final Examinations begin.June 24th.....(5th moon, 28th day).
Semester closes.....June 30th.....(6th moon, 5th day).

FALL SEMESTER.

(7th moon, 12th-13th days).	Sept. 4th, 5th.	Entrance Examinations....
(7th moon, 14th day).	Sept. 6th.....	Semester opens.....
(12th moon, 14th day).	Feb. 1st (1912)	Final Examinations begin.
(12th moon, 19th day).	Feb. 6th (1912)	Semester closes.....

SPRING SEMESTER. 1912.

(1st moon, 17th-18th days).	Mar. 5th, 6th..	Entrance Examinations....
(1st moon, 19th day).	Mar. 7th.....	Semester opens.....
(5th moon, 10th day).	June 24th.....	Final Examinations begin.
(5th moon, 15th day).	June 29th.....	Semester closes.....

FALL SEMESTER.

Entrance Examinations....Sept. 3rd, 4th.(7th moon, 22nd-23rd days).
Semester opens.....Sept. 5th.....(7th moon, 24th day).
Final Examinations begin.Jan. 22nd.....(12th moon, 16th day).
Semester closes.....Jan. 28th.....(12th moon, 22nd day).

Report

of the President of the

University of Nanking

to the

Board of Trustees

**Covering the First Year and a Half
of Union Work**



August 1911

Report of the President
of the
University of Nanking
Covering the First Year and a Half
of Union Work

The University of Nanking is one of four or five similar union or federation efforts now in actual operation in China. At Chentu, Peking, Weishien, Hangchow and possibly one or two other centers the advantages of union educational work are being demonstrated. There is no more striking, and at the same time hopeful, development of modern missionary endeavor in the Orient, and especially in China and Korea, than this movement among the evangelical churches toward actual co-operation in educational work. And while at the moment it is most noticeable in this branch of the churches' work, it is not confined to it. Greater comity and drawing together of the so-called evangelistic forces is noticeable; less emphasis of doctrinal and denominational differences, a wiser tendency to present a solid and unbroken front to the forces that are non-Christian, and a gathering together of forces to actually accomplish the ONE work that justifies our being in these old world countries—the real winning of them to the Christ—are probably the most outstanding and encouraging features of present missionary work. And the beginning of this new day has only dawned. Where and to what it will lead no one can at this time say, but we believe that God, who has kept these wonderful peoples throughout the ages, has His own plan in it, and that it is directed of Him.

Wording of Our Charter of the University of the State of New York Charter of the University of Nanking

THIS INSTRUMENT WITNESSETH: That the Regents of the University of the State of New York have granted this charter incorporating RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER, EBEN B. COBB, STEPHEN J. COREY, F. WATSON HANAN, L. H. SEVERANCE, ALEXANDER McLEAN, FRANK A. HORNE, ROBERT E. SPEER, JOAB H. BANTON, and their associates and successors, under the corporate name of the University of Nanking, to be located at Nanking, in the Empire of China, with nine Trustees to be at first the persons named as incorporators to hold in the order of their naming, the first three for the year 1911, the second three for the year 1912, and the last three for the year 1913, and their successors to hold for terms of three years, to be chosen three each year—one by the Board of the Central China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one by the Board of the Central China Mission of the Disciples of Christ, and one by the Board of the Kiangnan Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The University shall have power to acquire by grant, gift, purchase, devise, or bequest, and hold and dispose of such real and personal property as the purpose of the corporation shall require. It may have departments of elementary, secondary, and higher education, and may affiliate with its work other schools giving instruction in either of the said departments; but it shall not have power to confer degrees except as shall be hereafter authorized or approved by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

GRANTED, April 19, 1911, by the
Regents of the University of
The State of New York, executed under their seal and recorded in their office, Number 2132.

A. S. DRAPER,
Commissioner of Education.

[SEAL]

ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY,
Vice Chancellor.

The Board of Trustees

Representing the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Robert E. Speer.....	Term expires 1913
L. H. Severance.....	" " 1912
E. B. Cobb.....	" " 1911

Representing the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Joab H. Banton.....	Term expires 1913
Alexander McLean	" " 1912
S. T. Willis.....	" " 1911

Representing the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frank A. Horne.....	Term expires 1913
F. Watson Hannan.....	" " 1912
R. E. Diffendorfer.....	" " 1911

The Board of Managers

A. J. BOWEN, *President, ex-officio.*
REV. FRANK GARRETT, *Secretary.*

For The Presbyterian Church

Rev. J. E. Williams.....	Term expires 1914
Rev. J. W. Drummond.....	" " 1913
Rev. E. C. Lobenstine.....	" " 1912
Rev. J. C. Garritt, D.D.....	" " 1911

For The Disciples of Christ

Rev. Alexander Paul.....	Term expires 1914
Rev. Frank Garrett.....	" " 1913
Rev. C. S. Settlemyer.....	" " 1912
E. I. Osgood, M.D.....	" " 1911

For the Methodist Episcopal Church

J. C. Ferguson, Ph.D.....	Term expires 1914
R. C. Beebe, M.D.....	" " 1913
Geo. A. Stuart, M.D. (deceased) ..	" " 1912
Rev. W. F. Wilson.....	" " 1911

The Executive Committee

R. C. Beebe	J. C. Garritt
J. C. Ferguson	C. S. Settlemyer
Frank Garrett	J. E. Williams

Historical Sketch of Missionary Education of Boys in Nanking Up to the Forming of the Union

From the beginning of the Mission work in Nanking the educational work for boys has been confined to the three missions constituting the present union, namely, the Presbyterian, the Disciples, and the Methodist.

The first work started was probably the small day school opened by the Rev. Robert E. Abbey, in 1887. For three years Mr. Abbey devoted his time and strength to the development of the Christian character of the young students who attended his school, believing that education should be thoroughly Christian and evangelistic as well as instructive, thus setting a standard which we believe the present school still holds as one of its highest ideals. Mr. Leaman then took charge of the school till 1892, when Mr. Houston, with Mrs. Abbey's help, conducted the school till 1898, when broken health compelled his permanently leaving the field. The next year Mr. J. E. Williams took charge of the work and carried it successfully forward till the union between the Presbyterian and Disciples Missions was consummated in 1906, with Rev. F. E. Meigs as President. Most of the boys who attended this school from the beginning for nearly twenty years became Christians, and not a few entered into the direct work of preaching the Gospel.

The year following the opening of the school work by the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Meigs, of the Disciples Mission, started a day school, which soon developed into a boarding school near the Drum Tower. This school has had the advantage of having the continuous service of Mr. Meigs from its inception till it entered the union with the Presbyterian school, and it continued to grow in size and usefulness, with one consistent policy. It had about 120 students and three main buildings, and while there was some college grade work done, most was of grammar and high school grade.

The educational work of the Methodist Church was also begun in the year 1888, with Dr. J. C. Ferguson in charge, the school starting with a small enrollment in his own home. Under his skillful management most of the buildings were erected, the funds coming largely from friends who had been specially interested in the work. When, in 1897, Dr. Ferguson left the University to take charge of an important government institution, Dr. Geo. A. Stuart took charge and remained at the head until the present union was practically consummated. Under his guidance, and with the impulse given to Western education after the doing away with the old system of Chinese government examinations, the student body largely increased, and the standards of the school also continued to advance. In addition to the grammar and high school, where most of the students classified, there was a fairly good college department, a theological school, and a medical school. At the time of the union there were five main buildings and a total attendance of about 350.

In all of these schools nothing had been done towards securing endowment, and the comparatively small grants from the Missionary Societies were more than absorbed in running expenses, and larger special grants and gifts were always urgently needed for additional buildings.

The Development of the Present Union

The older men in the work, realizing the difficulty of building up several strong educational institutions in one center from funds coming through the Missionary Societies, and seeing the determined efforts the Chinese government was making to give a complete modernized education, began to consider the question of getting together. And also it was not in harmony with the spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness that has always existed in Nanking among the various Missions to seek to develop institutions that would inevitably be rivals in some sense; while it was also felt that the cause of Christ would be helped by showing the non-believing people about us that the Church was one, and that the several denominations through which it was represented were essentially a unit in aims and work.

The Presbyterian and the Disciple schools were the first to unite, in 1906; under the name of the Union Christian College, using the Disciples' plant at the Drum Tower for the older and more advanced work, and the Presbyterian plant at Hubuchai for the elementary school, where the smaller students could be segregated. Mr. Meigs was chosen President of this Union College.

In the meantime discussion and plans for a larger union embracing the Methodist school continued, and in spite of many difficulties and delays, a basis satisfactory both to the individuals in the various missions and schools and to the Boards at Home was worked out.

It should be stated, in this connection, that the Boards at Home have from the beginning shown the greatest sympathy and helpfulness toward the union movement. The actual union work of the present University began in February of 1910, and at the present time has been in operation for one and one-half years.

The Present Situation as to Union Work in Nanking

The above union contemplated, at the outset, union efforts in the Intermediate or Middle Schools, High Schools and Colleges of Nanking. The Medical School that the Methodist Mission was conducting together with the medical students of Dr. Macklin, of the Disciples' Mission, was to be carried on only until the students then partly through their courses could be graduated. No new class had been entered for several years.

The reason for this, on the part of these in the Union University, was that the medical profession of central east China had formed, or were in the process of forming a union medical college to be known as the East China Union Medical College, and it was hoped that this school to be opened by them would eventually

be located in Nanking, and would become the Medical Department of the University. This Medical College has now been organized, embracing six missions, with a strong faculty of four men, and has been located in Nanking, with Dr. Randolph T. Shields as its Dean.

The Board of Control of this Medical College has recently voted to request the co-operating Boards at Home to allow the Trustees of the University of Nanking to hold their property. Their present students are housed in our dormitories and are using our laboratories and class rooms, and we trust that this school will become an integral part of the University, for we believe that this will be of very great advantage to the University in every way, as well as to the Medical School. There are now twelve medical students, and it is proposed to take in a beginning class at the opening of the new year. Plans are being worked out looking toward the acquiring of a suitable site and buildings, and it should be, I think, one of the important matters that our Trustees consider—the furthering of this Medical School both by assisting it in getting funds and equipment, and in bringing it into the most mutually helpful relations to the University. That it has a splendid future before it, no one can doubt.

The theological and Bible training work that each school was conducting as a part of each separate institution, was, upon the formation of the union, continued, not as a part of the union University, but entirely separate as parts of the individual Mission work, since union along Biblical and theological lines was not then thought practicable, especially by the Boards at Home. However, since the forming of the union, some six or seven Missions in central China have united in forming at Nanking a Union Bible Training School, to be developed along the general lines of Dr. W. W. White's Bible Training School of New York, and with his active help, financially and otherwise. Dr. J. C. Garritt, of the Presbyterian Mission, has been chosen as the President of this institution, and the school opens in September of this year with the very brightest prospects for great usefulness to all of our Mission work throughout the Yangtse valley. While we do not at this time contemplate any organic union of this institution with the University, we do most earnestly covet the very closest possible affiliation and practical working, for we wish the impress of this school with its consecrated students and most able faculty upon the University, and we desire the best young men of our school to turn to it for their final preparation for their life of largest usefulness for their people.

A larger union with the other educational institutions of central China, namely, Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow, and other centers, is a fair possibility in the not distant future, especially in real university work—a work already necessary as the years pass.

Nanking as a Missionary and Educational Center

Nanking is one of the very best centers for missionary education in China. It is peculiarly an American missionary center. Of the

six societies at work here, namely, the Presbyterian, the Disciple, the Quaker or Friends, the Christian, the Advent, the Episcopalian and the Methodist Episcopal, all are American, and manned exclusively by missionaries from the United States, with the exception of three, who are Canadian. Their work and ideals and methods are quite similar in all essentials. The spirit and atmosphere of co-operation and union, and of harmonious feelings, makes possible many things that otherwise would be extremely difficult; and I take this opportunity to say that too much credit cannot be given to those early missionaries who set the standards and created the atmosphere—Mr. and Mrs. Leaman, Dr. and Mrs. Beebe, Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Meigs, and many others, some of whom have already passed to their rich reward.

For situation Nanking offers many superior advantages. Six hours by rail or twenty-four by steamer from Shanghai, it takes the students far enough from the terrible temptations of a large cosmopolitan seaport, at the same time giving easy access to many of its benefits. At the terminus of the trunk line to Tientsin, it is accessible to the great plains of the north, while the great Yangtse and its numerous branches and canals with their steam launches, make it the very center of a vast population, with excellent facilities for travel, which will be greatly increased when the projected lines directly west and southwest are constructed. It will not be long, we are told, before ocean steamers are discharging their cargoes directly on Nanking wharves, and loading here for foreign ports.

Again, from the Chinese point of view Nanking ranks next to Peking, both politically and educationally. As the viceroyalty of three great Yangtse valley provinces, with the government of a population nearly that of the whole United States centered here, it has a commanding influence upon national affairs. There are nearly one hundred government and private schools along Western lines from primary to college and technical grade in Nanking, and these three provinces send nearly as many students abroad as all the rest of China. Moreover, the most cordial relations exist between the officials and gentry and the missionaries. During nearly forty years of missionary activity, no prejudicial unpleasantness has marred the good relations of the Chinese and the teachers of a new religion and a new civilization—and this is an immense asset.

Courses of Study

Below will appear the courses of study being now followed in the College, High School and the Middle School, but a few words of explanation will make our purposes more apparent.

In the college work the students spend on an average about twenty-five hours per week in class or laboratory work. To the western student this would seem excessive, but to our Chinese students, with less opportunities for outside reading and research and with more of a disposition to spend longer hours in hard study, it seems, as a rule, under what they wish to attempt. It is noted,

however, that as we are able to do more and more advance work and require more outside reading and investigation, the hours approximate the standard of our Western colleges.

It will be noted that ten hours per week is given to Chinese learning throughout the first two years, and five hours through the last two. In addition to this three hours each Saturday is given to Chinese essay writing. We do not hold with those who think that Chinese learning can be practically finished in the High School, or that it is less important than Western education. We try to put emphasis on our Chinese courses, and for this reason, in all departments, we have fifteen Chinese teachers employed, who give all of their time to the Chinese Classics, Literature, Language, and Philosophy. Our rule is that no student enters the College Department who is unable to write a Chinese essay which some acknowledged Chinese scholar, not connected with the University, pronounces passable in subject matter and style, from the critical Chinese point of view. We believe we cannot put too much emphasis on Chinese learning.

In the High School the number of class hours per week averages twenty-five, and in the Middle School twenty-eight, with the Saturday essay writing throughout. There is a tendency to make the Chinese language more the vehicle of instruction, as compared with English, especially in the lower courses, and no doubt the Chinese language will ultimately become largely the language of instruction, though in this we can hardly move more rapidly than the government schools, which now largely employ the English language. The courses of study are constantly changing, and while we seek to approximate the curricula of the government schools, we try to keep a higher standard. A comparison of our college course with the course given in the Government College, Nanking, and of Shansi University, as taken from their catalog of 1911, will be interesting.

The University, through a committee representing the three Missions in the union, is working out a uniform course of study to be followed in the Day Schools operated by these Missions, a course that shall lead to the Middle Schools, and through them to the High Schools. And this course will be the same, or practically the same, as that which the Central China Educational Association is to follow, for which there is to be an Examining Board. It is thus planned to standardize all of the elementary education of the Yangtse valley, and this will be of great value to all of our work. It should be noted also that there is a strong movement toward greater emphasis on Day Schools and primary education, these to be under the direct control and management of the Missions, but with the University assisting in inspecting and examining. That is, more attention is being given to a proper system of feeders for High School and College work, and this is very necessary. The Edinburgh Conference, and Dr. J. F. Goucher, of the Continuation Committee, has given timely emphasis to this fundamental defect of our missionary educational work in China, and unfortunately it is even more marked in the government system.

Courses of Study, University of Nanking College

FRESHMAN YEAR

First Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10
2. Mathematics: Plane Trigonometry and College Algebra. Wentworth	4
3. Modern History. Robinson.....	4
4. Chemistry. Macpherson and Henderson.....	5
5. Rhetoric and Essay Writing. Hill.....	3

Second Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10
2. College Algebra and Plane Trigonometry. Wentworth. 4	
3. Modern History. Robinson.....	4
4. Chemistry. Macpherson and Henderson.....	5
5. Rhetoric and Essay Writing. Hill.....	3

SOPHOMORE YEAR

First Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10
2. History of the Christian Church. Fisher.....	3
3. General Geology. Norton.....	3
4. English Literature. Moody and Lovett.....	2
5. Political Economy. Seager.....	3
6. Logic. Ryland.....	3

Second Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10
2. History of the Christian Church. Fisher.....	2
3. General Geology. Norton.....	2
4. English Literature. Moody and Lovett.....	3
5. Political Economy. Seager.....	3
6. One Elective	5

JUNIOR YEAR

First Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Chinese Language and Literature.....	5
2. Psychology. Judd	5
3. Ethics. Muirhead	2
4. English Literature (Bible as Literature).....	3
5. Elective German. Otis—Carruth	5
6. One Elective	5

Second Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Chinese Language and Literature.....	5
2. Psychology. Judd	5
3. German. Otis—Carruth	5
4. English Literature (Bible as Literature).....	3
5. One Elective	5
6. One Elective	3
	26

SENIOR YEAR

First Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Chinese Language and Literature.....	5
2. Psychology. Judd	5
3. English Literature	3
4. German. Kron	5
5. One Elective	5
6. One Elective	5
	25

Second Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Chinese Language and Literature.....	5
2. Christian Evidences. Quackenbos.....	2
3. English Literature	3
4. German. Kron	5
5. One Elective	5
6. One Elective	5
	25

High School

FIRST YEAR

First Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Bible in Chinese	3
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10
3. Geographical Reader. (Asia). Carpenter.....	4
4. Mother Tongue II., pp. 1-104. Kittredge and Arnold..	3
5. High School Algebra. Wentworth.....	3
6. General Geography	3
	26

Second Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Bible in Chinese	3
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10
3. Geographical Reader (Europe). Carpenter.....	4
4. Mother Tongue II., pp. 105-219. Kittredge and Arnold.	3
5. Plane Geometry. Philip and Fisher.....	3
6. General Geography	3
	26

SECOND YEAR

First Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Bible in Chinese	3
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	3
3. English Literature, Mother Tongue II., pp. 200-end. Kittredge and Arnold.....	5
4. Plane Geometry. Philip and Fisher.....	3
5. Elementary Biology (Botany). Bailey and Coleman....	4
	25

Second Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Bible in Chinese	3
2. Chinese Language and Literature....	10
3. English Literature and Essay Writing, Standard Classics	5
4. Plane Geometry. Philip and Fisher.....	3
5. Elementary Biology (Zoology).....	4
	25

THIRD YEAR

First Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Bible in English	3
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10
3. General History, pp. 1-331. Myers.....	5
4. Solid Geometry. Wentworth.....	3
5. English Literature and Essay Writing.....	3
	24

Second Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Bible in English	3
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10
3. General History, pp. 332-end. Myers.....	5
4. English Literature and Essay Writing.....	3
5. Civics. Boynton	4
	25

FOURTH YEAR

First Semester

	Hours Per Week
1. Bible in English	3
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10
3. English Literature and Elocution.....	4
4. Elementary Physics. Milligan and Gale.....	5
5. Physical Geography. Davis.....	3
	25

Second Semester		Hours Per Week
1. Bible in English	3	
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10	
3. English Literature and Elocution.....	4	
4. Elementary Physics. Milligan and Gale.....	5	
5. Physical Geography. Davis.....	3	
	<hr/>	25

Middle School

FIRST YEAR

First Semester		Hours Per Week
1. Bible in Chinese	3	
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10	
3. Wade and Sylvester's First Reader.....	5	
4. Beginner's English Lesson, pp. 1-44.....	5	
5. Elementary Arithmetic in Chinese.....	3	
6. Elementary Geography (Chinese).....	2	
	<hr/>	28

Second Semester		Hours Per Week
1. Bible in Chinese	3	
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10	
3. Wade and Sylvester's Second Reader.....	5	
4. Beginner's English Lesson, pp. 44-98.....	5	
5. Elementary Arithmetic in Chinese.....	3	
6. Elementary Geography (in Chinese).....	2	
	<hr/>	28

SECOND YEAR

First Semester		Hours Per Week
1. Bible in Chinese	3	
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10	
3. Wade and Sylvester's Third Reader.....	5	
4. Elementary English Composition, pp. 1-48 and 96-139. Fong F. Sec.....	5	
5. Advanced Arithmetic in Chinese.....	5	
	<hr/>	28

Second Semester		Hours Per Week
1. Bible in Chinese	3	
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10	
3. Wade and Sylvester's Fourth Reader.....	5	
4. Elementary English Composition, pp. 48-95 and 136-139. Fong F. Sec.....	5	
5. Advanced Arithmetic in Chinese.....	5	
	<hr/>	28

THIRD YEAR

First Semester		Hours Per Week
1. Bible in Chinese	3	
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10	
3. Good Health (Hygienic Reader). Jewett.....	5	
4. Newsom's Grammar, with Composition, pp. 1-48.....	5	
5. High School Algebra, pp. 1-122. Wentworth.....	5	
	<hr/>	28
Second Semester		Hours Per Week
1. Bible in Chinese	3	
2. Chinese Language and Literature.....	10	
3. The Body and Its Defences (Hygienic Reader). Jewett.....	5	
4. Newsom's Grammar, with Composition, pp. 49-end.....	5	
5. High School Algebra. Wentworth.....	5	
	<hr/>	28

The course in the LOWER MIDDLE SCHOOL covers one year of preliminary studies and the first year of the Middle School. This school is located at Hubuchai.

Courses of Study in the Provincial College of Nanking

POLITICAL SCIENCE DIVISION

Subject	FIRST YEAR	
	First Term	Second Term
Chinese	2	2
Ethical Doctrines	1	1
Classics	1	1
Army Organization	1	1
English	6	6
French	6	6
General History	6	6
Political Geography	6	6
Algebra and Geometry.....	6	6
Logic		6
Physiology and Hygiene.....		6
Drill	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36	36
Subject	SECOND YEAR.	
	First Term	Second Term
Chinese	1	1
Ethical Doctrines	1	1
Classics	1	1
Strategics	1	1
English	6	6
French	6	6
Modern History	5	5
Economics	5	5
Government	6	6
Psychology	3	3
Drill	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36	36

THIRD YEAR.

Subject	First Term	Second Term
Chinese	I	I
Ethical Doctrines	I	I
Classics	I	I
History of Wars.....	I	I
English	3	3
French	5	5
Law	8	8
Sociology	6	6
Reading	3	3
Extra Course	6	6
Drill	I	I
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 36

The extra course will be one of the following: 1. Philosophy (Phil. X), 2. Education (Phil. Y), and 3. Ethics (Phil. Z).

PHYSICAL SCIENCE DIVISION

FIRST YEAR

Subject	First Term	Second Term
Chinese	2	2
Ethical Doctrines	I	I
Classics	I	I
Army Organization	I	I
English	6	6
German	6	6
Physics or Chemistry	6	6
Solid Geometry and Algebra.....	6	6
European History or Economics.....	6	6
Physiology and Hygiene	6	6
Drill	I	I
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 36

SECOND YEAR.

Subject	First Term	Second Term
Chinese	I	I
Ethical Doctrines	I	I
Classics	I	I
Strategics	I	I
English	6	6
German	6	6
Physical Laboratory or Advanced Chemistry.....	5	5
Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry.....	6	6
Instrumental Drawing	2	2
Geology	6	6
Mineralogy	6	6
Drill	I	I
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 36

THIRD YEAR.

Subject	First Term	Second Term
Chinese	I	I
Ethical Doctrines	I	I
Classics	I	I
History of Wars.....	I	I
German	5	5
Organic Chemistry	6	6
Advanced Physics	6	6
Calculus	6	6
Instrumental Drawing	3	3
Extra Course	5	5
Drill	I	I
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 36

The extra course will be one of the following: 1. Astronomy (Ast. Z), 2. Mechanics (Math. Z), and 3. Surveying (Sur. Z).

Courses of Study—Imperial University, Shansi, China

(A) PREPARATORY COURSE

This is a three years' course based upon the requirements of the London University Matriculation Examination, Chinese and English taking the place of the languages. Students who, at their final examination, attain a sufficiently high standard, are awarded a University Diploma, and those whose papers satisfy the Imperial Board of Education are awarded the *Chu Jen* degree entitling them to (a) Employment in Government Schools, or (b) Entrance upon a special course of study in the University.

THREE YEARS' PREPARATORY COURSE

FIRST YEAR

	Hours Per Week
Chinese	3
English	8
Mathematics: Arithmetic	8
Chemistry	2
Physics	2
History	2
Geography	2
Drawing	2
Physical Drill	3
	<hr/> 32

SECOND YEAR

	Hours Per Week
Chinese	3
English	8
Mathematics: Algebra	8
Chemistry	2
Physics	3
History and International Law.....	3
Geography and Physiography.....	2
Drawing	1
Physical Drill	2

THIRD YEAR

	Hours Per Week
Chinese	3
English	7
Mathematics: Geometry and Trigonometry.....	6
Chemistry	2
Physics	2
Geology	2
Astronomy	1
History	1
Political Science and Economy.....	2
Drawing	2
Physiology and Hygiene—First Term.....	
Biology—Second Term	2
Physical Training	2

32

Hours of study from Monday to Friday inclusive: 8-11 and 1-4.
Drill and gymnastics on Saturday 8-10.

(B) UNIVERSITY ADVANCED COURSE

This is a four years' course, during which a student may devote his attention to any one of the following special studies:

(1) Law, (2) Science, (3) Mining, (4) Civil Engineering. The English Literature is taken as a subject with each course. Every student who attains a sufficiently high standard, determined equally by the proficiency of his four years' work and the results of his final examination, is awarded a Diploma and a Government Degree, according to his course.

SUBJECTS FOR THE ADVANCED COURSE

1. Law

FIRST YEAR

	Hours Per Week
Jurisprudence	2
Roman Law	4
International Law	4
Civil Law: Contracts	2
Logic	2
English	8
Chinese	2

24

SECOND YEAR

Economics.
Constitutional Law.
Commercial Law.
Treaties.
English.
Chinese.

THIRD YEAR

Criminal Law: Evidence and Procedure.
Civil Law: Torts.
Civil Law: Property.
Diplomatic Relations.
History of Legal Institutions.
English.
French.
Chinese.

FOURTH YEAR

Chinese Law.
Chinese Criminal Law.
History of Chinese Legal Institutions.
Admiralty Law.
History of Legal Institutions.
French.
Chinese.

Our Teaching Force

AT KANHO-YIEN

Classics Teachers

Li Tsz-fan
Wang Tung-pei
Cheo Chi-shan
Li Chien-tan
Shen Liang-ru
Yang Lih-chai
Yu Pu-an
Yang Peh-fan

Anglo-Chinese Teachers

Hung Chang
Wren Ching-fah
Liu Ching-chen
Liu Ching-fu

Drill Master

Hu Ken-shoh

Foreign Teachers

Joseph Bailie
A. J. Bowen
A. A. Bullock
E. K. Gifford
Mrs. M. M. Gray
F. G. Henke
W. F. Hummel
A. W. Martin
F. E. Meigs
Wm. Millward
C. S. Settlemyer
J. E. Williams
W. F. Wilson

Secretary

Miss M. A. Gillmore

AT KULEO

Classics Teachers

Hsu Chuen-ho
Wang Shao-wen
Chen Tsao-ting
Wang Shuh-chi
Chang Hsiang-shu

Anglo-Chinese Teachers

Tsao Kuen-hua
Yang Shao-nan
Chen Shuei-ih
Li Ching-ping
Chang Shao-ren

Drill Master

Same as at Kanho-yien

AT HUBUCHAI

Classics Teachers

Chang Huei-tsuen
Wang Ping-ching

Anglo-Chinese Teachers

Chen Chuen-ho
Wang Peh-luen

Music and Drill

Hsiung Hsiang-chi
Wang Ling

The Hubuchai Plant and Work

THE LOWER MIDDLE SCHOOL

Plant

It will be remembered that this plant is not the property of the University, but is simply loaned to the University until the value at which it was assessed is paid into the Union, namely \$10,000 gold. This money has now come to hand, and it is entirely in the power of the Presbyterian Mission to use this property as they desire for strictly mission purposes. Final decision, on their part, has not yet, I believe, been reached as to just what they will do with the property and school there.

It may be that they will wish the University to conduct some such a school as we have at present there, or it may be that they will wish to conduct their own school, making it a little more elementary and more of a day school. In my opinion it—or some kind of school there—is a very great asset to the evangelistic work of the mission, though, as the statistics below would indicate, some radical changes are necessary.

The plant consists of a good chapel seating possibly 250, a very good and convenient dwelling house, and a rather poor school building of two stories, hollow brick walls, and rather old, which will accommodate about 50 small boys as boarders, and only about the same number if used as boarding and day school. If used only for day school work, the rooms used for dormitories could be used as class rooms, and so accommodate a few more.

The grounds include about two and one-half acres, part of which is submerged in exceptionally high water—which is quite infrequent—and is one of the very best situations for evangelistic and elementary school work in the city, being in the heart of a well-to-do residential section, with many wealthy people on all sides, and people, moreover, very well disposed towards the work there.

Work

The course of study here covers three years, the last two being practically the same as in the Middle School, and the first year a little more elementary, as we plan to have as many of the young and smaller boys living here as possible. We believe that it is a distinct advantage to them and to the Middle School in general to thus segregate the small boys.

The plan was in operation before the larger union took place, and their experience coincides with our year and a half of experience, justifying the plan. There have been 56 students in attendance this past term, of whom 10 are day pupils. We have two Chinese Classics teachers, two Anglo-Chinese teachers, and one Anglo-Chinese tutor who gives part time to teaching Western branches. In addition, Mr. Bullock has been, this past term, spending most of his time there, chiefly in language study, but also helping in the English and Bible work. Mr. Chen Chuen-ho, one of our graduates, has been in charge, and has given very excellent service and full satisfaction.

The present cost of maintaining this school per year to the University, based on the first half of this year, is as follows:

To Expenditure:

Teaching Staff (Chinese).....	\$1,716.00
Board	1,350.00
Incidentals	450.00
Servants	120.00

\$3,636.00

By Receipts:

Board	\$1,258.00
Incidentals	352.00
Tuition	620.00
Athletic Fees	90.00

\$2,320.00

It will appear from these figures that there is an excess of expenditure above receipts of \$1,316.00. (All figures are in Mexican dollars.) This matter should—and if the University continues the work will—be remedied as soon as possible, for I believe that such elementary work should be made to be practically self-supporting, so far as such expenses as are indicated in the figures are concerned, and by a readjustment of teachers and of the teaching of English, the expenses can be sufficiently reduced. But the teaching work here has been good, the discipline excellent, and the general results quite satisfactory. It is only in the matter of expenses that greater care should be taken, and it is only recently that we have had time to go into that with any degree of care. As our system of accounting and bookkeeping becomes more scientific and detailed, we shall be better able to check up such matters throughout the whole work of the University.

The Kuleo Plant and Work

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL

Plant

The plant here, at the beginning of the Union work, consisted of three main buildings, a two-story dormitory 35 by 95 feet; another one with dormitory and class rooms 40 by 40 feet, and the main building of two stories and an attic, and 40 by 80 feet—a very fine building in every respect. The grounds include about four acres. The appraised value of this property was \$——. Immediately across the road to the west and south was a large tract of land, much of it a commanding hill, and all of it high and well drained, in all about fourteen acres, valued at \$23,587.00.

During the year and a half a new residence has been erected in the original compound, the combined dormitory and class room building has been enlarged by lengthening it by 50 feet, adding a half-story, and putting a basement 40 by 40 feet under the south end that gives good bath and washing room accommodations. A

new kitchen has been erected, and a new house for Chinese teachers, as well as the filling of a large pond, considerable leveling and draining, the building of a good carriage road in the compound, and the making of a large gate with gate-houses at the southwest corner of the campus. The church building here used by the students is in a compound adjoining the school property, and is not a part of the University plant, but belongs to the Disciples Mission, but they kindly allow us to use it for all needed purposes. We thus have here a plant that is compact, well adapted, in excellent repair and condition, and in a very fine location. When the funds are available, and the time comes the plan is to separate the College Department from the High School, and place the College on the vacant land to the west and south of this plant. The improvements and additions here have cost, approximately, \$15,000 Mexican.

Work

Here also the course of study covers three years, and a glance at the printed course embodied in this report will give the scope of the work here attempted. One hundred and fifty-six students have been in attendance this past term, of whom some ten or twelve have been day pupils. Their ages range from about 14 to 18 years of age, the majority being 15 or 16. Four Chinese Classics teachers and five Anglo-Chinese teachers give all of their time to the work here. In addition five foreign teachers give part of their time—two at least giving most of their time to teaching and to the work in general. Mr. Bailie lives in the main building; Mr. Settemyer, who is Principal, lives in the compound adjoining, and Mr. Williams has been living in the new house in the compound, temporarily. Mr. Tsao, a former pupil of the late Dr. Mateer, has been doing excellent work as Proctor, and under Mr. Settemyer's efficient supervision the class room work, the general discipline and the whole morale of the school has been markedly improving. The religious work of the University is treated separately in the report, hence I do not mention it specifically under each plant.

The present cost of maintaining this plant, inclusive of repairs, general management, and foreigners' salaries, based on the first half year of 1911, is approximately as follows:

To Expenditure:

Teaching Staff (Chinese).....	\$4,128.00
Board	4,500.00
Incidentals	1,500.00
Servants	360.00

\$10,488.00

By Receipts:

Board	\$4,140.00
Incidentals	1,170.00
Tuition	5,400.00
Athletic Fees	300.00

\$11,010.00

This shows an excess of receipts above expenditures of \$522.00, which is more in accord with what we should hope it to be, and this is possible because here we charge for tuition \$60.00 per year as against \$20.00 per year in the Hubuchai School, and the teaching staff is relatively less expensive.

On the extreme western side of the land, west and south of this plant, a residence is being erected for Mr. Williams, and south of this on land purchased during the year a residence is being built for Mr. Bullock.

The Kanho-Yien Plant and Work THE COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL

Plant

When the union work began, in February, 1910, there were five main buildings: a chapel seating 350; the main building, 60 by 50 feet, three stories, used for offices, class rooms, and the upper story for college students' dormitories; a three-story dormitory, 110 by 34 feet; a Young Men's Christian Association building, 60 by 40 feet, two stories, and the High School building, two stories, and about 40 by 50 feet. The compound also had one foreign teachers' residence and four Chinese teachers' houses upon it, and included a little over eight acres. The appraised value of this plant was \$80,300.00 for land and buildings.

During the period of the union work the dormitory has been enlarged by making the original building of 110 by 34 feet in the form of a hollow square 110 by 112 feet in its outside dimensions, the entire first floor on the north side making a dining-room 110 by 35 feet, while the corresponding side to the south is used for two large study rooms. The two upper stories are devoted to dormitories. A large science hall of 120 by 72 feet, with three stories and a large well lighted attic, has also been erected on the south-eastern part of the campus. Minor improvements made have been a new kitchen, carpenters' quarters, a large amount of draining and walk making, and a large pond partially filled. All of the old buildings were also pointed and put in good repair—as was the entire property at the various centers. A short distance to the southwest of this campus three residences have been built for Mr. Martin, Mr. Wilson and for myself. They are all in one compound, and detached from the school compound.

Work

The course of study in the College covers four years, as also does that of the High School, and a study of these courses (printed elsewhere in this report) will be instructive. Two hundred and thirty students are in attendance at this center, 48 in the College, 116 in the High School, and 66 in the last year of the Middle School. Of these probably 15 are day students.

Eight Chinese Classics teachers and four Anglo-Chinese teachers are here employed, and all of the foreign staff with one exception teach here more or less. Mr. Hummel and Mr. Gifford live in the dormitory, and Mr. Millward on the compound.

Mr. Hung, one of our graduates, has been giving good service as Proctor, and the discipline, while not all that we hope to make it, has been good. We believe it will be a distinct gain in every way to have the college students separated from the High School students, under their own discipline, with a separate and special faculty, and in their own buildings.

The annual cost of maintaining this plant, exclusive of repairs, general management and foreigners' salaries, based on the expenditures and receipts for the first half year of 1911, is as follows:

To Expenditure,	
Teaching staff (Chinese)	\$5,508.00
Board	6,600.00
Incidentals	2,200.00
Servants	780.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,088.00

By Receipts:	
Board	\$5,490.00
Incidentals	1,710.00
Tuition	5,040.00
Athletic fees	400.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,640.00

This gives an excess of expenditure above receipt of \$2,448.00, but when we recall that we charge no tuition in the College department, and that the higher the grade of work the relatively more expensive it always is, the showing is not discouraging. The time will soon come when we shall be able to charge tuition in the College. In this connection you will be interested in knowing that our fees, covering board, incidentals, tuition and athletics, are only \$102.00 Mex. per year, while that of St. John's University in Shanghai is \$216.00; Soochow University, \$150.00; Boone University, \$150.00, and Hangchow College, \$80.00. While our fees may be somewhat low, we believe that a Mission school should make it possible for all classes of Chinese youth to be able to get a good modern education, and that as far as possible humiliating distinctions between rich and poor should be avoided.

Medical School

While the Medical School established by the East China Medical Association is in no way officially connected with the University, it is temporarily housed with us, and we trust will eventually have some organic union with us. They now have twelve students, most of whom were already part way through their course before the organization of the Medical School. The first entering class will be received in 1912. A Committee has been appointed by their Board of Control to choose a site, and they purpose to have their school as near to the University as feasible. It has been suggested that they take our Middle School plant at Kuleo, but the Committee has not yet reported. It is the desire of the Uni-

versity to co-operate with them in every possible way and the relations between the two bodies are the most cordial.

Departments

We have not yet seen our way clear to divide the work of the University into sharply defined departments, with the distinctions of professor, assistant professor, etc., clearly designated, but for the practical purpose of securing greater efficiency we have put the best men available in charge of the various branches and work. Mr. Williams has been in charge of the religious activities; Mr. Settlemyer, in addition to his work as Principal of the Middle School, has had charge of the work in History and Economics; Mr. Wilson, of Foreign Languages; Dr. Henke, of Philosophy and Ethics; Mr. Li and Mr. Williams, of Chinese; Mr. Martin, of Physics and Chemistry; Mr. Millward, of Geology and Biology; Mr. Bailie, of Mathematics; Mr. Bullock, of Normal Training, though his chief work has been language study; Mr. Meigs, of Bible Instruction, with Mr. Hummel as associate, and Mr. Chen, Principal of the Lower Middle School. We have found this plan very successful, resulting in better work both by teachers and students, though it makes it impossible for the men in charge of some of the branches that need especial supervision to take full class-room work themselves.

Our Chinese teachers especially need much careful help and direction in methods of teaching, as none of them have had normal school training—no such school or department has existed, so a good deal of this falls on the one in charge, say of Mathematics or of English. We shall be very glad when Mr. Bullock can take up systematic courses for our teachers and those preparing to teach. A well equipped and manned Normal Department is one of our most pressing needs, and next to the training of men for the preaching of the Gospel, is the most pressing need of the evangelistic work. The University should be and must be training men for day-school and elementary school teachers.

Enrollment and Student Data

The total number of students enrolled for the first term of the union work was 432; for the second term, 431, and for the third or last was 442. Taking this last term's enrollment, 48 were in the College Department; 116 in the High School; 66 in the Middle School with the High School students, that is the last year of the Middle School (at the Kanho-yien plant, because they cannot be accommodated at the Drum Tower); 156 in the first two years of the Middle School (at the Drum Tower), and 56 in the lower Middle School at Hubuchai. These last are younger and smaller boys who are taking Middle School work, but because of moral reasons we wish to have separated from the larger and older boys at the Drum Tower.

The fall term opened with 70 in college.

Of these students 181 are Christians, and the churches to which they belong are as follows:

The Christian Advent Church.....	4
The Christian Disciples Church	33
The Presbyterian Church	37
The Methodist Episcopal Church	100
Other Churches	7

181

*** (See below)

The number paying all tuition fees is.....	189
The number paying part tuition fees is.....	55
The number paying no tuition fees is.....	150
(In the College no tuition is charged 48 students.)	
The number paying all board fees is.....	346
The number paying part board fees is.....	37
The number paying no board fees is.....	59
(Of these about 40 on scholarships which cover board.)	
The number paying all incidental fees is.....	333
The number paying part incidental fees is.....	2
The number paying no incidental fees is.....	107
The number paying all athletic fees is.....	427
The number paying no athletic fees is.....	15

The tuition fee for the High and Intermediate Schools is \$60.00 Mex. per year. For the lower Middle School it is \$20.00 per year, and for the College no charge is made. This is in order to induce students to continue their course.

The fee for board, in all departments, is \$30.00 per year; for incidentals is \$10.00, and for athletics is \$2.00 per year.

Comparatively few of the Christian students can pay tuition, and many are unable to pay for board and other fees, for when they have paid for clothing, books, travel and their own minor personal expenses, their parents find great difficulty in making any further cash outlay. To meet this real difficulty, we need scholarships or a loan fund, which can be used to help needy students through their courses and which they should pay back when they get out of school and are earning money. At present those who do not pay the fees are received on the understanding that the unpaid fees shall eventually be paid by the student to the University, but it remains to be seen whether or not we can fully carry out the plan. We have hoped that the Chinese Church would take this matter up, and no doubt in time it can be led to do so.

*** Number of Christians in the College department.....	35
Number of Christians in the Middle School Department, Kanho-yien	88
Number of Christians in the Middle School department, Kuleo	47
Number of Christians in the Lower School department, Hubuchai	11

181

Student Activities

The students have shown commendable enterprise in many ways. In their athletic work they have made a good record, and have been interested especially in track athletics, foot-ball and tennis. In the track meet held in May in Soochow they made a very good showing, gaining 47 points to the 51 of Soochow, though having had little real training owing to the continued rains and the lack of any kind of track.

During the year they have been instrumental in raising nearly \$500.00 Mexican for the relief of the famine sufferers, but even better than this, eight or nine of them went into the famine territory and helped in the distribution of food stuffs, giving most efficient service, so those in charge have reported, and making a very good impression for the University upon officials and gentry.

Under the supervision of Mr. Bailie the students formed an association to secure land at a low rental—vacant, non-productive land—and to place families of famine refugees upon it, assisting them to get a start and ultimately to become not only self-supporting, but also productive members of society again. Much hard work was done on this, and a little accomplished, but suspicion on the part of the gentry has not allowed as much to be done as was hoped.

A Chinese debating society has been conducted wholly by the students during the past term, with much profit to themselves.

The Y. M. C. A. has done considerable regular preaching in the city on certain nights during the week and on Sunday afternoons. Their other usual activities have been carried on, but the voluntary Bible study work has not been all we could have wished this term.

The students' Magazine has been conducted in a very efficient way and is a credit to both them and to the University. Mr. Hummel has been untiring in helping and advising the editors. The number that was made a Guide to Nanking for the Exposition was a fine piece of work.

Religious Activities

During the first eight months of the union, Pastor Chang Yung Hsueh of the Methodist Mission continued his pastoral work at University chapel, doing excellent work among the students in personal interviews and preaching very acceptably on Sundays. At the time of the Methodist annual conference, in November, 1910, Mr. Chang was transferred to the hospital church, and the charge of the services and much of the preaching devolved upon Mr. Williams, as the one in charge of the religious activities of the University. Mr. Hwang Sih Chen was not able to come as had been hoped, so there was no Chinese pastor giving his whole time to the religious work as was planned by the management and earnestly desired by all.

The religious work and life of the students has not manifested the degree of vigor and vitality that we hoped. This was due in part to the fact that so much energy and thought and time was

taken with the problems of adjustment, purchasing new property and looking after buildings and improvements, so that the religious work of the students did not get the foreign direction it demanded.

It was also due in part to slight sense of delicacy in the adjustment of church relations, so that no one wished to push forward too much. Now that all such questions are solved, our most immediate and pressing need is a Chinese pastor of experience and fervor to lead. The statistics of the number of Christian students is the best index of the real influence of the school. Seventy-five per cent. of the College students are Christians; 76 per cent. of the High School and 22 per cent. of the lower grade students—the place where nearly all of our students start with us.

Pastor Ding Li Mei, in the special meetings in March, did great good. His coming was anticipated with deep interest and a great deal of prayer by the Christian teachers and students. Mr. Ding preached morning and evening to a crowded church from the first. The meetings were characterized by a deep spirit of prayer, as Mr. Ding felt that this was more important than much preaching. The interest grew till over thirty of the students had decided to lead a Christian life, and over sixty had enrolled in a Volunteer Band for special Christian service. Pastor Ding gave a good deal of time to the development of this Band, which grew till it enrolled seventy students. These students are banded together for special prayer, and each week go out in groups in the city preaching the Gospel.

Many of them engaged in the work of the various missions in the country stations preaching during their summer vacations. The general effect of the series of meetings on the whole student body was marked, and all were led to think earnestly about their spiritual life. The patriotic spirit of the students was directed away from the thought of an appeal to arms to the true way of service to country and their countrymen. Moreover, the College spirit was greatly stimulated. Students became more thoughtful of one another and more concerned for the real honor of Christ and their school.

Our need now, however, is not more revival meetings, but more conscientious personal work on the part of all teachers, and Christian students, seeking to win the unsaved to an allegiance to Christ, and also more personal contact on the part of the teachers with the students in a social way. The plan was introduced of dividing up all of the students among the foreign teachers, giving each one about forty, some Christians and some non-Christian, with the understanding that the teacher was to labor with these students and be their spiritual adviser, doing personal work with them, inviting them to his home or rooms, and trying in every way to influence these young men for good. We hope to press this kind of work.

It is hoped also that our teachers and students can be led into special personal work for the teachers and students of the govern-

ment schools, for here is a large field of service which will also develop in the best way their own Christian character.

We believe it is our duty, as Christian educators, to exalt the Gospel and the direct preaching of the Word—to get our Christian students to see that the burden of evangelization of China is upon them, and that the highest calling to which they may be called by God is to preach Jesus Christ. It is an unfortunate fact that the educated classes, even many educated Christians, are inclined to look down upon the Minister and the evangelistic worker.

It is a solemn duty of the educators to correct this view both by precept and teaching, but especially by being preachers of the Word themselves, by being soul winners on the campus, in the streets, everywhere where men are lost, and it is peculiarly true in China that our students emphasize the things we emphasize.

The University Library

The University library is at present housed in two rooms on the second floor of the Y. M. C. A. building. It consists of two thousand two hundred and fifty English volumes and the beginning of a Chinese library. The English volumes are distributed approximately as follows: Philosophy 40, Religion 442, Sociology (including education) 208, Science 648, Medicine 304, Literature 178, History 235, Miscellaneous (including encyclopedias) 195. Of the 2,250 volumes, 725 constitute a loan by the late George A. Stuart, M.D.—his private library, comprised largely of medical and theological works.

During the past year these books have been arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification System and a card catalogue of author, title and subject cards has been prepared. The library is now in good working condition. Instructors are in a position to refer to it freely, and thereby the possibility of more thorough returns from the courses is assured.

The general library plan is as follows: The books are in a separate room with attendants in charge. The reading room is connected with this room. Students who desire books draw them by signing specially prepared cards. A careful record is thus kept of all books drawn. To facilitate the matter of reference work, a special reference shelf has been installed on which instructors are urged to place such books as they are using in course work. These books are accessible to students by simply signing the name on a card taken from the pocket on the back cover. The attendants in charge are chosen from among the best of the needy students and a compensation is given in return for service. Thereby worthy men are assisted financially and are incidentally given an excellent opportunity to become familiar with good books.

We aim to build up a first-class university library, to include especially all important books in English and Chinese, but others, too, as far as possible. We need (1) all the recent recognized standard works in science; (2) adequate reference works for the study of comparative religion, philosophy, sociology, economics,

history, education, and so forth (we should, for instance, have a complete set of the Sacred Books of the East); (3) a number of first-class unabridged dictionaries; (4) funds with which we can subscribe for the important scientific, philosophical, sociological, economic, educational and theological magazines, and purchase the books now needed.

In addition to these pressing immediate needs, it does not take a seer to realize the necessity of planning for and erecting an adequate library building—a building that will be a credit to the Christian culture and academic attainment we represent. If our University is to be more than the vehicle for the transmission of one culture to another, if it is to be a haven of true academic research, the stimulating occasion of developing manhood, the alma mater of Christian leaders, we must be untiring in making this the great library of China.

Apparatus and General Equipment

Under this head it will be impossible to give in detail, in such a report as this, the equipment we have for laboratory and general class work. The appraisement committee estimated our equipment at \$15,833.00 Mexican, and since then probably \$10,000.00 worth more has been added.

We have good collections of mounted insects, mollusks, minerals, rocks, fossils, special teaching collection in zoology, a "Jones" model of the earth, a model of Niagara, a large number of United States geological survey maps, surveying instruments, some ten microscopes for student use, and in addition, histological, petrographical and special microscopes, two three-inch telescopes, and a very good equipment of electrical apparatus for advanced work recently purchased. A start has also been made in the way of getting some apparatus for experimental work in psychology, and we hope that some high grade work can be done along this line, and data secured from Chinese students that will be of value in making interesting comparisons with western students along the line of recent psychological experimentation.

In our new science building we have special laboratories for research work in physics and chemistry, and in the latter, especially, we hope that special studies of many Chinese products will be made and results published. Mr. Millward has made many trips out in the surrounding territory studying the local geology and collecting specimens, and has made one trip to Shantung collecting for the United States Geological Survey. While we are not, just at this time, able to do much original investigation that will add to the world's general knowledge, we see all about us rich and unexplored fields that such an institution as this aspires to be should soon be studying scientifically. For example, to mention only one field, there is the field of Economics and National Existence. The western theories and so-called principles of economics are based on investigations and conditions covering less than half of the inhabitants of the world.

Is it not probable that a country that has existed for 4,000 years

and whose people live and are happy on one-tenth of the food of these western nations, has a final word to say on economics and national existence?

In all of our equipment so far, very little has been spent for beautifying our halls and class rooms, and I think we should give a little more attention to this and try to cultivate a taste for the neat and clean and beautiful. Our whole plant should tend to raise the standards and stimulate the desires of our students for better homes and more sanitary surroundings.

Land Bought During the Period of Union

During the one and one-half years of union work the University has purchased approximately 4,672 fang of land, or about 13 acres, at an approximate cost of \$16,000 Mexican. To this should be added a small semi-foreign house that was thought would be needed for a small family, as it was situated near the Kuleo property. Three thousand dollars Mexican was paid for this, and it is at present being rented for \$40 per month, which makes a fairly good investment, as the renter puts on necessary repairs. This new property, together with the land that was put into the union, makes approximately 43 acres.

The new land purchased has of necessity been rather widely scattered, but has been with a definite plan authorized by the Board of Managers—namely, to purchase certain pieces about the Kanho-yien plant, as much as possible of all of the land lying between this and the Kuleo property, to the west of the main road and extending westward to a width of 700 to 900 feet to a smaller, somewhat parallel road.

This policy, if followed out, as it should be, I believe, will take a large amount of money, probably not less than \$40,000 gold, and will take a number of years. But it would give us a continuous property of over half a mile in length, through which, however, at least two roads would have to cut, though this would not be a serious matter. The land purchased so far has taken a great deal of time and worry, as there are so many difficulties and delays in buying land in China under the best of conditions. That we have been able to get along this far with the good will of the officials and people is a matter of congratulation.

Balance Sheet, University of Nanjing, Sept. 4, 1911.

	A. J. Bowen 1910 Balances		Nov. 10-Dec. 31, 1910		1911.		Balances.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Athletics.....	\$.....	\$181.99	\$5.30	\$4.00	\$260.30	\$250.00 A	\$15.96	\$120.39
Biology and Geology.....	15.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Board.....	1,953.96	.....	.....	12,000.00 A	.....	4,180.98
Rects. acct. 1910.....	450.00	.....	.....
Hubuchai.....	643.97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kules.....	1,912.04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sansenleo.....	3,759.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Bookstore.....	2,391.52	.....	136.92	135.75	1,501.93	300.00 A	2,532.27	.....
Bills Receivable.....	1,170.00	.....	.....	232.50	1,714.25	1,062.35	972.34	.....
Budget.....	43,140.00 A	.....	.....	.....
Refund Fees and Tuition	62.00	.....	.....	.....
Receipts.....	1,366.00	.....	.....
Cash.....	940.83	.....	3,867.20	4,561.88	20,022.42	20,761.24	21,074.76	.....
Chemistry and Physics.....	13.02	.....	.....	20,130.35	198.18	.....
*Contingent.....	934.38	497.87	13.02	563.49
Central China M. E. Mission..	10,000.00	1,000.00 A	.....	2,500.00
Equipment—Sansenleo.....	2,920.47	12,500.00	.....	.....
*General Account.....	8.60	.....	2,788.13
Endowment Support M. E.	5,700.00 A	.....	205.92
Students.....	294.08	500.00 A	.....	.....
Loan—Frank Garrett.....	2,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800.00	.....
House Accounts:
Bowen.....	91.67	.....	409.77	442.15	59.29	.....
Martin.....	532.67	.....	1,335.46	1,619.13	300.00	.....
Henke.....	350.00	200.00	50.00	.....	200.00	.....
Bullock.....	4,000.00	4,995.00 A	.....	995.00
Williams.....	4,000.00	5,000.00 A	.....	1,000.00
Millward.....	415.36	136.20	279.16	.....
International Banking Corp....	55,080.57	.....	4,887.54	58,401.18	48,354.49	18,162.96	.....	1,312.74
*Incidentals.....	281.78	.....	185.94	.....	801.44	3,500.00 A	.....	1,585.62
Rects. Acct. 1910.....	150.00	.....	.....
*Insurance.....	500.69	280.00 A	220.69	.....
Library.....	22.76	.....	.....	.....	232.17	.....
Lands and Buildings.....	56,168.30	.....	.....	60,379.31	7,350.54	.....	3,139.53
Loans and F. D. acct. M. E.
Students.....	2,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800.00	.....
Mission Treasurers.....	6,076.61	.....	424.60	9,413.80	9,413.80	1,101.21	.....
*Office Expense.....	601.00	.....	1,154.12	2,350.00 A	.....	779.98
*Repairs.....	681.15	.....	2,158.76	185.10	.....	.....
Rents.....	3,000.00 A	.....	393.24
Servants.....	733.15	.....	935.65
Science Building.....	224.97	.....	1,053.75	996.28	.....	221.28
Sundry Accounts.....	8,122.42	107.42	11,179.06	19,600.00	.....	465.94
Special Gifts (M. E.).....	1,541.16	.....	.....	.....	600.00	95.00	1,446.16	.....
*Suspense.....	878.68	.....	.....	.....	162.14	.....	440.82
Teachers:	735.00 A	.....	735.00
*General Account.....	1,161.61	1,933.51	.....	7,480.50	10,000.00 A	.....	1,747.60
*Foreign.....	299.01	299.01	4,236.89	7,525.00 A	.....	3,288.11
*Personal.....	79.00	200.00	.....	121.00
Tuition (1910).....	195.00	.....	.....	.....	195.00
Uniforms.....	222.83	220.00	.....	169.95	.....	167.12
Y. M. C. A. Loans.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	5,000.00	.....
							\$38,284.00	\$38,284.00

* Budget Item.
A Appropriation.
† On 1910.

Budget for 1911

To Expenditure:

Salaries, 27 teachers (Chinese).....	\$10,000.00
Salaries, servants and helpers.....	1,500.00
Salary, E. K. Gifford (gold \$600).....	1,350.00
Salary, W. F. Hummel (gold \$700).....	1,575.00
Salary, A. J. Bowen (gold \$1,500).....	3,400.00
Salary, Wm. Millward (gold \$525).....	1,200.00
Repairs and University carpenter.....	3,000.00
Office assistant	1,350.00
Office supplies and travel.....	1,000.00
Book room and attendant.....	300.00
Incidentals (heat, light, etc.).....	3,500.00
Board of students.....	12,000.00
Athletics	250.00
Contingent fund.....	1,000.00
Permanent equipment	500.00
Insurance	280.00
Language teachers.....	200.00
Suspense at disposal of Executive Committee.....	735.00
	<hr/>
	\$43,440.00

Income:

Tuition fees.....	\$12,000.00
Board fees.....	10,000.00
Incidental fees.....	3,500.00
Athletic fees.....	300.00
Mission appropriations, at \$2,400.00 gold each.....	15,840.00
Special gifts.....	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$43,440.00

Financial Statement

We append a statement of the present finances of the University by the Treasurer, though illness has prevented him from working it out in detail as he would have desired. Also it has been complicated by the fact that during the first eight months of the union, when so many matters were pressing for adjustment, the President, in addition to his other duties, was obliged to keep the accounts and act as treasurer. We hope that the University may soon adopt the standard forms for financial reports of colleges as suggested in Bulletin No. 3 of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

It is impossible in this report to give all of the information we shall hope to later put in your hands, or at least we hope to give it in a more systematized form. No budget had before the present year been followed—we are trying to budget all expenditures and receipts, though we have not put on the budget the expenditures for lands and buildings, the funds for which expenditures were to come from funds put into the union by the various missions on the basis of union. Under this head of Lands and Buildings we have spent the following amounts, approximately:

Science building	\$30,000.00
Kanhoyien Dormitory.....	16,000.00
New property	20,000.00
Kulco Dormitory	9,500.00
Six residences	32,000.00
Permanent equipment.....	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$107,500.00

Receipts from students' fees this term, on account of the floods, will no doubt be considerably decreased, and expenditures for food will be greatly increased, in fact rice is a trifle over twice what it cost last year at this time, per picul. Otherwise our expenditures under budget would be well within our receipts, though some items run over, while others show credits.

Some Problems

Feeders

One of the most serious criticisms of the present Government school policy in China is the lack of a carefully planned and worked system of elementary education, articulating with the High School, the College and the University. The same criticism can also be made of missionary education, up to the present time. And it is a very serious problem of our own local work. Each of the missions contributing to the University has had "Day-schools" more or less for many years, but even in one mission they have not been working on a consistent plan, with uniform courses of study, and a definite objective. The oversight and supervision of them has even been worse. It can readily be seen that the results have not been all that might have been possible, and that the University is, with most other institutions, weak in this respect, and the defect is a vital one, unless remedied—that is, if we are to conduct a school with the largest outcome for the Church and Kingdom.

However, the matter has been vigorously taken up by a committee representing the three missions, and they have worked out a course of study to be used throughout the whole territory covered by the missions and the whole question is being agitated and is receiving more careful attention. Not a few new Day-schools have been started since the union, and they are being so conducted as to lead to a Middle School. It is the unanimous opinion of both the men in evangelistic and in educational work that the elementary education should be done by the churches as such—that they should not be union efforts. If a church can develop its Day-schools and its Middle Schools, it will give it an opportunity to mould the students and indoctrinate them much better than would be possible for the three churches in union. And as Dr. Goucher has well said, it is of prime importance that young people obtain a "form of sound doctrine" very early. The content of that form will grow and deepen through all the rest of their lives. And it is because we believe that the individual church only can give this form of sound doctrine to its young, that we urge the missions to develop their elementary schools. And it is a matter of indifference to the missionaries here whether that form of sound doctrine is Disciples or Presbyterian or Methodist—the burning question with them is that the youth who are to come to us later in the University get it.

But the University believes it has something to do even with this work in training qualified teachers for these elementary schools, and in assisting to give expert supervision and examinations, and here again the missions and the schools are in full accord and are planning to work along these lines. A graduate of the former Christian College is now teaching in a Methodist Day-school in Wuhu, and a Methodist Freshman is teaching in

the Christian Day-school at Pukow. Mr. Bullock will begin, not later than next February, definite training of Day-school teachers, and will also do something in the way of supervision.

The question of financial support and equipment is one of our most pressing ones, and is the chief one that is taking Mr. Williams home at this time. It has not seemed so pressing till just now for the reason that with the money put in on the basis of union, we have done what has been necessary up to the present in the way of enlargement, repair and alterations, and in equipment. It is not enough that a child be conceived and brought forth and given its first little dress: it must have increasing nourishment, more and larger clothes, and because it is alive it soon develops new needs that must be met, if it is to fulfil its destiny. So we need better provision for growth, more equipment, both general and scientific. It is commonly said that union will be less expensive, and will tend to greater economy, and while this is true in many directions, it is to some a misleading half truth, for there will be an actual larger expenditure of money, if union means better work, as it does, for better work, other things being equal, costs more money.

Missionaries have many limitations and hindrances arising from living far away from their base of supplies, living in a foreign land, and in non-Christian surroundings, and it is the part of economy, ultimately, to give him the very best material equipment, and all the money he can wisely use. We feel that the University of Nanking can wisely use considerable more money annually. The Missionary Societies, in justice to their other work—which is also fundamentally necessary to our work—cannot make us much larger grants; we can gradually get a little more from students' fees (if famines and floods ever cease), but any appreciable gain, and one that will enable us to develop consistently and uniformly must come from a well-invested, adequate endowment. And it is this that we earnestly hope the Trustees will consider, the raising of endowment.

Another problem closely associated with this is the help of worthy Christian students who are unable to pay all of the expenses necessary. We should have a fund for this purpose, from which loans could be made in the way of regular school fees, not in cash, which would be refunded later when the student is out in productive employment.

The majority of those students who complete the College course are those whom we have helped. The fundamental reason for this is that economic conditions are so distressing in China that parents wish their sons to begin earning something at the very earliest moment. And, also, until comparatively recently, the majority of students were satisfied with three or four years of Western learning, but during the last few years a greater desire to complete courses, and get diplomas is noticeable. The Government has recently passed a rule that teachers in their elementary schools must either have a diploma from some ap-

proved school or must pass an examination before they can secure the position. We wish our Christian young men to take commanding places in the new China that is slowly evolving; and without considerable financial help, many of them cannot secure the best education to be had. So here again we believe there is a wise use for money, if judiciously administered, for it is easy to pauperize and destroy one's manhood by giving too freely.

The problem of seating our Sunday congregation at the Kanho-yien plant has become a serious one. Benches are brought in from the dining-room, and the building is much overcrowded for the best results. We need a large central church that will seat 1,200 to 1,500 people, which could be used by the whole community for all large gatherings. No such place is now in existence in Nanking, and it is greatly needed. We believe that the University should be made the center of missionary activities and the central church would greatly help to accomplish this.

Another problem which the University should be making some effort to solve, is the influencing for good the large number of Government students. We should create as many points of contact with them as possible. For this reason, as well as for the culture and development of our own students, we should have a proper library and library building, open to all classes in the city. It should have all of the best Chinese books, magazines and papers, as well as a large selection of all the best English books and periodicals; should have a tea-room in connection, guest-room, and be made attractive and usable for our Chinese friends and supporters. There is now no library, either Chinese or English, that is open even to students, and such a building properly equipped could be made a powerful force for enlightenment, and even for evangelization, for on Sundays when the Government students are free and with no good place to go to, a special work could be done for them through such a building. It is difficult to get many of them to come to church, but they can be induced to go to a lecture hall and a reading room quite readily. We believe that the University could and should undertake this work through a library building on our campus.

Future Development

Perhaps it is too early in our history to speak with much certainty as to future development, but it will not be amiss to briefly outline some of the lines along which we believe development should progress. As you well know, we are a "University" in name rather than in fact: in possibility rather than in actuality. Four lines of work are immediately open to us—namely, Grammar and High School, College, Normal Training and Medical. I have elsewhere in this report spoken of the necessity and urgency of developing elementary education. Since we are to continue to be a missionary school, the religious and character

developing features of our work must have prime emphasis, and we can begin this none-too early, in a non-Christian land. It is, therefore, inevitable that we have our own High School, and for the time being our Grammar School grade work, especially since the State is doing so little, relatively, even in imparting knowledge, to say nothing of trying to grapple with the great problem of moral and ethical training, for her young. But our Grammar Schools and High Schools can only touch a small percentage of the teeming millions about us: it is, therefore, our duty to produce **models**, schools and departments that may be copied, that will compel attention in this formative period of Chinese educational experimentation.

The College must, too, be a model, and it is the unanimous opinion of experts in the home lands that neither the High School nor the College can do its best work if the two are on the same campus, with the students intermingling in dormitories and in play, and with the same teachers, largely, for both grades of work. They should have separate grounds, separate buildings, and their own distinctive faculties. The plan is to develop the College work on the vacant land near the present Middle School, making that the center of the University, about which High School, Normal School, Medical School and all further development will take place. This involves the expenditure of a large amount of money for an entirely new plant, and it should be done on a comprehensive plan worked out by competent architects, and should be on such a basis that additional dormitories and other buildings could be added as necessity demands. We believe we have a superior site for this development, as the accompanying survey will show.

The Normal School should be developed at the very earliest moment possible, and would probably best be in connection with or very near the Grammar School grade of work, in order that its students could get the best opportunities for practice work. This will not take such a large or expensive plant, but it should be practically IDEAL in every detail, both as to plant, class rooms, and equipment, as well as in management and teaching ability employed, for it is to train **teachers**, those who are to go out and lead others in better ways, educationally. In fact, so far as China's actual needs go, this department is the one perhaps most urgently needed, and it surely is one in which the University can render a very large and permanent service to these badly taught people who are thirsting for knowledge.

The University itself is not contemplating the development of a medical department, but the Union Medical College that the East China Medical Association has formed and is locating in Nanking, will be, we trust, an integral part of the University. It will, of course, have its own faculty, its own management in all details, its own buildings, its special plans for raising the initial money needed, but we believe it will be found advantageous for all parties concerned, as soon as seems practicable, to have one Board of Trustees, one Board of Managers on the

field, a common treasurer and financial plan, and the closest working relationship at every possible point with the University. While it will have its own special and peculiar problems that only the medical profession can deal with, the general aim of both is the same—to raise up men of sterling character and good training for a life of service, for the glorifying of God in the earth and the helping of needy men and women. At any rate, the University must have the help of the Medical School, and the advice and co-operation of men with the high training its professors will have, is greatly needed, if we are to develop in the largest and wisest ways. And while at present only three of the missions in the Medical School form the University, we believe it is a matter that should receive your careful consideration, for we look to you for guidance in the matter, that is the relation of the University to the Union Medical School.

In Conclusion

In conclusion I wish to express my sincerest appreciation of the confidence accorded me, both by the Trustees and by the Board of Managers. They have responded most willingly and completely to our many requests, and have denied us nothing in their power to give, that would tend to greater efficiency and larger usefulness. Also, to the cheerful and untiring co-operation on the part of my colleagues is due the measure of success attained unto. It has been a great privilege to me personally to have been able to associate with these men in this new and untried work, and surely it is an evidence of God's own blessing that after the year and a half of possibly the most trying period of the union work—the making of adjustments, the breaking of old customs and starting out in new ways, the mutual giving up and taking on, the delicate places where only Christian love and forbearance would avail—we love each other better, we are much more closely united, and we believe more in the union school than before. The experimental stage is past, and the possibility and desirability of union effort has been demonstrated beyond the danger of question. We are profoundly convinced that God Himself has been leading in these union movements in Nanking, and that He has opened doors that man can seek to close only at very great peril. The question before the union was, is God leading in these things? will it be for the greater glory of His name and better establishment of His kingdom? and it would seem to us that He is answering these questions in the affirmative, and that we are working in harmony with His will. If this be the case, our problem is simple, simply to keep in the line of His will and working. We dare not go back, or falter, or turn aside—we can only go forward, trusting in Divine guidance and in Divine help and wisdom vouchsafed to each one connected with the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. BOWEN, Pres.

Nanking, China, Aug. 30, 1911.

Index

Calendar.....	2
Prefatory	5
Charter	6
Board of Trustees.....	7
Board of Managers.....	7
Missionary Educational Work in Nanking Prior to the Union..	8
The Development of the Present Union	9
The Present Situation as to Union Work in Nanking	9
Nanking as a Missionary and Educational Center	10
Courses of Study.....	11
College.....	13
High School.....	14
Middle School	16
Nanking Provincial College	17
Imperial University of Shansi.....	19
Our Teaching Force.....	22
The Lower Middle School, Plant, Work at Hubuchai	23
The Middle School, Plant, Work, Kuleo	24
The College and High School, Plant, Work, Kanho-Yien.....	26
The Medical School.....	27
Departments	28
Enrollment and Student Data.....	28
Student Activities	30
Religious Activities.....	30
The University Library.....	32
Apparatus and General Equipment	33
Land Bought During the Period of Union.....	34
Balance Sheet	35
Budget, 1911.....	36
Financial Statement	37
Some Problems.....	38
Future Development	41
In Conclusion.....	42

