

195 3368

UBCHEA ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE FILES  
RG 11

Nanking  
Admin.  
President's reports 1913-1917

Bowen

REPORT  
THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
1913.

TRANSFER



This report covers the period from Nov. 1, 1912 to Nov. 1, 1913. Upon leaving the field for our second furlough, May 31, Mr. W. F. Wilson took charge of the work till Sept., when Dr. J. E. Williams, Vice-President of the University returned from America and took up the duties of Acting-President.

The additions to our staff during the year have been as follows. Miss Adelaide Wixon arrived in Feb. for the English Department, coming with her support provided from outside sources. Mr. Harry Clemons arrived in April, also for English and for the Library as well, representing the Presbyterian Board. Dr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hiltner joined the staff during the summer, for the Medical Department, supported for the time being from special funds. Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Gaunt arrived in the early fall for the Medical Department, and represent the Methodist Board. Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Lasell have also joined our staff for the Medical Department, coming to us from a long and very successful experience in Hainan under the Presbyterian Board. Their support is also provided from outside sources. Mr. Z. T. Ing, who has been in the U. S. for several years perfecting his education has also joined our staff, his support coming from outside sources.

Dr. F. C. Henke, who has been rendering especially efficient service to the University for over two years has resigned from the mission and our work, and has returned to the U. S., probably permanently. This has been a serious loss to us, and no one has yet been appointed to take his special work, Philosophy and Psychology.

Mr. and Mrs. Settlemyer and Mr. and Mrs. Williams have returned from America to the work. Mr. Martin is still pursuing his studies at the University of Chicago. Mr. Keen, who is to be at the head of the Language School, is on furlough, taking special studies at Columbia and Teachers College in preparation for his work in Nanking.

During the winter a very encouraging series of special meetings were conducted by the faculty, resulting in the conversion of about 75 students, among whom were some of the strongest men in the institution. The students have been active in special work for the government school students, and very friendly and hopeful relations have been established.

Mr. Rosse has been active in helping the athletic life of the school. The Track Team was victorious in the annual contest with Soochow University.

The East China Union Medical College, which was organized as a separate institution, has, during the year, become the Medical Department of the University, under our Boards of Trustees and Managers. Additional members to both bodies have been elected by the Boards and Missions not otherwise in the University. This makes seven societies co-operating in this work department. Eight physicians from the best medical schools in the U. S. are now giving all of their time to the Department or are studying the language preparatory to full work in it.

The Northern Baptist Board has decided to enter to union on the original basis, namely \$40,000 in property or funds; \$7,000 annual grant, and the support of four teachers. The funds are already in hand, and we may expect that the other requirements of full co-operation will soon be met.

Substantial progress has been made towards unifying all of the educational work of the four East-Central provinces. A basis of union or affiliation between the Nanchow Presbyterian College, the Shanghai Baptist College and ourselves is being worked out. It is planned to have in these four provinces a thoroughgoing system of

## Christian

education extending from primary up through University work, with union supervision of primary schools and uniform courses of study for all grades through the whole region.

The first year of the Language School has been an unqualified success. 48 students were in attendance. Some 20 carefully selected Chinese teachers, under the very efficient supervision of Mr. Cia, were employed. Much credit for the success attained is due to Mr. Cia, the head Chinese teacher, and to the untiring efforts of Mr. Maigs, Mr. Wm. R. Stewart and Mr. Frank Garrett. Sincere thanks are also due the Permanent Committee on Language Schools, two of whose members, Dr. Parker and Mr. Crowfoot, kindly came to Nanking to hold the final examinations. They made valuable suggestions which are being followed in this year's work.

Mr. W. F. Wilson is giving his undivided time to the school this second year, after having done considerable teaching in it the first year. During the summer he and Mr. Cia worked over the whole material to be covered, arranging <sup>with</sup> it the greatest detail into the requisite number of lessons in the light of the first year's experience. Nov. 1 there were 46 students enrolled, representing ten different societies, and splendid reports reach us of the school.

The Teachers Training and Normal Department has registered substantial progress. A beginning in manual training in the Practice School has been made with good results. Special efforts have been made by Mr. Bullock and his staff to interest the community and patrons of the department. The troubles and losses due to the revolt of the summer left Nanking desolate. Among those who suffered severely were the old Chinese Classics teachers, men with little or no western education and consequently with limited possibilities under the new system of education. The Relief Committee agreed to make a grant of \$1000 N.Y. that we might take ~~them~~ <sup>these</sup> into the Teachers Training department and give them a short course in western learning and in methods of teaching. Nearly 500 applied and upon examination 75 were selected.

The two young men who were assisted to go to the Philippines to take a years course in the excellent Normal School there, returned this summer and are giving valuable service at this time when the quarters are crowded.

The afforestation and colonization work under Mr. Bailie has been developing very hopefully. The fighting on Purple Mt. and the consequent inability of his men to care for the trees there, especially to water them during the drought, and a fire started by the soldiers injured many trees in parts of the reserve. The gentry and officials at Lai An Hsien, 70 miles north of Nanking have granted nearly 10,000 acres of waste land there to the Colonization Association, and Mr. Bailie was mapping it out and making arrangements to settle refugee families on it all summer. After the fall of Nanking and the looting the Relief Committee called Mr. Bailie to the city to take charge of certain phases of the relief work, and for most of the fall he has supervised from 600 to 1000 men in building roads and doing any other work possible in and about the city.

The revolt of certain leaders of the South against Yuen Shi Kai finally centered in Nanking. The city was thoroughly pillaged and the large ~~suburb~~ <sup>suburb</sup> outside of the walls by the steamer landing was totally destroyed. Thousands of families and stores had all of their movable effects taken, and hundreds of women and girls suffered violence at the hands of the soldiers. Some 5000 women and girls were given refuge and protection in the various school, hospital and other mission compounds. The missionaries who remained thro the siege and looting were of the very greatest service in protecting and comforting the distracted citizens. Their sympathetic and unselfish help has made a most favourable situation among all classes, and the University

has a large place in their regard. Some 700 women and girls were given refuge in our properties. As a slight token of their appreciation they have presented the University with a 'Bien', or tablet.

Dr. Williams' work for the University in America in securing funds and in making friends for us has been most noteworthy. Funds for the erection of five of the main buildings in the new college and university group have been promised, as well as for two new residences.

About 20 acres of land has been purchased, and a splendid property costing \$20,000 for the Normal School secured, the latter through the kind offices of Dr. F. D. Gamewell. Our architect will be leaving for China in Dec. to study on the field Chinese architecture, building materials, and other problems connected with the erection of the new group of buildings. We are deeply grateful to Dr. Williams and to the many friends who have made this development possible.

A class of six young men ~~were~~ graduated from the College in June and have since been given their degrees and diplomas by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. It is gratifying to know that all of these young men have entered mission work. Two of them are teaching the Chinese classics in the Middle school, one as the head of that department. This is in line with our policy of having Christian teachers for the classics as well as for western subjects.

The enrollment in March, 1913 was 533, as follows:

College .....	47
Medical Dept.....	28
Normal .....	7
" Practice Sch.	33
High School .....	166
Middle School .....	205
Language School .....	48
	<u>533</u>

The distressed condition of Nanking, and the uncertainties of the political situation with Chang Huin there in command, with his northern troops has reduced the attendance to about 470 for the fall semester.

Student fees, for all departments and purposes, for the spring semester (1/2 year) amounted to \$16,903 Mex., but for the fall will probably not exceed \$10,000 Mex.

Twenty seven Chinese and twenty three foreign teachers are now on our staff, not counting the twenty odd Chinese teachers in the Language school.

The total property of the institution, including buildings, equipment and lands is valued at approximately \$204,000.

The paramount need of the ~~INSTITUTION~~ University at this stage of its development is an adequate endowment. The success of the Union undertaking, leading to even greater possibilities than at first hoped for, demands a larger income than the Boards can possibly provide. We believe that the needs, the opportunities, and the whole situation as regards Christian education and union enterprise <sup>in China</sup> call for the same kind of generous support from men and women of large means that is being afforded our Church and private institutions in the Home lands.

We should not close this report without recording our heartfelt thanks to all of our staff, Chinese and foreign for the unfailing support and devoted service on the part of each one. We are, too, profoundly grateful to God for His manifest leading and blessings. I am only expressing the deep desire of every one of those connected with the University when I say it is our one desire to worthily exalt Him and help ~~the~~ establish His kingdom in China.



*Not To Be Taken Away Room 808*

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1916-1917

— TO THE —

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

RECEIVED  
REC'D  
JAN 31 1918  
JAN 3  
Mr. Speer  
Mr. C. J. ...

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1916-1917

— TO THE —

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

SHANGHAI:

Printed at American Presbyterian Mission Press

1917

## Report for the Year 1916-1917.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND TO THE BOARD OF  
MANAGERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING:

I have the honor to submit to you my annual report as President of the University for the last half of the year 1916 and for the first half of the year 1917, covering two semesters of school work, or the school year 1916-1917.

### Political Conditions.

Until nearly June, 1917, the political situation in China has not been marked by anything very important other than China's breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany on March 15. Hitherto China had not shown much interest in the Great War. Her trade had already been poor for a year or more before the outbreak of the war. The steadily-increasing price of silver has, on the whole, perhaps helped China, being a silver basis country. But the whole effect of the war, high and fluctuating prices of silver, and uncertainties as to the future have combined to depress trade and business still further.

There had been, we believe, a growing confidence in President Li Yuen Hung, in his integrity, his real patriotism, and in his firm determination to rule China according to the provisions of the Constitution and in harmony with the principles of parliamentary and cabinet forms of government. He had shown himself a true Republican and was striving hopefully to overcome the well-intrenched and re-actionary conservative forces of the Old China, both inside and outside of Parliament.

Then in June came the declaration of the "independence" of a number of military governors and a little later the spectacular emergence of General Chang Hsuin, of former Revolutionary fame, and his entrance into Peking as "pacifist"

and "mediator." There seem to be no very well defined reasons for this declaration of independence or unified plan for further action. I think we may explain it all best by saying that it was, probably, a final and immature attempt of the old type militarist to rule China according to the former military and autocratic principles as opposed to the civil and democratic rule for which President Li has stood.

Growing out of this action of the military governors, there has developed during the past week, the final stage in attempted autocratic rule, namely the deposition in Peking, of the President of the Republic, and the enthronement of the former Manchu Emperor, Hsuen Tung, by General Chang Hsuin, under himself as Dictator. There is comparatively little apprehension over this coup, as General Chang can command the respect or following of but very few, most of the revolting military governors, even, declaring against him. It is therefore probable that republican ideals and republican forms of government will be established more strongly than ever. But we should not be surprised at temporary set-backs, even after General Chang is eliminated, as he soon will be. The problem of getting a really responsible Parliament that sees its task and takes up the real problems of the country seriously and unselfishly; the problem of surrounding the President with a wise, non-partisan Cabinet of vision and resourcefulness, and even the problem of President makes certain that the future of the Republic is fraught with difficulties that cannot be solved in a day. China has not yet arrived at a constructive, progressive, and united program where Government and Officials and People are working together for reforms and social betterment. That she is working towards this, no one who knows China can doubt. China is hopefully passing through a no less interesting and critical struggle between democracy and autocracy than is Europe, though, fortunately, up to the present we are spared the bloodshed and destructiveness of the European

conflict. The student classes, the merchants and business people—the best brains and the thinking, growing elements of awakened China are strongly in favor of republican ideas and institutions. We may confidently depend on China's taking her stand with the progressive democracies of the West, however haltingly she may go forward or backward, at times. She is unalterably committed to the modern world ideals of government, and the future is hopeful.

#### Educational Conditions.

This unrest and uncertainty and lack of commercial prosperity have seriously affected the proper development of education. Funds have not been available. Still, while the actual number of schools has not increased as was hoped, we find that there has been very substantial thinking upon the educational problem of China. There is a clearer conviction that greater emphasis by far must be placed on primary schools and upon industrial education. We may expect, therefore, a little later, a decided development along these two lines. The missions, also, are realizing more clearly than ever the fundamental need of more and of better primary schools. The day has now passed, for the missions, when any school is better than no school. There are now scores of primary schools conducted by the government or by city or village authorities that in buildings, equipment, trained teachers and in efficient and suitable education are superior to our own mission primary schools. As compared with the need, however, there are far too few such schools, but there are enough to demonstrate that the authorities know what a good modern school is, and enough to indicate the character and quality of elementary instruction we may expect in the coming years when the government is able to get to the problem in real earnest. The mission should plan its educational work, therefore, with this clearly in mind, and be prepared to spend much more than hitherto on proper buildings and

equipment. We are glad to report that the missions in this region, through the Suwan Primary School Board, under the leadership of University, and the Normal School Department are making a most creditable beginning in the improvement of our primary schools, and in providing for better trained primary teachers.

However, the vast field of industrial education is still untouched either by the Government or by mission educational effort. That the Government is preparing to attack this difficult problem is evident. Educational magazines, the daily press, and numerous speakers are putting great emphasis upon this need. Recently a very strong commission of Chinese educators was sent by the Government to study the problem of primary and especially of industrial education in Japan and the Philippines. Dr. P. W. Kuo, Ph.D., director of the Government Teachers' College, Nanking, a graduate of Columbia University Teachers' College, and probably the best informed man in China, native or foreign, upon educational problems, both in the west and in the east headed the commission. Most valuable information and practical suggestions for promoting industrial education in China were obtained, which will shortly, we hope and believe, be put to practical use.

For the mission schools, industrial education presents a number of serious difficulties. There is little available experience of successful industrial work conducted by mission schools. Most attempts have been premature, with insufficient funds available to insure even a fair test, with too little technical knowledge or understanding of the industrial local needs and possibilities. No mission or society, so far as I know, has been willing to send out experts to study the problem. When the Rockefeller Foundation wishes to do a piece of practical work for China it sends out commission after commission of the best experts available in America. The mission boards would and could render the cause of

missions and of general education a most valuable service by sending out a few industrial experts, not of the highly technical but of the more elementary fundamental industries, who would study local economic conditions and needs and opportunities for inexpensive non-technical industries, and how to turn into more productive channels the immense human forces that are now unable to produce a decent living much less develop a "betterment-reserve." Japan and the Philippines and possibly India should be visited by these experts and much learned from what the government and a few missions have done. Definite recommendations based on such an investigation by recognized experts, would go far in enabling the Boards to raise the necessary funds from sources that would not infringe on ordinary gifts to mission work. Then if the Board would send out men trained especially for industrial work, put behind them adequate funds for an adequate experiment, so that men and funds and policy would be dependable for say a ten years' test, we believe a new and increasing productive field would be open to Church and mission school. We know what the Presbyterian Mission Press, for example, has done for the science of printing, in training practical workers for scores of native presses in the course of its own ordinary business. Probably unique among all mission schools in the orient is the Anglo-Korean school at Sangdo, Korea, with its industrial department under the management of an industrial genius, Mr. C. H. Deal, of the Southern M. E. Church. There in this Department they have trained Korean youths who are not by nature over industrious or capable to make cloths and fabrics that are sold all over Japan and China. It is said that at least half of the ladies walking down the streets of Karuizawa or Kuling on a fine August day will be wearing dresses made at this little industrial plant in Korea. Their goods are getting a reputation all through the east for excellency of quality and cheapness of price that no other goods foreign or native have. This industry that

began from nothing and has no mission financial support to speak of, now besides paying all expenses is turning several thousands of dollars per year into the regular mission work, and training scores of otherwise non-productive and economically hopeless and dependent Korean youths into self-supporting, wealth-producing citizens. What Mr. Deal has been able to accomplish without financial backing or special technical training for this work, but through natural aptitude for it, surely could be repeated in China under trained leaders with a modest but assured backing for a sufficient period of years to give a degree of permanence and stability.

In spite, however, of shortage of finances for education, the Central Government established some two years ago a Teachers' Training College in Nanking, with Dr. P. R. Kuo as director. This institution under the exceptional leadership of Dr. Kuo has been developing most hopefully, and is undoubtedly doing the best teacher training that is being done to-day in China. This fall a department of Commerce and Business, and Agricultural Teacher Training Department and a model Middle School are to be added. Dr. Kuo is gathering a most capable corps of trained teachers, many educated in America, and this institution gives every indication of the highest efficiency. In the same compound is the Waterways Conservancy College under the very able direction of Mr. S. T. Hsu, also an American returned student. This institution is training young men to cope with some of the problems of floods and famine that periodically devastate China.

All of these institutions and others in the province emphasize the fact that China is in earnest about the education of her youth especially in educating them to help solve some of the pressing problems of the nation. And they remind us that our own work, to compare at all favorably with them, must be increasingly efficient and also must increasingly train young men for grappling not only with bread and butter problems but with other vital problems that require real men

of incorruptible character and the most unselfish devotion to high ideals.

#### Enrolment.

The enrolment continues to show encouraging features, especially in the College, both in quality and in numbers. The fall of 1916 gave us our largest attendance in the Language School, 68, and the spring of 1917 the largest attendance in the College, 72.

The Dean and Registrar, Mr. Sarvis, has prepared the following interesting notes for this spring semester:

"The record of the college enrolment for the spring semester shows 72. This is a gain of 10 over the maximum enrolment of last semester and of 17 over the number at the close. The students are classified as follows: special, 6; freshmen, 49; sophomores, 9; juniors, 7; seniors 1, as compared with 8, 34, 11, 7, and 2 last semester. The small number of upper class men is due to the revolution and rebellion in 1911-12 and 1913.

"The distribution by preparatory schools from which the students have come is as follows (disregarding back work made up in the University High School): University High School, 44; Wuhu Union Academy, 4; Chinkiang Presbyterian High School, 3; Nanking Y. M. C. A., 3; Nanking School of Theology, 2; Nanyang Middle School or College, 2; St. John's University, 2; Anglo-Chinese Academy (Soochow), 2. One student came from each of the following: Vincent Miller Academy (Soochow), Pootung Academy (Shanghai), Hangchow Christian College Academy, United Methodist College (Wenchow), Wayland Academy (Hangchow), First Provincial Middle School, Nanking, Medhurst College, Shanghai, Presbyterian High School, Hsuehchowfu, Fifth Middle School, Changchow.

"The distribution by religious affiliation is as follows: Christian Adventist, 1; Baptist, 1; Congregationalist, 1; C. I. M., 2; Disciples of Christ, 7; Methodist Episcopal, 23;

Methodist South, 1; Presbyterian, 9; unaffiliated Christian, 1; non-Christian, 26. The present percentage of non-Christians is 35, as against 26 last semester and 21 the preceding semester.

"Of the students in attendance last fall, 14 have not returned. Of these, 7 did not take the final examinations. Of the 7, 4 were special students whose main work was in the Seminary, 2 were new, and 1 was a sophomore who left for financial reasons. Of the 14 who did not return, 1 graduated from the college, 1 from the high school, and 1 is here in another department. Seven had been here less than one semester, and of the 4 remaining, 2 were special and 1 was required by his mission to teach for a year.

"We have received 22 new students, and 2 former students have returned. Of the new students 15 did all or part of their academic work in the University High School, and of the remaining 7, 2 came from government institutions and 5 from mission institutions.

"Following are some comparative statistics: The total number of different students registered in the college in the last five semesters is 137; the average enrolment has been 50. Of these, 117 have come from Christian institutions, and 20 (14.6%) from non-Christian institutions. Of these 20, 6 (8.3%) are here at present. The percentages of students from outside Nanking for the last five semesters are respectively as follows: 31%, 37%, 42%, 40%, 30%. The enrolment each semester has been 35, 42, 53, 62, 72."

The attendance for all departments during the two semesters under consideration has been as follows:

	<i>Autumn 1916.</i>	<i>Spring 1917.</i>
College of Arts ... ..	62	72
Medical School ... ..	29	0
College of Agr. and For. ...	56	54
Normal School ... ..	15	15
High School ... ..	161	149
Middle School ... ..	107	119
Practice School ... ..	29	50
Language School ... ..	68	65
	<u>527</u>	<u>524</u>

Those graduating from the various departments have been as follows:

	<i>June 1916.</i>	<i>January 1917.</i>	<i>June 1917.</i>
College of Arts ... ..	9	1	—
Medical School ... ..	—	12	—
Normal School ... ..	9	—	—
High School ... ..	17	—	25
Middle School ... ..	32	—	20

#### Fees Received.

The following amounts were received from students' fees of all kinds during the two semesters:

	<i>Fall, 1916</i>	<i>Spring, 1917.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
College ... ..	\$ 2,584.97	\$ 3,258.24	\$ 5,843.21
Medical School ... ..	1,049.00	...	1,049.00
Agriculture and Forestry	3,507.50	4,856.00	8,363.50
Normal and Practice ...	1,328.50	619.50	1,948.00
High School ... ..	5,836.40	5,392.50	11,228.90
Middle School ... ..	4,014.00	3,690.80	7,704.80
Language School ... ..	4,006.42	3,862.50	7,868.92
	<u>\$ 22,326.79</u>	<u>\$ 21,679.54</u>	<u>\$ 44,006.33</u>

This gives us the following comparisons with fees for the corresponding semesters last year:

	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
College ... ..	\$ 1,948.53	...
Medical School ... ..	...	\$ 1,585.25
Agriculture and Forestry	3,085.50	...
Normal and Practice ...	...	498.80
High ... ..	641.40	...
Middle ... ..	...	1,119.25
Language ... ..	1,485.17	...
	<u>\$ 7,160.60</u>	<u>\$ 3,253.30</u>
Nett Increase, ... ..	1916-1917	\$ 3,877.30

#### Faculty Changes.

The most important addition to our teaching force has been the coming of Dr. John F. Downey and Mrs. Downey. Dr. Downey has been Dean of the College of Sciences of the University of Minnesota for nearly 20 years, and is an administrator, teacher, author, and lecturer of well known standing throughout the United States. Dr. Downey about

two years ago was retired from the active teaching list, upon the Carnegie pension. But animated with a high ideal for service, Dr. and Mrs. Downey saw in the University of Nanking a splendid opportunity for further service, and joined our forces in the fall of 1916 and are still with us. Dr. Downey has been teaching mathematics and astronomy and Mrs. Downey has been teaching English. They have added very much indeed to the University in many ways outside of their class-room work, which has been of the highest quality, and they are especially appreciated by the students. Dr. Downey has delivered many lectures that have been an inspiration and a blessing not only to the students and faculty but also to the whole community. We are exceedingly grateful to Dr. and Mrs. Downey for the signal service they are rendering the University.

Another most general and helpful addition to our teaching force, in the College of Agriculture and Forestry has been Mr. P. W. Tsou, M.A., graduate in agriculture from Cornell. Mr. Tsou has been giving splendid service as a teacher and as in promoting good feeling and fellowship among the students. Unfortunately we are losing him this fall. Dr. Kuo, of the Government Teachers' College, is opening courses to prepare young men to teach agriculture and forestry in the Primary and Middle Schools and could find no one so well qualified as Mr. Tsou to open this new work. Mr. Tsou, thus being in Nanking and near us, will still continue to help us in numerous ways. Mr. Ostergaard, who was employed in China to be in charge of our field in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, discontinued his work with us in January and has returned home.

Mr. Yih Hsien-ting and Mr. Choh Ching-ting have been added to the teaching staff of the Chinese Department, replacing other men who are less well trained in modern methods of teaching Chinese. They are giving good service and proving more stimulating to the students.

Dr. A. W. Martin, who has been with the University since the Union as one of the Methodist representatives, is dropping out of our work this fall to enter the evangelistic and mission work. On account of his faithful teaching and because of his highly specialized training in chemistry we are very sorry to lose Dr. Martin at this time when we wish to develop and strengthen our scientific work.

Mr. Bullock and family left on regular furlough late in May. Mr. Bullock will spend most of his year at home in Teachers' College, taking additional work in education. Fortunately Mr. Moss has had two years of language study and experience here in Nanking so he can carry forward the work of the School of Education with the minimum of loss.

Mr. C. H. Roys and family also left on regular furlough at the end of June. Mr. Roys will take special work in physics and electrical engineering at his Alma Mater, the University of Michigan. Mr. Z. T. Ing will teach Mr. Roys' classes.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailie returned from furlough and Mr. Bailie has been giving his undivided attention to developing the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. and Mrs. Hummel also returned in the fall of 1916 and Mr. Hummel has been giving special attention to improving and developing the courses in religious instruction, his work in Columbia and Union having proven very suggestive and helpful.

Dr. Williams returned in December, accompanying Mr. Swasey, Dr. Brashear, and Dr. Freeman and sons. Dr. Williams' special trip home, in the interests of the Medical Department, was very successful and resulted in the satisfactory arrangements now in force regarding our Hospital. These arrangements are discussed under Medical Work.

We were especially glad to welcome Mr. L. J. Owen, who came to us in December to take over the treasurer's work. Mr. Owen has taken up his duties with enthusiasm and understanding and is giving the very greatest satisfaction. He is



also teaching a class in English and helping in the music for the students.

#### Gifts.

The larger gifts and pledges to the University during the year are as noted below, and we are very grateful to these friends for this help that is making the various lines of our work more effective. We also wish here to thank the larger number who have helped in smaller gifts, chiefly for student aid, which have made it possible for not a few students to attend the University who otherwise would not have had the opportunity.

#### 1. For the Language School:

Madam C. H. McCormick	\$ 10,000
Mr. W. E. Blackstone	5,000
Mrs. W. P. Wheeler	5,000
Mr. Gamble	9,600
Mrs. E. M. Boid	200
Mrs. Conway	200
	<hr/>
	\$ 30,000

#### 2. For the University Hospital:

The China Medical Board, \$ 9,250, for current expenses. The China Medical Board has also pledged \$ 25,000 on condition that the University raise another \$ 25,000. On this conditioned gift the University has received \$ 7,500, \$ 5,000 from Mr. E. S. Harkness, and \$ 2,500 from Mr. E. R. Brown. On this also Mr. J. L. Severance has pledged \$ 3,000 and Mr. E. R. Brown another \$ 2,500. The China Medical Board has paid in \$ 7,500 on their pledge.

#### 3. For the University, from the Methodist Board, assigned from the Cutler Bequest, \$6,000 (to be paid over in 1917).

#### 4. For Agriculture and Forestry Department, \$ 833.00 Mex. from the Wuhu Conservancy Committee, and \$ 1,667 Mex. from the Shanghai Forestry Fund, to apply on the out-

coming and expenses of Professor Woodworth of the University of California for special investigations relating to pests harmful to agriculture and forestry in China.

5. For the Agriculture and Forestry Department, \$ 5,000 Mex. pledged per year for three years, for Forestry Teachers, also from the Shanghai Forestry fund.
6. For Teacher's support, \$ 600 by Mr. J. L. Severance, for Mr. Z. T. Ing.
7. For the University, \$ 500 by Mr. Joshua Levering.

#### Re-organization.

For some time our contributing missions and our Board of Managers have urged the University to arrange its schools and courses and terminalogy to harmonize with that prescribed by the Central Government. The missions had already done this with their elementary schools, following the government terminology, length of courses, and, in general, the content of courses. The University was still holding to the older classification and terms, the chief difference being that our "Middle School" was not what the government or the missions meant by a "Middle School," but was the equivalent (with one year added) of the Higher Primary School. The term Middle School had been chosen by the government to designate practically what we called our High School.

As we were moving our higher work to our new plant at the Kuleo this fall, it was decided to organize all of our departments according to government standards, though naturally the courses and the content of courses do not strictly correspond to those of the government. In fact the government allows very considerable leeway within the general divisions.

The work hereafter done in the new plant at Kuleo will cover what the Chinese call Pen Ko (本科) and Yü Ko (預科) work, or, as we shall call them, the Senior and the Junior Colleges. The Senior Colleges include the College of

Arts and the College of Agriculture and Forestry, covering three years. The curriculum in the main remains the same as the last three years respectively of these two departments under the old divisions.

The Junior College courses will occupy two years, including in standard roughly the last year of the present High School and the first year of college. It will cover, except in the case of education, preparatory courses in Medicine, Arts, Agriculture, and Forestry. As a part of the Junior College there will be a Teachers' Higher course, two years, open to those who have completed the Middle School, either the regular general course or the Middle School Teachers' Secondary Course. This differs from the other departments of the Junior College only in that is not preparatory to further specialized work in education, for the time being at last. However, students who complete this Teachers' Higher Course can without handicap enter either of the Senior Colleges.

The present High School of four years at Kan Ho Yen will remain at the same place and cover four years, but will be known as the Middle School (中學) and will include the last year of the present Kuleo "Middle School" and the first three years of the present High School. In this Middle School there will also be another part of the School of Education, namely the Teachers' Secondary Course of two years open to students who have completed the first two years of this or any equivalent Middle School. This will enable Missions sending young men to us to train for teachers to keep them in their own middle schools for the more general work and still enable us to give them better training in education than hitherto possible owing to the raising of the standard of entrance to at least two years of Middle School work.

The present Middle School at the Kuleo, moves to the Kan Ho Yen compound, becomes three years in length and will be known as the Higher Primary School. This together

with the present "Practice School" at the Tao Yuen (present normal school compound) which will become the Lower Primary School of four years, will form at Kan Ho Yen the Model School. It will thus cover seven years, will be under one roof, the former science building at the Kan Ho Yen, and will be an integral part of our School of Education work, though having its own identity. This is to say it will be a Practice School for Teacher Training, but it will be conducted as a Model Lower and Higher Primary School. Under present conditions it seems necessary for the University to conduct Lower and Higher Primary School work for its own sake, as well as to afford a suitable practice teaching laboratory for normal students. At present there is no suitable school of these grades under mission control in or near Nanking to which the better classes and the children of our own pastors and teachers can be sent. They demand something better than the present mission day school, and we shall try and make this "Model" school meet this demand.

The industrial work that has been at the Tao Yuen under the management of the normal department as a part of their teacher training work will still be under the school of education, but will be at the Kan Ho Yen in the same building with the Model School. Increasing emphasis is being put on manual training and hand work, and we believe wisely. It is hoped soon to add a small printing press.

In the Senior Colleges, Mr. Bailie will continue to be Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, and Mr. Sarvis of the College of Arts. Mr. Sarvis will also be Dean of the Junior College. Mr. Bullock is Dean of the School of Education, with Mr. Moss acting during Mr. Bullock's furlough. Mr. Wilson will continue as principal of the Middle School and will also be superintendent of the Preparatory Schools, which will include the entire group at Kan Ho Yen. Miss Wixon will be principal of the Model School.

**The Medical School.**

In accordance with plans agreed upon by the authorities on the field and at home, the Medical School closed its teaching work with the graduation of the Senior class, January 9, 1917. All of these graduates, twelve in number, had positions waiting them before graduation, and are all out giving splendid service to the missions.

The second class, consisting of seventeen men, was transferred elsewhere, most of them going to Tsinan where the instruction is being given in Chinese.

Dr. Shields, Dean of our Medical School, accompanied the students to Tsinan as teacher there. Dr. Evans continued to serve in the Hospital till he went home on furlough in June. He hopes to return to teach in Tsinanfu. Dr. Lasell went to Hangchow to practise and teach with Dr. Duncan Main in his school there; Dr. Hiltner is still on furlough but returns to us in the fall; Dr. Brown is still taking special work in Johns Hopkins with a view to joining the China Medical Board School in Shanghai later; Dr. Sloan remains as superintendent of the Hospital. Dr. Allen C. Hutcheson joined our staff in April being most generously appointed to this work by the Southern Presbyterian Board. His skill and experience in Chinese hospitals, and coming to us when so many of our teaching staff were leaving are most gratefully appreciated. The whole Nanking community rejoices in Dr. and Mrs. Hutcheson's addition to our missionary circle.

Dr. E. C. Perkins, who has been in Nanking the past year studying Chinese and caring medically for the Methodist missionaries and mission schools, is to be the Methodist representative on our hospital staff for 1917-18. We are very glad to be able to have his most efficient and conscientious help this coming year.

The matter of disposing of students and teachers and equipment has been a simple one—all were in demand by other schools. The only serious problem connected with

"burying the corpse" was our University Hospital. It has seemed best to all concerned, including the China Medical Board, that the University continue to conduct the Hospital, even though the original purpose of the University in acquiring it could no longer be served. It was a going concern under satisfactory organization for both holding the property and for its administration; no one mission could or would willingly assume the burden of its conduct. To create another union body, separate from the missions now holding it would be adding unnecessary machinery to the same missions. The China Medical Board has generously come to our help in providing \$9,250 gold per year for five years, for one doctor, three nurses, and for current expenses. The missions are to provide three doctors and one nurse and also \$3,000 gold per year for current expenses.

The Boards now co-operating are the Northern and Southern Presbyterian, each with a doctor and share in current expenses; the Southern Methodist with support of a nurse; and the Disciples of Christ, the Northern Methodists, and the Northern Baptists each with a doctor and current expenses. In addition to their annual grant of \$9,500, the China Medical Board has made a further grant of \$25,000 gold conditioned on the University raising a like amount, for out-patient department, residence and more adequate equipment. The University has, through the efforts of Dr. Williams before his return, secured \$7,500 gold on its share.

The management of the Hospital is in the hands of a small committee, consisting of the superintendent, Dr. Sloan, who is also chairman, and one representative of each of the three local missions. This gives a small and very satisfactory working plan for conducting the hospital. Miss Warner is superintendent of nurses and Miss Walker is secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Sloan's report for the year which appears under department reports shows very encouraging progress. The

Hospital is most admirably and efficiently conducted, and with a fuller staff on the field in the fall and a constantly improving equipment we may expect this hospital to take a leading place among the hospitals of China.

#### Graduates.

Only one student has been graduated from the Arts College during the period of this report, Mr. Tsih Sheo Nan of Nanking graduating in January, 1917. He went at once to America to continue his medical studies in Johns Hopkins Medical School. He had previously taken the rest of his College work with us and had spent two years in the Harvard Medical School, Shanghai, and goes to America under the support of the China Medical Board.

The advanced class in medicine, 12 in number, were graduated in January. They are employed as follows:

Chang Feng-i	University Hospital, Nanking.
Chen Hwai-ren	University Hospital, Nanking.
Chen Teh-hwai	Evangelical Association Hospital, Liling, Hunan.
Chien Chi-suen	Southern Presbyterian Hospital, Kiahsing, Chekiang.
Li Shu-hua	Presbyterian Hospital, Hengcheo, Hunan.
Ni Luen-yuen	Southern Presbyterian Hospital, Kiangying, Kiangsu.
Shen Tsai	Baptist Hospital, Shaohsing, Chekiang.
Sie Shi-hwei	Presbyterian Hospital, Siangtan, Hunan.
Sie Wei-ren	Presbyterian Hospital, Hwaiyuen, Kiangsu.
Sung Teh-tsuen	University Hospital, Nanking.
Wang Yuen-ling	Southern Presbyterian Hospital, Kiangyin, Kiangsu.
Wu Chi-yung	Southern Presbyterian Hospital, Kiahsing, Chekiang.

Twenty-five students were graduated from the High School in June, 1917, and 20 from the Middle School.

Commissioner of Education Lu delivered the commencement address for the Medical School graduation, and Dr. J. Leighton Stuart for the High School.

#### Visitors.

During the year we have been inspired and cheered by the helpful visits of the following friends:

Mr. Ambrose Swasey	Dr. J. W. Lowrie
Dr. John A. Brashear	Mr. Hwang Sih-chen
Mr. John R. Freeman, Sr.	Prof. Marcus D. Buel
Mr. John R. Freeman, Jr.	Dr. W. P. Chen
Mr. Hovey Freeman	Pastor Ting Li-mei
Prof. R. M. McElroy	Mr. C. T. Wang
Dr. Liberty H. Bailey	Mr. Tsao Sih-ken
Bishop Herbert Welch	Dr. Arthur H. Smith
Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin	Dr. Chen Ching-yi
Bishop J. W. Bashford	

It was a special pleasure to have Mr. Swasey here to inspect and take part in the dedication of the Swasey Science Hall, and his presence and addresses were a great inspiration to all, while Dr. Brashear won the hearts of all, Chinese and foreign alike, by his contagious cheer and spirit of helpfulness.

#### Religious Activities.

For the fuller account of this important part of our work see Dr. Williams' Report. We believe the spirit of service and of a healthy Christian atmosphere continues to develop. The special meetings conducted so helpfully by Dr. J. C. Garritt showed a quiet conviction on the part of many students that Christianity was making its appeal to their hearts and minds.

In spite of the hard and wearying work involved, and that after the day's grind of regular classes, the People's Schools have continued to develop and be of real service. As a preface to a printed announcement of these schools recently gotten out by the students, the Commissioner of Education, Mr. D. H. Lu, says: "The People's Schools are founded by the student body of the University of Nanking. They aim to help educate some of the poor within this city. Education is the foundation of the life of a citizen—of the poor as well as of others. Why are people poor? Because they have not had education. Parents are poor because of no education, and sons therefore have no opportunity for study. You students have considered these matters, have subscribed money, raised collections and devoted time and energy with the sole object of educating some of these poor people, animated by a public

spirit. In this you have possessed the spirit of love of Jesus Christ."

Nine schools are now being conducted under the organization of the Y. M. C. A., all with the exception of one at the Kan Ho Yen and one at the City Y. M. C. A., in connection with various city churches. Nearly 400 students have been enrolled during the year and over fifty voluntary teachers have given their services. The entire management and financing of these schools is upon the students. During the term, in addition to securing subscriptions, they gave a play that cleared \$371 for the conduct of the schools.

A large number of the more advanced Christian students also teach Bible classes and Sunday schools in our city churches. Mr. Chen Chung-shen, as President of the Y. M. C. A., has directed the various activities of the association in an exceptionally efficient and satisfactory manner.

#### Finances.

With exchange dropping from about 2.12 to 1.60 during the year and with every prospect that it will go much lower, it has been impossible to hold to our original Budget, and we shall face a serious deficit by the end of 1917. The government grant of \$3,000 per year for the Forestry Department was reduced, during 1916, to \$1,000 and to nothing for 1917. Moreover, the serious increase in all building materials has not only added much to the cost of buildings already contracted for, but has practically stopped further building on Severance Memorial and the third unit of the McCormick dormitories. The re-organization and moving into our new quarters, while most urgently necessary and while greatly increasing our efficiency, still will very considerably increase current expenses. The increased attendance and fees that will in due time result, will in no way offset the added expenses. A higher grade of work and more adequate equipment means added expense. Through the good work of Dr. Williams in

America adequate and satisfactory financial plans for the Hospital have been made, but for the Arts College and the Agricultural and Forestry Schools the present income is increasingly insufficient. The more elementary work is more nearly self-supporting, and will be increasingly so under the new organization.

We have recently learned that \$10,000 advanced in the early years of the Union, by the Presbyterian Board for the purchase of land, has not been refunded. On the field we had supposed that this was covered by gifts and contributions, but this does not prove to be the case. So with this large debt at home for land and a rather large overdraft on the field for the same purpose, combined with losses in exchange and enhanced cost of building, we are facing a rather serious situation.

#### Building Operations.

<i>Swasey Science Building. July 20, 1917.</i>			
	<i>Paid</i>	<i>To be Paid</i>	<i>Total Cost.</i>
1. Contract. (Furniture in Contract omitted) ... ..	\$45,455.83	\$1,025.17	\$46,481.00
2. Furniture in Contract ... ..	2,241.20	...	2,241.20
3. Furniture contracted for August 16, 1916 ... ..	1,500.00	539.70	2,039.70
4. Miscellaneous Furniture ... ..	18.50	25.00	43.50
5. Extension of Eaves ... ..	1,338.39	743.80	2,082.19
6. Steel and Iron ... ..	933.70	...	933.70
7. Steel for Concrete ... ..	351.40	...	351.40
8. Tank ... ..	743.59	...	743.59
9. Piping ... ..	3,119.35	...	3,119.35
10. Furnaces ... ..	684.83	...	684.83
11. Hardware ... ..	1,343.59	...	1,343.59
12. Electric Lights ... ..	1,097.60	...	1,097.60
13. Extra Marble ... ..	743.00	...	743.00
14. Blackboards ... ..	75.81	...	75.81
15. Grading ... ..	468.00	...	468.00
16. Masonary and Carpenter's Additions ... ..	437.15	...	437.15
17. Incidentals ... ..	356.94	...	356.94
	\$60,908.88	\$2,333.67	\$63,242.55
Less all of above furniture ... ..			4,324.40
			\$58,918.15
Actual Cost of Bldg.			
523,000 cu. ft. in Bldg. Cost M. \$0.1125 per cu. ft.			

<i>McCormick Dormitories Nos. 1 and 2</i> <i>Two 2-unit, 2-story Buildings</i>		<i>July 20, 1917.</i> <i>Paid</i>	<i>To be Pd.</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>
Contract price ... ..	...	\$26,305.36	\$1,694.64	\$28,000.00
Extension of Eaves ... ..	...	975.95	551.00	1,526.95
Steel and Iron ... ..	...	105.89	...	105.89
Steel for Concrete ... ..	...	99.68	...	99.68
Electric Lights ... ..	...	932.40	...	932.40
Hardware ... ..	...	1,008.59	...	1,008.59
Incidentals ... ..	...	228.20	...	228.20
Furniture ... ..	...	1,000.00	1,044.40	2,044.40
Piping ... ..	...	344.10	...	344.10
Extra Marble ... ..	...	100.80	...	100.80
Drains ... ..	...	29.58	100.00	129.58
Inside Blinds ... ..	...	...	1,150.00	1,150.00
Bath Room Fixtures ... ..	...	157.40	274.40	431.80
Screens ... ..	...	89.00	200.00	289.00
Grading ... ..	...	108.00	...	108.00
Beds ... ..	...	920.85	100.00	1,020.85
		\$32,405.80	\$5,114.44	\$37,520.24

Less Beds and Furniture and half of  
Bath Room Fixtures ... .. 3,281.15

Cost of Two Buildings... .. \$34,239.09  
There are 249,600 cu. ft. in both buildings. Cost M. \$0.1375 per cu. ft.

<i>McCormick Dormitory No. 3</i> <i>One 3-unit, 3-story Building</i>		
To Tiles ... ..	...	\$2,097.93
To Marble ... ..	...	1,300.00
To Grading South and East of Swasey	...	105.00
To City Wall Bricks ... ..	...	2,808.07
To Small Bricks ... ..	...	2,344.48
Total spent to date (July 18, 1917) ...	...	\$8,655.48
Contract price (May, 1917) ... ..	...	\$34,947.60
Steel and Iron Estimated ... ..	...	74.00
Steel for Concrete ,, ... ..	...	400.00
Electric Lights ,, ... ..	...	1,500.00
Hardware ,, ... ..	...	1,750.00
Incidentals ,, ... ..	...	200.00
Furniture and Beds ,, ... ..	...	1,636.40
Piping ,, ... ..	...	260.00
Screens ,, ... ..	...	70.00
Bath Room Fixtures ,, ... ..	...	210.00

Estimated Cost of Bldg and Furniture ... \$41,049.00  
Less Beds and Furniture ... .. 1,636.40

Estimated Cost of Building ... .. \$39,412.60  
There are 240,600 cu. ft. in the building. Cost M. \$0.164 per cu. ft.

<i>Severance Memorial Hall</i>		
To 249,432 whole City Wall Bricks ...	...	\$8,396.21
To 1040 half City Wall Bricks ... ..	...	15.60
To Incidentals ... ..	...	27.95
To Grading South and East of Swasey Sc. H. ...	...	162.60
To Blackboard Paint ... ..	...	123.12

Total spent thus far (July 18, 1917)... .. \$8,725.48

There are 560,000 cu. ft. in the building and @ M. \$0.1342 per cu. ft.  
the building will cost M. \$75,200.00.

<i>Day Chapel.</i>		
To City Wall Bricks ... ..	...	\$1,831.40
To Excavation of Site ... ..	...	1,500.00
To Excavation South and East of Swasey	...	250.50
To Incidentals ... ..	...	25.00
Total spent thus far (July 18, 1917)... ..	...	\$3,606.90

We have no buildings similar to this with which to compare the probable cost of this building hence we can only roughly estimate it at the same rate the Severance Building will now probably cost, namely M. \$0.1342 per cu. ft. There are 246,300 cu. ft. which @ M. \$0.1342 per cu. ft. will cost M. \$33,100. This is probably higher than it will actually come to because of the less number of brick partitions per cu. ft. of building.

<i>Language School Bldg. (remodeling).</i>		
To Material for Heating Plant , ... ..	...	\$595.66
To Chen Ah Ming for Materials (Lumber, etc) ...	...	2,500.00
To Tiles ... ..	...	700.00
To City Wall Bricks ... ..	...	1,451.66
Total spent to date (July 18, 1917) ... ..	...	\$5,247.32
There are no plans at hand hence can make no estimate.		

<i>Equipment Account. July 20, 1917.</i> <i>Cistern East of Swasey.</i>		
Steel in Concrete Top. ... ..	...	\$ 94.80
Chen Ah Ming Work and Materials..	...	280.00
Amount to be paid ,, ... ..	...	115.00
Cost of Cistern ... ..	...	\$489.80
Cistern 20' diam. 10' deep. Cap. 23,500 gals. Cost per gal.=\$0.0208		

*Bath House at Dormitories.*

Chen Ah Ming Work and Materials..	...	\$225.00
Amount to be paid   ,,   ,,   ...	...	225.00
		<hr/> \$450.00

*Bars on Swasey Windows.*

Bars on Windows   ...   ...   ...	...	\$234.58
Labor on Bars   ...   ...   ...	...	70.00
Amount to be paid   ...   ...   ...	...	25.00
		<hr/> \$329.58

*Cistern at Dormitories.*

Chen Ah Ming Work and Materials...	...	\$175.00
Steel for Concrete top   ...   ...	...	73.31
Amount to be paid   ...   ...   ...	...	139.85
		<hr/> \$388.16
Cistern 17' diam.; 10' deep; Cap. 17,000 gals. ...		
Cost per gal. = \$0.02285		

**Religious Work—Year 1916-1917.**

During the fall term the same steady teaching of Bible classes Sunday mornings was carried on by the members of the faculty, several from the Language School co-operating.

*People's Schools.* The People's Schools started by the Y. M. C. A. two years ago grew until in the spring term there were eight schools—seven of the lower primary grade—scattered all over the city and one of the higher primary grade at the University compound. There have been 398 scholars enrolled and over sixty students engaged in teaching. These schools have never failed of popular appeal. A dramatic entertainment, May 19th, netted \$370 for the schools.

This work is mentioned in this report not only because its inception, inspiration, and supports have come through the Y. M. C. A., but because it is a good index of a better expression of the religious life of the student body. The daily teaching from 7 to 9 and the "weary end of each week day" of pupils from 15 to 50 years of age is a real test of the Christ spirit.

*Spring term Bible classes.* During the spring term the following teachers were engaged in the Sunday morning Bible classes:

Pres. Bowen—a class in Student Problems.

Mr. Clemons—a class in the Companions of Paul. The agricultural and forestry students were divided into three classes.

Mr. Alex. Y. Lee—a class in Christian interpretation of current events.

Mr. Reisner—a class in the character of Jesus.

Mr. Williams—a class in the manhood of the Master.

Rev. J. L. Stuart—Led the volunteer band in the study of the character of Jesus by Zia—in Chinese.

Dr. K. S. Liu—taught a class of the Chinese teachers of the language school which was well attended.

Mr. C. C. Liu and Mr. Chas. V. Reeder of Language School each taught the Principles of Jesus.

Mr. Hummel } each taught classes emphasizing method  
Mr. Bullock } in teaching.

Mr. Kramer of Language School }  
Mr. Keen } each had classes.  
Miss Wixon }  
Mr. and Mrs. Roys }

Nineteen teachers were engaged in teaching Sunday mornings the students of the High School and College except those excused to help in chapels or to teach in Sunday schools in the city.

*Special Meetings.* A special series of addresses was arranged for the chapel exercises beginning May 27th, and running through the following Sunday, June 3rd, with the purpose of leading the students to definite decision. The Sunday morning service was led by Rev. Chang Yung Hsung, followed by Dr. K. S. Liu on Monday, emphasizing the need of the student facing candidly the claims of Christian truth and that Christian truth and loyalty should deepen their appreciation of the tests in Chinese thought. Mr. Z. T. Ing led on Tuesday. The following meetings were led by Dr. J. C. Garritt. The meetings grew daily in directness and power. Sunday morning, in response to the appeal, six college students, five of the agriculture and forestry students and 13 from the H. S. expressed their purpose to be Christians. Sixty-five Christian students from these departments expressed their purpose being more active and effective in their Christian lives. It is most encouraging that the recognized leaders among the students are all known as Christians. The whole student body is advancing in their ideals of scholarship, in sense of honor, and in spirit of service.

*Chapel.* The new plan of organizing the departments should afford better opportunity for development in these lines. In the interim before the Day Chapel is completed there will be a real problem connected with arrangements for Sunday services. Separate daily chapel should be arranged for the two main divisions, but it would be exceedingly desirable to have the whole body of students worship together Sunday morning.

*Preachers at Sunday Chapel Services*

*September 1916-June 1917.*

- Sept. 10. President Bowen.
- „ 17. Bishop Bashford.
- „ 24. Services in city churches.
- Oct. 1. Professor Hung Chang.
- „ 8. Dr. Macklin.
- „ 15. Prof. Chang Yung Hsien, Theological Seminary.
- „ 22. Prof. Alex. Y. Lee.
- „ 29. Rev. H. F. Rowe.
- Nov. 5. Mr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary Y.M.C.A.
- „ 12. Prof. W. F. Hummel.
- „ 19. Rev. Ding Li Mei.
- „ 26. Rev. Cheo Chi Kao.
- Dec. 3. Dr. J. F. Downey.
- „ 10. Services in the city churches.
- „ 17. Rev. A. Sydenstricker, D.D.
- „ 25. Rev. J. Leighton Stuart, D.D.
- „ 31. Hon. Chenting T. Wang.
- Jan. 7. Prof. Alexander Lee.
- „ 14. Mid-winter vacation.
- Feb. 4. Prof. A. Y. Lee and Rev. J. L. Stuart, on Bible study.
- „ 11. Dr. Macklin.
- „ 18. Services in the city churches.
- „ 25. S. K. Tsao on World's Student Federation.
- Mar. 4. J. E. Williams, Rom. 1: 16.
- „ 11. Rev. John Magee, Jesus' Temptation.
- „ 18. Rev. J. T. Peat, Chungking.
- „ 25. Rev. Cheng Li-seng.
- Apr. 1. Rev. Wei Ping-cheng, Ph.D., Editor *Christian Advocate*, Shanghai.
- „ 8. Rev. J. L. Stuart, D.D., Immortality.
- „ 15. Prof. K. S. Liu, Ph. D., on Faith.
- „ 22. Dr. Arthur A. Smith.



- Apr. 29. Bishop Herbert Welch, in English. Among you as one who serves.
- May 6. Rev. Cheo Chia Yung.
- „ 13. Rev. J. E. Williams.
- „ 20. Rev. J. E. Williams.
- „ 27. Rev. Y. H. Chang.
- June 3. Rev. J. C. Garritt, D.D.
- „ 10. Services in city chapels.
- „ 17. President Bowen, Baccalaureate Sermon.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. WILLIAMS.

### The University Library Report for 1916-1917.

Below are the library statistics for the year from 1 July, 1916, to 30 June, 1917.

You will note that from a total of 11,473 books (excluding pamphlets) there have been 18,886 loans. 14,414 of these loans were of reserved books—an indication of vigour in the more advanced work of the University. This is better than any previous record.

The total just mentioned does not include the loans from the Subscription Periodical Room. These have, during the same period, amounted to 2,906. This also shows a gain over last year's total of 2,007, notwithstanding the fact that each subscriber has since last October been limited to three periodicals at one time. The Subscription Periodical Room has had sixty-three members this year, three more than the number a year ago. Fifty-two periodicals have been taken, one more than the number a year ago. (See appended list.)

The Associate Librarian, Mr. Hung Yu-feng, has carried the responsibilities of his position with marked care, intelligence, and courtesy. It is hoped that he may have opportunity for further training in library science. The need of trained skill for cataloguing both the Chinese and the foreign books becomes yearly more pressing.

During the summer of 1916 the interior of the library was rearranged for greater convenience and effectiveness. With the assistance of the College of Agriculture and Forestry a branch of the library has been maintained in the old science building. During the next college year it is planned to close this branch and to open a reading and reference room in Swazey Hall for all the college departments.

The increasing use of the library by the Language School is making the acquisition of books on China—of which the library contains a very limited number—one of the primary needs.

	1916-1917.	1915-1916.
Number of Chinese books	5,306	4,248
Number of foreign books (bound)	6,167	5,604
Total number of books	11,473	9,852
Number of Chinese books added	1,058	1,058
Number of foreign books added	563	120
Total number of books added	1,621	1,178
Number of pamphlets (unbound)	7,631	
Number of unbound periodicals	10,113	
Total, of unbound material	17,744	
Number of general books loaned (for use out of library)	4,472	2,821
Number of reserved books loaned (for use in library)	14,414	6,605
Total number of books loaned.	18,886	9,426
Analysis of general loans:		
Periodicals and general works	1,287	450
Philosophy	98	48
Religion	235	106
Social sciences	190	152
Language, literature, and fine arts	341	227
Science	186	173
Useful arts	117	65
History, biography, geography	172	115
Agriculture and forestry (Brance Library)	376	
Books on China	77	38
Books in Chinese	1,353	439
American Journal of Sociology		Century Magazine
American Magazine		Constructive Quarterly
Atlantic Monthly		Current Opinion
Biblical Review		Educational Review
Biblical World		Everybody's Magazine
Bookman		Far Eastern Review

Fortnightly Review	Mother's Magazine
Garden Magazine	Nation
Good Housekeeping	National Geographic Magazine
Harper's Magazine	New Republic
Hibbert Journal	Nineteenth Century
History Teacher's Magazine	Normal Instructor and Primary Plans
House and Garden	Outlook
Independent	Philippine Craftsman
Industrial Arts Magazine	Photo Era
International Journal of Ethics	Playground
International Review of Missions	Religious Education
Journal of Heredity	Review of Reviews
Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods	Saturday Evening Post
Journal of Race Development	School Review
Ladies' Home Journal	Scribner's Magazine
Literary Digest	Spectator
London Weekly Times and Literary Supplement	Survey
McClure's Magazine	Unpopular Review
Manual Training and Vocational Education	World Outlook
	World's Work
	Yale Review

HARRY CLEMONS,  
*Librarian.*

### Report of the Dean of the College of Arts of the University of Nanking, 1916-1917.

GENERAL. The purpose of the University of Nanking is to furnish a modern Christian education to Chinese young men, both Christian and non-Christian. In harmony with this purpose, the College of Arts carries the student through a general course of study designed to prepare him for graduate work in the arts or sciences, and at the same time attempts to fit him, to some degree at least, to teach, to preach, or to enter into business in any capacity where English and Chinese are the prime requisites in preparation. As a matter of fact, the majority of our graduates become teachers in mission schools. A large number of graduates and non-graduates enter the customs and postal services or connect themselves

with other government or business enterprises where English is demanded. A very considerable proportion also go to America for graduate work.

In common with the other missionary institutions of higher learning in this part of China, we are committed to the policy of giving instruction in English in all western branches. We recognize the limitations of this policy, and do not believe that it represents the final word in education in China, but under the present circumstances, because of limitations in the number of up-to-date textbooks written in Chinese, because of the scarcity of teachers competent to teach such textbooks, and because of the demand on the part of the Chinese themselves for English (which has a great commercial value), it seems best to continue the present policy indefinitely. At the same time we recognize that one of the chief problems before the missionary educator is that of "naturalizing" western knowledge in China, and we are conscious of great shortcoming in meeting this problem. It is therefore our hope that we may be able increasingly to so plan our work that the knowledge gained in English may be expressed in Chinese—in fact, it seems to the writer that instruction which is more or less bi-lingual is highly desirable in this transitional stage of college education in China.

The problem of relating the college to life is one toward the solution of which we have made little progress. Our curriculum and our methods are essentially American, but even in America this question is still a mooted one. In China the whole idea of the school being a part of life or a direct practical preparation for living is foreign to education except as it has been developed in recent years; and even when Chinese and foreign educators have consciously and seriously attempted to "practicalize" the school, little success has thus far been achieved. The problem is the more pressing because most of our students come from homes of comparative poverty, and the question of making a living of necessity

looks very large in their own minds and in the minds of their parents. However, it is true now and is likely to be true for a good while to come that "practical" education in college will mean education which will enable men to fill such positions as those mentioned in the first paragraph. Our chief task, then, seems to be to give men wholesome ideals, a broad outlook on life, and first-rate training in English and Chinese, with opportunity to specialize in science, mathematics, and the social sciences.

An abnormally large number of our college students still receive aid, either in the form of free tuition or in the form of board and room. We have not as yet worked out any satisfactory method by means of which such students may make an adequate return for such help during the time when they are in school. It is true that many students earn a part or all of their expenses by teaching in the city or by doing office or other work in the school. The opportunities for self-help during vacations are much fewer than in America, and, owing to the Chinese family system which gives all the relatives a claim upon the boy's earnings it is almost impossible for a student to drop out of school and lay up funds for continuing in school later. In view of these facts, we have urged strongly upon the missions co-operating in the University that they ask each student to sign a contract to repay all sums spent in his aid, at the rate of about 20% of his salary after he leaves school until the payments are completed. At the present time, a high school and college education increases the earning capacity of a good student about threefold, so that such an arrangement is not unjust.

Our chief problem is the problem of producing character. Succeeding in this, all other failures become insignificant; failing in this, all other successes are negligible. Accordingly, it is our effort to permeate every activity of the school with the spirit of order and the spirit of faith. It is our belief that the preparation of every lesson, the conduct of every recita-

tion, every chapel exercise, every meal, and every athletic exercise should be orderly and should be undertaken with a consciousness of its significance beyond the present. We believe that these ends are achieved more through personal contact between students and faculty than in any other way, and the promotion of such contact is one of our most difficult problems. It is sufficiently difficult where teacher and students belong to the same race and speak the same language, but the difficulty is greatly increased where different languages are spoken and where the habits of life and points of view of faculty and students differ so fundamentally as is the case with us. However, Bible classes taught by faculty members afford points of contact in addition to the regular classroom work, and the regular student activities and social life are utilized to this end. In addition to this, we have, during each semester, a series of special meetings, usually conducted by members of the faculty or other resident missionaries, during which opportunity is given for the students to make definite decisions to pursue Bible study or to become Christians. We try in every possible way to implant in the students the spirit of service, and in the past two or three years considerable progress has been made in this direction, particularly in the way of the development of the "People's Schools, and Sunday-schools. The People's Schools are conducted by the students, and are designed to teach the illiterate to read, and thus to broaden and enrich their lives. The significant thing about these schools is that the students manage them and give their time to teaching in them. In addition to this voluntary work organized by the students, almost all the older Christian students are engaged in teaching or some other form of service in connection with their respective missions. On the whole, we feel that there is occasion for satisfaction in the progress that is being made among the students in their religious and spiritual lives.

One fact of interest and significance in connection with the religious life of the school is the increasing number of non-Christians who are coming to the College. The percentages of non-Christians for the last three semesters are as follows: 21, 26, and 35. One half of the non-Christian students in the College are day-students and, unfortunately, these are not able to enter into the college activities as fully as the boarding students. However, we feel that it is a very wholesome sign that we are getting an increasing number of day-students, as it indicates that we are gaining the confidence of the people of our city, whether Christian or non-Christian. It has generally been the experience of mission higher educational institutions that their student bodies have been either predominantly non-Christian, in which case direct Christian teaching has been more or less repressed, or predominantly Christian, in which case the students have been put into a more or less abnormal situation with little opportunity to do active Christian work among their fellows, and in many cases living hot-house lives which tend to develop sham and insincerity. Also, the first class of schools has usually drawn the well-to-do students and has therefore been better equipped and more nearly self-supporting than the second class, whose constituency is more largely from the poor. We feel that our first duty in the University of Nanking is to the Christian constituency, which means the poor or middle class, but we hope at the same time to have as large a number of non-Christian students as we can assimilate while we maintain the Christian tone of the institution. In the degree in which we are able to do this, we shall be not only a teaching institution, but a direct evangelistic agency. In view of these things, it is significant that one-fourth of the non-Christian students enrolled in the College during the spring semester indicated their readiness to "make a further study of Christianity with a view to becoming Christians," and that one of these is a very strong student, especially in

Chinese, another is one of our very strongest all-round students, and a third is one of our winning orators.

**CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION.** During the year eleven different teachers have taught classes in the College, and six of these have not taught in any other department. Four have given most of their time to teaching. The average number of classes per semester in the College during the past year has been sixteen. All classes meet five times weekly, and the normal amount of work for each student is four classes per day. All courses are completed in a single semester, and, with the exception of English I, no course is given more than once during the year, so that over thirty courses are given in a single year. This plan has been found the most practicable in view of the comparatively small number of students in the College, the faculty thereby being enabled to offer a considerable number of elective courses. The elective system has recently been made more flexible, but the faculty do not agree to offer any elective course unless at least five students desire it, although we have frequently given a course for a smaller number in order to encourage specialization. The average number of students in the college classes at present is about twenty. On the assumption that three courses per semester is the normal maximum work for one teacher, six persons giving their full time to the College could carry on the work as it has been carried on in the past. If each student takes four courses and each teacher teaches three, and the average size of the classes is twenty, this would mean one teacher for each fifteen pupils, not counting administrative officers, which is probably about the normal number in an institution such as the University of Nanking. It should be noted that in such an institution there is much demand on the faculty for administrative and supervisory work of various kinds in the University and in connection with their several missions, and it should also be

remembered that there are always members of the faculty who are giving a part of their time to language study, and others who are absent on furlough. Also, it is highly desirable that certain members of the faculty be given time for research and publication. The reorganization of the University which goes into effect in the fall of 1917 and which will add one year besides some special classes in education to the College will increase the number of classes scheduled during any semester by at least six, and some of the added classes will probably be so large as to require division. The amount of time required for administration will also be increased, so that the reorganization really calls for an increase of at least three full-time members of the College staff. Making allowance, then, for all outside demands and special calls upon the faculty, it is safe to say that a minimum of twelve teachers should be provided for the College. This does not mean, however, that the teaching in the College should be done exclusively by men definitely assigned to that faculty, nor does it mean that men assigned to the College faculty should not teach in other departments. On the contrary, it is greatly to the advantage of the whole institution that specialists in any given line should teach their subjects in various departments of the University. For example, we have a specialist in Religious Education who does some teaching in all departments and supervises all the work. The same is true of Chinese, history, chemistry, education, etc.

During the year we have been particularly fortunate in having on our faculty Dr. John F. Downey, Dean Emeritus of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Minnesota. Dr. and Mrs. Downey are spending two years in China, paying their own expenses, and Dr. Downey has been teaching full time in the College, giving courses in mathematics and astronomy. We have also been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. E. L. Terman, a student in

the Language School, who has taught a class in German and has secured most gratifying results by the use of the "direct" method. In the department of Chinese Dr. K. S. Liu has done conspicuous work in teaching Chinese according to modern methods, in systematizing and creating standards, and in stimulating an active interest in Chinese on the part of the students. Special apparatus has been received for advanced work in the physics department, and we have had a small class in advanced physics. There has been improvement in the co-ordination of the different departments and colleges. Classes which have evoked special interest are astronomy, calculus, German, Chinese Literature, and philosophy. This has been due in some cases to new teachers and courses and in others to the special interest of the students. The whole question of the technique of college teaching is one which needs much more attention from our faculty.

ADMINISTRATION AND REORGANIZATION. One phase of the work which has received a good deal of attention and which is at the same time difficult to report is the administration. The dean of the College gives about half his time to this aspect of the work, which includes a great variety of problems, from those commonly dealt with by the registrar to many which are often left to a proctor or janitor. Problems of discipline, while not as difficult as in the average American college, occupy a good deal of time. The systematization of records has received a good deal of attention, and considerable improvement has been made.

The most important work of the year, however, has been in connection with the reorganization of the College, to which reference has been made above. Of course this plan has involved the co-operation of the entire faculty and especially of the administrative heads of the various schools and departments. However, the plan is perhaps more significant for the College than for any other department unless it be the

School of Education. Under the new plan, the College is divided into a Junior and Senior College, the combined work of the two covering five years, two in the former and three in the latter. A certificate will be given on the completion of the Junior College work, and the usual degrees will be granted upon the completion of the work of the Senior College. The purpose in making the change was to conform more closely to the Chinese government system, and to give opportunity to begin specialization at an earlier period than is possible if a full college course is required before special technical and professional training is given. It is the plan to give strictly college grade work to students of all kinds in the Junior College, with the expectation that when the Junior College course is completed they will go into the study of medicine, agriculture, law, etc., or continue in the Senior College. The plan may cause a loss in the number of students in the Senior College grade, but we believe that it will mean a gain in educational efficiency and will also increase our total influence. In connection with the reorganization, plans have been made whereby a student, by taking certain college courses, will be enabled to leave the Senior College at the end of his second year, take the three-year Seminary course, and after the completion of the first year of said course take his college degree and at the end of the third year graduate from the Seminary. By combining the various classes of students in the Junior College it is expected that we shall economize teachers and apparatus, as well as do a better grade of work.

**THE STUDENT BODY.** In conclusion, some observations may be made with reference to the student body and the student life. The total number of different students regularly registered in the College during the last five semesters is 137, and the average enrolment has been 50. Of these 137, 117 have come from Christian institutions and 20 from non-Christian institutions. In general, about two-thirds of the

students have come from Nanking institutions, a large proportion from the University High School. Generally these students have not been Nankinese, but have entered the University High School from other places. The enrolment by semesters for the last five semesters has been 35, 42, 53, 62, and 72. These figures do not represent the total number of students in college classes, however. For example, during the last semester 102 students were each registered in one or more college classes. Of these, 72 were regular college students, 20 were agricultural and forestry students, and 10 were high school students. Of the college students, a few were "specials" who are not working for graduation. Many of these students took two or three classes in the College, which fact must be remembered in considering the adequacy of our faculty.

Not only is the enrolment in the College steadily increasing, but its spirit is constantly improving. In the matter of taking the initiative the college students have made much progress in the past year. More and more the administration seeks to make literary societies, athletics, and certain religious activities voluntary, encouraging the students to voluntarily take up these things. This policy has borne fruit, and next fall we hope to initiate some sort of student self-government. The College is taking its rightful place in athletics, oratory, and similar contests. Daily setting-up exercises are required, and athletics are encouraged. We have received much help from the Language School students in this connection. College songs and yells are coming to be a part of the memory of every student, and Saturday morning chapels have been largely given to the promotion of college spirit during the past year. Students and faculty are eagerly looking forward to moving into the new buildings at the Drum Tower in the fall. Swazey Science Hall, which will be temporarily used to accommodate all the college work, is doubtless the finest educational building in China, and in the new dormitories the

Senior College students will have far better accommodations than it has been possible to provide in the past.

We are conscious of many unsolved problems, many tasks but imperfectly performed, but we are also thankful for progress, and we look toward the future with faith that it holds for the institution which we serve a career of useful service in China.

GUY W. SARVIS, *Dean.*

### College of Agriculture and Forestry, Report for 1916-1917.

#### Students.

During the school year 26 new students were enrolled, 20 in the department of Agriculture and 6 in Forestry. It will be recalled that the Forestry Department was opened about two years ago at the request of the Central Government and that they send their students in Forestry here, they being supported by the government. A number of [the provinces have also sent students to this department, also supporting them largely. The distribution of all the students in this College for the spring semester is as follows:

#### *Agricultural Department*

Kiangsi Provincial Scholarship	1
Mission Scholarships (partial )	2
Self-supporting	24

27

#### *Forestry Department*

Peking Government Scholarships	7
Anhui Provincial Scholarships	5
Shantung Provincial Scholarships	3
Forestry Fund Com. Scholarships	8
University Scholarship	1
Self-supporting	3

27

54

The spirit the students have shown throughout the year has been excellent. For the most part they are extraordinarily diligent in their studies and very anxious to learn, thus making the duties of the teacher exceedingly pleasant and attractive. The way the students have organized and administered their new literary and scientific society, "The Lungling Hsioh Hwei," has been most gratifying. In their first year, in the spirit of wanting to do something helpful for others, they started an evening school for the children of the neighborhood. This has been kept up and is flourishing, and the gardens which they have developed and work to help support this school are among the best in the city. The time, the hard and monotonous work involved, the money needed, the whole responsibility have been freely given by these students.

#### Field Work.

In the autumn of 1916 all of the Forestry students were divided into two squads. One squad went, under the direction of Prof. Y. H. Tsou, to Chu-hua Shan and the surrounding districts where they spent two weeks. The other squad went to the mountains in the south-west of the Chekiang Province where they spent two weeks. While on these trips the teachers and students studied the trees in their respective districts, collected seeds, learned all possible concerning methods of afforestation already being applied, and gained general information on the problems of forestry.

We are now trying to make arrangements with the authorities in the different provinces now supporting students here in the School of Forestry, whereby the students from each province will spend several months of the year on field work in their respective provinces under a competent forester. During this time the student will co-operate with the local officials in establishing nurseries, in starting and working on afforestation work, in surveying and mapping districts to be

re-forested, in giving lectures to country folk on forestry, in getting acquainted with their own provincials, and in general in getting in touch with the problems they will later meet and with those people who will be most likely to benefit by their services.

#### Agricultural Gardens.

Mr. Ostergaard had the chief responsibility for the conduct of the gardens until he went home in January. Since that time this duty has fallen chiefly upon the Dean of the department. Many of the nurseries are getting quite good-sized trees. Not a few new nurseries of widely different trees and shrubs have been set out, and we are now in position to continue to supply the Nanking public and the government a fair variety of trees in large quantities. We are still seeking larger tracts of land suitable for more extended strictly agricultural experiment work. The sales from the gardens for the year have been as follows:—

July, 1916 }	...	...	...	Feb., 1917 ...	...	...	\$53.61
Aug. " }	...	...	\$95.31	Mch. " ...	...	...	52.18
Sept. " ...	...	...	34.90	Apr. " ...	...	...	41.76
Oct. " ...	...	...	60.16	May " ...	...	...	233.71
Nov. " ...	...	...	55.84	June " ...	...	...	150.00
Dec. " ...	...	...	34.12				
Jan., 1917 ...	...	...	11.00			Total	\$722.59

#### Faculty.

Mr. P. W. Tsou, graduate from Cornell in Agriculture, was able to give us one year of his valuable services. He has now left to take charge of the Agricultural Department of the Normal College in this city.

Mr. Ostergaard has left and gone to Canada. Mr. Fay's time having expired, he has returned to U. S. A.

Arrangements had been made for Mr. De Young or Mr. Wisner, graduates of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, to come out and teach. They are both in camp now learning to be officers for the great American army about to be developed. At writing we are informed by cable from Dr. Speer that he is still hunting a forester.

Besides our regular teachers we are to have Dr. Woodworth, Head of Department of Entomology in the University of California, to spend the whole of the year 1918 in our Department. His principal work will be to try to solve the locust problem which will necessitate a good deal of travel. While in Nanking he will gladly give lectures both for the students and for the public.

#### Funds.

The \$2,500 for the expenses connected with Dr. Woodworth's visit has been borne one-third by the Wuhu Dyke Committee and two-thirds by the Forestry Fund Committee in Shanghai. That committee has also granted our Department \$5,000 Mex. a year for three years to be expended in paying the salaries of foresters from the United States. This has been a great relief to us as we had been in straightened circumstances financially in the School of Forestry owing to the failure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to make good the promise made us when we took over their students on first opening our School of Forestry. We hope, however, that as soon as a stable government is established, the ministry will re-consider the whole affair and make good all the promises made under the former regime.

We have fared better from the hands of the provincial officials. All the promises made by each province have been strictly observed with the single exception of an extra promise made by the Governor of Shantung in the autumn of 1915 to pay \$900 a year towards the salary of a returned student. This returned student was to spend half time in the province guiding the Shantung scholarship students in their field work and half the year with us in the University teaching.

#### Colonization.

The two centres of colonization—Purple Mountain and Lai An Hsien—are conducted on almost opposite lines. Still each in a certain way is a success. Purple Mountain is



becoming more and more a Forestry Demonstration Station and Lai An is continuing to be what it was first intended—a colony where destitute poor have been put on uncultivated land and made independent.

Purple Mountain since it was taken over by the Nanking Branch of the Colonization Association has been financed by funds granted annually by the Provincial Assembly, while the only support given to Lai An Branch is what has come from the Central China Famine Relief Fund.

On my return from my furlough in U. S. A. I found that each of these places had developed along its own lines. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce had granted the whole of Purple Mountain to our Nanking Branch for the express purpose of developing a Forestry Demonstration Station. But owing to the chaotic state of the ownership of the mountain our Association was unable to get possession of any beyond what we originally held until after I went to U. S. A. When I came back I found the Association in possession of practically the whole of the Mountain nor was possession a mere name, for the volunteer saplings that were springing up over the mountain had been protected so that when the grass was cut these were left. So that not only had the original plantings been protected but the work had been extended and progress was made in my absence fully as satisfactory as went on the year before I left.

Still another encouraging feature is the fact that farmers who own mountain land bordering on ours are following our plan of leaving a tree every ten feet or thereabouts when cutting the brush off their mountain lands instead of cutting it off clear every year or every second year as formerly, so we expect to see extensive forest areas bordering on our work in the near future.

In the Lai An Colony there are now 80 families, numbering between 400 and 500 individuals, independent. This spring, at the invitation of the Branch Colony, I went up to

establish a nursery for the colonists to provide trees for their woodlots and to plant those parts that are too stony or too steep for division among colonists. It is most gratifying that the magistrate has gone halves with us in the nursery. The whole of the land for the nursery is on the Association ground for the reason as the magistrate said that it could be looked after and Mr. Yü who has been in charge of our colony is now put in charge of this co-operative nursery.

It is most discouraging, however, that though we have over \$3,000 yet in hand to put refugees on the land we failed to have our grant of land further extended though there are large hills fully as good as the ones we are using lying vacant all around. There were various excuses adduced at the meeting why the grant was not made. The real reason we found out later, which I shall proceed to explain.

When we opened the colony we admitted only those that were really landless and most of them famine refugees. These refugees had settled in that district for one or more years and had proved of great value as farm hands. Some were also engaged as tenant farmers. The farmers around vied with each other in getting the family of the man that had worked for him on to the land. Perhaps each farmer got something out of the deal.

All went well till harvest, and as the places of these good workmen had not been filled and as they now had crops of their own to harvest, wages jumped to two or three times what they had been previously. Moreover, the landowners whose tenants had gone off to cultivate their own lands were now left to get new tenants or hire laborers. Of course they couldn't make the fat returns that they made when they could get from their old tenants five or even six-tenths of the crops as rent for the land. This then is the reason that we were not allowed to add forty or fifty families more to those already established. The landed gentry said among themselves, "The last time a colony was established we lost our slaves who worked

our lands and we have had to pay twice the previous wages. If we let more go on to their own lands we'll have to work ourselves or pay still higher wages." Here is where the real opposition to helping the poor comes in. The rich are living in idleness on the blood of the poor. So long as we depend on the local gentry to grant public lands, we shall be compelled either to bribe them or go without. What is needed is proper land laws and a system of rural credit banks and the colonization will take care of itself.

At this point I may say that the "Nine Li Mountain" promised our department by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce under Yuan Shih-k'ai not been given to us yet. During the past two years things have been in a rather chaotic state in Peking, but when better times come, no doubt this promise will also be made good.

JOSEPH BAILIE.

#### The School of Normal Training.

This year has been one of looking forward. The work has been at a low ebb while the school has been in somewhat of a transition stage. Out of the seventeen who began the year last September only ten finished in June. Two were graduated from the two year course in January, one has died, and the others have been forced to leave for various reasons. Very evidently we have come as a school to the place where it would be unwise to continue under the former separate scheme of administration. Therefore it is safe to say that the most significant fact regarding the teacher-training work this year has been the plan for reorganization of the School of Normal Training. One of the strongest points in the new courses as planned is the co-ordination with the regular work of the University schools. Instead of requiring a student to leave the beaten path of the High or Middle School and so break with the associations he values most we shall make it possible

for him to take up his educational work in the regular Middle School and, for the higher work, in the Junior College. This will give us the benefit of the standards of work demanded by these schools, and make it possible for the boys to continue their work in the University if they so desire without inconvenience to them.

As the only school in East China devoting its effort entirely to the work of training teachers for mission schools we need to recognize certain essentials that seem to be inherent in the situation.

1. The missions or missionaries have not as yet taken cognizance of the fact that we really exist—at least in any large measure. They are continually writing us for teachers it is true, but they are failing to send students to us to train. For a school, the question of students is a vital one. The missions should be prodded frequently in order to give them a perpetually fresh realization of their responsibilities. To this end it appeals to me that the Normal School should *advertise*. It may be that this can be done in connection with a campaign by the University, it may be that we should do it separately. A bi-weekly or even monthly letter or leaflet could be issued, that might contain interesting things about the School, and some pertinent and concrete suggestions for teachers at work. If we can procure a printing press for the Industrial Department such a letter could be issued without much expense. It would seem to me worth while also to have some representative of the School make a visit to the schools that might be expected to send students to us—especially those schools that are not reached by the activities of the Suwan School Board.

2. There is a lack of correlation of work among the different mission schools, a lack of working together. Just this spring the principals of the Baptist Middle Schools in East China have gotten together and planned out their work along uniform lines. The Suwan Board is reaching part of

our constituency and bringing about a larger degree of co-operation. And of course the committees of the East China Education Association are working on this same problem. But there are a multitude of problems that the Normal School can actively help in solving and as a Normal School it should find a larger place in assisting to work out to a sane solution the various problems in educational work in China. There is every reason why we should become more and more consulting experts in this field. Our men have been trained in a way that would make them especially helpful and their ideas would be gladly used in this sort of work. This will mean not only prestige for the School of Education, but for the entire University as well. It ought to be possible for us too to help in putting more and better Chinese textbooks on the market, especially in our own particular lines.

3. Not long since, Dr. P. W. Kuo made the statement that one of the most pressing problems before the Chinese educators was that of vocational education. As mission schools are trying to meet these problems in Chinese education it will be advisable to consider this question seriously. There is a strong tendency in America to make the school work more attractive by putting into action the principle of "Learning by Doing." The effort is to practicalize school instruction instead of having it so exclusively bookish. We need to consider the practical nature of the Chinese people and the impractical character of their education in the past, and take heed that we do not follow too closely in the path of the Confucian scholar. The predominant part of the population of China does not need an exhaustive or exhausting training in book learning—valuable as that is for some people—but they do urgently need the training that shall make it possible to do their particular task better. We cannot afford to neglect so vital a phase of the educational problem in China. We ought not to hamper the growing generation in China with something that they do not need in education. We ought to

give them the best preparation for citizenship in a nation that has only just been born again. This will mean a process of education and of long study. Probably very few missionaries would be willing to grant now that there is anything better than the sort of education the mission schools are now dispensing. Here is the place where a strong Industrial Department will mean everything in helping to meet these problems satisfactorily. It should be possible also to work out some courses in connection with the College of Agriculture to train the teachers in the use of school gardens as an educational agency.

4. The Government Normal Schools, with their inducements to prospective students, will make it impossible for our School of Education to cater to other than mission students. It would be impossible for us to think of trying any scheme that could compete with the government on the same grounds. And since the number of mission schools is limited it is not reasonable to expect that the number of our students will ever be overwhelmingly large. There should, however, be a moderate number of boys coming to us year by year and for these boys we must do our best work. We must keep a high standard in our work and continually strive to serve as large a number as possible. The Suwan Board in its extension work is doing a great deal in the line of increasing the efficiency of teachers already in service. We hope in the School of Education to be able to offer next year the privilege of coming to us for one year to study educational problems and methods, and to receive help along particular lines. This will be presumably for teachers already in service whose training may have been limited, or who desire to increase their proficiency in the science of teaching. It will be somewhat in the nature of graduate work in its spirit and aim, but of course there will be no degree attached to it. We have already received letters from two men asking for something of this sort.

Thus it seems to me that while we ought to work hard for our students and give them the best we have, we ought also not to fail in entering these larger fields of activity that lie open to us, or can be opened by a little effort on our part. This is the more necessary in view of the fact that as stated before we cannot in the nature of the case expect to be flooded with large numbers of students.

#### The Practice School.

Last fall it was deemed advisable to close the Gate House ungraded school because of lack of pupils, and so the classes were transferred to the main building where they soon revived. The five grades in the Tao Yuan building have enrolled 82 pupils this year and Mr. Tai has carried on a rousing school with the able help of his four teachers. Twelve pupils were graduated from the fourth grade in June.

The plans for this department of work for next year are extensive and will mean many changes. Perhaps the most desirable of these are:—*a.* The new quarters in the Science Building which will in the future be known as the Model School. This name indicates as well as anything can the aim of this school in the future—to be a Model School where all may see if they wish how we do it. Miss Wixon and Mr. Tai will have a large job on hand to get the school satisfactorily in running order. *b.* The plans for having Mrs. Liu will mean a great deal to the school and the opening of a Kindergarten will be a forward step worth far more than we can estimate or forecast at this time. *c.* Bringing over the former middle school and uniting it with the old practice school will give us a school here worthy of the name, and one that will furnish unlimited ground for the inculcation of new ideals in school-keeping.

#### The Industrial Department.

During this year we have been severely handicapped in our work. Mr. Kung's illness has made it necessary to give him a vacation of several months. This has meant

further trouble for the department because of lack of a leader or superintendent. We not only have not been able to expand our work as we had hoped and planned but we have actually had to shut down on some of it because it was impossible to oversee it. This spring we opened a salesroom on the street which has helped to increase sales. We had a fine student in charge of it in Tung San Tsai, and we have felt the loss in his death in June very severely. We had hoped to train him into a very valuable man for our work for he was taking hold of the work with much spirit and ability. We now have five orphans working in the department all of their time, and a Korean boy who gives promise of being good material is spending half his time working. During the summer Mr. Tai is taking charge of the work of the department and is giving great satisfaction in the thoroughness with which he goes at it. We wish it were possible to have him or someone like him as superintendent permanently. Which brings us to the main point which we wish to make in regard to our Industrial Department. It must be put on a better basis. There is an immense field for it, especially along the line already mentioned in the first section of this report. If we are to work out any course or courses in vocational training we must have the work very much better organized in this Department.

There should be a man for the superintendency of this Department as soon as practicable. Mr. Bullock's idea has been that we should discover native fibres and materials for use in the chair- and mat- and basket-making. He is quite right in his belief that we can ultimately do much better with them than with the foreign materials. First, because we are working for the Chinese primarily and not for the foreigner. Second, because the native fibres will be much cheaper and more satisfactory to use. But we must have a man who is capable of studying the problem, experimenting with the materials and superintending the work of the students and

workers. Preferably for the present I believe he should be a foreigner, because of the undoubted advantages in training over any Chinese that we would be able to get for this kind of work. But if we cannot have a foreigner, let us, by all means, have the best available Chinese. The great consideration to be kept in mind is that the work shall be so administered and carried on as to have a high educational value.

But whether we secure the man or not, the time has come when we must enlarge the scope of the work we are doing in the department. This can be done best at the present time probably by adding some industry that will not only support itself but can help to carry on the department. This we believe can be accomplished by the establishment of a printing press. The new quarters the department is to occupy in the basement of the Model School will be ample to hold such an addition. There is in Nanking sufficient printing to more than supply us with job work—not to mention the large amount of incidental work that the University needs done all the time. This sort of work would be directly educative for boys who would take up the printing trade—and the newspapers and large publishing companies provide an ample field for finding employment. Moreover it would supply an additional number of boys with the opportunity of partial self-support while in school. This would mean much strength added to the entire department.

I am well aware that I have outlined a large program but I do not think it is too large for us to work for or to expect to accomplish. It will take time of course but we ought not to let it take too much time. I see no essential reason why most of these things could not be put into operation during this coming year. The actual financial requirements are not large and lack of money is the only thing that would necessarily keep us from going ahead with these plans.

Mr. Bullock has left on furlough and will doubtless return with a new grist of ideas and plans for our work. Meanwhile

we will do what we can to make the School of Education more effective.

Perhaps there is not so much "report" to this as there may seem to be "plans." I must beg to be excused on the ground that I have not been closely enough connected with the work to "report" on what has been done minutely, but since I am to have charge of the School next year I am seeking to express what I feel ought to be done, and what I hope it will be possible to accomplish. I feel very inadequate for the task but I pledge you my best efforts to make the work truly worthy of the standards established and growing in our University work.

LESLIE B. MOSS.

Account for the Industrial Department for year ending December 31, 1916.

<i>Income and Assets.</i>		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Inventory of stock..	\$ 263.00	Self-help, Wages ... ..	\$403.61
Bills receivable ...	110.00	Self-help, Material ... ..	620.05
Materials on hand...	70.00	Manual Training Wages ...	216.00
Sales, Self-help ...	\$875.85	Manual Training Materials	46.45
„ Manual Train	62.27		
	938.12		\$1,286.11
Salaries and other		Balance unexpended...	\$707.01
budget allowances	612.000		
	\$1,993.12		\$1,993.12

Account for Industrial Department January 1 to June 30, 1917.

Income from sales ... ..	\$405.94	Wages ... ..	\$314.34
Bills receivable ... ..	25.00	Materials ... ..	597.32
Materials on hand ... ..	25.00		
Stock of articles ... ..	150.00		
Budget allowance ... ..	306.00		
	\$911.94		\$911.66

### The Suwan Christian School Board.

This statement in regard to the Suwan Christian School Board finds place in this report because of the intimate relation of the School of Education to this Board.

#### The Organization of the Board:

The Board is made up of representatives, two each from the following Missions: The Christian, Christian Advent, Friends, Methodist Episcopal, and Northern and Southern Presbyterian.

The Executive of the Board is largely made up of members of the faculty of the School of Education.

#### The Purpose of the Board:

The Primary School work of our Christian Missions in China, like Topsy, has "just growned." Wherever there was an opportunity to open a primary school, if funds could be secured, the school was opened. Usually an untrained teacher, untrained in Western methods, was put in charge of it. In some places more and in many places less supervision was given to the school by the missionary in charge. The result was there was practically no co-ordination in work, curriculum, methods, or results. So in many places in China Christian school boards have been organized to help correct these evils. The Suwan Board has profited much by the work already done by these other Boards. The West China Christian Educational Association has especially been helpful to us.

#### What has been accomplished?

A standard curriculum has been adopted. This follows largely the West China curriculum, which in turn differs but little from the course suggested, and in part adopted, by the Chinese government. It has not been found possible to make this curriculum fit in all our country stations, but the number of schools adopting this curriculum is constantly growing.

Teachers' Institutes have been held in the different sections of our territory during the last two years. The teachers have responded heartily to the suggestions made to them and it is expected that these institutes will be continued during the coming year. A little later we expect to hold a special Summer School for the teachers.

Special courses for the development of teachers have been mapped out, which it is hoped that all teachers will be required to take, and which will be a basis of advancement for the teachers. Questions covering all of these courses have already come from the press and will be in the hands of the teachers this fall.

A Bulletin edited by the faculty of the School of Education is also published for the Board. Thus far it has been largely the means of communicating our plans to the teachers, but it is planned to make it much more than this, viz., a means of helpful suggestions to all teachers who are in charge of our primary schools.

Simultaneous examinations were held this past June for the first time. Thus far we have planned only promotion examinations, that is, from the Lower Primary to the Higher Primary, and from the Higher Primary to the Middle School. So this year examinations were held for the fourth and seventh years only. For the first time holding the examinations the results were very satisfactory. From a number of points word came that it was impossible to adjust the work so as to take the examinations this year but it was hoped that it could be done next year. The following are some statistics culled from reports of the last examination:

Number of Missions participating	...	...	...	6
Number of girls taking all or part of the examinations	...	...	...	40
" " boys " " " " " "	...	...	...	111
" " pupils " " the examination	...	...	...	88
" whose average was over 60%	...	...	...	106
" " " " " 70%	...	...	...	38
" of girls' schools participating	...	...	...	10
" " boys' " " " "	...	...	...	22

### Report of Department of Missionary Training for Year 1916-1917.

#### General.

The Department of Missionary Training began its fifth year October 12th, 1916, with a record number of students—73 resident students with an additional number of 28 students taking the second year course by correspondence.

While, as formerly, the main emphasis has been placed upon language study, still the true aim of the Department, viz., that of a training school, has always been prominent.

#### Character of the Work.

The methods of teaching used have not differed essentially from those followed last year. The lessons for the first year course were rewritten and the lessons for the second year course prepared and published for the first time.

A corps of forty teachers has been maintained throughout the year and the daily drill of an hour in normal methods has produced very noticeable improvements in the general character of the teaching. In this feature lies the most outstanding advance over the work of previous years. Mr. Gia, the head Chinese teacher, and his assistant, Mr. Wang, have never discharged their duties so satisfactorily, nor merited such credit for untiring devotion to their work as during the past year. Their equals would be difficult to find. To them is largely due the success that has attended the year's work.

#### Personnel of Student Body.

Of the seventy-three students in residence matriculated, sixty-six entered for the first year course, and seven for the second year. With three exceptions this number finished satisfactorily the fall term's work.

It may be of interest to record a few facts concerning the make-up of the student body taking the first year course.

The women constituted 68% of the total, the men 32%. 27 students, or 42%, were single women; 8, or 12.7%, single men. Married couples made up 38%—12 couples. It will be noticed that single women total nearly one-half of the enrolment—a ratio that has generally obtained in former years. Nearly half, or 47%, of the students are college graduates, while the others have had special training in Bible schools or training schools. Seven, or 11%, were trained nurses with the degree of R. N. There was only one doctor in the school.

Considered with respect to denominational affiliations the figures are as follows: Baptist 6, Church of England 3, Congregational 8, Christian 2, Episcopal 5, Evangelical Association 3, Independent 3, Methodist 20, Presbyterian 8, Reformed 1, United Evangelical 4.

Missionary Societies were represented as follows:—American Board 4, American Church 5, American Baptist (North) 3, American Baptist (South) 3, Christian Endeavor Union 2, Church Mission Society 3, Evangelical Association 3, Foreign Christian Mission 2, Methodist (North) 18, Presbyterian (North) 6, Presbyterian (South) 2, Reformed Church 1, Yale 5, United Evangelical 4, Independent 2.

Considered with reference to their fields of service the students are divided among the provinces as follows: Anhwei 7, or 11.1%; Chekiang 5, or 8%; Fukien 4, or 6.3%; Hunan 13, or 20.6%; Kiangsi 5, or 8%; Kiangsu 24, or 38.1%; Kweichow 1, or 1.6%; Shantung 4, or 6.3%. Until this year there have been no students destined for Kweichow or Shantung. The other provinces mentioned have welcomed students from this Department in each of the preceding years. It would seem from our limited experience that the Department can serve with profit the territory comprising the provinces of Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, and Hunan.

During the year one student was advised to return to America owing to ill-health, another was recalled by her Mission, while several left for health or other important

reasons. Fifty of the 63 students (80%) completed the Spring Term's work satisfactorily and it is expected that all of these will take their final examinations next September to finish the first year's course. This is as good as could be expected. The highest yearly average was 96.5%, the lowest 72.8%.

#### New Course of Study.

The Department in collaboration with the North China Union Language School, Peking, has just published a new course of study covering a period of five years. The appearance of this course at this time is most opportune since the existing Mission Courses do not easily link up with the work done by the schools.

The Course is based upon the credit system, twenty-seven credits being required to secure a diploma. Two years of the course are required, the rest is elective. The course has met with favour generally. It is already in effect.

#### Correspondence Course.

The first year's work is taken in residence, and there is a like provision for the second year course as well. It is not deemed advisable, however, in most cases, for students to continue in studying a dialect they will not use in their work, hence provision is made whereby students may continue their studies but in the dialects they will speak. A correspondence course of one year makes this possible. The experiment has been tried during the past year with satisfactory results.

#### Normal Course for Teachers.

In order to extend its services to other localities where Mandarin is not the vernacular, it is the plan of the department to offer to a limited number of selected Chinese teachers a course in methods of teaching missionaries the Chinese language. This course is offered during the month of September, beginning the third and ending the twenty-third.

The course comprises a critical study of the various methods of language teaching that have been employed in teaching westerners, followed by a practical demonstration of the Direct Method.

#### New Quarters.

Through the generosity of home friends, gifts to the amount of \$30,000 gold have made possible the building of dormitories and the remodeling of a building for class room and administration purposes. The remodeled building will be ready for occupancy when the fall term begins, and it is planned to erect the dormitories as soon as the plans, as revised, have been approved by the architect.

The spirit of fellowship among the students during the year was very commendable. Students entered into their work with earnestness and determination and acquitted themselves admirably. They took their share in the social and religious activities of the community and contributed not a little to the general welfare of the work. They go to their respective stations thoroughly endorsing the methods taught them. Their loyalty to the school, their progress in the language and their tactfulness are doing much to overcome the prejudice in the minds of not a few who feel that a newly-arrived missionary should go straightway to his field of labor and there pursue his studies.

We are not unmindful that whatever has been accomplished has been possible only because of God's richest blessing. It is our prayer that He may continue to bless us in our efforts to more fully equip for service those whom He has chosen to represent Him among the Chinese people.



**Abstract Report of University Hospital.****July 1, 1916-June 30, 1917.****General Considerations:**

The University Hospital has weathered the closing of the Medical School and is now on a much more secure basis than it has ever been before. There have been some necessary changes of staff and adjustments made consequent to the closing of the Medical School.

Dr. R. T. Shields and Dr. P. S. Evans resigned in order to continue teaching work at Tsinan. Dr. S. L. Lasell also resigned and has accepted a call to work in Hangchow. To compensate for these losses, however, we are glad to report the coming of Dr. Allen C. Hutcheson and Dr. E. C. Perkins. There is also the prospect that there will be two additional physicians and three additional nurses sent out from America soon. Dr. Walter G. Hiltner will also be returning from furlough. Miss Florence M. Warner was granted a leave of absence for one year, beginning February 1st, 1917, for language study in special preparation of the opening of the Training School for Nurses in February, 1918.

There has been a very gratifying improvement in buildings and equipment during the year. All of the buildings, except the out-patient department, have now been screened. The kitchen has been completely renovated and remodeled. A new wall made of city wall brick now encloses the large compound on the east side. The cisterns have been thoroughly repaired, and a well dug which will secure us against another drought like the one through which we have just passed. Much new surgical equipment has been added during the year.

The Hospital Staff has continued as formerly to look after the health of the foreign community of more than four hundred persons, and of the students of many of the Mission Schools in the city. Special contracts have been made with

the Chinese Maritime Customs, Post Office, and the British Consulate whereby the staff of the hospital assumes responsibility for looking after the health of all those employed by these institutions.

There has been a very severe epidemic of malignant malaria during the first half of the year, and diphtheria and scarlet fever during the last half of the year. These last epidemics still continue with slightly diminished intensity. Pneumonia has been markedly prevalent during the past winter and spring. Smallpox was conspicuously less than usual.

**Organization and Support:**

The University Hospital is organized as a part of the University of Nanking, having a common Board of Trustees and control. Four of the co-operating Missions each furnishes a member of the Hospital Staff, namely, the Presbyterian Board, North; Presbyterian, South; Methodist Board, North; and the Disciples. These four Boards, together with the Northern Baptist Board, each furnishes gold \$600 annually, from January 1, 1917, toward the running expenses of the Hospital. The China Medical Board has made an annual grant, beginning January 1, 1917, of the sum of gold \$9,500 for five years. This sum is to cover the salaries of three nurses and one doctor, and to provide gold \$3,000 a year for maintenance. The Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking, representing the co-operating Missions, further engages to furnish the support of the Superintendent of Nurses. The China Medical Board has made a further conditional grant of gold \$25,000 provided the co-operating Missions shall raise a like amount towards a total of gold \$50,000 to be used in the construction of a new out-patient department, doctor's residence and equipment for the present plant. Additional sources of income are the contract and private practice of the members of the Visiting Staff, special gifts, and fees from patients.

**Administration:**

Prior to the January meeting of the Board of Managers of the University of Nanking, the Hospital affairs were conducted by a committee from the Faculty of the University Medical School, as follows: Dr. T. Dwight Sloan, Superintendent, Chairman; Dr. P. S. Evans, Assistant Superintendent; Dr. S. L. Lasell, Secretary; Dr. Walter G. Hiltner, Dr. R. T. Shields, Dean of the Faculty. Since the January meeting of the Board of Managers of the University of Nanking, the Hospital Committee has been composed as follows: Dr. T. Dwight Sloan, Superintendent, Chairman, Dr. A. J. Bowen, Dr. J. E. Williams, and Mr. G. W. Sarvis. This committee represents each of the co-operating Missions, and has been given power by the Board of Managers to transact all business pertaining to the Hospital.

**Staff:**

During the year the following men have been attached to the Hospital Visiting Staff:

Dr. R. T. Shields, visiting physician,	July-August '16, inc.
Dr. P. S. Evans, " "	July '16-May '17
Dr. S. L. Lasell, " surgeon,	July '16, Feb. '17
Dr. Walter G. Hiltner, " "	On furlough
Dr. T. Dwight Sloan, " physician,	July '16-July '17
Dr. Allen C. Hutcheson, surgeon,	Mar. '17-July '17
Dr. E. C. Perkins, " physician,	May '17-July '17
Supt. of Nurses, Miss Florence M. Warner,	July '16-July '17
Sec.-Treas., Miss Elizabeth Walker,	July '16-July '17

The Hospital Resident Staff is composed, as follows:

Dr. Kiang Wen Bo,	July '16-July '17
Dr. Djang Feng I,	Feb. '17-July '17
Dr. Djen Hwai Ren,	Feb. '17-July '17
Dr. Sung Deh Tsuen,	Mar. '17-July '17

**Other members of the Staff are:**

Mr. Lee Tung Fu, Social Secretary, July '16-July '17  
 Mrs. Swen Yu Chang, Nurse, July '16-July '17  
 Mrs. Wei Su Ming, Nurse, April '17-July '17  
 Mr. Ding Djen Nin, Nurse, July '16-July '17  
 Mr. Chen Ju Sing, Chemist, July '16-July '17  
 Ten nurses in training  
 Two assistant chemists  
 One laboratory assistant  
 Coolie staff of twenty-five

**Religious Work:**

The work for women patients has been in charge of a committee headed by Miss Leaman. Regular visits have been paid to the dispensary and to the in-patients by quite a number of voluntary workers, both foreign and Chinese, and a Bible-woman has been assigned to the Hospital for special work among the women in-patients. During the greater part of the year, a committee of theological students from the Nanking Seminary have been making regular visits to the men in-patients. A preaching service for the helpers and patients is conducted three evenings in the week by Pastor Chen of the Disciples Mission. A daily chapel service is being conducted by members of the Hospital Staff. This service is primarily intended for the Hospital attendants, but a number of convalescent patients also attend the service. A great many Scripture portions and pamphlets on religious subjects are distributed both through the in-patient and out-patient services. There is at present no resident Hospital evangelist, but it is the intention of the management to secure a man for this work at an early date.

July 1, 1916—June 30, 1917.

**Statistics:**

The following statistical table will give some idea of the extent of the work:

Number of beds ...	72
Number of in-patients ...	1,189
Number of individual out-patients ...	5,430
Total number of out-patient visits ...	11,899

**Financial Statement:**

Balance on hand, July 1, 1916 ...	\$ 2,609.49
Receipts from all sources ...	19,115.63
Total ...	\$21,725.12
Expended during the year ...	21,319.27
Balance on hand June 30, 1917...	\$ 405.85

For University Hospital, Nanking,

T. DWIGHT SLOAN,  
*Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1916.

*Administration.*

Salaries...	\$ 5,311.28	Supplies Sold ...	\$ 94.50
Office Expense ...	1,607.73	Special Gift ...	1,150.30
Sinking Fund...	2,505.06	Bal. 1915 Sinking Fund.	255.47
Mission Remittance ...	35,213.79	Mission Remittance ...	36,850.54
Exchange ...	476.75	Mission Appropriation.	8,241.31
Magazines ...	417.20	Exchange ...	441.48
Bal. Miss. Rem. Un-		Bal. 1915 Miss. Rem...	6,560.91
approp. ...	8,065.70	Advertizing ...	3.00
	<u>\$53,597.51</u>		<u>\$53,597.51</u>

*College.*

Foreign Teachers ...	\$ 1,304.04	Chinese Teachers Re-	
Chinese " ...	3,373.00	funded ...	\$ 140.00
Repairs ...	214.43	By Sale of Keys ...	12.00
Insurance ...	100.00	By Drugs Sold...	7.30
Board ...	1,366.96	By Collections for Light	
Incidentals ...	506.91	and Heat ...	37.80
Light and Heat ...	187.50	Student Fees ...	4,293.99
Servants ...	235.50	By M. E. Scholarship	
Equipment ...	214.84	Fund Balance ...	209.84
Contingent ...	813.67	Missionary Appropria-	
Physics and Chemistry.	2,022.52	tion ...	6,361.07
Library ...	722.63		
	<u>\$11,062.00</u>		<u>\$11,062.00</u>

*College of Agriculture and Forestry.*

1915 Balance ...	\$ 223.07	Teachers ...	\$ 4,210.00
Teachers ...	6,614.19	Student Fees ...	2,470.50
General ...	6,621.10	Mission Remittance ...	1,000.00
		Field Work and Sales	2,690.36
		Balance ...	3,087.50
	<u>\$13,458.36</u>		<u>\$13,458.36</u>

*Medical School.*

1915 Balance ...	\$ 917.86	Nurses' Salaries, etc.	\$ 390.91
Sherwin Scholarship.	518.00	Med. School Appropri-	
Light and Incidentals.	445.10	ation ...	6,687.03
Board ...	588.50	By Dr. Lasell for Re-	
Teachers ...	1,641.40	pairs ...	7.10
Servants ...	83.50	By Agr. and For.—Use	
Office ...	1,112.41	of microscope ...	40.00
Rent and Repairs ...	78.50	By Slides sold by Dr.	
Laboratory Supplies ...	341.24	Macklin ...	83.20
Foreign Teachers ...	2,175.89	By W. G. Hiltner Loan.	42.40
Personal Teachers ...	489.00	Missionary Appropria-	
Nurses' Salaries, etc.	1,178.75	tion ...	1,454.75
Med. School Approp-		Special Gifts ...	1,132.41
priation ...	2,228.00	Student Fees ...	2,287.07
		Balance ...	673.28
	<u>\$12,798.15</u>		<u>\$12,798.15</u>

*High School.*

1915 Balance ...	\$ 2,808.49	By Incidentals—Sale	
Chinese Teachers ...	4,678.50	of lanterns, night-	
Servants ...	564.50	soil, etc. ...	\$ 23.06
Repairs ...	392.08	By Board Refund ...	120.00
Insurance ...	400.00	By Book Store Sales ...	1,951.80
Incidentals ...	640.76	By Heat and Light	
Board ...	4,235.86	Sales ...	301.48
Equipment ...	571.97	By Missionary Approp-	
Physics and Chemistry.	505.60	priation ...	2,209.88
Book Store ...	2,441.24	By Student Fees ...	11,374.33
Light and Heat ...	500.03	Balance ...	1,758.48
	<u>\$17,739.03</u>		<u>\$17,739.03</u>

*Middle School.*

Chinese Teachers ...	\$ 3,515.92	Missionary Appropria-	
Foreign " ...	1,340.20	tion ...	\$ 82.55
Board ...	3,853.42	Student Fees ...	9,631.61
Incidentals ...	240.75		
Servants ...	308.00		
Equipment ...	37.40		
Repairs ...	108.25		
Insurance ...	100.00		
Light and Heat ...	195.01		
Balance Cr. ...	15.21		
	<u>\$ 9,714.16</u>		<u>\$ 9,714.16</u>

*Normal School.*

1915 Balance ...	\$ 171.43	By Christian Mission Appropriation ...	\$441.00
Primary School Board. Industries and Manual Training ...	748.57	By M. E. Mission Appropriation ...	500.00
Institute ...	293.26	By Sales and Special Gift ...	168.58
Teachers' Houses ...	94.42	By Light and Heat Sales ...	.59
Repairs and Grounds. Insurance ...	26.89	By Sales ...	906.60
Light and Heat ...	289.93	By Teachers' Salaries Refund ...	30.00
Board and Incidentals. Equipment ...	95.00	By Missionary Appropriation ...	2,119.05
Self-help ...	106.75	By Student Fees ...	2,473.00
Teachers' Salaries ...	758.07		
Servants ...	12.00		
Balance Cr. ...	994.82		
	2,582.70		
	270.00		
	194.98		
	\$ 6,638.82		\$ 6,638.82

*Language School.*

Teachers ...	\$ 4,878.50	1915 Balance ...	\$ 1,046.12
Printing and Materials. Incidentals ...	271.50	By Books and Materials Sold ...	380.02
Servants ...	390.30	By Student Fees ...	6,197.92
Repairs ...	95.00		
Equipment ...	71.66		
Balance ...	323.86		
	1,593.24		
	\$ 7,624.06		\$ 7,624.06

*Student Relief.*

Disbursements ...	\$ 499.00	1915 Balance ...	\$ 1,077.00
Balance ...	578.00		
	\$ 1,077.00		\$ 1,077.00

*Athletics.*

1915 Balance ...	\$ 620.75	Student Fees ...	\$ 1,127.10
1916 ...	852.26	Balance ...	345.91
	\$ 1,473.01		\$ 1,473.01

*Scholarships.*

1916 ...	\$ 993.99	1915 Balance ...	\$ 735.98
Balance ...	626.75	1916 ...	884.76
	\$ 1,620.74		\$ 1,620.74

*Regents Diplomas.*

1916 ...	\$ 90.00	1915 Balance ...	\$ 64.02
Balance ...	35.26	1916 ...	61.24
	\$ 125.26		\$ 125.26

*Allen Fund.*

1916 ...	\$ 1,527.34	1915 Balance ...	\$ 2,069.83
Balance ...	604.67	1916 ...	62.18
	\$ 2,132.01		\$ 2,132.01

*Rents and Residence Repairs.*

Rents ...	\$ 2,460.16	Rents ...	\$ 431.52
Repairs ...	642.59	Balance ...	2,671.23
	\$ 3,102.75		\$ 3,102.75

*Land.*

1915 Balance ...	\$ 2,415.96	1916 ...	\$ 976.68
1916 ...	5,110.31	Balance ...	6,549.59
	\$ 7,526.27		\$ 7,526.27

*BUILDINGS.*

<i>Severance Memorial.</i>	\$ 4,115.20	Balance ...	\$ 4,115.20
----------------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

<i>Day Chapel.</i>			
1915 Balance ...	\$ 2,833.00	1916 ...	\$ 10,376.80
1916 ...	498.40		
Balance ...	7,045.40		
	\$ 10,376.80		\$ 10,376.80

<i>Keen House.</i>			
1915 Balance ...	\$ 2,049.65		\$ 2,049.65

<i>Swasey Science.</i>			
1915 Balance ...	\$ 10,370.18	1916 ...	\$ 37,043.48
1916 ...	28,564.41	Balance ...	1,891.11
	\$ 38,934.59		\$ 38,934.59

<i>Settemyer House.</i>			
1915 Balance ...	\$ 2,951.40	1916 ...	\$ 3,048.54
1916 ...	97.14		
	\$ 3,048.54		\$ 3,048.54

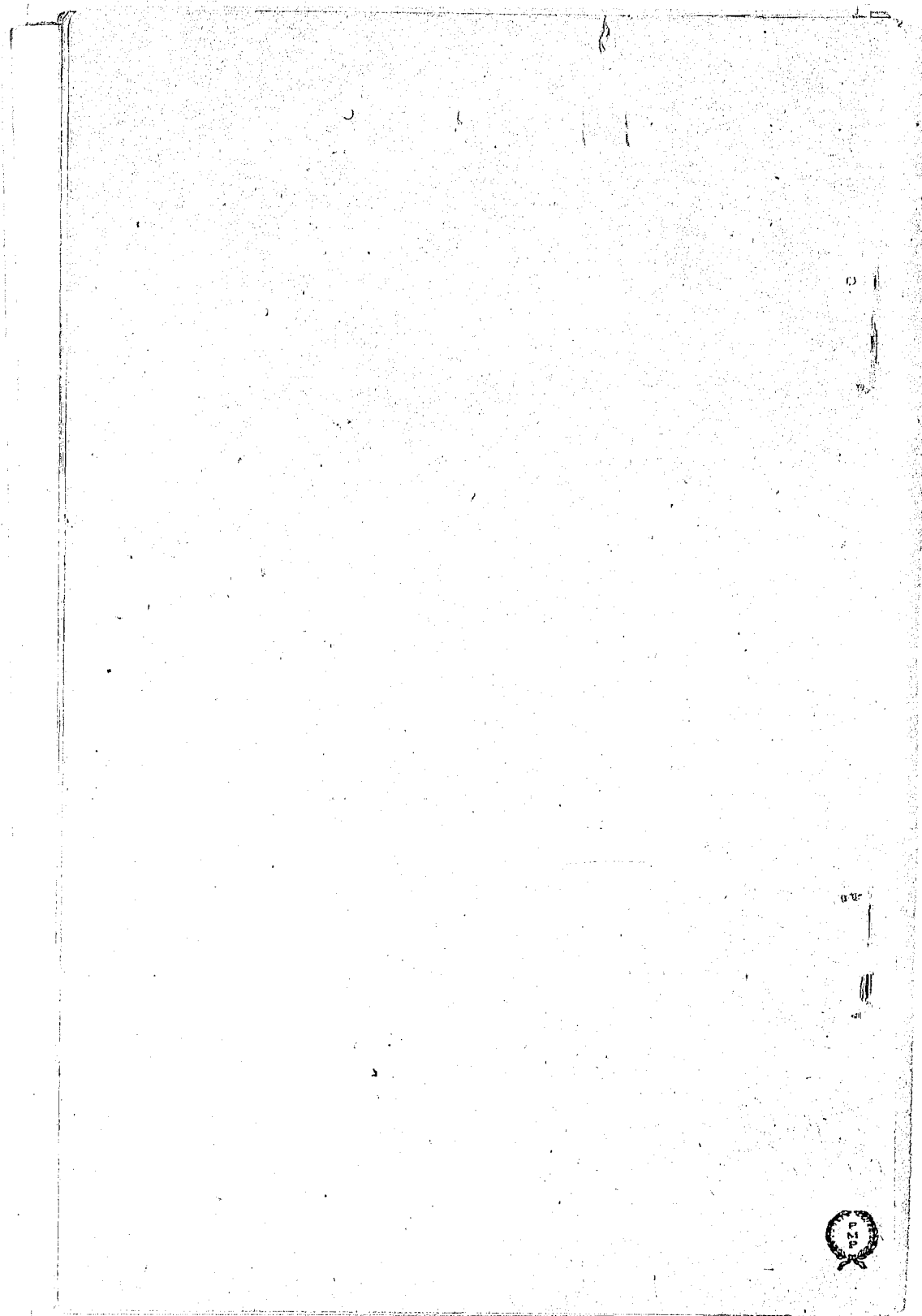
<i>McCormick Dormitories.</i>			
1916 ...	\$ 17,333.84	1915 Balance ...	\$ 19,285.27
Balance ...	24,961.41	1916 ...	23,009.98
	\$ 42,295.25		\$ 42,295.25

*Bills Received.*

<i>Russell Carter.</i>			
1915 Balance	...	\$ 5,935.33	1916 ... .. \$14,797.15
1916	...	51,578.18	Balance ... .. 42,716.36
		<u>\$57,513.51</u>	<u>\$57,513.51</u>

## BALANCE SHEET. December 30, 1916.

A. Administration	Sinking Fund	\$ 99.29	
	Missionary Remittances		\$ 8,197.66
	Exchange	32.67	
	Russell Carter	42,716.36	
D. Normal	Primary School Board		192.43
	Industrial		2.55
E. Middle	Foreign Teachers		15.21
F. High	Book Store	1,758.48	
H. Rents and Residences	Rents	2,028.64	
	Residence Repairs	642.59	
I. Language	Student Fees		1,484.72
	Printing and Materials		108.52
J. Medical	Sherwin Scholarship	738.03	
	Appropriations		65.20
K. Miscellaneous	Board	.45	
	Suspense		11,235.99
	Student Relief		578.00
	Athletics	345.91	
	Scholarship		626.75
	Regents' Diplomas		35.26
L. New Buildings	Allen Fund		604.67
	Severance Memorial	4,115.20	
	Day Chapel		7,045.40
	Turner Residence		9,500.00
	Swasey Science	1,891.11	
	McCormick Dormitories		24,961.41
M. Land	Land	6,549.59	
N. Agriculture and For.	Teachers' Salaries	2,455.66	
	General	631.84	
	Bank		1,854.31
Cash	Building Account	994.62	
	General	1,507.64	
		<u>\$66,508.08</u>	<u>\$66,508.08</u>



UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

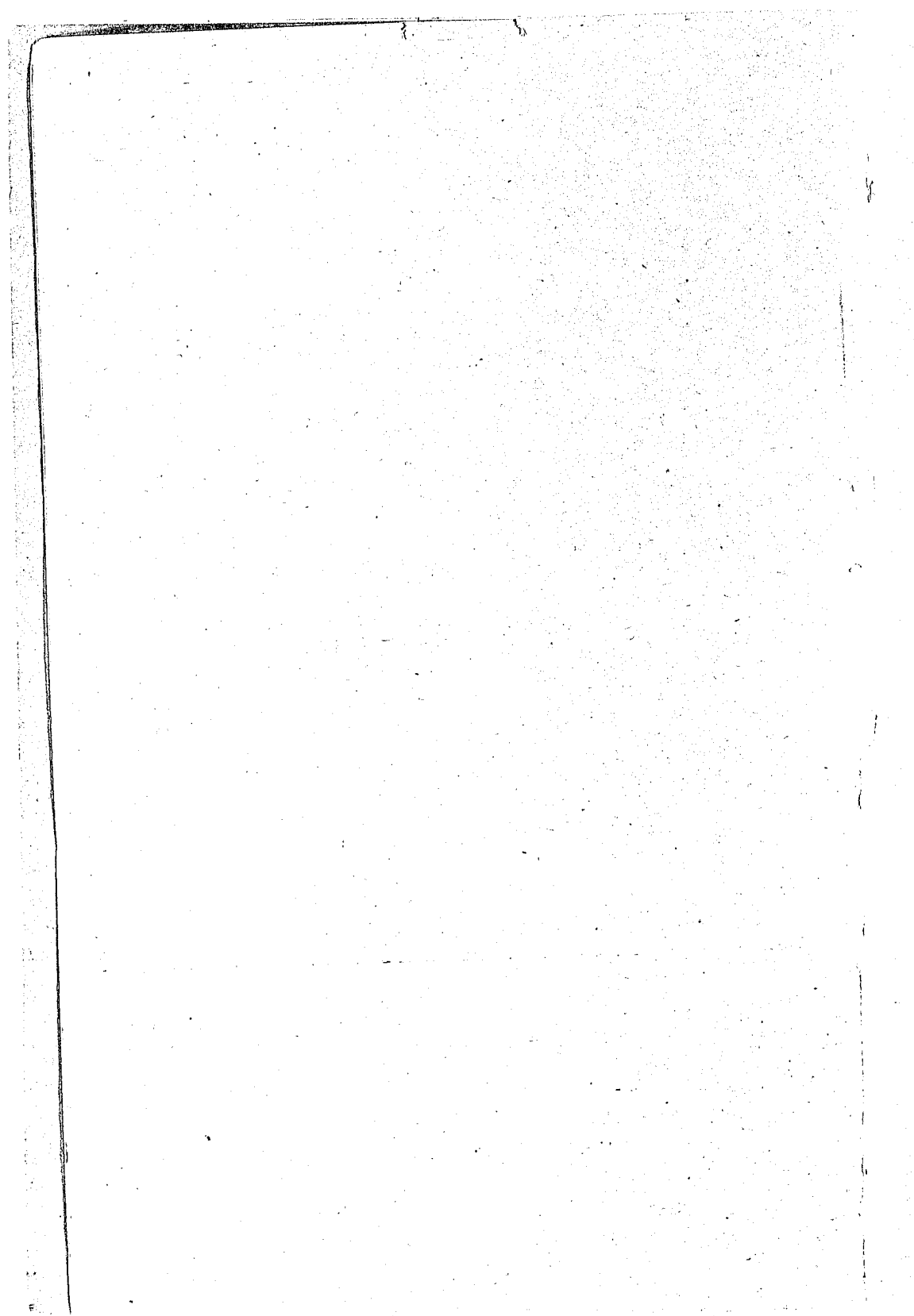
REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1914

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES





UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

---

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1914

— TO THE —

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

---

SHANGHAI:

Printed at American Presbyterian Mission Press

1915

## Report for the Year 1914.

To the BOARD OF MANAGERS and the BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
of the UNIVERSITY OF NANKING:

The followings report of the spring and the fall semesters  
of 1914 is respectfully submitted.

### Conditions in the City and Province:

Nanking was the final centre of the Revolution that overthrew the Manchu Dynasty in 1912, and it was the centre of the abortive revolt of the summer of 1913. While the year 1914 has been free from such disturbances and outward peace has been maintained, the city has by no means recovered from the effects of the previous troubles. Many of the more wealthy inhabitants have not as yet returned; business and trade, especially since the European War, have been very slack, and money for educational purposes has not been available. Very few government schools are running, and primary and secondary education have only a very slight development. Fortunately both local and national conditions are improving. The country is becoming united; the central government is becoming stronger day by day, and the revenues show a healthy increase in spite of the great war and its inevitable results in Shangtung and throughout the eighteen provinces. We may, I believe, look forward to a period free from internal strife and to a steady growth and development of the nation along various lines. The European war is throwing China more upon her own resources and the nation is rising to the occasion in a most encouraging manner. We should not, however, expect the working out of more liberal ideas and plans too rapidly. China is irrevocably committed to progress, but we may expect it to be slow and steady, with many local setbacks no doubt. A vigorous forward educational program

on the part of local authorities or on the part of the central government is not yet possible. We most eagerly await a speedy renewed enthusiasm for learning.

#### Enrollment and General Survey.

The spring and fall terms opened February 10 and September 10, 1914, respectively, with the students in attendance distributed as follows:

	<i>Spring Semester</i>				<i>Fall Semester</i>			
College ... ..	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	41
Medical School ... ..	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	42
Normal School ... ..	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	35
Practice School ... ..	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	80
High School ... ..	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	114
Middle School ... ..	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	138
Language School ... ..	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	45
Agricultural Department ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total ... ..	...	...	...	543	...	...	...	509

#### Faculty Changes.

Owing to extraordinary pressure for a man to take charge of the evangelistic work of the Methodist Mission at Chinkiang, and in order that he might have larger opportunities for using and studying the Chinese language, Mr. W. F. Hummel was released from his University duties and is spending the fall of 1914 and spring of 1915 at Chinkiang, in charge of the district work of the Methodist Church. The University is very desirous that its faculty not only know the language and be able to use it with ease, but is also anxious that each member shall understand the Chinese people and the Mission problems. A year in district work for all of our newer men is very desirable.

Dr. Hiltner, of the Medical School, was released from other duties for language study, and in order that he might have fewer interruptions and have a more comfortable place to live has remained in Kuling during the fall and winter.

Dr. Gaunt also has been spending the fall in Peking, giving most of his time to language study and at the same time giving one lecture a day in the Tsing Hua College.

Dr. Williams and Mr. Liu Ching Fu were released from most of their University duties for over two months, in order that they might take charge of the city evangelistic campaign, in connection with the meetings led by Mr. Eddy.

Dr. Martin returned early in September from his furlough, which had been extended that he might complete his work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and is again giving all of his energies to the work of the University.

Miss Thirza M. Pierce returned at the close of the spring semester to the homeland, in order to be with her mother, after several years of most efficient service in our Middle School.

Miss E. Grace Taylor, B.A., Drake University, came to us in October, in order to take up the work Miss Pierce had been doing, and she is carrying it forward most successfully. Miss Taylor has had a number of years of teaching in America in secondary schools and brings increased strength to our Middle School.

Dr. C. H. Hamilton, Ph. D., University of Chicago, arrived in October for the department of Philosophy and Psychology and is giving his undivided attention to the language this first year. Dr. Hamilton comes to us with a thorough preparation and considerable experience as a teacher in American colleges and will devote his entire time to building up his department in the College.

Mr. J. H. Reisner, M. S. A., Cornell, and Mrs. Reisner arrived early in November for the agricultural department that is developing so satisfactorily under the leadership of Mr. Bailie. Mr. Reisner is a graduate of Yale and of Cornell University, where he was also instructor in farm crops. In his thorough training for this department and his practical experience in America, the agricultural department is

securing the exact kind of help it most needs at this stage in its development. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reisner are devoting the first year to the language.

Mr. Charles S. Keen, M. A., Columbia, who was unanimously chosen the head of the Language School two years ago, before he could be released by his Mission prior to his regular furlough, arrived with Mrs. Keen early in November to take up his new duties. Under his inspiring leadership and with the newer methods adopted, the Language School is having even a more successful year than the previous two years, and we may confidently expect this department to set new standards in the teaching and the acquisition of the Chinese language.

#### The College and the High School.

The work of both these departments has during the past two years been seriously affected by the adjustments and expansions made necessary by the Union. Unfortunately just as these adjustments and the extension of our work had to take place, they were accompanied by the famine of 1911, followed by the revolution which culminated in the siege and fall of Nanking, the last Manchu stronghold. Following close on the changes consequent to the overthrow of the Tsing Dynasty, the revolt of 1913 devastated Nanking as it has not been afflicted since the Tai Ping rebellion. These disturbances have seriously affected the attendance in our High School but more especially in the College. Added to this has been a weakening of our available force for these two departments by the drawing off of Mr. Bailie for the colonization and agricultural work, of Mr. Wilson, and to some extent of Mr. Meigs, for the Language School, and of Mr. Li and Mr. Ing for the medical and agricultural work, and the devoting of much time by the members of the Faculty to the various problems and adjustments consequent upon new plans and policies.

The crowding into one dormitory of college, medical, agricultural, and high school students of such widely different

standards and needs, has very seriously complicated the problem of building up a strong college work. It has raised serious difficulties in administration and was the primal cause of the difficulty with the college and medical students this fall, which resulted in our expelling some ten or twelve students from these departments. From this difficulty, arising from having students of different grades under one roof, we see no adequate relief until we can get our new group of College and University buildings erected, and thus segregate the students.

We believe, however, that we are making headway in building up both the High School and the College. Beginning with the next semester, Mr. Wilson, who has been giving all his time to the Language School, will devote all his time to the High School. Mr. Z.T. Ing, who has already, as registrar of the High School, introduced many helpful reforms, will also devote a large part of his time to this branch of our work. A stricter grading and more specialized responsibility on the part of all the teachers of the High School will very materially increase its educational efficiency. The High School course of study has also been very materially changed. Instead of giving one uniform course of study for all students, irrespective of whether they are going to college or are to enter the teaching profession or are going to engage in business, we have adopted courses intended more nearly to meet the actual needs of our students. Hence after the first two years in the High School, students have three courses open to them, viz., to continue a course designed for general broad cultural purposes as well as for college preparation; a course for the remaining two years designed to prepare for the teaching profession; and a course helpful to those who enter upon a business career.

In the College the courses of study have also been very materially changed. A general cultural course is offered, where few electives are possible, but where broad learning is

emphasized. Another group is offered, devoting special attention to science and mathematics; and a third group stresses language and social sciences.

The fees have also been increased from \$68 to \$108 per annum, and while for a year or two, until Nanking and its adjacent territory can recover more fully from the numerous setbacks already mentioned, this may affect our attendance, we believe that in the end it will work only good.

The addition of Dr. Hamilton to the college work, the return of Dr. Martin, and the additional work Mr. Clemons is giving naturally help the situation, but we need immediately and urgently a man for the College mathematics, and another man for the College English. With these two additions we could more adequately begin to build up a college work that would be really attractive.

#### The Middle School.

Under Mr. Meigs's splendid leadership, our Middle School is no doubt the most efficient part educationally of our whole work. The school is strictly graded; the teachers are carefully supervised, are given large authority within their own provinces, and devote most of their time and thought to their own particular grade. The whole discipline and morale of the school are excellent. The teachers are enthusiastic and devoted to their work and splendid results are being obtained. All of our classics teachers in this department are Christian men, and under the supervision of Mr. Tsü, who graduated last year from the College, our Chinese work is developing most hopefully along more modern lines than has hitherto been possible, under the ordinary, less widely educated, old-type Chinese scholar.

#### Feeders.

One of the most serious problems facing the University is the development of feeders. In our more immediate territory under our co-operating Missions we have relatively few pre-

paratory schools. At Chinkiang, the Southern Presbyterian Church has an excellent middle and high school; at Lüchowfu, Chuchow, and at Pukow the Christian Mission conducts good middle or high schools. The Union High School at Wuhu is one of our best feeders. At Hsüchowfu, Hwaiyuen, Suchien and Kiangyin, the Presbyterian Missions have good middle or high schools. At Ling Gweh-fu, Nanchang, and Hocheo, the Methodist middle and high schools are developing, and middle schools are being started at Siao Tan-yang and Moh Ling-Kwan. All of the Missions are developing and strengthening their primary schools. In general our standard of high school work both as to English and the sciences, especially in laboratory facilities, is somewhat higher than most of these schools, and that raises a number of problems for students wishing to enter our College courses.

When we consider the government or privately conducted Chinese schools, there are even fewer schools that act as feeders, and in general the preparation in western subjects is less complete, though in the Chinese language and classics it is better. The Nanyang Shanghai Middle (High) School, however, is a notable exception, as its students are well above the average of those applying for entrance.

We rejoice that the Mission authorities are really taking up seriously the question of developing primary and secondary education, and we believe we may confidently expect marked improvement in the future.

#### The Catalogue.

The new catalogue that will be submitted as a part of this report to you, will, I believe, show progress in several directions. Mr. Clemons has given invaluable service in reading the proof and in unifying the various parts of the publication. This is our first catalogue which gives, in one publication, a survey of all of our departments, their courses of study, regulations, and students.

**Scholarships.**

In harmony with the action of the Board of Managers the number of scholarships has been considerably lessened, but we are seeking to reduce them still more in actual effect by trying to have students receiving scholarships earn the equivalent of the grant by doing some sort of manual or clerical labor for the institution.

**Athletics.**

The athletic activities of the institution leave much to be desired. Few government schools in the city are in operation, practically no local competition or rivalry is possible, and the incentive to steady and consistent practice is largely lacking. Few of the foreign faculty have had the time or the inclination to join with the students or lead them in the development of the various games. For the future Dr. Martin has consented to give special help in training the teams, and Mr. McCloy, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., will give two or three nights per week. Other members of the Faculty will join, and with more interest shown by us the students will respond. One or two factors that have stood in the way are being eliminated and we are confident of better results in the near future.

**Music.**

Visitors to the University services have often admired the singing of the students. Formerly, Miss White started a splendid work in music for our students. Later, Mrs. Henke, and during the past two years or so, Gardner Tewksbury, have worked very effectively in this direction. Mr. Tewksbury has during this year developed a very creditable Glee Club, and the whole student body and institution are under very deep obligation to him for the devoted and self-sacrificing service he has gratuitously rendered. Dr. Hamilton, though giving all his time to the language, has also been helping in the music at the Kuleo.

Up to the present all work in music has been more or less voluntary. Now that we are trying to differentiate more sharply the work and management of the various departments, notably the High School and College, we hope to develop more general and possibly compulsory work in music, especially in the High School.

**Lecture Course.**

The Lecture Course Committee has arranged to have as a rule two lectures per month for the benefit of the students of the University. Six of these lectures will be given in Chinese by members of the Faculty. These six lectures have for their object such a presentation of some of the fields of modern science as will enable the student who has not worked in these fields to gain some idea of their general significance. It is hoped also that these lectures may serve to some extent to give a unified view of each of the subjects presented. The lectures will be given at 3:20 p.m., usually on Friday, and all students will be expected to attend. The lectures are as follows:—

December: The Social Spirit in Relation to the Modern View of the World, by Professor Sarvis.

January: Some Methods and Results in Modern Astronomy, by Professor Li.

March: The Significance of Modern Science, by Dr. Butchart.

April: The Science of Medicine, by Dr. Shields.

May: The Study of Chemistry, by Dr. Martin.

June: A Stereopticon Lecture on Geology, by Professor Millward.

In addition to the above lectures, it is the plan of the committee to invite prominent foreigners and Chinese to address the students at least once a month on topics of general interest. The intention is to have some of these lectures in English. Three numbers of this nature have been given this year, namely, the lecture by Mr. Bleecker Van Wagenen on "Eugenics," the lecture by Dr. Eric North on "Wesley," and the lecture by Professor N. Gist Gee on "A Neglected Social Class in China—the Beggars."

*Co-operation of Mission Boards.*

1. *Purchase of Hospital.* The Baptist, Presbyterian, and Northern Methodist Societies have paid in New York the full amount of \$5,000 each. The Southern Methodist Society has paid on the field \$2,000 gold, but judging from the Minutes of the Trustees meeting of July 8th, where Dr. Chester reported that his Church had arranged to pay \$2,500 in 1915, "one-half of one part of the \$5,000 equipment," we take it that this \$2,000 paid on the field is in lieu of the salary of the doctor not yet provided. This would still leave \$5,000 due from the Southern Methodist Church, \$2,500 to be paid in 1915; \$5,000 due from the Southern Presbyterian Church; \$5,000 due from the Southern Baptist Church, to be paid in two installments. These churches have made provisions for paying these amounts, and are in the meantime paying interest upon them to the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

2. *Residences.* The Southern Presbyterian Mission as yet has no house specifically provided for its representative in the Medical School. The Mission has purchased the land for this residence; the house originally intended is in the Union Theological Seminary compound, used conjointly by Dr. Shields and Mr. J. Leighton Stuart of the Seminary. The providing of this residence is largely a matter of adjustment between the Seminary and the University, but is somewhat complicated owing to the fact that the titles of the property, more especially of the residences of the Seminary, have not been finally determined.

No residence has as yet been secured for Dr. Hiltner. We sincerely hope that provision can soon be made for him, but we are much more solicitous that one of the Boards shall appoint Dr. Hiltner as one of their regular missionaries, in this way putting him on the same basis as all of the other physicians in the Medical School.

3. *Men.* The third representative of the Baptist Society, a man for the Normal School, has been appointed, and is

taking special studies in Harvard in preparation for his work in that department. He will arrive on the field in the fall of 1915 for language study.

The Southern Methodist Mission and Society is considering the appointment of Dr. F. P. Manget to the Medical School. This is at the unanimous request of the Medical Faculty and of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers. We hope to see Dr. Manget in Nanking during the year. As per the action of the Board of Trustees, March 3rd, 1914, the salaries of these men are to be paid to the University until the men are actually on the field.

*Legal Matters.*

While the institution has been incorporated and has been operating under the Charter granted in 1911, and while all of its graduates recommended by us so far for degrees have been granted their degrees, still the various departments of the University have not been formally registered by the Regents. We have recently sent in the formal application blanks for the registration of the College and Medical School. In due time we shall apply for the registration of the Normal School and the Agricultural School.

The final form of the seal has not been adopted, as there were some minor changes to be made here on the field in some of the Chinese characters. The necessary corrections were made nearly a year ago, but unfortunately these corrections and the seal as revised seem to have been lost. We hope this meeting will recommend a final form.

Our former so-called constitution, now considered as By-laws, comes before us for any further amendments and changes the Board of Managers may suggest, when we trust it may be finally adopted by our Board of Trustees. When this is done we propose to issue a small Bulletin on Legal Documents, containing our Charter, By-laws, legal and other agreements, and possibly such actions of the Board of Trustees as would naturally find a place in such a publication.

**General Funds.**

Outside of the above amounts for purchase of our Hospital, which are the initial participation for the Medical School, all other entrance grants are provided. The Baptist Board was to pay \$35,000, \$25,000 coming from Mr. Swasey for a Science Building, \$4,000 through Dr. Burton for a residence, \$100 from Dr. Burton for the Library, and \$5,000 from Mr. Sherwin for the Medical School. This left \$900, which the Baptist Board was to pay about this time. The annual grant of \$1,800 from this Board for current expenses was to be paid for the year 1914 in October and in December.

**President Judson's Visit.**

President and Mrs. Judson, together with Mr. Greene and Dr. Peabody, representing the China Medical Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, spent some three days in Nanking in June, going very carefully over all of the work and plans of the University, particularly of the medical work.

Through Dr. N. Worth Brown a full report was prepared, giving all possible information that was thought of value to the Commission. This report covered our legal status, a brief history of the medical work of Nanking as affecting our present medical school, descriptions of the plant and equipment covering every building used, the land and valuation, our medical budget, expenditures, staff, and the greatest present needs. Special charts showing the location of Nanking with districts directly tributary, means of communication, and the feeders to the University Medical School were also prepared. Ample opportunity was afforded the Commission to see and feel the spirit of co-operation and unity in the University and in Nanking, as well as to note somewhat the splendid co-operation of the Chinese officials and gentry, especially in the Colonization and Agricultural work.

**Building Operations.**

The operating pavilion, made possible by the generosity of the Messrs. Teachout of Cleveland, Ohio, is completed and

will be ready for use in a short time. It is beyond question the best constructed building we have. Mr. Small has been indefatigable in superintending its construction. It will make a very large addition to our hospital and medical facilities. It has cost us, completed, \$11,594.80 Mex. So the gift of \$5,000 gold at prevailing exchange fully covers the whole amount, including extras for cement flooring and reinforced concrete work.

Dr. Sloan's residence is now under construction. Ground is about to be broken for residences for Dr. Lasell, Dr. Butchart, and Mr. Keen. The University is renting houses for Mr. Sarvis, Mr. Roys, and Dr. Hiltner.

No work, other than the purchase of some 120,000 of the large city-wall brick, has been done on the new group of buildings. It develops that we still require a few tens of square feet of land where both of our first two buildings must stand—the dormitory and the science building—and as yet we have not been able to clear up these two small pieces. Moreover, the working plans for only one building, the dormitory, have reached us—and these but recently—from Chicago, and the uncertainties and high prices arising from the European war, together with the fact that we are supposed to have everything prepared for a group of four buildings before starting any of them, have delayed us. We are fully persuaded by the events of the fall, due to the over-crowding of students of widely different ages and aims in one dormitory, and by the pressing demands of the whole situation, that we must begin at once with two buildings, the dormitory and science hall. With these two of our new group erected we could transfer at once our college, medical, and agricultural students to the Kuleo, and then have only our high and middle school students at the Kan Ho Yien.

The Kao Tsz marble, owing to very wasteful methods of quarrying, and ignorance and unfamiliarity in handling it in any large way, seems to be practically out of the question.



The only feasible plan now seems to be to use the regular gray brick; but by paying more, and securing wood for fuel, to induce the local brick makers to burn the brick according to our requirements. The securing of proper tile for the roof is still the greatest difficulty, as glazed tile are not made anywhere near Nanking and prices from other places have been prohibitive so far. The uncertainties of the great war have further complicated our problem, very seriously raising the prices of building materials and making the question of stable conditions more problematical. We are happy to say that interior conditions are very hopeful and we believe now that the war will not seriously endanger China's forward progress. We are, therefore, asking that we be allowed to begin the erection of the dormitory and the science hall just as soon as possible, with the understanding that the other two buildings be started within the year also, if at all possible.

#### Other Property Improvements.

At the Kuleo the remainder of the attic of the main recitation building has been finished off, a number of dormer windows put in, and thus a considerable number of very serviceable rooms made available.

The whole roof of the Normal School building has been relaid, and the basement made more available for the Normal Training and Industrial work.

For the College and High School a part of the over large dining-room has been partitioned off for a more commodious and suitable bath-room; glazed bath tubs have been put in; an adequate heating arrangement installed; and these together with an additional wash-room greatly add to the comfort and conveniences of the students.

Electric lights have been put into all of the buildings at the Kan Ho Yien, and are being installed in the Normal School and in the Middle School as rapidly as the city author-

ities can be induced to work. This one improvement will, we believe, not only reduce the cost of lighting our buildings but will very greatly increase the efficiency and morale of the whole servant force, as well as reduce the danger from fire, always great from several hundred small kerosene lamps.

During the year nearly nine acres of land have been purchased which, with payments due on lands previously bought, have required over \$9,000 Mex. All of this land is within the surveys marked out for purchase. We should have at least \$15,000 Mex. additional to purchase other plots of land within our survey. We have been trying for several years to secure one of these small pieces, but as it belongs to a benevolent burial association it has been almost impossible to do anything.

#### Graduating Exercises.

Two classes have been graduated during the year, a class from the Medical department in January, and a class from the College in June.

The members of the former were received into the Medical School after having spent at least three years in the study of medicine, partly in Nanking and partly in Kashing and Soochow. All have had one or more years of hospital training in the institutions with which they have been connected. Famine relief, the revolution, and other events have interfered more or less with the continuity of their work but all have spent at least six years in the study of medicine. All have been connected with mission work and all but one are returning to serve in mission hospitals.

These men were not recommended to the Regents for degrees because they had not taken all of their work with us—the Medical department not being then registered—and some of them were not eligible under the entrance rules of the Regents.

## These graduates are :

Chang Chi Pei, 31 years of age, from Haining, Chekiang. Appointed resident physician to the University Hospital, Nanking.

Chang Wei Sing, 26 years of age, from Tantu, Hupeh. Appointed resident physician to the Presbyterian Hospital, Kiangyin, under Dr. Worth.

Chang Yu Lung, 30 years of age, from Kiangyin, Kiangsu. Has opened a private dispensary and hospital at Tsing Kiang Hsien, Kiangsu.

Chen Tsao En, 24 years of age, from Ningpo, Chekiang. Appointed laboratory assistant to the Methodist Mission Hospital, Nanking, under Dr. Beebe.

Du Ru Fen, 23 years of age, from Shanyu, Chekiang. Appointed resident physician to the Presbyterian Hospital at Kashing, under Drs. Venable and Hutcheson.

Hsiang Yu Hsing, 30 years of age, from Kashing, Chekiang. Appointed assistant physician to the South Gate Dispensary, Nanking, under the Foreign Christian Mission.

Mao Bah, 25 years of age, from Tunghsien, Chekiang. Appointed resident physician to the Presbyterian Hospital at Kashing, under Drs. Venable and Hutcheson.

Shen Yien Ping, 30 years of age, from Hanyang, Hupeh. Appointed resident physician to the University Hospital, Nanking.

Sun Lung Chiang, 25 years of age, from Shanyang, Kiangsu. Appointed resident physician to the Presbyterian Hospital at Tsing-kiangpu, under Dr. J. B. Woods.

Tang Sing, 34 years of age, from Kianghsia, Hupeh. Appointed resident physician to the Presbyterian Hospital, Kiangyin, under Dr. Worth.

Mr. Li Ching Wen, 34 years of age, who had studied for eight years under Dr. Macklin, and for three years had taken elective studies in our Medical School, was also given a certificate. He has been appointed physician in charge of the South Gate Christian Mission dispensary, under Dr. Macklin.

Gen. Fung Kueh Chang, Military Governor, and Hon. Han Kuo Chün, the civil governor, sent special representatives to read their commencement addresses. An address was also given by Dr. J. E. Williams, acting-president, and Dr. P. S. Evans, Jr., acting dean, presented the diplomas.

The graduating exercises of the College took place June 22nd, in a specially erected mat pavilion on the campus. The graduates were :

Chao Sien Tong, 25 years of age, from Luho, Kiangsu. Appointed as teacher in the Christian Advent School of Nanking, under Rev. G. H. Malone.

Chen I Men, 24 years of age, from Luho, Kiangsu. Student at Butler College, and a teacher at the College of Missions, both located at Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

Chu Shan Yuen, 26 years of age, from Chinkiang, Kiangsu. Assistant pastor, under Rev. J. W. Paxton, of the Southern Presbyterian Mission, at Chinkiang, Kiangsu.

Kwoh Chiung Yao, 26 years of age, from Chenchow, Hunan. Teacher at Nanshan, Hunan, under Presbyterian Mission.

Ling Tsüen, 24 years of age, from Pukow, Kiangsu. Teacher in the Wuhu Union Academy, Wuhu, Anhwei.

Lu Sien Teh, 23 years of age, from Wuchang, Hupeh. Teacher in St. James High School, Wuhu.

Sie Chia Shen, 26 years of age, from Lingkwelhu, Anhwei. Teacher in the Middle School of the University of Nanking, Nanking, Kiangsu.

Tao Wen Tsuing, 23 years of age, from Hweichow, Anhwei. Student for postgraduate work at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U. S. A.

Tsü Tseh Ling, 26 years of age, from Chingtan, Kiangsu. Teacher in Middle School of University of Nanking, Kiangsu.

Tsü Yü Ho, 24 years of age, from Kwangtsi, Hupeh. Pastor under the Methodist Church, at Siaotanyang, Kiangsu.

Wu Peh Kwei, 32 years of age, from Nanking, Kiangsu. Teacher in the Middle School of the University of Nanking, Nanking, Kiangsu.

Yang Tsung Chen, 33 years of age, from Nanking, Kiangsu. Teacher at Wuchang, Hupeh, in Y. M. C. A. School.

All were recommended to the Regents for their degrees, which have been granted.

Both the military and civil governors sent representatives, who read their addresses. Mr. Chenting T. Wang, formerly Vice-Speaker of the Senate, and now one of the national secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., gave a most stirring commencement oration.

Tao Wen Tsuing, now in the University of Illinois, read his graduating thesis on the Spirit of Democracy, and Tsü Tseh Ling, now in charge of our classics teaching in the

Middle School, read his thesis on the Evolution of Chinese Literature. Acting President J. E. Williams presented the diplomas and also gave certificates to the High School graduates.

During commencement time interesting class day exercises were held; the graduating class planted their tree; the Alumni held their regular meeting; and there was a general spirit of good fellowship and rejoicing.

Special reports on religious work, library, museum, school of normal training, medical school, agricultural department, department of missionary training, and a summary of the treasurer's report follow, giving more detailed information regarding the various departments of our work.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. Bowen.

### Religious Life.

During the spring term only the regular meetings—the Sunday morning preaching services, daily chapel, mid-week prayer meetings, and Y. M. C. A. service on Sunday evenings—were held. However there was a steady and very encouraging religious interest among the students.

Before the close of the spring term, in faculty meeting and in conference with the leaders and newly elected officers of the Y. M. C. A., several important changes were agreed upon, to be put in operation at the beginning of the fall term.

Chapel was transferred from 10:15 to the first period of the day—8:00 a.m. This seemed the most logical and fitting time for chapel services. The faculty furthermore voted that every faculty member should attend chapel the same as any class exercise for which he was responsible. The attendance of faculty and students throughout the term has been most satisfactory. In the preparation of those who lead chapel there has been noted a marked improvement.

The time previously devoted to the Sunday School before the regular Sunday morning service has been assigned to "The Bible Study Period." Instead of using the international Sunday school lessons, the students have been allowed to select from a number of courses offered, namely:—Jenks' "Social Significance of the Teachings of Jesus"; Murray's "The Holy Spirit"; Speer's "Principles of Jesus"; Simpson's "The Fact of Christ"; Beardslee's "Teacher Training with the Master Teacher"; and Sallmon's "Studies in the Parables of Jesus." These classes have been organized by the Bible Study Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and have been led by members of the faculty and by several teachers from the Language School. A roll of attendance has been kept as in other classes. The effect of these elective courses and of more regular and stronger teaching has been clearly noticeable.

In the course of the spring term there were received into the Church twelve students from the College and High School, seven students from the Normal School, and twenty-three from the Middle School. Forty-two were enrolled as inquirers, mainly from the special Normal School class of the old line of scholars. The response of these men to the work given and to the personal influence of the faculty has been most encouraging.

During the fall term there were received into the Church from the Middle School seventeen, from the Normal School nine, and from the High School and College eight. Among the last were five from the agricultural class. Mr. Bailie says that these are the best boys in his class. One of them is the nephew of his excellency Chang Chien, the Minister of Agriculture. There are twenty-five inquirers at the Normal School and many in the Middle School.

Of the thirty-seven students in attendance in the Medical School all are Christians save three, and Dr. Evans reports that these three students are genuinely interested. The regular Bible study course of the Medical School, formerly given by one teacher, has been taken up by seven members of the faculty with smaller classes and more opportunity for personal influence.

#### Y. M. C. A.

The new officers of the Y. M. C. A. have taken up their work with enthusiasm. Though they suffered a considerable set-back at the time of the student trouble, notwithstanding they have gone on courageously with their plans. Not only have they done this splendid work in organizing the Bible Study classes in the morning, but the Sunday evening meetings have been planned for more carefully; stronger leaders secured; special music provided; and the attendance largely increased. They have also held regular cabinet meetings for conference and prayer. The social room provided towards the close of the term for games and social gatherings has been most popular.

#### Meetings Led by Mr. Eddy.

The University, through its Faculty and students, was very directly and deeply interested in all of the plans for the Eddy meetings. The office of the general committee, composed of representatives of all the Missions, was in the administration building. Two members of the Faculty acted as executive secretaries for the committee.

Many of the college and medical students served as ushers during the campaign. Mr. C. T. Wang said that the care of the audiences on the part of the ushers was the most satisfactory of any centre he had visited. A large proportion of the Faculty entered the Normal Class for the training of the leaders of the Bible classes, and were prepared to enter into the follow-up campaign at whatever cost to time and energy.

The attendance upon the Eddy meetings for the two days was as large as that reported for any other city in China, and in no other city did either the civil or military governor attend. In Nanking both the military and civil governors attended in person the first meeting and remained throughout Mr. Eddy's address.

As the military and civil governors had acted as hosts, providing the theatre free and the free use of the city railway, and as we had reason to know that there was a great deal of apprehension on the part of the educational authorities lest their students should be exposed to an over strong appeal to sign cards for Bible study, which to their minds was tantamount to becoming Christians, it did not seem right to carry through the plan to have such cards signed in the theatre. The change of location to the Methodist Institutional Church lost us the large student audience. Consequently among the three hundred and seventy who enrolled for Bible study, there were very few from the Government schools. Hence the many teachers provided to lead the Bible classes were not required. Among those who signed cards expressing their purpose to

lead Christian lives were eight students of the High School and College, nineteen from the Middle School, and fifteen from the Normal School. The influence of the Eddy meetings upon the officials, leading gentry, and merchants of the city was far greater than was indicated by the number of those who enrolled for Bible study. The subsequent attendance upon the mission chapels has been larger and the interest more intelligent than ever before.

#### S. C. Wang's Visit.

Mr. S. C. Wang, travelling secretary of the Volunteer Movement, spent the week from January 10 to 17 inclusive in his old Alma Mater, in an effort to bring very definitely and personally to the students the call of the ministry. He conducted the services on each of the Sundays, being supported on Sunday evening, the 17th of January, by Mr. C. T. Wang. The transparent sincerity and deep earnestness of his life and his personal message and interviews were most successful with the students, and in addition to the three who were already enrolled as volunteers for the ministry, twelve men were secured, and these among the very finest of the student body. The Volunteer band is composed of students from the last year or two of the High School course and of College students. This body of men, banded together with a common purpose, should be the most telling force in the whole student body for a deeper consecration and a more earnest life.

#### The Sunday Morning Services.

The Sunday morning services have been addressed by the following speakers:—

- Sept. 13, Bishop W. S. Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Foochow. (Interpreted.)
- " 20, Rev. Geo. A. Miller, San Jose, California. (Interpreted.)
- " 27, J. E. Williams.
- Oct. 4, President A. J. Bowen, LL.D.
- " 11, Rev. J. B. Cochran, Hwaiyuen.
- " 18, Professor W. C. Bowers, Ph.D., Transylvania Univ., Kentucky. (Interpreted.)
- " 25, Rev. Frank Garrett, D.D., Nanking School of Theology.

- Nov. 1, J. E. Williams.
- " 8, Rev. J. C. Garritt, D.D., President Nanking School of Theology.
- " 15, Rev. Chang Yung-Hsun, Nanking School of Theology.
- " 22, Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., New York. (Interpreted.)
- " 29, Rev. Cheng Ching-Yi, Chinese Secretary of the China Continuation Committee.
- Dec. 6, Dr. P. F. Price, D.D., Nanking School of Theology.
- " 13, Elder Li Yung Shuin.
- " 20, J. E. Williams.
- " 27, Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, Editor *Chinese Intelligencer*.
- Jan. 3, William C. Allen, President Northern California Peace Society. (Interpreted.)
- " 10, Rev. S. C. Wang, Travelling Secretary, Volunteer Movement.
- " 17, Rev. S. C. Wang, Travelling Secretary, Volunteer Movement.
- " 24, Professor Z. T. Ing, University of Nanking.

It has been felt by some of the missionaries that they would like to have their students more closely allied with the regular life of the Church, both for the sake of the students' present interest and for their subsequent support of the Church; and also for the great help their presence brings to the Church service.

However there are many students not connected with any of the Missions in the city whose greatest help and inspiration must come from the Sunday morning chapel; and if many of the students are drawn off to the Missions, the attendance is greatly reduced and with this the enthusiasm and inspiration of the meeting. No other time seems so well suited nor any other place of service so well adapted to the students.

J. E. Williams.

#### The University Library.

[Statement covering the period from the regular meeting of the Board of Managers held January 21 and 22, 1914, to the regular meeting held January 28 and 29, 1915.]

Mr. W. F. Hummel continued his efficient services as acting librarian until September. At the beginning of the present term, Mr. Harry Clemons became librarian and Mr. Liu Ching Pan, a graduate of the class of 1913, who had been a teacher in Chinese language and literature in the Middle

School during the year following his graduation, became associate librarian.

The University Library now occupies four rooms on the second floor of Cooper Hall. It is kept open an aggregate of sixty-three hours and twenty minutes each week. At present it contains 2,495 Chinese books, 5,192 foreign books, and 1,166 foreign pamphlets. These numbers include duplicates. Three thousand and twenty-two of the foreign books have been catalogued.

The additions during the year 1914 amounted to 793 Chinese books, 632 foreign books, and 52 foreign pamphlets. Among these accessions have been gifts from Mrs. R. F. Abbey, President Bowen, the Rev. John M. Magee, Professor A. W. Martin, Miss Frederica R. Mead, Professor William Millward, Miss Thirza M. Pierce, Mr. Gardner Tewksbury, Miss Ellen Ward, and Mr. Bleecker Van Wagenen, and also from the State of New York and from the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

During the last three months of 1914 the circulation has amounted to 1,413 reserved books used in the Library and 335 volumes taken out of the Library—a total of 1,748 volumes for October, November, and December, 1914. Of the 335 loans for out-of-the-Library use 67 were books in Chinese, the circulation of books in Chinese having just begun. The 268 foreign out-of-the-Library loans may be analyzed as follows:—

Periodicals and general works	...	...	...	45
Philosophy	...	...	...	25
Social sciences	...	...	...	38
Religion	...	...	...	36
Language, literature, and fine arts	...	...	...	45
Science	...	...	...	24
Useful arts	...	...	...	3
History, biography, geography	...	...	...	48
Books on China	...	...	...	4

A fifth room on the same floor of Cooper Hall is being used as a subscription periodical reading room for the community.

Among the subscribers are members of the University faculty and missionaries and business men of the city, both Chinese and foreign. The location of this reading room in Cooper Hall gives opportunity to the Library to begin the extension of its field of usefulness outside of the University.

*Periodicals in English in the General Reading Room.*

Advocate of Peace  
Central Christian Advocate  
China Christian Advocate  
China's Young Men  
Christian Advocate  
Christian Evangelist  
Christian Union Quarterly  
Concrete Age  
Continent  
Eastern Engineering  
Independent  
Missionary Intelligencer  
Missionary Voice  
National Review

North American Student  
North Western Christian Advocate  
Philippine Journal of Science  
Record of Christian Work  
Scientific American  
Western Christian Advocate  
World's Work  
Boone Review (Boone University)  
College Echoes (Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College)  
Columbia Alumni News  
St. John's Echo (St. John's University)  
Yellow Dragon (Queen's College, Hongkong)

*Periodicals in Chinese in the General Reading Room.*

Shen Bao  
Sing Wen Bao  
Tong Wen Bao  
Kai Feng Bao  
Hsing Hwa Bao

Chiao Hwei Gong Bao  
Hwei Tu Sing Bao  
Djong Si Chiao Hwei Bao  
Yoh Han Shen

*Periodicals in the Subscription Periodical Reading Room.*

American Journal of Public Health  
American Journal of Sociology  
American Journal of Theology  
Arts and Crafts  
Atlantic Monthly  
Bible Magazine  
Biblical World  
Century Magazine  
Constructive Quarterly  
Current Opinion  
Educational Review  
Far Eastern Review  
Fortnightly Review  
Good Housekeeping  
Harper's Magazine  
Hibbert Journal  
History Teacher's Magazine  
Independent  
International Review of Missions

Journal of Education  
Journal of Race Development  
Literary Digest  
London Times, Weekly Edition  
with Literary Supplement  
Manual Training Magazine  
Methodist Review  
Nation  
National Geographic Magazine  
Outlook  
Playground  
Popular Science Monthly  
Religious Education  
Review of Reviews  
Saturday Evening Post  
Scribner's Magazine  
Survey  
World's Work

Harry Clemons.

### The Museum.

The year 1914 has been one of preparation and arrangement of the valuable material acquired in previous years. To this end the equipment of the museum has been increased by two wall cases for birds, and four floor cases with sloping tops, for rocks, minerals, etc. Some of these cases are now in use, and the others will be as soon as the exhibits are properly labelled.

Among the accessions are the following:—

- 58 Labelled specimens of American, Philippine, and Japanese woods, from the China Import & Export Co.
- 6 Large labelled specimens of Philippine woods from the same.
- 50 Labelled specimens of Philippine woods from the Philippine Bureau of Forestry.
- 1 Tomahawk, 1 Indian pipe, 1 powder flask, 1 powder horn, from A. W. Martin, Ph. D.
- Collection of Dendrites from Kuling, from Wm. Millward.
- Building stones used in Nanking, from Chen Yü-kwan.
- Samples of Kaotze marble, from Wm. Millward.
- Sample native copper (Michigan) from Dr. A. J. Bowen.
- Sample Galena, (Canada) from same.
- 82 Labelled specimens of South Australia land shells, from Dr. Jos C. Verco; this collection of shells was obtained by Dr. and Mrs. Macklin. Dr. Verco has agreed to a future exchange of specimens.
- 1 3x5 ft. Working Model, illustrating the principle of flowing artesian wells.
- 2 Models illustrating Darwin's theory of the formation of barrier reefs and atolls from fringing coral reefs through the subsidence of volcanic islands.
- 9 Models showing the effects of faulting upon rock outcrops.
- 1 Dior illustrating the relationship between longitude and time.
- 70 Samples of American commercial woods which have been sent by the United States Bureau of Forestry. (These have not come as yet, but should be here soon.)

The Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mr. Ross, sent a number of the Canadian publications which are of especial value to the Agricultural and Geological Departments.

A collection of guide books, folders, etc., has been received from Messrs. Cook & Sons. These furnish valuable illustrative material for the work in Physical Geography.

The University continues to receive the publications of the United States Geological Survey, the Smithsonian Institution, and the various state Geological Surveys, as well as those of Mexico and other foreign countries.

Among the collections lent to the Museum are the following:

- The Medical School collection of mammal skeletons.
- The curator's private collection of rocks, fossils, and minerals used as medicine and sold in the drugstores of Nanking.
- Fossils from the Tatung strata.

Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. have promised a set of samples illustrating the various stages in the manufacture of rope.

Rev. J. C. Hawk is getting such a set of samples of the Changchow combs.

Mr. W. J. Waldie, of Norwalk, Ohio, has promised a set of samples of American woods.

The University of Sydney, through Dr. Macklin, has agreed to send a collection of modern corals.

A number of universities and museums in Europe and America are desirous of exchanging specimens. They want Cambrian fossils. To get these it would be necessary for the curator to make a trip to Shantung. Unfortunately neither time nor money has been available for the trip. He hopes that the Board of Managers may release him from all class work next semester and provide for the expense of the trip, so that he may early secure the material not only for exchange but also for the University itself.

While it is true that much material may be secured by gifts, still if a portion of the appropriation for the Museum could be turned over to the curator on his departure for America, he would be able to secure much valuable material at slight expense and thus add to the value of this department of university work.

The Museum is open daily, except Saturday afternoons and Sundays, from 8:20 a.m. to 12:15 and from 1:20 p.m.

to 4:15, student attendants being in charge during most of the day.

No visitor's book has been kept, but among the visitors have been the Commissioner of Education, representatives from the Tutuh and the Civil Governor, Dr. Gwoh, Dr. Solzer, the Chinese government geologist, Drs. Peabody, North, and Haven, Professor Gregory of the geological department of the University of Edinburgh, Bishop Lewis, and Professor Gee.

William Millward.

### School of Normal Training.

#### Grounds.

About one-half of the campus of the Normal School has been sodded and developed into a very fine recreation field; the other half has been used partly for nursery purposes. There are now in the whole compound perhaps two thousand young trees, many of which will be used ultimately for other parts of the University. Some twenty or thirty larger trees have been put in, and this spring others will be added. At no very distant day the grounds of the University should be managed as a whole by a squad of gardeners, who would have in their possession some more adequate form of lawn-mower than the small hand affair. A good tennis court has been built, a basket ball court is now in use, and the children's swings are kept in good repair.

#### Building.

From time to time alterations in the building are making it more adequate for the purposes of a school—it was not built for that purpose and the size, shape, and light of the rooms were very poorly arranged for. The whole roof has had to be relaid, and the tops of the verandas put in in malthoid, which we trust will put a stop to the excessive leakage. In the basement, the lowering of the floor that was accomplished at the close of last year has made the height of the rooms

more adequate. While the place is not very well lighted, still it is well suited for the industrial work which occupies every available foot. With the advent of electricity and the rebuilding of a few of the more important windows so as to admit more light, we shall have a very usable place indeed at a minimum cost. Mr. Kung, the head of the department, has now completed a convenient office in the basement, where he can keep his fingers on the work at all times.

#### Practice School.

The total number in the four grades has grown slightly over that of last year; the number in the two primary grades has decreased considerably. In all there are about sixty in these four grades. The reason for the falling off in the lowest grades we attribute (1) to more strictness in the collection of tuition and (2) to the omission of the free luncheons that were given in connection with the relief work of last year. We recognize the necessity of having full first and second grades and are now making ready more attractive rooms and better equipment. With the opening of the new term special efforts will be made to fill these places. The upper grades are all that could be desired; this last term the middle school has sent its first year students (divided into two classes) to us for instruction, the boarders as heretofore living at the Drum Tower. These two classes were given special teachers, with class-rooms upstairs, and are not as yet treated as part of the Practice School in so far as sending any student teachers to practice on them is concerned. They are, however, directly under our management.

The quality and tone of the Practice School has undoubtedly risen. We are sparing no efforts to get it on the most adequate foundation possible—we want it to be a real model day-school.

Mr. Tai is proving especially alert and active and to him we owe all that the school is in management. We



are launching out on new methods from time to time that we trust will increase in efficiency. Every Normal student must spend at least one-half a term-hour each term in this school under criticism and constant direction. Mr. Kung has charge of all the instruction in Chinese, a task for which he has special qualifications. We trust that after a year or more of further trial we shall have new and better methods of teaching Chinese to announce.

#### Industrial Work.

The Industrial Department is now divided into two rather sharply defined parts. The first is the Manual Training Department. In this every student is required to complete a specified number of articles, taking at least an hour each for completion. At present weaving of straw and bamboo is all that is carried on; but we are getting some native fibres and looking for more, that will be both cheap and local. Chief of these are willow splint which may be used for chairs, baskets, and the like. Matting straw we know we can get, as we have been getting it in small quantities. Next spring we shall install a loom or two and begin making floor matting on the patterns that attract western patronage. The bleaching and dyeing will not be easy to accomplish.

The other part is termed the Self Help Department. Two skilled workers have been employed and they are both themselves making wicker chairs and also teaching some thirty students the process. The plan is to render the whole work self-supporting. If the product can be sold in Nanking it shall be thus disposed of entirely. This work was instituted as a means of earning tuition. Hereafter no student will enter the Normal School in any of the departments, except in the first two years of the Practice School, who does not in one way or another pay into the treasurer's office all of the stated tuition. At present we have accumulated a stock of several dozens of chairs for sale next summer, when the

season opens, and also have orders ahead of us on the order book for special furniture.

In both parts of the Industrial Department, Mr. Kung has assistants in training for the direct leadership and instruction later. These are paid a small salary.

#### The Normal Classes.

The special three-months' course completed its prescribed work about January 20th, 1914, and during the following two months some thirty of these men were placed in positions. Most of them went to primary schools, and, with one exception, all have made good. They have gone to all the Missions and are found in all the cities about Nanking as well as in Nanking. They are very loyal "Alumni". A second special class of the same sort, without any perquisites except free tuition, is now under instruction. They will have had four months when the term closes, and will then be ready for schools. This class is only twenty in number but has proved to be most happy material. Nearly all of them have enrolled as enquirers. Of the last class over forty enrolled and probably ten of them are now in the Church.

The regular Normal men are naturally our chief interest. In this work there are now all told seventeen men; some of them are taking part work in the High School. They are a very good class of men. However, this is the weak point in the whole system. Both the number and the quality of the men must rise. With the exception of four sent by the Presbyterian Mission and one by the Methodist Mission there are no students who are not in the school on their own responsibility. Nor is this all. For these "independents" are nearly all unable to pay their own tuition (some special means having been resorted to to get it for the treasurer). In short we need bona fide, self-supporting men—and men sent up from other Mission bodies—if we are to gain a real constituency.

*Philippine Scholarship.*

Mr. Chang Tien-tsu, now in the Government Normal School at Manila, is doing good work. He has another year there, as we want him to take the full course. He is proving able to stand a good deal of hard training which is of the highest use; and his correspondence is regular and improving.

*Normal Institute.*

Some two hundred teachers, men and women, attended a week's institute the first week in November. It was hard work, but they all voted it a real success. The attendance was regular; the speakers were good; and the meeting-place was the lecture room in the Science Hall. The Commissioner of Education and the heads of two government Normal schools addressed the Institute. Representatives came from the cities all about Nanking. It has thus been proved that a mid-term Institute is possible. The time of the next one is yet to be determined. However, it is hoped that a Summer School of say four weeks will be feasible next July.

*Plans and Needs.*

As intimated above, the next year must find the primary grades of the Practice School stronger. We must be equipped with a live laboratory of methods, as well as with a place for these methods to be taught. The athletics and recreational parts of the school are backward and must be put on a more automatic basis. The experience of these two years, and our observation of the future need of Chinese schools, point more and more to the absolute necessity of the industrial function. This work takes a large amount of intimate supervision and patience, as well as initiative and versatility. Happily in Mr. Kung the right man for this onerous task has been found. If the task is trying, the rewards are as prompt and encouraging; for every step that has been taken shows excellent results. Every day calls are made on the department and a constant sale of small articles takes

place. This work must be pushed even though the cost will for some time be greater than the income. Our task this year is to discover local material that will find a local market when made up. Along with this we are trying to work out simple and effective programs such as can be carried on by any day-school students, the teacher being their own regular teacher who has had the advantages of a course with us. While we do not lose sight of all the direct benefits to our own students, still the real problem we are facing is that of training teachers to teach manual training in other schools.

We need very badly another foreigner on the staff; hence the news of the appointment of a new man by the Baptist Board is most welcome. The task and responsibility is more than the University is justified in entrusting to one person, even though most capable assistance is at hand.

The problem of the student body is the ever pressing one. It is apparent enough now that there is no great ready-made demand for a Normal school—at least so pressing that students come flocking to its doors. A moment's reflection will show that such a demand can only come through the missionary and government schools which stand in need of trained teachers. The government is not calling for many teachers just at the moment and even though it were, it is not a present inducement to any student to come to us with the expectation of finding government employment later. It seems to me that the eagerness with which the Missions have called for the men we have had in short courses, who have given them no previous care or responsibility in training, indicates very clearly that there is and will be an increasing demand by mission schools for all the well trained teachers we can turn out, and further that we must in some way get in touch, through the Missions, with students who will come looking forward to this mission employment. There is no doubt but that the men we have already placed are good advertising agents. We shall carry on the Summer School of normal

methods next summer with this end in view. In the next paragraph I wish briefly to outline another plan that seems to have possibilities of attracting to us desirable students, at the same time aiding the present teachers.

I would propose the establishment of a Correspondence Course for Primary School teachers, to be followed by higher work. We should require definite books to be studied, readings to be followed, and examinations to be passed. For up-to-date information and world knowledge we could use the *Christian Intelligencer*, the editor having offered us a page per week if we will edit the material. Thus in this one publication we could place a large amount of helpful material before the correspondents. It would be necessary to translate new articles, and booklets, and reviews. By making the cost merely that of the books and postage we could at once get, I believe, a large number of subscribers. This course would have a number of immediate fruits. First, it would be doing our duty to a large body of teachers anxious enough for advancement but utterly denied the possibility of adding to their professional equipment; and it would aid the Missions who cannot afford to send teachers to Nanking. All of the missionaries to whom I have put the question have answered that they should be quite ready to increase the salary of any teacher who passed such a course, and it seems likely that many would be ready to subscribe the costs for their teachers. Second, it would do a great deal by way of uniting the various schools into a more unified program, both practically and in ideals. Such a course will be essential if any true union is to be effected in and about Nanking of the primary and elementary schools. Third, it would draw to us the students we are now needing. I believe it would greatly increase the prestige of the University.

The cost of this to the University would be, immediately, the full time of one well qualified educational secretary. Doubtless there would be an increasing expense if it grew, as

I feel it would. The cost of extra clerical labor should come out of the subscriptions. The cost of such a secretaryship could be included in the budget of this present year for the Normal School if the Board approves of the plan. Perhaps \$75 per month would be required.

A. A. Bullock.

### Medical School.

#### University Hospital.

Early in the year the Drum Tower Hospital was transferred to the Medical School by the Disciples Mission. Several changes have been made in the hospital. The operating room has been temporarily fitted up. The pauper wards have been fitted up with cement floors. The Teachout operating pavilion will be completed before February 1st. This gives about ninety beds in the whole hospital, including the isolation wards. The new operating pavilion will provide an amphitheatre for seating seventy-five students, and also clinical laboratories to be used by the hospital staff. This building was a gift of the Messrs. Teachout of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Lasell is acting as hospital superintendent in addition to his teaching work. There are three internes on the staff. Mrs. Molland is matron and Miss Kirkhoff is the nurse. The number of patients from March 20th, 1914, to January 1st, 1915, was as follows:

In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	562
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	...	8,040
Total,	...	...	...	...	...	8,602

#### Students.

In January, 1914, the first class of ten men was graduated. This class was composed of those students who were taken over by the East China Union Medical College, and afterwards by the University of Nanking Medical School. All but one of this class are in Mission employ at present. The present class of medical students is finishing its third

year of study. Owing to some cases of discipline three students were expelled during the fall, and one left on account of his health, so this class is reduced to twelve men. They are expected to finish their course in two more years. In September a pre-medical class was admitted. Most of them are from Mission schools, and were admitted on diplomas, those not having diplomas standing examinations. In order to meet the requirements of the Regents of New York State, it was found necessary to have this pre-medical class. Those men who entered the University during the last session and took a special course, looking towards medicine, were admitted to this class, so that thirteen of the twenty-five consist of men who have had special instruction in Nanking for one year, and twelve of the twenty-five are from other schools. These men are being taught laboratory physics, inorganic chemistry, qualitative analysis, and biology, these courses being of college and not high school grade. All of the students, medical and pre-medical, are studying the Bible as a part of the curriculum, and are also studying the English language, and are writing Chinese essays, except those whose proficiency in Chinese excuses them from this work. Of the thirty-seven students, thirty-three are Church members.

#### Faculty.

During the year we have had three additions to our force—Miss Walker, as secretary; Miss Warner, as nurse, both of these being appointed by the Board of Trustees; and Miss Kirkhoff, who has been employed by the Faculty.

In view of the fact that Dr. Manget was formerly elected by this Board, the Faculty have again asked his Mission—the Southern Methodist—to send him to Nanking for the Medical School, as their representative.

The Faculty also voted that men to fill the following positions in the school would be needed in the near future: pathology and bacteriology; physiology and physiological

chemistry; public health; pharmacy, materia medica, and pharmacology; obstetrics and gynecology; anatomy; nervous and mental diseases.

#### Finances.

The question that is giving the greatest concern at present is that of money. This school was established by the co-operating Missions on a very meagre financial basis, with the reasonable expectation that gifts would be forthcoming from home, if not from China. The \$5,000.00 initial grant by each Mission goes to pay for the hospital property. The hospital is a very expensive addition to the school, for the running of which there is no especial provision. We must remember that Nanking, especially since the second revolution, is a very poor community, and a large majority of our patients are charity patients. Hence, self-support in a hospital in this section will not be so easy as it is in a more prosperous section of the country. The present income from the Missions is not sufficient to keep up the work or make any improvements. Owing to the generosity of friends in the United States we have received several gifts, without which it would have been impossible to build the operating pavilion and buy apparatus for the laboratories, and to make some of the advances that are absolutely necessary. The ideal for which we are striving is an endowment which would make us financially self-sustaining, and allow us to add to the equipment as our needs and the number of students increase.

A matter which is to come before this meeting is the question of the proposed affiliation with the C. M. S. Medical School at Hangchow.

#### Summary.

Looking at the situation as a whole, we can be very thankful that such progress has been made during the past year. The organization of school and hospital is far from perfect, but we can look forward to the future with confidence,

believing that this school will fill a long felt need for the Missions, for the Christian community, and for the people in general in this section of China.

R. T. Shields.

#### Agricultural Department.

##### Purple Mountain.

The beginning of January, 1914, found me busy on the construction of the road leading from the Tai Ping Gate to Chiang Wang Miao. This road was finished as far as the entrance to our Purple Mountain estate on the 26th of January, when H. E. Han Kuo Chun came out in a carriage to inspect the road and the Purple Mountain work. He had a cup of coffee in the bungalow on his way to the top of the mountain and was so well pleased with the work that he has befriended us ever since. Through his good services the Nanking Branch of the Colonization Association was established and since then the work on Purple Mountain has been financed entirely by the Chinese. Not only so, but the scope of the Association's work has also been extended. Last July the Local Branch Association did me the honor to send me to Peking with a petition to Chang Chien, the Minister of Agriculture, requesting that the balance of Purple Mountain with the exception of the Fort, Tien Pao Chen, the Ming Tombs, and the Spirit Valley, be given to our Association. Mr. Tao Pao Tsing, former Member of Parliament from Nanking, accompanied me. We met H. E. Chang in the Bureau of the Hwai River Conservancy and had two long conferences on this and other subjects. He merely asked whether we could make use of the Mountain, and on being answered in the affirmative dived into the methods that must be followed in order that the transfer could be made without creating any disturbance in the then existing tenure claimed by the Manchus. The difficulty was finally met by the Government in Peking going halves with us, and the petition was granted on condition that

we go ahead with colonizing and afforesting the mountain, and that the Ministry of Agriculture co-operate, stipulating that half of the proceeds derived from the development go to the Colonization Association and half to the Government. The Ministry of Agriculture gives the Association \$100 a month to help in development, and has sent down Mr. Soo to look after the interests of the Government on the one hand and on the other to help in developing. The local official gives our Association \$4,000 a year to help in the work.

Our new nursery is a donation from Mr. Tao and his friends. It is a tract of about 100 *mu*, beautifully located about an English mile southwest of the Spirit Valley. It is almost at the centre of a segment of a circle, the circumference of which is formed by the ridge of Purple Mountain. The land is good though rather heavy. It is a long strip on one side of a mountain stream that never goes dry, and now that Mr. Soo has taken his abode on it we are assured of better results from our nursery work than we had last year on Purple Mountain.

The nursery work of 1914 we carried on almost entirely on Purple Mountain, as the University grounds were withdrawn from our use for that purpose on account of the preparations for grading and building. The new road from Tai Ping Gate to our place enabled us to haul lumber dug from the bottom of Lotus Lake. This we broke fine and mixed with the heavy clay soil, together with some sand that we carted from a gravel pit on our estate. We kept eight handcarts running for over three months, each cart making seven trips a day, so that we buried over 3,000 cart-loads of this material in our nursery. As a result we have had fairly good success though most of the land was raw to begin with. Our best success is with *Catalpa Speciosa*, American Ash, Chinese *Cunninghamia*, Camphorwood, Black Locust. Instead of making lattice work, or using branches of trees to protect our

seedlings from the sun we planted castor beans all through our nursery, which proved a thorough success as they were large enough to make a good shade before the intense heat came.

The long dry spell during the summer dried up our stream and for a while we had no supply from which to water our nursery as, so far, we have not opened any deep well. The tilting of the strata of rocks that form the backbone of Purple Mountain makes it an easier matter to secure water on the southern slope. Our new nursery on the South will have this advantage.

On the original Purple Mountain estate we have cut firebreaks which, together with the other broken land, we have divided among colonists. These pay their rent by looking after that part of the forest bordering on their land. We have now over thirty of these families. They also break more land, adjoining their present farms, every month. We use one or more of the members of each family to help our society to plant trees and do other work. These earn the bread for the others that are breaking new land. A few of these are now independent. Gradually we hope to utilize the whole mountain in this way.

#### Lai An Colony.

After long delay we actually began work on our Lai An Colony on the 6th of April of this year. The disturbed state of the country prevented the possibility of starting earlier. At that time we partitioned two of the mountains that were made over to our Association among forty-one families. The method of selection of the families was: Every one who desired came and registered. Then he had to bring a guarantor that he had no land now of his own and that he was too poor to break land on his own account.

These colonists entered into an agreement to spend all their time breaking and cultivating their lands and to repay

all the money that we gave them for food while they were working for independence. The responsible person guaranteed that if the colonist did not refund our money, he would.

Never have I seen men, women, and children work for dear life as those people have worked. With one single exception no guarantor has had to refund money. All these would have been independent last fall in spite of the drought had it not been that a plague of locusts came down on them from the north. Fortunately for them their main crop was lesoman, and locusts won't eat that till everything else, including grass and weeds and twigs of trees, is eaten.

Since then forty more families have been located on another mountain. These with the original forty-one families make up about 500 people. The first forty families will be on their feet this spring and some will then begin to pay back. The other forty families will not be independent before the coming fall.

The management of that Colony falls mostly on the shoulders of Rev. Charles Best, who has been over twenty years resident in that district. Indeed the whole scheme depends so much on Mr. and Mrs. Best that, had they not been there and so kindly entertained me and undertaken the burdens connected with the starting and running of the enterprise, in all likelihood the Lai An Colony would have been an impossibility.

Dr. and Mrs. Osgood, of Chuchow, have done a great deal in furtherance of this scheme both in entertaining me and providing means of transportation to and from Lai An. The doctor has had to swim mountain torrents in making a life and death call in connection with this work. He has done work in the organizing of the Association at its inception that only he could do.

#### Cotton.

In the spring I purchased 100 pounds each of five varieties of cotton seeds from Atlanta, Ga., most of which was

purchased by people all over Central China in small lots of one pound bags. I sold a set of these, *i.e.*, a one pound bag of each of the five varieties, for one dollar. We have not yet heard from many of these how the experiments worked. Later on we hope to issue a bulletin giving the results.

A great many wrote asking for information how to plant and cultivate cotton. I had no literature to send them. This has been remedied this year by the generosity of Mr. Yoh Han Ping, head of the Shanghai Cotton Guild, who has paid for the translation of the section on cotton in Duggar's "Southern Field Crops." This cost him about \$500, besides all the work of supervising the issue. He has donated the first issue of one thousand copies to our University. This forms the first book in the series of translations that our department hopes to give the Chinese. When we have a sufficient number we hope to open classes taught in Chinese.

The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association of Shanghai has requested our Department of Agriculture to undertake an experiment in planting American cotton, using foreign fertilizers. They have voted \$2,400 to pay for conducting the experiment. So far we have not succeeded in securing the land on which to carry out this experiment, and it is just possible that we may be compelled to throw away this fine opportunity simply because of the impossibility of getting land. Had we our own land, here would be a good opportunity for putting it to a good use while at the same time we should be securing the assistance and co-operation of parties here. It is just possible that we can work that experiment in connection with other work that His Excellency Han Kuo Chun has entrusted to us.

#### Faculty.

The most important fact in connection with this work for the year is the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Reisner, which has made it possible to open the Department of Agriculture. Mr.

Reisner comes thoroughly equipped for his work, and the only danger is that his zeal will allow us to over-burden him the first year so that he will be handicapped in the study of the language. Mrs. Reisner's qualifications and accomplishments are an asset that will make her a worthy help-meet to her husband. With these young heads of the department of the type which they are, and the spirit that animates the students being what it is, I look into the future with great cheerfulness and hope. Great things and good are ahead of us.

#### Students.

As there is practically no literature in the Science of Agriculture in the Chinese language we were compelled to advertise for English-speaking students. In response to the applicants and to numbers of inquiries, we sent out the following notification to the Foreign Press, a translation of which was sent also to the Chinese Press:—

"As a great many letters have reached me asking for the catalogue of the Department of Agriculture and as it will take a long time to work out the courses to be taken, we owe it to the applicants for admission as well as to the public in general to give a clear outline of the courses as the plan now presents itself to us.

"The object in opening the Department in Agriculture was to obtain young men who can intelligently assist us in the work of afforestation and development of the colonization work, and to prepare these young men for being able themselves to undertake similar enterprises on a larger scale after graduation. In order that the students may have an opportunity to acquire a good practical knowledge, this year's class will be divided into two parts as nearly equal as possible. One half will remain around the University, taking lectures for two weeks, while the other half spends that time outside in the field. Those outside will be paired, two going together for company. Each pair will go to a particular colony or

to a district where afforestation work, road-building, or drainage is going on.

"At the end of two weeks the first and second divisions will exchange places, those from the outside coming into the city for two weeks' lectures and those who have taken the lectures the first fortnight pairing off to take the posts held by the other division. They will arrive on the field at least one day before those previously in charge start for the city, so that they can get information from them as to how everything is going on, in order that they can take up the work at the point where the other boys left it off.

"This plan has the endorsement of the Minister of Agriculture, His Excellency Chang Chien, who is co-operating with the University in devising ways and means to provide employment for worthy students who desire to earn their way while in the University and to secure situations for graduates. The whole of Purple Mountain has been handed over to our Colonization Association to develop after the same fashion in which our present estate is being developed, and we have been instructed to join hands with the people of Chinkiang and proceed to afforest the hills between that place and Nanking. The Bureau of Forestry is to send an expert forester to oversee the work, several months a year, besides rendering some financial aid.

"It is thus evident that our students will not run to seed for want of work, or lie idle after graduation for lack of a situation, and we hope the time will soon come when most of our students will be self-supporting.

"We open the department on the 10th of September. Intending students are requested to be prompt in attendance."

In response to this we had about thirty applicants, sixteen of whom we admitted and of which number we now have a round dozen. Of our present boys I have nothing but the very best to report. When I say that I am proud of them I perhaps express myself. They have applied themselves in-

dustriously to their own business and have shown that they mean not only to become scientific men but also practical farmers. There is not a taint of mawkish pride in the whole class. My boys are just as dainty and neat in their uniforms handling the axe or spade, or plowing a furrow, as any of the students who handle the bat at baseball or the gun in military drill. And I hope the day will soon come when we shall have drill of this type for the whole school and whole nation, so that we shall not contribute to drill this nation in preparation for another butchery like that which Europe is now reaping from her military drill.

#### Additional Matters.

Mr. MacGregor, who is in charge of the municipal parks and gardens in Shanghai, has agreed to take a few of our students who desire to learn landscape gardening and put them in as workmen first. Those of them that show an aptitude in that art, he will advance as fast as they can assimilate the knowledge. Those who show no aptitude will not be kept more than a month or so.

Mr. Zee Way-zong, of Shanghai, has put both his excellent poultry outfit and his own valuable services at the disposal of our students, and has consented to take charge of poultry husbandry in connection with this department. He intends to develop 3,000 *mu* of excellent land which he has at Quinsau, using it for a general farm, principally as a stock ranch and dairy. The poultry venture is merely an introduction to the bigger scheme in which he hopes we shall be able to co-operate.

About two months ago, His Excellency Han Kuo-chun, Governor of Anhwei, wrote to our Nanking Branch of the Colonization Association, informing us that he intended to start to afforest the mountains of Anhwei and requesting that we sell him as many trees as we could spare. At the same time he sent a request that the Association send me to look



over the land and to start the work of afforestation. He was so urgent, because of my delay in going, that he telegraphed once to the Association and once to me direct, so I had nothing left but to get up and go.

Luckily Mr. D. Y. Lin, graduate of forestry from Yale, agreed to accompany me. Mr. Lin and I soon found that we had an enormous work ahead of us.

At the first conference His Excellency not only wanted us to help him in the matter of forestry but also in:—

- 1st. The development of a stock ranch general farm;
- 2nd. The development of the alkali beds of the province;
- 3rd. The development of a tannery;
- 4th. The development of the manufacture of phosphorus from bones and the manufacture of bone manure;
- 5th. The manufacture of straw hats;
- 6th. The development of the manufacture of paper.

So far we have already succeeded in securing men to begin to carry on two of these great enterprises. Mr. Reisner told me that the professor in the School of Forestry at Cornell had spoken to him of Mr. King, a graduate from their school, and had recommended him as a thoroughly trustworthy young man and well equipped. After some discussion H. E. Han accepted our recommendation that he be appointed to take charge of the work and that I go up to Anching about once a month to help him until he had got hold of the practical side. I saw Mr. King in Peking and have secured him to undertake that which, in the near future, must so develop that a whole bureau will be necessary to carry it on.

I have been fortunate in securing a practical American farmer in the person of Mr. John D. Aberly to take charge of the stock and general farm. At this writing, Mr. Aberly, accompanied by one of our students, is at Hwaiyuan to locate the ranch. The local official is to afford him every facility for seeing the lands that are available. The men to conduct the other industries are still to be found. I have written to the Belgian and British consuls, to Theodore H.

Price, Esq., editor of *Commerce and Finance*, to Dr. Robert E. Speer, and others, to secure these men.

The January number of the *National Review* contains an article regarding the opening of the School of Forestry.

The Minister of Agriculture has sanctioned the whole scheme of the Forestry School and has promised the \$3,000 which we requested for payment of the travelling expenses of forestry experts from Manila and U.S.A. A lecturer will also be appointed to come every year to deliver several weeks' lectures. This now insures our having a good staff of lecturers for the coming year.

Dr. Reinsch has promised to write to the Carnegie Institute, requesting that they set aside enough funds to pay the expenses of ten or twenty professors whom they shall select to come to China during their Sabbatical year. He says he will send to different schools in China, making inquiries as to what men are needed most. He is to suggest \$1,200 gold as sufficient to bear the expenses. Of course our University, and the Department of Agriculture and Forestry in particular, will have special attention. He believes that the Institute will gladly grant this.

Chang Chien, the Minister of Agriculture, while not officially endorsing the scheme of bringing in Belgian farmers, looks on it with favor as a private individual. I did not ask his help in the matter.

The matter of appointing a cotton expert at Nantungchow will have to lie in abeyance for some time, as the Minister of Agriculture is about to establish cotton experimental stations at Paotingfu, in Honan, and at Nantungchow. Appointments will be made later.

Joseph Bailie.

### Department of Missionary Training.

The Language School entered upon its third year October fifteenth, with a class of seventeen in attendance. On November second another class, numbering nineteen, was added. Since that time other students have been admitted bringing the total number up to forty-five. A full list can be found in the catalogue number of the University Bulletin.

#### Personnel of the Student Body.

More than fifty per cent of the students have college or university degrees, others have had normal training or are registered nurses. The students represent nine missionary societies and are divided as follows:

Advent Mission ... ..	2	Methodist Episcopal Mission ...	8
American Church Mission ...	2	Presbyterian Mission ... ..	5
Baptist Mission ... ..	8	Reformed Church Mission ...	4
Church Missionary Society ...	2	United Evangelical Mission ...	3
Foreign Christian Mission ...	6	Y. M. C. A. ... ..	1
Independent ... ..	4		

There are seven married couples, three married men, seven unmarried men, and twenty-one unmarried women in the school.

#### Personnel of the Chinese Faculty.

At present there are twenty-five Chinese teachers on the staff. These men are used in the private study rooms, a few of the more promising ones being put in charge of a class occasionally. In addition to these teachers is one teacher, Mr. Gia, who is in charge of the Chinese faculty. Mr. Gia is the head teacher and upon him rests the responsibility of conducting classes, hiring teachers and training them, and the preparation of the Chinese lessons.

Several times each week the Chinese teachers are given instruction in methods of teaching. The course includes not only theories, but each teacher is required to stand before the others and conduct a "class," putting his theories into practice.

An arrangement has been made to keep these teachers from year to year, and eventually it is hoped that an efficient staff will be developed.

#### The Course of Study.

The course covers one academic year of about eight months. No plans have been made to undertake second year work. The material for a second year curriculum is now in process of preparation, but it is not proposed to teach this advanced course in the school. This course is to be used as a guide to those who have taken the first year's work.

The University Bulletin contains all the necessary information about the aim, method, course, schedule, and fees. The course now in use is by no means final. Various exercises are being tried out from week to week with a view to select such as will strengthen the curriculum.

In November a commission, under the auspices of the China Continuation Committee, visited the School and made a thorough investigation of the methods employed. In the main the report of this commission is favorable, but there is a feeling that too much time is given to the writing of the Chinese character. Since the visit of the commission, however, the amount of time spent in character writing has been reduced from five to three periods a week, the alternate days being used for conversational exercises.

#### The Course of Study comprises:

1. Twenty-four lessons of from 30 to 50 characters each, analyzed into their component parts, romanized, and defined.
2. Twenty-four stories based upon the vocabularies in the above lessons.
3. Twenty-four sets of sentence cards illustrating various idioms.
4. Twenty-four sets of character cards for review work.
5. Twenty-four lessons in conversation.
6. Selected portions from the Gospels of Mark and John.
7. Baller's Primer as reference book on Grammar.
8. Learning the Lord's Prayer.
9. Reading of selected hymns.
10. Character writing from dictation—500 characters required.

Three-fifths of the student's time is spent in the class-room. The other two-fifths is spent privately with a Chinese teacher. One period each day is devoted to the introduction of new material. This is always done orally, and by a *Chinese teacher*. One period is used exclusively for oral expression by the students. Three periods a week are used for character analysis and writing from dictation. Two periods a week in the afternoon are used for various oral exercises, such as reading, interpreting, dialogues, conversations, memorizing of idioms.

Every Saturday morning there is a brief test in character writing. Every fifth week is review week, followed by an examination both written and oral.

#### Social and Religious Life.

A fine spirit prevails among the students. The fellowship is all that could be desired. In the classrooms and on the athletic field the students mingle together as one family. The only religious exercise connected directly with the school is the regular chapel service each morning. This, however, is not perfunctory and formal, as such services often are, but rather deeply spiritual in its tone, and helpful in its influence. A wholesome, earnest Christian spirit pervades and characterizes the work of the students. Conditions cannot well be improved while it remains necessary for the students to live apart, in homes scattered all over the city.

#### The Efficiency Club.

Nearly the entire student body have joined the Efficiency Club whose aim is to train the members to be efficient in the use of their time. This course includes the keeping of records, the establishing of standards, and the careful planning of schedules. The Club meets once a week for an hour, when opportunity is given for the discussion of ways and means to make the school more efficient.

#### Needs.

The one outstanding need of the school is a dormitory. Residents of Nanking cannot be expected to give up their homes to language students indefinitely. It will be increasingly difficult each year to secure accommodations for the students. Looked at from the standpoint of the students there can be no doubt of the immediacy of this need. The health of the students, the conservation of time, the development of an esprit de corps, the deepening of the spiritual life, the maintenance of discipline, all these and many other reasons might be advanced in support of this need. In fact without a dormitory it is difficult to see how the school can long continue.

Other needs are not so pressing and the statement of them may be omitted at this time. These needs when considered will include a well-equipped library of books on things Chinese, mission methods, maps, and other literature.

#### Recommendations:

1. That Chinese teachers be paid half-salary during the Summer vacation period, in order to retain their services for succeeding years.
2. That only one class be opened next October, instead of two, in order that the work of teaching may be simplified.
3. That beginning October, 1916, School be opened on the first instead of the fifteenth as hitherto.
4. That the Board of Managers express to Mr. Wilson, upon his retirement from the staff of the Language School, their satisfaction with the splendid service he has rendered this department, and extend to him a warm vote of thanks.

Charles S. Keen.

## Summary of Treasurer's Report, 1914.

## Balances Forward January 1st, 1915.

1914.	Dr.	Cr.
Dec. 31st By Cash forward ... ..	\$23,978.48	
" 31st To Liabilities ... ..		\$ 1,889.38
(Statement XIII)		
1915.		
Jan. 1st To Balance on hand ... ..		22,089.10
	<u>\$23,978.48</u>	<u>\$23,978.48</u>

NOTE: For full treasurer's report see Board of Managers printed Minutes, 1914.

## University Income and Expense 1914.

1914.	Dept.	Income	Expense.
Jan. 1st Balance Forward ... ..		\$ 8,427.85	
" I I. " " (Medical 1913) ... ..		5,977.32	
" I II. Administration ... ..		14,882.26	\$ 7,005.28
" I III. Normal ... ..		2,159.38	3,878.81
" I IV. Middle ... ..		10,978.55	12,099.63
" I V. High ... ..		13,859.48	18,608.44
" I VI. College ... ..		3,816.60	9,706.48
" I VII. Rents and Residence Repairs ... ..		122.56	2,796.57
" I VIII. Language ... ..		4,565.00	5,474.21
" I IX. Medical ... ..		21,845.61	30,886.16
" I X. Miscellaneous ... ..		33,858.45	7,474.97
" I XI. New Buildings ... ..		26,419.25	15,954.49
" I XII. Land ... ..		944.67	9,993.46
1915.			
Jan. 1st Balance forward ... ..			23,978.48
		<u>\$147,856.98</u>	<u>\$147,856.98</u>

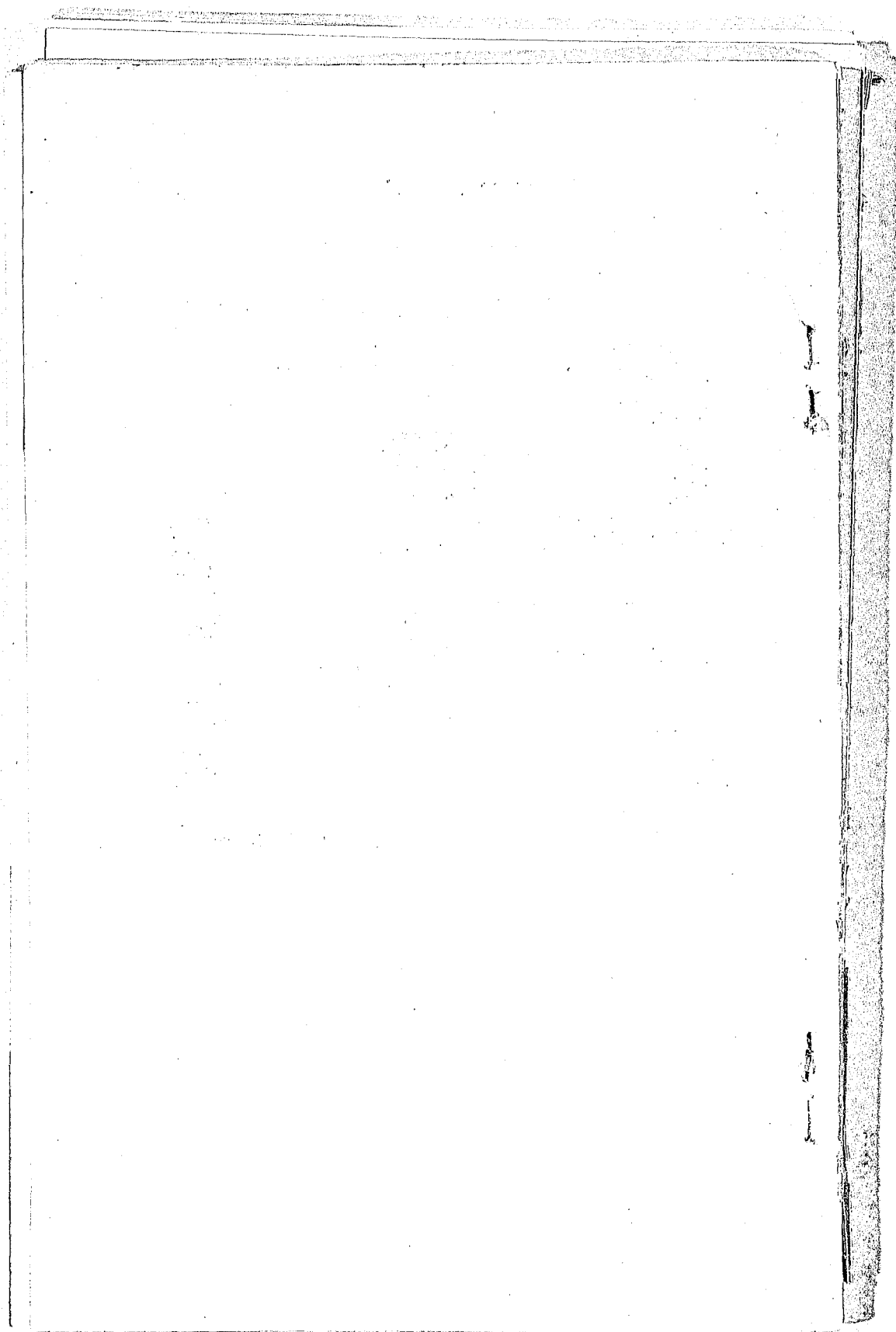
## Department Balances.

	Dr.	Cr.
I. Cash ... ..	\$23,978.48	
II. Administration ... ..		\$ 7,876.98
III. Normal ... ..	1,719.43	
IV. Middle ... ..	1,141.08	
V. High ... ..	5,184.85	
VI. College ... ..	6,358.85	
VII. Rents and Residence Repairs ... ..	2,674.01	
VIII. Language ... ..		357.05
IX. Medical ... ..	3,063.23	
X. Miscellaneous ... ..		31,239.13
XI. New Buildings ... ..		10,472.76
XII. Lands ... ..	5,825.99	
	<u>\$49,945.92</u>	<u>\$49,945.92</u>

## Ledger Balance, December 31st, 1914.

Dr.	Dept.	Cr.
	Administration ...	Sinking Fund ... \$ 1,000.00
		Mission residences ... 6,876.98
\$ 2,024.00	Cash ...	
17,307.71	Bank ...	Current a/c
4,646.77	... ..	Special Building account
1,468.23	Normal ...	Account general
251.20	... ..	Self help
1,141.08	Middle ...	
3,761.01	High ...	Account general
90.75	... ..	Contingent
1,323.09	... ..	Bookstore
6,358.85	College ...	
2,674.01	Residences ...	Repairs and rents
	Language ...	... .. 347.05
3,063.23	Medical ...	
	Miscellaneous ...	Bills payable ... 800.00
		Suspense ... 793.16
		Students relief ... 1,181.00
193.22	... ..	Agriculture
		Special gifts ... 288,033.55
		Electric plant ... 624.64
2,001.10	New buildings ...	Account general
11,194.80	... ..	Operating pavilion
		Berry residence ... 4,656.66
		Turner " ... 9,500.00
		Baptist " ... 9,512.00
5,825.99	Land a/c	
<u>\$63,325.04</u>		<u>\$63,325.04</u>

G. M. Rosse.







*East Asia*  
*11/28/38*

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

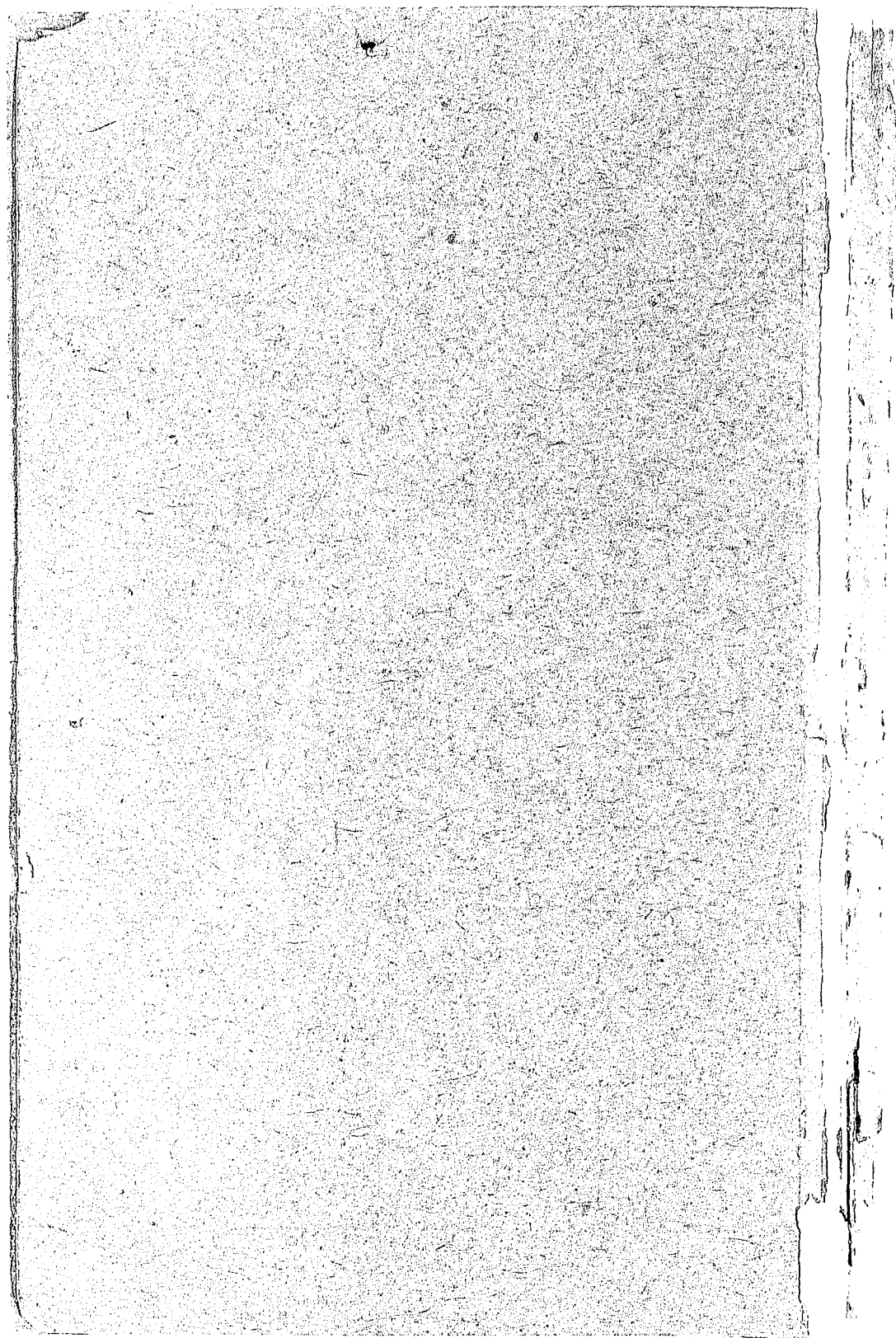
REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1915-1916

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES





UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

---

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1915-1916

— TO THE —

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

---

SHANGHAI:

Printed at Methodist Publishing House

1916

## Report for the Year 1915-16

To the Trustees and Managers of the University of Nanking:

I have the honor to submit to you my report as President of the University for the year 1915 and up to June 30, 1916. It has seemed advisable to issue the Annual Report after the end of June rather than at the end of the fall semester, about February of each year. This report will, therefore, cover three semesters of work rather than the usual two.

### General Conditions, Local and National

During the period covered by this report, Nanking has had no disturbance of any kind. The monarchical movement, which has led to overt revolution in the west, south-west and in the south, has brought critical moments to Central China and has brought leaders from all parts of China to Nanking for conference regarding President Yuan and the situation. Still, our able General, the Hon. Feng Kuoh-chang, has steered a most wise and reassuring course, and, with the help of the excellent police force, under Commissioner Wang Kuei-ling, the people have at no time been excited or disturbed. The students, both in the government schools and, more especially, in our own schools, have been commendably calm. The death of President Yuan some weeks ago has entirely changed the political aspect and relieved the situation very appreciably. Under our new President, in due time, we shall see real progress, though, with the pall of the European war hanging over China even this remote, we should not expect too much in the immediate future.

Consul A. W. Gilbert reports as follows regarding the trade of Nanking:

"Nanking, last year, passed Chinkiang in value of trade for the first time and was the only one of the three ports of Wuhu, Nanking and Chinkiang which gained in total value of trade in 1915.

"As the terminus of two trunk railway lines (one of which is in operation) with facilities for handling ocean cargo the year round, Nanking is now feeling the effect of latent commercial potentialities, which, under normal conditions of trade, presage a healthy and steady growth toward the position of one of the leading trade centres of the country. Long-established trade routes, which formerly went elsewhere, are already turning aside *via* Nanking. The revenues for the first quarter of 1916 were more than twice those of the corresponding period of the year before."

We are glad to report that the happy relations that have always existed between the officials and gentry of Nanking

continue to grow even more mutually, helpful and encouraging. The service the University is able to render is becoming wider and more definite. The work done by our students in the "People's Schools" has been most heartily commended by the gentry and officials, the Commissioner of Police himself arranging a benefit entertainment for the support of these schools, by which some \$700 were turned over to the Y.M.C.A. of the University, which is in charge of this branch of social service. Under the leadership of the Commissioner of Health, Wang Ching-an, and with the help of our University doctors and others of the University, a Board of Health for the city has been organized, with the object of bettering public health conditions in Nanking. It is hoped that our University Hospital will greatly extend its field of usefulness through its connection with this City Board of Health.

#### Enrolment

The enrolment shows some encouraging features. The quality of our students has improved decidedly; the new elements brought in by the Agricultural and Forestry Department have had a tonic effect, and the general increasing, or perhaps we should say, holding to our standards, has been most beneficial. A threatened "strike" on the part of some of the college and medical students, about a year ago, enabled us to get rid of some unpromising and harmful elements. The following notes, worked out by Mr. Sarvis, Dean of the College of Arts, is illuminating:

"The enrolment in the college for the spring semester is 53. Of these, 24 are freshmen, 18 are sophomores, 7 are seniors, and 4 are specials, giving only a part of their time to college work. Of the total, 22 received their preparation in schools outside of Nanking and 31 studied in Nanking, almost all in the University High School. Eleven of the total number are non-Christians. Twenty-one are Methodists, 5 Presbyterians, 3 Disciples, 13 members are of other denominations. The average age of the freshmen is 22.06 years.

"In the last three semesters there have been enrolled in the College 88 different students. Forty-four of these have come from institutions outside Nanking, 28 being from Christian institutions and 16 being from non-Christian institutions. Of the 28, 20 have remained until the present and 8 left after being here but a few days or weeks at the most. Of the 16, 14 stayed but a short time, and 2 are here at present, one having come at the beginning of this semester. In the spring of 1915, 31% of the students in college at the end of the semester were from outside schools; in the fall of 1915, 37%; in the spring of 1916

42%. This is a very encouraging fact, as it indicates that the mission schools are more and more sending us their students. Thus far, we have been unable to hold students from non-Christian institutions, chiefly because their English is inadequate and because they are not accustomed to our regulations. The enrolment at the end of the semester for the last three semesters (including the present) has been 35, 32 and 52 respectively. The enrolment at the beginning has been 52, 38 and 53 respectively. Sixteen students were expelled or left in connection with a strike in the spring of 1915. Six left before the end of the semester in the fall of 1916, and up to May 10, one has left during the spring of 1916. Every student who was here at the end of the fall semester is here now, except one whose work is practically completed and who is making up some conditions while he is teaching.

"In the spirit of the college there is a great improvement over recent years. The sophomore class has a flourishing organization. Some men of great promise have come in from the high school and other schools, and, on the whole, the outlook is exceeding promising."

The attendance for the three semesters has been as follows:

	Spring 1915	Fall 1915	Spring 1916
College .....	35	42	53
Medical School .....	38	38	32
Normal Training School .....	18	20	21
Practice School .....	55	64	46
Agricultural Department .....	9	13	17
Forestry Department .....	16	45	29
Language School .....	45	51	51
High School .....	123	140	153
Middle School .....	171	131	121
<b>Fees Received</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>523</b>

The following amounts were received from the students for fees during the two semesters, Fall 1915 and Spring 1916:

	Fall 1915	Spring 1916	Total
College .....	\$ 2,096.00	\$ 1,798.68	\$ 3,894.68
Medical School .....	1,346.00	1,288.25	2,634.25
Normal Training School .....	600.00	630.00	1,230.00
Practice School .....	614.30	602.50	1,216.80
Agricultural and Forestry Department .....	2,952.00	2,326.00	5,278.00
Language School .....	3,476.25	2,907.50	6,383.75
High School .....	4,812.50	5,775.00	10,587.50
Middle School .....	3,997.50	4,906.55	8,904.05
	<b>\$19,894.55</b>	<b>\$20,234.48</b>	<b>\$40,129.03</b>

## Faculty Changes

For the first time in the history of our union institution, we grieve to report the death of two of our oldest and most useful and most honored members. Mr. Meigs passed away at Kuling shortly before the opening of the fall term 1915, and Dr. Butchart, in the early part of the spring semester of 1916. Mr. Meigs was the senior member of our staff, was the one, probably, most instrumental in effecting the present union, and, both on the administrative and on the teaching side, was unsurpassed. The institution has suffered a very great loss, and we have no one with his qualifications to fill his place. Under his conscientious direction, the Middle School was, probably, the best organized and the best disciplined part of our work. Mr. Meigs had also, for many years, so identified himself with the larger interests of the University and of the community that his loss falls upon all of our work and all of our missions. We trust that his successor, who will likely arrive this fall, will develop those qualities of soul and heart and mind that have made it so difficult to dispense with his life among us.

For our Medical School, already weakened in anticipation of or because of larger plans for medical education, the death of Dr. Butchart could hardly have been more felt. Our senior, at least in the active work of teaching, our most experienced member in the Chinese language and in dealing helpfully with the Chinese; our most resourceful and inventive worker; our one expert in eye work, it has been exceedingly difficult to get along without him. In the reorganization and in the bringing in of a new spirit into the Hospital, Dr. Butchart rendered a unique service, and his untimely death has laid heavy burdens on our other physicians, especially Dr. Sloan, who took over the superintendency of the Hospital.

Our whole student body and faculty and multitudes in the city have mourned for the loss of these workers and have entered to a degree into the sorrow of the bereaved wives and families.

Our Agricultural and Forestry Department has been materially strengthened by Mr. Y. H. Tsou, a graduate of the Universities of Illinois and Cornell, specializing in Entomology; and Mr. N. Ostergaard, of Denmark, who has specialized in Horticulture. Mr. Ostergaard has charge of the field work.

Mr. P. H. Ch'en, Michigan, an American citizen born in America of Cantonese parents, is a very great help, not only in our English work but in his life with the students.

For three years we have been looking forward to the return of Dr. K. S. Liu, who specialized in Philosophy, with a view to taking charge of our Chinese work—the Chinese Classics and History and Philosophy. We had felt for years that the study of Chinese was being neglected too much by the youth of China, especially in our mission, or "Western" schools, where they have better opportunities for acquiring English and Western sciences. But it was neglected, also, by our students because the usual classics teacher, trained exclusively in his own tongue and knowing, except in the most general terms, very little of other histories and philosophies, was unable to teach it as inspiringly and helpfully as men of inferior training and culture often could teach Western subjects. A knowledge of another language and literature and learning broadened and enriched the thought life and view point and methods, so that it was very hard for the narrow-trained Chinese classics teacher, though an exclusive specialist, to compete with the modern-trained Chinese teacher of Western learning. We were anxious for such a trained man to devote his time and talents to the teaching of Chinese, and this Dr. Liu is doing in a most inspiring and helpful way. Students are crowding into his courses and he is most stimulating and helpful in all the intellectual life of the University.

Mr. Leslie B. Moss, of Denison and Harvard Universities, is a most welcome addition to our Normal Department. Mr. Moss has spent his first year in the Language School and has made an enviable record. Mr. and Mrs. Moss represent the Baptist Mission on the regular staff.

The mere mentioning of the names of those on furlough during 1915 and the spring of 1916 will suggest the continual problem that the missionary furlough presents:—Dr. Brown; Dr. Hiltner; Mr. Hummel; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Bailie; and Dr. Williams, though not on furlough.

Mr. C. F. Liu, one of our own graduates, who was rendering very satisfactory service in our High School, left us in the Fall of 1915 in order to help his aged father in the conduct of his business; and Mr. Tsao, Proctor of the Middle School, resigned in the spring of 1916. Other adjustments have been made so that, at present, on our regular classics-teaching staff, we have only three non-Christian teachers. We are glad to report that we are consistently carrying out the expressed wishes of the late Mr. Severance in having, as far as possible, Christian teachers and those who know and appreciate the life and ideals of Christ.

## College

The data quoted above regarding the College will indicate a healthy growth. It indicates, however, two defects, at least, that we should seek to remedy. At least two-thirds of our college students come from schools that are supported by our missions, and over one-half from Nanking. This suggests that, if we had more of these feeding schools in the missions, we would have a very creditable percentage from them take advanced work in the College. As compared with other sections, this part of Central China is weak in higher-primary and middle schools. We are glad, however, to report that the three missions concerned are putting more emphasis on elementary education and, in due time, the lack of suitable feeding schools will be supplied. Another defect is the small number of students who come to us from government or private schools for college work. Our requirements as to English and Western education eliminate many; the general character of the arts courses, aiming in the main at general culture rather than technical training, debars many; and the American models as regards courses—four years' higher primary, four years' middle (high) and four years' college—are not in harmony with the Chinese practices, and so there is lack of possibility of co-ordination of graduates of government schools. The College faculty, under the stimulus of those engaged in teaching Science have been seriously considering and working out a better arrangement of the science groups of studies, and this has raised in a practical way the larger question of adopting throughout our whole University work the government divisions and years. This would involve reducing our so-called Middle School or Higher Primary, under the government nomenclature, from four to three years, and, instead of giving four years in our Arts College, would provide two years of junior college work, based upon a four-year high (middle) school, as at present, and have university work proper begin at our present junior year. I am convinced that this would be the sensible plan to follow. We are aiming not to transplant American education in China, but to prepare *Chinese* young men for useful and successful life among their own people. The government has adopted the best world plans for education as they see their own needs, and the plan they have adopted is coming more into favor even in America. It is probable that our Board of Managers, at its next regular meeting, will make some definite recommendations to you regarding this matter.

## High School

The work of the High School has steadily improved, and the spirit and moral has never been better, nor has there been a better class of students. The discipline has been good but can be improved when the higher departments are moved to their new site. During Mr. Wilson's furlough, Miss Wixon has been Acting Principal and, through her untiring and devoted labors, very substantial progress has been made. The drill work, under Mr. Hu, has been the most successful hitherto attempted, and, beginning with the Fall semester 1916, all departments will have regular work in this line.

## Middle School

The death of Mr. Meigs was a serious blow especially to our Middle School, but Mr. Settemyer took up the work, in addition to some teaching in the College, and has been able to maintain the high standards already well established. Miss Taylor and the other teachers have, through their devotion and hard work, rendered most effective service in this time of loss. The attendance has kept at about the same level and the quality of students is excellent.

## Medical School

The two classes have been carried steadily forward, the advanced one for graduation at the end of 1916 and the lower class in 1920. The outstanding feature in our medical work has been the visit of Drs. Buttrick, Welch and Flexner, together with Mr. Greene, representing the China Medical Board. Our faculty and Board of Managers decided to co-operate with the Medical Board in establishing a new medical college at Shanghai. St. John's and the Harvard Medical School also co-operate, but it is not a union of the three schools or even a merging of the three schools but rather the formation, under the control and direction of the China Medical Board, of a *de nova* medical school on a higher standard, both as to courses, staff and equipment, the other institutions ceasing their work and putting available such of their staff as are desired. None of the students in any of the three schools will be taken over nor present property used. The chief line of co-operation is, apparently, to be in helping to train students adequately prepared in English and Science to take the medical courses in the English language. It would seem that our Medical School would cease to exist in the near future and new plans be made for the continuing of the Hospital. The University purchased from the Christian Mission their hospital, to be a part of the Medical School. The Trustees are expected to take action soon regarding the future of both the School and the Hospital.



### Agricultural and Forestry School

Mr. Reisner's full report covers the essential features of this department. We should add, however, that, with a view of getting suitable land on which to develop the experimental and practical work needed, our Board of Managers have approved of a plan whereby the Chinese members of the Board are to organize as a Chinese Board of Trustees to secure and hold this land under existing land regulations. Word has just come that this is also approved by the Trustees, so we shall hope to report favorably in the not distant future on this matter. The burdens borne by Mr. Reisner, Mr. Tsou and Mr. Ostergaard, in Mr. Bailie's absence, and the urgent need for more adequate instruction make it imperative that we secure at the earliest moment two more men for this department. Mr. D. Y. Lin of the Lecture Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, gave a series of lectures covering two weeks to the agricultural and forestry students, that were much appreciated. As they were quizzed each day on the lectures and at the end given an examination, the students got the maximum benefit from the course.

### Normal

In addition to what Mr. Bullock has reported on the Normal School, I wish to specially call your attention to the creation of a Kiangnan Primary School Board, whose function is to encourage and improve and develop the elementary education of this region. Mr. Chang came to us this May and gives every promise of a successful worker. Mr. Chang spent two years at the Normal School of Manila and in the University of the Philippines, and so is well equipped for his work. He and Mr. Bullock have already held four or five teachers' institutes in the surrounding cities. As it seems impossible to meet local needs and overcome local prejudices by teachers trained for several years in our schools in Nanking, the Primary Board is very wisely seeking to train the local men for the lower-primary schools in their own environment—to take the native of the village whom the church and community wish to employ and give him some professional training, some stimulus, some larger outlook by the institute held in or near his village. After he has attended a number of these and has studied prescribed books, he will have his salary increased and will be encouraged in other ways, if he gives promise. We believe this method of training primary teachers *for the country districts* is the most sensible and practical plan possible. We trust that the missions will co-operate most fully, both by moral support and by a more adequate financial support for

elementary schools. We believe that in this Primary School Board they have an effective agency for really doing what we have all been trying to emphasize—develop many more and much better elementary schools. Under this Board, in January, a most successful Teachers Institute was held, that reflected great credit upon Mr. Bullock and the University.

### Language School

We are happy to report that the Language School, under the exceptionally efficient management of Mr. Keen is giving the greatest satisfaction and is amply proving its value. It is far beyond the stage of experiment and has demonstrated its need and usefulness. Its scope is enlarging to provide for a second-year course for the few who wish to remain two years in Nanking, and this Fall a definite though brief training course will be given to Chinese teachers that the various missions with to send here for training in our methods, these teachers to be employed in the missions in place of the old-style, untrained teacher. We believe a needed and useful service can be rendered the missions at this point.

### Catalogue

The new Catalogue, issued early in 1916, shows considerable improvement and is the most complete and uniform statement of our work and purposes yet published. We are chiefly indebted to Mr. Clemons for the many improvements it shows.

### Scholarships

The plan put in operation in 1914 of decreasing the number of scholarships and increasing or rather more strictly enforcing the grade of work done has tended to improve decidedly this class of students. They are commendably willing to work for any financial help received. The chief problem is to secure enough and suitable work. The missions are urged to take their scholarship students out by, at least, the end of their high-school course and give them a year or two of testing in actual life, either as day-school teachers, lay-workers, colporteurs, or some suitable work; then, if they give promise, to help them complete their course.

### Athletics

Mr. Ch'en has helped the basket-ball team and Dr. Martin the football and baseball teams. Mr. Wheeler, Dr. Wiltzie and Mr. Day, of the Language School, have most generously helped the track teams and have inspired, in other ways, the students to better athletics. Mr. Hu, our physical trainer, was helped to take a special four months' course in the Young Men's Christian Association Physical Training School at Shanghai, having previously graduated from a military school. He

has special aptitude for this work and the students respond very well to his efforts for them—so much so, in fact, that the college students also wish him to give them regular work.

#### Music

Under Gardner Tewksbury's able leadership, the Glee Club and University quartette were increasingly appreciated. During 1915 a Brass Band was organized, under Mr. Dieterich, of the Language School, and Mr. Ing. Mr. Tewksbury has graduated, but we are fortunate in having Dr. Hamilton, whose musical talents will be of very great help to the University.

#### Lecturers and Visitors

Among the many more prominent visitors and lecturers we had during the year-and-a-half were the following:

Mr. C. T. Wang, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. R. A. Doan, of the Commission of the Disciples Church visiting China.

Mr. W. Forsythe Sherfese, Director of the Bureau of Forestry, Philippine Islands, now adviser on forestry matters to the Chinese Government, at Peking.

Rev. Harry W. Luce, Shantung Christian University.

Mr. Chang Po-ling, Principal of the Tientsin Middle School.

Dr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and President of our Board of Trustees.

Mr. Dwight H. Day, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Dr. David Bovaird, New York City.

Mr. Guthrie Speers, Secretary to Dr. Robert E. Speer.

Bishop W. S. Lewis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop J. W. Bashford, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, North China.

Mr. E. K. Morrow, of Shanghai, General Treasurer, Methodist Episcopal Missions, China.

Rev. F. N. Scott, Nagasaki, Japan, Boy's School.

Bishop Harris, Tokio, Japan.

Mr. H. Cym, President, Union University, Seoul, Korea.

Mrs. A. G. Barber, New England Branch, Methodist Episcopal Church, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, Teachers' College, Columbia, University, New York.

Dr. W. I. Chamberlin, Secretary, Dutch Reformed Missionary Society.

Dr. H. V. S. Peeke, Saga, Japan.

Professor William Adams Brown, Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Rev. Yü Koh Chen, Pastor, Independent Chinese Church, Shanghai.

Dr. Samuel Cochran, Hwaiyuen, Anhwei.

Rev. James Cochran, Hwaiyuen, Anhwei.

His Excellency Chang Chien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Rev. Ting Li-mei, Young Men's Christian Association, student work.

Rev. Wang Shan-chi, Secretary, Student Volunteer Movement.

Dr. John F. Goucher, Baltimore, Maryland.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, United States Court, Shanghai.

Mr. Howard A. Walter, Lahore, India.

Dr. Abram Flexner, General Board of Education, New York.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, General Board of Education, New York.

Dr. William Henry Welch, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Roger S. Greene, China Medical Board, Peking.

Rev. J. W. Lowrie, Chairman, China Council, Presbyterian Church in China.

Rev. George W. Wright, President, Ellinwood Bible Seminary, Manila, P. I.

Rev. Z. T. Kuang, Moore Memorial Chapel, Shanghai.

Rev. Mark Liu, Tientsin.

Rev. Edmund D. Lucas, Forman Christian College, Lahore, India.

Mr. David Teachout, Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Conferences

The most important of the conferences with those from abroad was that of Dr. Speer, President of our Board of Trustees, and Dr. Bovaird and Mr. Day. A regular meeting of the Board of Managers was held and most helpful addresses and suggestions were given. Nanking students and missionaries will long remember the inspiring words of Dr. Speer.

The visit of representatives of the China Medical Board was also an important event in our history; and, through the personal contact with these authorities in Medical education, much was learned of the plans of the Board for medical education in China.

#### Gifts

The most notable gift of the year was that of Mrs. Dudley P. Allen and Mr. John Severance of \$35,000 (gold) for the memorial building for their lamented father, and an additional gift of \$5,000 (gold) for equipment, and \$10,000 (gold) for permanent maintenance.

#### Building Operations

The following houses have been completed:—Residence for Mr. Keen, Dean of the Language School; residence for Dr. Lasell, of the Medical School, built from his own private funds; a residence for Mr. Settlemyer, built by funds borrowed by himself, on the agreement that the University will pay him \$450 rent per year till such time as the University can purchase the house. During the spring of 1916, the University has rented houses for Dr. Hiltner and Mr. Ostergaard.

On the new group of buildings, the Swasey Science Building, (work upon which began June 25, 1915) is nearly under roof, as are the first two buildings, consisting of two units each, of Madam McCormick's Dormitories, work upon the first of which was begun September 15, 1915, and upon the second, October 5, 1915. Excavations only have been made for the Day Chapel, as yet, the plans not being at hand, and only city-wall brick purchased, as yet, for the Severance Memorial Building. The obtaining of marble for the coping and window-sills has caused not a little delay. As the buildings took form, especially when the roof began to go on, it was seen that the architectural beauty would be seriously marred by the non-extending roof. This was the unanimous verdict of visitors, members of the Board of Managers who saw the buildings, the local faculties and Executive Committee, and Mr. Hussey, architect for the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Fellows' last letter seemed to authorize us to put on the extended roof, if that seemed advisable, hence we made the change. This did not involve any tearing down of walls or other alterations than actually attaching extending joints; so we were fortunate, we think, in making the change in plans at this time, when it could be done so easily. The increased cost of wood, materials and work will amount to about \$2,400 (Mex.)

for the Science Building and considerably less for the two dormitories. The amounts spent, to date, on the various buildings are as follows:—

Swasey Science Building	Mex.	\$49,813.92	+ Tls.	784.22
McCormick Dormitories, 1 and 2	"	\$17,698.93	+ "	544.00
" " 3	"	4,108.07		
Day Chapel	"	3,331.40		
Severance Memorial Building	"	1,690.95		

The following statement and figures given by Mr. Small, Construction Engineer, as to the relative cost of materials now and a year ago will indicate the serious problem we are facing. Add to this the very unfavorable exchange as compared with what it was when the contracts were let, and the problem is complicated all the more. For example, the first of half of Madam McCormick's gift for the Dormitories was sold in May 1915; the last half was sold in May 1916 at a difference or loss in exchange of \$6,515 (Mex.).

MATERIAL	Price Today		Price a Year Ago	
	Date 1916	Price	Date 1915	Price
Oregon Pine, per 17 ft. . . . .	July 1	M\$126.00	May 10	M\$59.50
Lauan Philippine, per 17 ft. . . . .	" 1	112.00	Aug. 10	85.00
Yacal Philippine, per 17 ft. . . . .	" 1	147.00	" 10	121.00
Apitong Philippine, 17 ft. . . . .	" 1	112.00	" 10	92.00
Nails, per keg of 100 lbs . . . . .	Mar. 16	G\$ 8.20	Mar. 15	G\$ 3.00
Window Glass, per 100 sq. ft. and in 1000-case lots . . . . .	" 16	8.30	" 15	5.00

There is an advance of 144% in the price of Galvanized Pipe and Black Iron Pipe within the last year.

#### Ground and Property

No new land has been purchased other than those pieces already under negotiation in order to finish our plots already owned. One strip adjoining the land where the Dormitories are being built was purchased for less than one dollar a fang. Still another piece here is required before the third dormitory can be built; also a piece on the east side, where part of the Severance Memorial Building must stand. Every effort is being made to secure these plots.

Several old Chinese buildings that were unsightly and unsafe were torn down and the materials used to make two comfortable houses for teachers in the Normal School, as well as to provide a very useful outdoor gymnasium for the Practice School. Too great praise cannot be given Mr. Small and Mr.



Ostergaard for the effective way they are improving our property and grounds and especially Mr. Small for looking after all the details of the new buildings.

#### Religious Activities

Dr. Williams' report will give the essentials of the religious activities during the last year-and-a-half. I would like, however, to quote Mr. Clemons' Report on the People's Schools as tangible evidence of a healthy Christian spirit and atmosphere.

"In Nanking the members of the University Young Men's Christian Association started a People's School after the Chinese New Year in 1915—less than a year and a half ago. The one school of the first term grew to two last autumn and to five this spring. At present sixty-three teachers and three hundred and ten pupils are at work in these five schools. The pupils are drawn from the uneducated working classes, and they vary in age from fifteen years to forty or fifty. The course includes study of Professor K. D. Tung's six hundred character primer and of such subjects as arithmetic, history, hygiene, morals, and patriotism. The fundamental requirements for admission are a desire and a purpose to learn; and the regulations after admission deal primarily with the necessity for persistence in the effort to learn.

"It is still too early to form accurate judgment of the results. But it is already possible to observe several striking effects from this undertaking. The first is the demand in Nanking for such schools. The number at present is five chiefly because there are not money and teachers and executive heads enough to carry on ten. The second is the growing demand for continuation of the work by advanced classes. In the first of these five schools, thirty pupils completed the course last autumn. Others will have finished at the end of the present term. The few months of study have given these pupils a taste for mental food; and members of the Young Men's Christian Association are anxious to find means to satisfy that wholesome desire. Already four of the first thirty, aided by scholarships, are pursuing further studies, two in the University School of Normal Training and two in the Methodist High School. These two effects are noticeable among the pupils. But there has also been a third and profound effect upon the teachers themselves, to whom has thus come opportunity for real service among the poor of Nanking.

"In this work of teaching are engaged graduates and students from several departments of the University and students from the Nanking School of Theology. The five schools are

scattered through the city, one at the Methodist Institutional Church, one near the Drum Tower, one at the Methodist Hospital at Han Si Men, one at Shiwan Tang, and one at Ming Pan Ni. The principal of each of the schools has been appointed by the University Young Men's Christian Association and makes a monthly report to the Association Cabinet. The expenses of four and a half of the schools are paid through the treasury of the University Association, half of the expenses of the school at Han Si Men being met by the Faculty of the Nanking School of Theology. This means that everything is supplied for the pupils at these five schools. The Association is also helping to support the two graduates of the People's School who are now students at the School of Normal Training.

"All this makes a large budget of expenses. To help in meeting that budget, the University Young Men's Christian Association is planning to give a subscription concert May twenty-seventh. The Association would furthermore be greatly helped in this work by additional contributions from anyone who may be interested in a work which is proving so uniformly productive of good. Such contributions will be gladly received by Professor Wren Ching-tsiang, who is serving as Faculty Adviser and Treasurer for these People's Schools in Nanking."

As another evidence of a rather vigorous and healthy Christian atmosphere, I would like to mention the taking into our institution, in 1915, some thirty-five or forty government school students. Most of them had had no contact with Christian institutions or foreigners, and they had had considerable liberties in their own schools. It was a serious question whether we could take in at one time, in addition to the normal number of non-Christian students, such a large number, all of them rather mature. We are glad to report that they have, during the year, become thoroughly assimilated. Some have become Christians and most of them are among our most respected and best students, thoroughly loyal to the institution and most respectful toward our ideals and Christianity. We believe that the transforming influences within the institution, due to the faithful life and work of Christian teachers and students, is possibly our largest asset.

#### Graduates

Two classes have been graduated since our last report, one in June 1915 and one in June 1916. The 1915 graduates were recommended to the Regents for the B. A. degree and all have been awarded this coveted honor. Their names and occupations are as follows:

Chang Chi-ih, of Hsiu Ling Hsien, Anhwei, teaching in the Union Academy, Wuhu.

Ch'en Chuen-ho, of Nanking, teaching in the University Normal School.

Ch'en Yü-kwan, of Nanking, private study with Chinese scholar, preparatory to going to the United States.

Cheo Teh-hsi, of Nanking, teaching at Nantungchow in schools of His Excellency Chang Chien.

Kung Tsen, of Pukow, teaching in the University Normal School. Industrial Department.

Liu Chün, of Nanking, teaching in the Union Academy, Wuhu.

Liu Chung-luh, of Paoying, Kiangsu, teaching Chinese in the University Middle School.

Tsu Ying-ho, of Nanking, teaching at San Ho, Anhwei, in the Christian Mission Middle School.

Wang Chuen-yung, of Nanking, teaching in the Presbyterian Boys' School, Nanking.

The 1916 graduates are being recommended for the B. A. degree. All are provided with work for the fall.

Hu Hsioh-yuen, of Anking, Anhwei, teaching, United Evangelical Church, Liling, Hunan.

Li Chen-hwang, of Chinkiang, teaching in the Y.M.C.A. School Nanking.

Ren Ying-chong, of Nanking, teaching in the Y.M.C.A. School, Nanking.

M. Gardner Tewksbury, of Peking, Chihli, post-graduate study in the United States.

Tung Chi-tao, of Shantung, teaching in the Methodist Boys' School, Ningkuofu, Anhwei.

Woo Tung-choh, of Chinghsien, Anhwei, teaching in the Shanghai Baptist College.

Cheo Chi-kao of Nanking, pastor of Methodist Church, Kiangtan Street, Nanking.

Li Wei-nong of Hochow, Anhwei, pastor of Methodist Church, Ku I Lan Street, Nanking.

Hung Yu-feng, of Hweichow, Anhwei, assistant librarian, University of Nanking.

Nine students were graduated from the two-year normal course this June; 17 from the High School, and 32 from the Middle School.

Rev. Chen Ching-yü, Secretary of the Continuation Committee, delivered the Commencement Oration. Among the most interesting features of the Commencement is the presentation of the class gift to the mother school. The 1915 Class presented a scholarship, thus helping to educate a worthy student. The 1916 class presented a complete set of "The Twenty-Four Historical Works," compiled under the reign of

Ch'ien Lung by noted scholars, consisting of 720 volumes and costing Tls. 110. This will be a splendid and most useful addition to our Chinese Library.

The main needs of the University have been suggested either in the department reports or in my report. We need to remind ourselves again that we are trying to conduct a rather wide range of educational activities without any endowment. Three hundred thousand gold dollars' productive endowment for the College and Agricultural and Forestry Departments is very greatly needed.

To strengthen our college work, we need one man for English and another for modern languages, for our science work in the College, we need at least two men, and for the agricultural and forestry work, not less than three. Our High School needs another strong English teacher and our Middle School, one strong man who is especially adapted to and fond of boys' work. We are hoping soon to have a young man come out who can act as Treasurer and also as Physical Director.

In addition to the new group of buildings, the other building urgently needed, outside of the building for the out-patient department of the Hospital, is a proper building for the Language School.

The needs for our Hospital, as recommended by the present Faculty, are as follows—this on the supposition that our Medical Department will soon close and most of our present staff be transferred elsewhere:

- 4 Foreign physicians.
- 1 Pharmacist.
- 1 Secretary-matron.
- 3 Foreign nurses.

G.\$20,000 For out-patient department—land, building and furnishings.

G.\$15,000 For women's ward.

G.\$ 5,000 Annually, for running expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. BOWEN.

Nanking, China,

July 12, 1916.

## Special and Departmental Reports

## Religious Life

The religious life of the University during the past year has not been marked by any special services or outward manifestation that has attracted general attention. The morning chapel has continued to be very regularly attended by the Faculty, and the chapel talks have maintained the same directness and earnestness.

The list of courses conducted during the spring term and the teachers were as follows:

Course of Students' Standards. . Dr. Bowen

Classes in "The Social Significance of the Teachings of Jesus" (in English) . . . . } P.H. Chen, C.B. Day  
C.S. Keen, Mr. Hoose

Classes in "The Social Significance of the Teachings of Jesus" (in English and Chinese) . . . . . } Dr. Shields.

Mr. Williams had all the students in the Agricultural and Forestry Department in the same course, using English and Chinese. Mr. Clemons and Dr. Evans conducted courses in English and Chinese respectively, in Old Testament Characters. Miss Wixon had a class of students in Murray's "School of Prayer." Mr. C. C. Liu, Mr. Liu Ching Fu and Mr. Hung conducted classes, using Chinese. In "The Principles of Jesus," by Mr. Speer. Mr. Roys had a class in English in "The Life of Christ." Mr. Wren, "The Parables of Jesus" in Chinese; Dr. K. S. Liu conducted a course in the "Miracles of Jesus." Mr. Wilson, and afterwards Mr. Dieterich, carried on a class in "Teacher Training with the Master Teacher."

The study period in the morning was preceded by ten to fifteen minutes conference and prayer of all the teachers.

The steady, weekly teaching with personal and direct conference with the students, without outward manifestation or any unusual excitement, has been most satisfactory in its results. There have not been a large increases in the membership of the churches during the year. Four were received into the Presbyterian Mission; two or three into the Methodist Mission. However, a study of the statistical table is very significant. Seventy-five per cent. of those in college are Christians; over

sixty per cent. of those in high school. The percentage in the agricultural and forestry students is necessarily the lowest. However, the number enrolled as Christians fails entirely to indicate the spirit of inquiry and the degree of earnest interest manifest among all of the students in the Agricultural and Forestry Department.

During the Week of Prayer at the beginning of the new year, special addresses were given at morning chapel. The Sunday Service was used in preparation. On Monday morning, President Bowen spoke; on Tuesday morning, Mr. Liu Ching-fu; Mr. Li Ying, on Wednesday morning; Mr. Z. T. Ing on Thursday morning concluding with the Friday morning service, led by Dr. K. S. Liu. The very direct and searching messages given by these graduates of the University and returned students deeply impressed the students and were the greatest ground of encouragement to the foreign members of the faculty.

The students counted it a great privilege to hear Mr. Speer upon his visit. His message at the Ku I. Lan Chapel, Sunday morning, October 3, 1915, was heard by all the Christian students of the city.

The Sunday morning services have been more largely attended by the members of the Faculty and their wives. During the year the following speakers have spoken at the services.

University of Nanking, Sunday Chapel Services,  
1915-1916

1915 Jan.	3—Mr. William C. Allen, President of the Northern California Peace Society.
" "	10—Rev. Wang Shan-chi, Traveling Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement.
" "	17—Rev. Wang Shan-chi.
" "	24—Professor Z. T. Ing of the University.
" "	31—Rev. J. E. Williams, D.D., of the University.
" Feb.	28—Mr. C. T. Wang, of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A.
" Mar.	7—Rev. J. E. Williams, D.D., of the University.
" "	14—President A. J. Bowen, LL.D., of the University.
" "	21—Rev. Edward James, of the Methodist Mission in Nanking.
" "	28—Rev. Yü Koh-tsing, of Shanghai.
" Apr.	4—(Easter) Rev. W. F. Wilson of the University.
" "	11—Professor Chang Yung-hsui, of the Nanking School of Theology.
" "	18—Professor Li Hou-fu, of the Nanking School of Theology.

- 1915 Apr. 25—Communion services in the city chapels.  
 " May 2—Dr. W. E. Macklin of the University.  
 " " 9—Professor Chen Ching-yung, of the Nanking School of Theology.  
 " " 16—Rev. Arthur H. Smith, of the Continuation Committee.  
 " " 23—Rev. George W. Wright, President of Ellinwood Bible Seminary, Manila.  
 " " 30—Rev. Tsu Yu-ho, Pastor of the Methodist Church at Siao Tang Yang.  
 " June 6—Rev. Wang Shan-chi, Traveling Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement.  
 " " 13—Communion services in the city chapels.  
 " " 20—Rev. Henry M. Woods, D. D., of Hwaianfu.  
 " " 27—(Baccalaureate) Rev. Z. T. Kaung, of Shanghai.  
 " Sept. 12—Rev. J. E. Williams, D. D. of the University.  
 " " 19—Communion services in the city chapels.  
 " " 26—Professor Chang Yung-hsui, of the Nanking School of Theology.  
 " Oct. 3—(Methodist Institutional Church) Dr. R. E. Speer.  
 " " 10—Rev. Tsu Ching-chen, of the Methodist Church.  
 " " 17—Rev. J. C. Garritt, D. D., of the Nanking School of Theology.  
 " " 24—Professor K. S. Liu, Ph. D., of the University.  
 " " 31—Rev. J. Leighton Stuart, D. D., of the Nanking School of Theology.  
 " Nov. 7—Professor Alexander Y. Lee of the University.  
 " " 14—Rev. Mark Liu, of Tientsin.  
 " " 21—Dr. W. E. Macklin of the University.  
 " " 28—Rev. W. F. Wilson of the University.  
 " Dec. 5—Rev. J. Walter Lowrie, D.D., of Shanghai.  
 " " 12—Communion services in the city chapels.  
 " " 19—Rev. P. F. Price, D. D., of the Nanking School of Theology.  
 " Dec. 26—(Christmas) President A. J. Bowen, LL. D., of the University.  
 1916 Jan. 2—Rev. J. E. Williams, D.D., of the University.  
 " " 9—Professor K. S. Liu, Ph. D., of the University.  
 " " 16—Rev. W. Reginald Wheeler, of the Language School.  
 " Feb. 13—Rev. Chen Li-shen, of the Nanking Foreign Christian Mission.  
 " " 20—Rev. T. F. Carter, of Nankhsuchou.  
 " " 27—Professor Chang Yung-hsui, of the Nanking School of Theology.  
 " Mar. 5—Rev. H. F. Rowe, of the Nanking School of Theology.  
 " " 12—Professor Z. T. Ing of the University.  
 " " 19—Rev. Edmund D. Lucas, of Forman Christian College Lahore, India.  
 " " 26—Dr. W. E. Macklin of the University.  
 " Apr. 2—Rev. Yü Koh-ting, of Shanghai.  
 " " 9—Rev. J. E. Williams, D.D., of the University.  
 " " 16—Communion service, President A. J. Bowen, LL. D., of the University.  
 " " 23—(Easter) Professor K. S. Liu, Ph. D., of the University.  
 " " 30—Rev. W. Remfry Hunt, F. R. G. S., of Chuchow.

- 1915 May 7—Dr. J. C. Garritt, of the Nanking School of Theology, presiding; Professor Chia Yu-ming, of the Nanking School of Theology; Dr. W. E. Macklin and Professors Z. T. Ing, G. W. Sarvis, and Alexander Y. Lee of the University. A service commemorating the centenary of the American Bible Society.  
 " " 14—Rev. J. Walter Lowrie, D. D., of Shanghai.  
 " " 21—Rev. Frank Garrett, D. D., of the Nanking School of Theology.  
 " " 28—Pastor Kao, of the Friends Mission, Nanking.  
 " June 4—Pastor Tung, of the Methodist Mission, Ling Kwoh Fu.  
 " " 11—Communion services in the city chapels.  
 " " 18—(Baccalaureate) Rev. J. C. Garritt, D. D., of the Nanking School of Theology.

More might be done toward a fuller attendance of the members of the Faculty and their families at this service, not only increasing the sense of importance and dignity of the service in the minds of the students but also in bringing the whole Faculty into fuller sympathy with each other and making towards the religious life of the University.

While there has been nothing in the religious life of the University that has attracted the attention of the community some may not realize how steady has been the development of religious interest. A few facts connected with the statistical table will be of interest to the friends of the University:—When the union began in 1910, on the Faculty of the University there were 24 non-Christian teachers of the old type. During the present term there are only three. These are not only in teaching ability but also in their sympathetic attitude toward the Christian work of the University really the survival of the fittest. At the time of the inception of the union, these 14 men represented more than half the total faculty,—foreign and Chinese,—whereas in the present term, there are only three non-Christian teachers out of a total of sixty-four, moreover, the percentage of Christians in High School and College is much larger. The grade of Bible teaching, both voluntary and in regular curriculum, is much more systematic and thorough going. The classes are smaller, the personal contact of the teacher is much greater. The whole tone of the student body, their interest in wholesome athletics and in literary societies and in every voluntary student activity is much greater. The increase in scholarship, city and initiative, is rather marked. The most wholesome religious life of the student body is to be registered so much by revival meetings as by the quality of the work done each day and the response of the student's life and thought to the ideals and spirit of the Master in sympathy and service.

J. E. WILLIAMS.

**The University Library**

Report for 1915 and to June 30, 1916

During the year 1915-16 the University Library has been growing in size and developing in usefulness—and this state of progress has brought into evidence some of the difficulties which frequently accompany conditions of growth and development.

The Library now occupies the upper floor of Cooper Hall and most of the storage room space between the floors, and additional space and shelf room are again becoming necessary. By the use of student assistants the Library is kept open an aggregate of sixty-three hours and twenty minutes a week during term time and of twenty-eight hours a week during vacations. At present it contains 3,190 Chinese books, 5,484 foreign books, 3,162 foreign pamphlets, and several thousand unbound numbers of magazines and newspapers. Of the foreign books only 3,092 have been catalogued, and of the Chinese books none has as yet been catalogued. It has been possible, however, to make some use of the uncatalogued books; and Mr. C. P. Liu, the Associate Librarian, has made progress in working out a cataloguing scheme for the Chinese books.

The growth during 1915 has amounted to 685 Chinese books, 292 foreign books, 1,996 foreign pamphlets, and a considerable number of unbound periodicals. Most of these additions have been by gift. The Library has been fortunate in this respect, both in the total number of gifts which it has received and in the proportion of live books among those donations. But the development of reading courses in the College and the increased use of the Library by the students in the College of Agriculture and Forestry and in the Language School are making advisable the expenditure of a considerably larger sum annually for both special and general books.

The encouraging growth in the number of Chinese books is chiefly due to four gifts: the first, of sixteen books on Buddhism presented by Mr. Chow Tsong-hung of Shanghai; the second, of eighty-three books on agriculture and allied subjects presented by the Chinese New Learning Association; the third, of four copies of a work on the cultivation of cotton presented by Mr. Yoh Ping-han of Shanghai; and the fourth of the following much needed sets which have been purchased from a fund given by Mr. Hwang Yung-liang of Peking, a member of the Board of Managers: the Works of the Hundred Philosophers in 101 volumes, the Philosophical Works of the Han and Wei Dynasties in 80 volumes, the Philosophical Works of the Sung and Yuen Dynasties in 48 volumes, and the Literary Works of the Tsing Dynasty in 101 volumes.

Among the donors of foreign books or pamphlets have been Mrs. R. E. Abbey, Mr. Bailie, Mr. L. C. Barret of Hartford, Connecticut, Dr. Bowen, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Keen, Dr. Martin, Mr. Meigs, Mr. Millward, Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, Dr. Shields, Mr. Wei Shao-fu, and Dr. Williams, the American Association for International Conciliation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; the United States Government, more particularly the Department of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institution; the States of Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New York, and Oklahoma; and the Philippine Islands. The addition from the United States Department of Agriculture comprises 1,773 pamphlets; that from Dr. Bowen includes, among other gifts, a number of bound volumes of periodicals; and that from Dr. Sailer consists of fourteen recently published and carefully selected works on education. From Mr. Bailie has come a gift of fifty-seven volumes on mathematics, besides a deposit of 101 volumes on agriculture, not included in the total of the additions. An accession of peculiar interest and usefulness has been a set of 104 volumes of the Home University Library, in a special bookcase, presented by Mr. Wei Shao-fu of Chinkiang in memory of his son, Wei En-yong, a former student in the University High School, whose promising career was severed by his death in the autumn of 1915.

Mr. Liu, whose efficiently performed duties include the oversight of the reading room and of the circulation, reports that the loans during the twelve months of 1915 have amounted to 1,864 reserved books use in the Library and 1,398 volumes taken out of the Library—a total of 3,262 volumes. He has analyzed the out-of-the-Library loans as follows:—

Periodicals and General Works	348
Philosophy	54
Religion	140
Social Sciences	143
Language, Literature and Fine Arts	200
Science	103
Useful Arts	49
History, Biography, and Geography	121
Books in Chinese	203
Books on China	37

Located in the same building and in close relation to the University Library is the Nanking Subscription Periodical Room. Among the subscribers to this community enterprise are members of the University faculty and missionaries and business men of the city, both Chinese and foreign. The mem-

bership includes several from Nanking's group of Chinese students who have returned from study abroad. Over thirty periodicals have been on file in this room during 1915, and over forty have been ordered for 1916. The records show that 1,003 numbers of these periodicals have been borrowed for home reading during the past twelve months. The growth in the use of the subscription magazine room may be indicated by contrasting the 36 loans in January and the 28 in February with the 199 loans in November and the 224 in December.

As was stated at the beginning, taken altogether the Library shows growth and development. This healthy condition is causing emphasis on three needs—more opportunity for administrative and cataloguing work, more books, more space. And temporarily this seems to be the order of importance of these needs.

#### Library Statistics

	1915, January to December to	1915, July 1916, June
Number of Chinese books.....	3,190	3,290
Number of foreign books.....	5,484	5,500
Total number of books.....	8,674	8,790
Number of pamphlets.....	3,162	3,162
Number of unbound periodicals.....	?	?
Number of Chinese books added.....	685	
Number of foreign books added.....	292	
Total number of books added.....	977	
Number of pamphlets added.....	1,996	?
Number of unbound periodicals added..	?	?
Number of reserved books loaned....	1,864	1,377
Number of general books loaned.....	1,398	1,738
Total number of books loaned.....	3,262	3,115
Analysis of general loans:		
Periodicals and general works....	348	450
Philosophy.....	54	48
Religion.....	140	106
Social sciences.....	143	152
Language, literature, and fine arts	200	227
Science.....	103	173
Useful arts.....	49	65
History, biography, and geography	121	115
Books on China.....	37	38
Books in Chinese.....	203	439
Number of periodicals loaned from subscription reading room.....	1,003	2,007

HARRY CLEMONS.

#### The Committee on the Subscription Periodical Room Reports as Follows:

The committee on the Subscription Periodical Room has this year been composed of the following persons: Dr. Beebe, Chairman, Miss Butler, Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Thurston, Mr. Clemons, Mr. Keen, Mr. C.P. Liu, Mr. Magee, Mr. Malone, Mr. Sarvis, Mr. W. R. Stewart and Mr. J. L. Stuart. Since Dr. Beebe's departure from Nanking the committee has been without a chairman, but an executive sub-committee, composed of Mr. Sarvis, Mr. Liu, and Mr. Clemons has transacted the necessary business.

During the year there have been sixty names of families or individuals on the membership list, as compared with forty-one last year. Fifty-one periodicals are being received in 1916, a gain of eighteen over the number received in 1915. These include weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies, a total of about seventy-five new numbers being received each month. The subscription value of the fifty-one periodicals is about three hundred dollars in Chinese currency. In a few cases the subscription price has been paid directly to the publishers by individuals, and the amounts are not on the committee's books; the committee itself has received \$268.49 and has expended \$254.96, and there is a balance of \$13.53. Of the total amount expended, \$14.03 went for printing and postage; the remainder has all been used for periodicals.

Inasmuch as the use of this periodical room under the present arrangement dates back only to January 1915, a comparison of the number of periodicals borrowed for home reading last year and this can apply only to the first four months of each year. From January through April 1915 this number was 154; from January through April 1916 the number has been 863. This is an increase of some five hundred per cent. The total number borrowed during the year from May first 1915 to April thirtieth 1916 has been 1,712. Of this number two periodicals have been lost, four or five have been damaged, and one was inadvertently carried off to America; and it has been necessary to send 134 notices that the return of periodicals was overdue. The recipients have been commendably cheerful about these pestering notices. Altogether the use that has been made of this Subscription Periodical Room would seem to justify its continuance.



## List of Periodicals Taken in 1916 in the Subscription

## Reading Room

American Journal of Public Health	International Review of Missions
American Journal of Sociology	Journal of Education
American Magazine	Journal of Race Development
Atlantic Monthly	Literary Digest
Biblical Review	London Weekly Times and Literary Supplement
Biblical World	McClure's Magazine
Century Magazine	Manual Training and Vocational Education
Constructive Quarterly	Methodist Review
Current Opinion	Mother's Magazine
Educational Review	Nation
Elementary School Journal	National Geographic Magazine
Everybody's Magazine	Normal Instructor and Primary Plans
Far Eastern Review	Outlook
Fortnightly Review	Playground
Fra	Primary Education
Garden Magazine	Religious Education
Good Housekeeping	Review of Reviews
Graphic	Saturday Evening Post
Harper's Magazine	Scribner's Magazine
Hibbert Journal	Survey
History Teacher's Magazine	Unpopular Review
House and Garden	World's Work
Independent	Yale Review
Industrial Arts Magazine	
International Journal of Ethics	

HARRY CLEMONS.

## Report for School of Normal Training

In the first place, I think that I should report the unfailing support you have given me in the plans that I have broached to you and stated in the Normal during the year. It has doubtless required not a small amount of faith to allow us to go on with the necessary expenditures connected with the Industrial Department. Just recently the expending of moneys for the erection of houses for Mr. Tai and Mr. Kung is a manifestation of same sort of faith in the work of this school.

And this reference to these two teachers touches on the side of the work that needs reporting on most, the personal. I shall try to make my report in terms of the teachers for they are, after all, the school, together with the pupils, rather than the buildings, grounds and fittings. To begin with, the most difficult thing to create is a school *spirit*. It is rather a growth springing spontaneously from the more external forms and teachers introduced, than a definite creation made after the ideals of the one in charge. It has been to me a constant wonderment for I have been most eager to see what sort of a spirit would rise out of the already complex influences at work in the School by the various teachers, activities and students. At the same time I realize very keenly that the School of next year is the responsibility of the teachers in charge today and to that end I have tried to get the teachers to realise this and to anticipate the sort of a School they wished to spring up in the university sisterhood of departments. The striking feature of the great school in Manila (of Normal Training) is that it is the business of every one. Students and teachers alike going about the appointed tasks with clear cut vigor and decision, and yet through all the full corridors and entrances, a calm of order and control pervading all. It spoke volumes to me of the administration of clear headed American educators who from the very inception knew what they wanted and what was best to be done and set the machinery in motion to that effect. Today that school, and the whole of the educational machinery of the Islands is gathering an indefinable spirit about it all of order and industry that will characterise these schools, I believe, generations hence.

The aim this year has been to develop every teacher into an independent unit, as it were, with personal initiative and push. We have given each a definite piece of work and clear ideas of what he is to do and what he is expected to aim to reach. The supervision of these men has all been in the hands of Mr. Kung and Mr. Tai and only indirectly through them have I dealt with the grade teachers of the Practice School. We have had frequent teachers' meetings, and other conferences, and lately have initiated a Saturday luncheon to which all teachers of the school are expected to come. We always meet at prayers in the morning chapel hour and in frequent ways have intercourse, and yet each man is held responsible for his own load. It has not always worked. In fact it seems at times as if it were to fail of accomplishment for their spontaneity and elasticity seems to have all been crushed out under the old educational regime and to get them to really carry their own

load is the hardest task we have tried. We have tried out a good many teachers for these grade teaching positions and have come down to men who are fairly satisfactory. Mr. Tai and Mr. Kung have risen to their responsibilities very well indeed, and with patience and constant suggestion and pushing, they will come in time to be what in name they are supposed to be, superintendents of their respective departments. We have felt very keenly the lack of time when we could get together each day for a few moments conference and for specific educational suggestions and directions. The weekly faculty meetings held just before noon on Saturdays devoted largely to discussion, so often interrupted—do not at all fill the bill. A century of such meetings would never produce the result: a better teaching staff. The afternoon hour after school is over, is spiritless and forced. I have about concluded that our solution lies along the lines of taking the first 15 minutes of the day for this purpose and opening the classes later. I believe that the work of the day can be as well done, and with more health for the children, in a half hour less of class work. The betterment to the teaching staff should be very manifest for it will give a touch each day of some real educational thought and touch all with the same suggestion looking toward unity and cooperation in the school work throughout.

The Practice or Model School under Mr. Tai has gotten down to business and worked out for itself a routine that is very satisfactory. Each term we have two Practice Teaching Sections and the classes during these 8 or 9 weeks each are in charge of normal students assigned to the respective subjects. For the progress and graduation of their students these young practice teachers are held entirely responsible. Then they meet with Mr. Tai several times each week for conferences and criticisms. In addition to this they have had a fair number of demonstration classes when the whole section of practice teachers have witnessed a model lesson prepared and presented by one of their own number. After this he is put under fire. I feel, here, that the Critic teacher himself lacks a depth of knowledge of educational theory and reading that will enable him to apply more broadly and effectively new ideas. Specially have I tried to get newer and better methods into the Chinese teaching but with little avail and yet the field is very needy. Our classes are all closely graded and this has been ideal and yet I have felt all along that it was too ideal to represent actual conditions to our practicing students. Various solutions have been proposed and finally we have about decided to take the first two grades entirely out of the present school

and put it at the gate. Here we plan to open an ungraded free school which we will run on a model plan and require all students to practice there. By a very simple arrangement we can get a very good room with annex for the teacher in charge to work in and keep his apparatus. Being near the gate it will be simpler to get street children to come in. I would not be surprised if this school proved to be more popular than the more strictly graded one we have been running and in time we might have to have several rooms full of ungraded children each constituting an entire lower primary school unit in itself. It will certainly tax the teacher in charge more than the graded. Beginners will start their practice teaching in the grades and after more experience take an ungraded school. While Mr. Tai will probably remain in charge of the Practice Department we shall have Mr. Tung and Mr. Chang take their turns in this critic teacher work both for their own sakes and for the sake of getting the students in touch with different leaders.

Under Mr. Kung, the Industrial Department has gone on. It is a very difficult work to get systematized. In fact it almost defies us with its difficulties of administration and discipline and handicraft. We cannot get the sort of artisans that we think are necessary for teachers and so we are making them ourselves out of our own older students who have a "knack." These boys, at best, lack that depth of artisanship that long years of experience can alone give. It is very hard to keep the boys at their work. At the slightest call they all will be found to have quietly departed to the football field. And to keep them steadily at a task until it is successfully and well done is next to impossible. We have definite amounts of work that each boy must do, in the self-help, in lieu of his tuition but it is difficult then to hold him to it without constant following up of his cards, and this Mr. Kung does not seem to have the capacity to do. We do not know but that the best way to get really first class and spontaneous work done will be to require all to pay their tuition and then pay them cash for their work; a few cents of earnings that may be used for spending money will be the greatest incentive possible and far eclipse the larger amount they would pay for tuition. But this is rather more theoretical than actual for most of the boys will have great difficulty in paying for what they get in cash especially in advance, as would be the case then. Another trouble is getting work that the schools and the students can actually do. It is one thing to work merely but it is a vastly different thing to get work done that will be commercially valuable and made of



preferably, native produce. I desire very greatly to get to making willow and hemp furniture, and other grass, work with native products for this will be a real advance and to this end we must work. After all, we are in the business to teach our normal students sorts of work that they themselves carry on in their own schools. Material that must come from abroad is manifestly impossible of realization in small and country schools. I believe that we shall have to expand and find a carpenter and a workshop for him so that we may make more sorts of furniture; we should be putting in a weaver with some loom work for mats, etc.; we should have a dye house and a paint shop and if some one would finance it for a year or two it would go along I am sure by the merit of its own usefulness. The making of wicker furniture has added to our income greatly and put a great deal of spirit into the work so we must keep on with it but still gradually try to substitute for it more native products furniture. For instance, we have worked on the use of bamboo for chairs in place of rattan by the simple expedient of rendering it more pliable by soaking or boiling in alkali. If this is feasible it will be a great boon. It seems a large cost to put Mr. Kung entirely into this work but he takes a great pride in it and if given enough support should make good. However, in this stage, we cannot be expected to pay expenses for the pioneering is too precarious and the field of sales too limited. Mostly, however, the students are very slow in turning out good marketable articles. The Self Help Department has more than paid its own way so far. Up to October 1 it had cleared some \$60.00 and made about \$1,000.00 worth of furniture all of which has been sold.

During the year we moved two old buildings from outside property of the University and re-erected it on the west of the Normal School as an open door pavilion. It will be invaluable during the rainy days next spring and be used for all sorts of public gatherings. The cost of this work came, for the most part, from a private gift.

Two residences, likewise from old materials, are being erected on the land north of the Normal building for Mr. Kung and Mr. Tui. We believe that this expense will be repaid in value by more loyal and painstaking service to the School. They were not living either hygienically or happily outside and besides were not on their work as they can be now.

Coming to the subject of students we are face to face with the real problem of the School which is that we are not being used by the missions as a training ground for their day school teachers. The few boys who do come to us have come

of their own accord and because we have found and supported them here. Altogether only 23 boys are now in the school. Two come from Kia Hsing, two from Amoy and one from Hangchow. They are all experienced teachers and valued men in their own school. I should say that we have five students who have been sent in from outside missions and represent just the sort of men we planned from the start to help. But the case is clear that we are not touching very vitally the constituency whom we need and desire to aid. We are not the logical end of some organized school system and so are training men for no system in particular. Further we are not in demand for our graduates are not assured of positions. This situation of a big school with ample facilities for 100 students, or more, going on with but 20 when the community is in such dire need of men has led me to get out and find students for the school. Still more, however, this School can aid the day schools about Nanking by taking the material and training we have to offer direct to them and this is the direction that we are moving in now, in aiding in the formation of the Kiang-an Primary School Board.

This Board was formed this summer at Kuling and is an official body with two representatives from each mission which cares to participate. Those participating are all about Nanking, principally the missions identified with the University, and take in therefore Wuhu and surrounding country, Luho, Chuchow; Chinkiang, and various points in northern Kiangsu of the Southern Presbyterian Mission. It is expected that the northern Baptists of Yangchow will come in. The plan is that this Board will take up the entire problem of the primary schools and gradually work for their co-ordination. Our interest in this Board is mainly that of the assistance that may be rendered to the existing teachers by institutes, summer schools, and certification. In time we will try again to get correspondence classes started. The first large work of this Board will take place during the winter recess when a teachers Institute will be held, the programs for which are already out. If all goes as planned a months summer school will be held next summer. It has become increasingly apparent that the Normal School must stand, back of all this idea of a primary school central body or it would not go. Experience in various parts of China with voluntary and part time services in connection with union educational enterprises has shown that thus no rapid progress can be made. Hence the Board has felt from the start that its only way was to get a salaried Director who would give his entire time to the work. We have

looked for six months and more, and there seems no one available. Hence we have recently decided that we shall offer the services of Mr. Chang T'ien-tsu, who will be home next March, for this important service to act as my assistant. The plan is that I do my teaching in the Normal School during the first half of each term and then devote the next half to the field work and office details of the Board. The Board will find the support for the office, for traveling of Mr. Chang and myself, and for Mr. Chang's salary. This should not be hard to do. If this whole plan carries, it seems inevitable that the whole teaching body of the several hundred schools about Nanking will be greatly helped and that not alone will they be raised in education and power as teachers but that the Normal School will grow greatly in numbers of students.

Mr. Chen Chwan-ho who has been connected with the school from the first goes to the country to develop a country higher primary school for the Presbyterian Mission. We shall have to supply his place before the end of the term.

Our first two-year class will finish this work this semester and we are really proud of them. The class numbers 9 students. This will take nearly one half of the class out of the school. However we shall take in another class of beginners after New Year and so their places will be filled.

Due to the congestion of the University dormitories it was necessary to move all boarding normal students into the Normal building, a purpose for which it is not well adapted. It is much to hope that they will soon be able to go back to the university dormitories.

The spiritual life of the school is good. All of our teachers are Christians or enquirers and all take turn in leading the morning chapel service. These services have been improving each term and are a source of real power each day. Likewise with the Normal students; all of the older boys are Christians, and manifest a fine spirit of readiness to do Christian service. In the practice School the Boy Scouts have prospered and have developed to a point of practical independence of Mr. Dadisman. The work has helped develop Mr. Wang Ting, one of our teachers and a product of the Special Relief Class. He has developed with these boys until Mr. Dadisman has come to the point of urging his release for the Y.M.C.A. as their Boy's Department Secretary. I have long hesitated to do this but have decided at last to let him go to them and we find another teacher. The greatest lack in our whole religious work is just

here: practical service of any sort that may be done in the name of Christianity. The belief and the acquiescence is ready and good but the cementing of this intellectual assent can never become spiritualized, I fear, without it is given expression. The laboratory work is as necessary in the Christian propaganda as it is in chemistry. It is not merely an auxiliary method of getting a subject matter home but it is that subject matter itself. In our industrial work we have seen several boys pronouncedly start on the road to being made over; and the whole spirit of the school is raised. We have come to see that manual training is not merely another gateway to the training of the intellect but it is in a very actual way real brain training in itself for the hand and mind are intimately linked up in the nervous system. Just so with real religion. It is life; it is work; it is expression. It is far more true to say that the emotional response and conformity to ways of the church is a product of work than the opposite.

A. A. BULLOCK.



REPORT  
College of Agriculture and Forestry  
Opening of Forestry School

I.

May I please quote directly from "The National Review" (China) of March 20?....."The principal event of the Minister's (Chang Chien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce) visit took place on Monday afternoon (March 15),.....on foothills of Purple Mountain....."This new (mountain) road is "Bailie's Road," a road built by the famine-stricken who, by the help of subscribed funds, were set to work on this useful enterprise, under the supervision of Professor Bailie, Professor of Agriculture and Forestry in the University of Nanking, honorary director of the work of the Colonization Society, through whose persistent energy and high faith not only has the work of the Colonization Society been brought to such a highly successful point, but the Department of Agriculture in the University of Nanking has been conceived, inaugurated and brought into real living being, with its special School of Forestry; and the whole problem of afforestation in China has been so effectively brought before the government that, with the keenly sympathetic assistance of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, there is every prospect of this great problem's being faced, tackled and overcome on sound lines.... These ceremonies were simple in the extreme..... The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the United States Consul, Mr. C. L. L. Williams (who)..... expressly represented on this occasion the United States Minister in Peking, Dr. Paul Reinsch..... were the principal participants. Together they planted a number of commemorative trees and they did it as "to the manner born"... Other officials taking part, either in person or through their special representatives, were the Governor of the Province, the Taoyin, the head of the Provincial Finance Bureau, the provincial Commissioner of Education, the local officials of the Colonization Association, an unofficial representative of the Shanghai Committee of the Colonization Association, and the principal missionary bodies of Nanking. Thus was the formal opening of the Forestry School celebrated."

The School of Forestry received a further impetus when the Peking Government disbanded their own school and transferred their students here, thus giving our school official recognition. More will be said of this under "Co-operation."

The work of the Forestry School is proceeding satisfactorily; but the needs are many and urgent, if we are going to be able to live up to the full measure of our responsibility.

Government Co-operation

II.

In September, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking, having disbanded their own Forestry School, sent twenty-four students to us and recommended six others. At this time, we have eighteen Peking students, six having never come and six having been allowed to leave. The Peking Government has granted us \$3,000 per annum for three years and, in addition, are paying \$80.00 per year for each of their students. The students each pay \$60 per year, and the University remits the tuition or rather takes it out of the \$3,000 grant. The arrangement, so far, has been most satisfactory, and we hope our present relations may continue.

A further evidence of the friendly spirit shown us by the government at Peking is the letter of commendation written by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce himself, Chow Tzu-chi, and needs no further comment. This letter was also written in Chinese and officially stamped. The letter follows:

"The University of Nanking has been in existence for a number of years. Its well-known success has proved it to be a beacon light of education.

"While we fully admire the benefits derived by students from the studies generally taught in this University, the Department which stands out as being pre-eminently practical and useful is, in our estimation, the College of Agriculture and School of Forestry. Knowing its careful organization and practical methods of training, the Governors of Anhui, Shantung and Szechuan have sent students to this Department to study Agriculture and Forestry and are paying all their expenses.

"As a further recognition of the value of this Department, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has arranged to send twenty-four of our students from Peking to study forestry at the University of Nanking.

"The usefulness of the Agricultural Department of the University of Nanking has not been limited to ordinary studies and practice. Through its initiative and energy, the Colonization Association was organized and is being directed. The object of the Colonization Association is to assist destitute people to cultivate vacant lands; and during the past two years, in the face of drought and locusts, it has succeeded in doing no little good. China, being an agricultural country, is thankful for such assistance.

"The location of the University of Nanking on the great waterway between the north and south makes it a convenient centre in which to investigate rinderpest and other cattle diseases and to disseminate among farmers useful scientific knowledge of how to treat these destructive plagues. In consideration of the good work which the University has already done, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has resolved to co-operate with the University directors and to give all the assistance possible if the University establishes an institute for the purpose of developing practical scientific work on these lines.

"The University has been built up on private donations. It depends for its maintenance and development on the gifts of Chinese and American philanthropists. I sincerely hope that all may bear this fact in mind and give liberally to the support of an institution that is rendering such valuable services. May Heaven prosper the work and those supporting it; the latter will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing to a work of extreme value to our country."

CHOW TZU-CHI,

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the Republic of China.

Peking, August 12, 1915.

Co-operation with the Civil Governors of Anhwei Province has been both fruitful and pleasant. Mr. P. C. King, recommended by us to Governor Han, has been doing excellent work in organizing nurseries and in actual reforestation, in establishing a course of Forestry in the First Provincial Agricultural School, of which he is also Principal, in gaining the confidence of the people and in creating a much-needed public opinion in his Province. In April, at the invitation and expense of Governor Han, Mr. Bailie organized a party, made up of Mr. W. F. Sherfese (who is now Advisor and Co-Director of the Forest Service in Peking), then Chief Forester of the Philippine Islands; Mr. Ngan Han, of the Forestry Service at Peking; Mr. King, Forester of Anhwei; and the writer, to investigate forestry conditions in the province and make recommendations for the gradual reforestation of the thousands of barren hills and mountains found there. For the party's convenience, the Governor put at their disposal a government gunboat and his private launch. This investigation is now being carried on by Mr. King, assisted by Mr. D. Y. Lin, of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in Shanghai, and with the facts thus ascertained, it will be able to plan definitely and intelligently for the future.

Mr. John D. Aberly, a United States farmer, recommended to the Governor to take charge of the Government Model Rand and Farm, has also been doing excellent work; and, although he has been "eaten" up several times by the locusts, he is making progress rapidly. The Governor has capitalized the undertaking to the extent of \$40,000, for building, stock, improvements and equipment, and made a grant of some 10,000 acres of land, all of which can be utilized, either for crops, stock, fruit or forests. This farm will be open to our students for a part of their practical work.

At the opening of the Forestry School, Governor Han also established five scholarships for Anhwei students, and Governor Li has added one more. Although Governor Han has left Anhwei we look forward with pleasure to still further co-operation with him.

Governor Li has proven a most desirable successor, so far as we are concerned, to Governor Han. He has not only sanctioned the work established by Governor Han but is doing what he can to further it, and add to it.

The Governor of Shantung has established three Scholarships in the School of Forestry and has promised to pay six months' salary of one of our men, on condition that he spend six months' time every year on the field with the students. This would be a valuable arrangement both for the school and for the province.

The Governor of Kweichow Province is supporting one student in the Forestry School, and the Governor of Kiangsi is supporting one student in the Agricultural School.

The Governor of our own Province, Kiangsu, while not sending any students to the Forestry School, donated to the University a sum of \$500 toward the expenses and maintenance of the Agricultural and Forestry College.

Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and Chinese Head of the Huai River Conservancy Bureau, has taken his grandnephew out of his own school at Nantungchow and sent him to us to train,—only one of the many evidences of this grand old man's confidence in what we are doing.

We may confidently look forward to an ever-increasing scope of co-operation with the Chinese, provided (and it is a serious provision) that we meet the opportunity with adequate resources, including good men, proper equipment, effective organization and sufficient money to carry out our plans.

## Non-Government Co-operation

## III.

The Forest Fund Committee of Shanghai, who administer in trust the balance of the Chinese Famine Relief Funds of 1912, transferred six students (on scholarships) from the German Forestry School at Tsingtau, after the German capitulation, and established three additional scholarships, making a total of nine scholarships established by them.

The co-operation of the returned students has been secured in endowing a chair of Forestry. Mr. Bailie's report states: "..... I approached Mr. Chen Ming I, Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and after he read over the appeal that I had written to the students, he agreed that he and Mr. Wu Ting-fang would write a further appeal and send it out to all the students along with mine, and he said if there should be a shortage of funds when all had contributed, he and a few of his friends could make good the full salary."

Many thanks are due to our many friends in all parts of China, who have co-operated with us and helped us in many of the details of our work.

## Colonization

## IV.

The report of Rev. Charles Best, Secretary of the Lai An Branch Colony of the National Colonization Association, is encouraging, in spite of two disastrous droughts, a ruinous flood and a protracted visitation from locusts, which things have made life for the poor colonists precarious, to say the least. There are "operating seventy-one families, with 379 individuals, of which four families have been self-supporting." These families are occupying five mountains and have a total of 120,460 fang of land under cultivation. \$4,938.85 has already been advanced to the colonists, and it is estimated that about \$900, in addition, will be needed to place them thoroughly on their feet. This total sum, representing an average of less than \$75.00 per family, would have been much less, had it not been for the disasters to the crops; but with favorable climatic conditions, these families living on the average colony farm of 1,700 fang can reasonably be expected to fulfil their responsibility in the future support of schools, return of money advanced, etc. Would that there were thousands of Lai An Colonies in China!

The work at Purple Mountain has been placed more and more on the responsibility of the Chinese, according to the original idea of Mr. Bailie. While the work has gone forward

and more land has been occupied and reforested, the work, on the whole, has not proceeded as it might have done, had Mr. Bailie been able to devote more of his time to it. The nursery on the south side of Purple Mountain, the property of the "I Long Hwei," has not been the success it should have been, nor as successful as the nurseries on the west side of the mountain, under Mr. Liu. For both these nurseries Mr. Bailie has supplied the majority of the seeds, although a large part of the funds ultimately came from the "I Long Hwei." Extremely favorable climatic conditions during the past year have greatly influenced the success of the reforestation work; the trees are in excellent condition and are already beginning to cover up the barrenness of that part of the mountain. Purple Mountain, in April, was the scene of a memorable visit from His Excellency Chang Chien, then Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, celebrating the opening of the Forestry School, at which time, Mr. Chang said, in substance, that, in view of the excellent work being carried on on Purple Mountain, the government deemed it entirely unnecessary to establish any of the proposed forestry experimental stations in this part of the country.

## Faculty

## V.

This fall, two permanent members (Mr. N. Ostergaard and Mr. Y. Hsiwen Tson) and one temporary (which we wish might be permanent) member, Mr. Harold Fay, have been added to the Faculty. Mr. and Mrs. Ostergaard come from Fanghsien, Hupeh, where they have been for the past six years doing missionary work. Mr. Ostergaard having the language was able to take over immediately all the outside and field work, of which he will be in charge, and to start the students in their practical work. He is originally from Denmark, where he spent four years in Commercial Horticultural and Floricultural Work. Later, he spent two years in London, in Nursery Management and Landscape Gardening. Mr. Ostergaard comes at a most opportune time to do a most important part of our work, not only giving the students what will make them valuable and well equipped for their future work but also teaching them by experience that they can get their hands dirty and still be the "finest kind of gentlemen"—a lesson of no mean importance in China today!

Mr. Tson is our first "full-fledged" Chinese faculty member. He is a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, with the degree of Bachelor

of Science, 1912. In 1913, he took the degree of Master of Science at the University of Illinois, specializing in Entomology. He spent the next year at the University of Chicago, specializing in Plant Ecology. He is this year teaching Biology and Botany, but we hope the time will speedily come when he can concentrate all his energies on teaching and investigation work, along purely entomological lines and, particularly, the economic phase of Entomology, for which he has had special training. The high standard of his scholarship, his good judgment and common sense, his enthusiasm and his willingness to help in everything, and, may I add, his keen sense of humor, make him a fine associate and a most desirable addition to the faculty. Would that we had twenty Chinese returned students comparable to Mr. Tsou!

Mr. Fay is a graduate of Williams College, A. B., 1913, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B. S., 1914, in Civil Engineering. He has come to us, unfortunately, only for the term, to teach English to the forestry students. His work has been most satisfactory and he has been getting good results with the "Berlitz" method, which he has been using. We hope he will change his mind when the time comes and decide to remain with us, as we can ill afford to lose him at this time.

Including Mr. Bailie, who is home on furlough, we now have five faculty members giving their full time to this Department. We are, however, extremely indebted to the other nine members of the University Faculty who have so willingly and effectively come to our assistance in caring for the students. Without them, it would be an impossibility to continue our work along the present lines and future plans.

#### Students

##### VI.

At the close of the spring term in June, there were seven agricultural students and fifteen forestry students. These all returned in the fall and, in addition, six new agricultural students and twenty-four forestry students. There are, therefore, three classes, two of agricultural students, totaling thirteen, and one of forestry students, totaling thirty-nine. This last class may be divided into two classes at the beginning of next term. There are also three students in the Preparatory Course in the High School. With the exception of two, the thirteen agricultural students are all self-supporting; with the exception of four, the thirty-nine forestry students are supported by

the government or provinces, as follows:—Seventeen are supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking; six by the Governor of Anhwei Province; nine by the Forest Fund Committee of Shanghai; three by the Governor of Shantung Province; and one by the Governor of Kweichow Province. One of the agricultural students is supported by the Governor of Kiangsi and the other agricultural, non self-supporting student, is sent from the Methodist Mission at Hinghwa, Fukien Province. We are now working on a plan by which no agricultural student will be allowed a scholarship from any lay source whatever, without working for the value of the scholarship received.

The spirit shown by the students as a whole has been extremely gratifying, and the change from a government to a mission school has been made, without any serious mishaps, so far, and with a fine prospect for the future.

Before leaving off with the students, I simply want to call to mind again what has often been heard, that, among our students are found not only the most active Christians in the University but also those showing the greatest religious potentialities. The school for poor children, which the agricultural students opened of their own accord and at their own expense, both of time and money, last year, and its successful continuance this year, is evidence that speaks louder than words that they have caught something of the spirit of the Master and are bearing fruit in the service of their less fortunate fellowmen.

#### Class-room Instruction.

##### VII.

Lack of text-books in Chinese for the students to study, lack of properly trained teachers to teach in Chinese, three distinct classes, fifty-two students, of whom three-fourths cannot yet study in English and must necessarily be taught in Chinese, and an inadequate equipment both for field and inside work give conditions that sometimes seems to take even the silver lining from our clouds. However, I mention these factors in our teaching work as suggestive not only of our present needs but also of our needs for the immediate future. The students are well provided for this year, and we can manage, with the resources at hand, to give the students we have a good training in all the work they are doing. The agricultural students can, and are, taking their work in English, and the forestry students are now doing extra work in their English classes, so that they can, as soon as possible, take



their work in English, too. But it is not a desirable state of affairs to have to require students to learn English, who could otherwise start their technical training at once. To offset this objection of the English requirement, however, is the argument, and a good one too, of no adequate Chinese literature with which to teach in Chinese. Further, mushroom translations of foreign texts, while they may answer for the pure sciences, philosophy, etc., certainly do not answer for Agriculture and Forestry. We must have texts that deal with China and her conditions primarily, and not extremely incidentally, as is usually the case with a western translation. We need, then, two things of first importance in our instruction, more men and more equipment. With these, we can solve our problems in this phase of our work.

#### Field-work Instruction

##### VIII.

Actual field work is required of all students and, in many ways, this is the most difficult part of our instruction. While many of the students do their work willingly and well and show some native ability, a large number of the students, more particularly the government forestry students, not only show a distinct lack of interest in such work, but have no ability, and probably never will be able to develop any. From the very nature of Chinese forestry and agricultural problems, we must train men who can do things as well as know about them. We must, therefore, emphasize this phase of our work. Mr. Ostergaard is getting this work in good shape. Besides the work along the lines of cultivation, such as preparing land for planting and making nursery beds later on to be planted, cared for and managed by the students, field trips must be organized as well. As this report is being written, the first big field trip—to Bao Hwa Shan, is being arranged for. The boys will spend one week there this fall, spending practically all their time collecting seeds for later planting; and, if we deem it advisable, we will spend another week at Lai An Hsien doing the same kind of work. The knowledge which we are gaining in the field work this year will give us a good basis on which to plan for the future and enable us to make the work far more effective for the students and less difficult for ourselves. Here, as in every other phase of our work, we need *facts*.

The University has turned over to us all their vacant lands for our practical work. It is not entirely satisfactory, for it offers no permanency, but we are thankful for it and are doing the best we can with it. It will tide us over until we can get a farm

and the lands for permanent use. Part of the land is utilized for the nursery work, part for the Agricultural Gardens, and the rest for field crops. The following is Mr. Ostergaard's statement of sales and receipts for one year:

#### University Gardens

1915-1916

	No. Sales	Total amount Recd.
July 1 1915	210	\$45.65
Aug. "	162	44.17
Sept. "	225	57.74
Oct. "	313	68.26
Nov. "	289	48.93
Dec. "	265	70.26
Jan. 1916	216	34.60
Feb. 16 "	126	28.82
March "	152 }	90.82
April "	216 }	
May "	900	670.60
June 31 "	474	158.12

#### Agricultural Gardens

##### IX.

In April, through the co-operation of Dr. Macklin, the Agricultural Gardens were organized. While the foreigners seem to be enjoying the good fresh foreign vegetables and fruit from the gardens, they were organized primarily in order to give an opportunity to the students for field work and, ultimately, to maintain from its proceeds an Agricultural Industrial School for country boys, whose intellectual capacity is limited to the lower school grades. The labor required would be furnished by the students, and the results of their labor would be returned to them in food, clothing and instruction, both of mind and hands. It is the only effective way we can ever handle this important class of students, whom we could secure, literally, by the thousands, send them back to their homes with new methods, ideas and ideals; to act as native leavening influences for a better and happier rural life. With our experience of a few months, and the assurance of a good market in Shanghai, which we now have, the plan is perfectly feasible and could be put into operation with a few thousand gold dollars and one resourceful foreign overseer. Mr. Ostergaard has been developing these gardens most satisfactory, and he is also beautifying our ground and making improvement as funds permit.

## Translations

## X.

Through the generosity of Mr. Yoh Han-ping, head of the Shanghai Cotton Guild, who last year paid for the translation of a book on "Cotton," the Department is able to have translated a book on general agriculture, for use in secondary schools. Material for translation is being compiled from a number of English books, adapting it, in so far as possible, to Chinese conditions.

## The Future

## XI.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers in October, the College of Agriculture and Forestry submitted detailed estimate of its needs, based on the present status and future development. May I merely recapitulate in a very general and suggestive way? Our present success will kill us if we don't get help, in the form of more teachers, more equipment, more land, more buildings, more money to meet our immediate needs. And then, what of further co-operation with the Chinese? What of our farms and forests, over which we must have control? What of the Agricultural Industrial School which will serve as a model both for missions and Chinese philanthropy? What of the Colonization work out of which we have been born, with its tremendous possibilities in solving one of China's chiefest agricultural economic problems—the distribution of her population and the utilization of her millions of acres of productive but unoccupied lands? What of the organization and oversight of a Model Co-operative Credit Bank, where the poor farmer can borrow an honest dollar at 4% or 5% interest, instead of 30%, as at present? Where are the farm agents and advisers that have done such a wonderful work in the Southern States and can do just as much, is not more, in China? What of the investigation of agricultural and forestry problems and conditions and the ascertaining of such facts? What of "gracing" Chinese Literature with the sciences and arts of Agriculture and Forestry? What of these and many other things? And what of our opportunity for propagation Christianity? Was there ever a grander one than this, to inculcate the spirit of Christ into the lives of the most important part of China's population, the rural classes, through the very medium in which they live and move and have their being!

## Furlough

## XII.

Mr. Bailie's absence on furlough leaves the working force here much weakened. We trust, however, he will avail himself of a good rest in the States and also find opportunity to bring along with him some "wherewithal," in men and money, to carry on and develop our work. I am very sorry Mr. Bailie could not have written this report, for I feel that it is both inadequate and incomplete.

JOHN H. REISNER.

## Medical School

During the session of 1915-16 we have taught two classes. The Senior class of twelve students will be graduated at the end of 1916. The Freshman class of eighteen have completed their first year's work.

We have had the great loss during this year of Dr. Butchart who died in February after a lingering illness from septicaemia. We have also lost by transfer or furlough Drs. Beebe, Gaunt, Brown, Hiltner. It has been decided by the Trustees to close this school as soon as practicable, on account of the China Medical Board School to be established in Shanghai, so we are making no attempt to call any other permanent teachers. Arrangements will most probably be made to transfer to Tsinanfu the students remaining after the Senior class shall be graduated.

## The Hospital

After the death of Dr. Butchart, Dr. Sloan was elected Superintendent. Miss Warner has begun regular work as nurse. Mrs. Molland, who has so long and efficiently served as matron, resigned from the staff at the end of the spring term. Dr. Kiang has given good service as interne. The number of patients from January 1, 1915 to January 1, 1916 was:—

In-patients .....	742
Out-patients .....	10,060
Total .....	10,802

The decision to close the Medical School will result in most if not all, of the remaining members of the Hospital Staff leaving Nanking. Hence, the maintaining of the Hospital is a serious matter to be considered. The present financial basis is inadequate in order to properly run the Hospital, and the Hospital patients and out calls will require the services of at least four men actually at work.



## Hospital Disbursements

January 1—June, 30, 1916.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Carriage, Cartage, etc. ....	\$ 12.93	\$ 18.50	\$ 21.00	\$ 20.41	\$ 16.75	\$ 21.11
Charity .....	86.45	61.91	60.03	50.71	51.84	40.95
Drugs .....	377.28	133.65	203.68	180.91	246.40	130.71
Equipment .....	87.85	15.00	2.40	30.00	—	—
Food .....	—	—	6.52	5.60	8.89	4.95
Fuel .....	157.80	145.80	123.10	85.20	119.80	30.35
Gifts .....	—	—	—	—	—	23.00
Laundry .....	—	—	5.30	—	.40	.62
Light .....	45.57	50.65	41.92	40.18	36.10	31.52
Miscellaneous ..	22.90	4.80	13.93	20.91	3.50	8.30
Pay Roll .....	760.49	10.00	386.00	393.60	412.08	340.80
Postage .....	5.00	5.35	3.80	3.30	3.90	5.20
Repairs .....	101.04	3.50	6.40	25.05	23.30	.05
Return of Fees ..	3.00	—	1.00	6.00	12.00	—
Stationery and Printing .....	54.70	—	2.25	21.45	—	—
Supplies .....	177.57	265.26	203.80	340.11	677.40	172.70
Telephone .....	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

\$1,897.58 \$710.42 \$1,086.13 \$1,228.43 \$1,617.46 \$ 821.26

## Hospital Receipts

January 1—June 30, 1916.

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Charity .....	\$ 125.66	\$ 14.11	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Contract Practice	115.00	153.00	536.00	75.00	333.00	265.50
Drugs .....	160.11	68.20	81.72	101.78	98.00	198.02
Eye Department	19.56	63.38	—	—	—	—
Food .....	—	—	13.79	7.47	9.71	4.18
Gifts .....	—	—	—	170.50	100.00	(207.20)
Laboratory Fees	—	—	—	8.00	7.00	(1000.00)
Medicines and Dressings ....	118.17	123.09	270.86	160.04	221.78	281.38
Miscellaneous ..	21.40	54.70	41.40	2.45	3.47	24.65
Operations .....	40.00	67.90	97.00	80.00	201.25	103.00
Private Practice	20.00	36.00	996.00	178.52	66.71	158.00
Registration Fees	40.52	36.93	69.04	81.82	87.83	78.61
Room Rent ....	171.50	169.39	212.29	201.50	339.19	637.50
Supplies .....	—	—	—	63.13	24.00	16.11

\$ 831.92 \$785.80 \$2,247.64 \$1,103.21 \$1,491.87 \$ 1,974.15  
plus  
G.\$1,000.00

## Receipts

\$ ,831.92  
785.80  
2,247.64  
1,103.21  
1,491.87  
1,974.15

\$8,434.59

## Disbursements

\$1,897.58  
710.42  
1,086.13  
1,228.43  
1,617.45  
821.26

\$7,361.27

\$8,434.59  
7,361.27

\$1,073.32 Credit, (plus G.\$1,000.00)

R. T. SHIELDS.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

### Department of Missionary Training

Report for Year ending June 15, 1916

The department opened October 15, 1915, with an enrolment of forty-nine, thirty-three of whom took the final examinations at the close of the year.

#### Facts About The Student Body

*Nationality:* German-American 1; Norwegian-American 1; German 1; British 5; Americans 41. Total 49. Of these there were nine married couples, three wives, sixteen single women and twelve single men.

*Missionary Societies:* Twelve Societies were represented as follows:—Presbyterian Mission, 11; Methodist Mission, 9; Seventh Day Advent Mission, 7; Baptist Mission, 6; Foreign Christian Mission, 5; American Church Mission, 4; United Evangelical Mission, 2; Canadian Church Mission, 1; Lutheran Synod Mission, 1; Yale Mission, 1; Y.M.C.A., 1.

*Colleges and Degrees:* Thirty-one colleges were represented. Twenty-eight students (or 58%) took the degree of B. A. or equivalent, while four held the degree M. A.

*Kind of Work:* Twenty (or 40.7%) are to take up Educational work, twelve (or 24.4%) are to be Evangelistic workers, six (or 12.2%) are doctors, and one (or 2%) is to do office work. Thus it will appear that approximately 80% of students enrolled plan to engage actively in some kind of missionary work, while the remaining 20% will, in most cases, render such service as their domestic duties will permit.

*Field Served:* In some cases the exact destination of student has not yet been determined, but the distribution among the Provinces, based on latest data, is as follows:—Anhwei, 10; Chekiang, 8; Honan, 1; Hunan, 5; Hupeh, 2; Kiangsi, 3; Kiangsu, 10; Kwangtung, 1.

*Scholarship:* The grade of work done by the students the past year is very gratifying. Of the thirty-three who completed the full course and took the final examinations—all passed satisfactorily; the general average for the whole class being 84.6%. Ten students (or 30.3%) made grades 90 to 93; fifteen students (or 45.5%) made grades 80 to 89; eight students (or 24.2%) made grades 71 to 79. Only three fell below a grade of 77%.

While on such meagre data it would be unwise to draw any definite conclusions, still it is interesting to note that of those whose grades fell below 80%, only three have had a Liberal Arts course. The relation of age to the study of Chinese has been given much consideration. It would seem from the data before us that age does not constitute so prominent a factor in language study as has generally been supposed. The highest grade was made by a woman of 30, and the lowest by another woman of 29, neither having had a college training. The average age of those attaining a grade of less than 80% is 28 years, while the average of those who received 90% or over was 29 years. The average age of the whole student body was 28 years.

It is becoming increasingly clear that improved methods of study on the part of the department and the cultivation of the power of concentration on the part of the student (which presupposes excellent health) play more important rôles in the acquisition of Chinese than do the mere accidents of age or training. It is not our experience that the most highly trained are necessarily the best students, nor are the oldest always found at the bottom of the list.

*The Faculty:* Following the plan of previous years the department has employed a teacher for every two students. The teachers are given daily a Normal course, which is of an intensely practical nature, the material taught the students is carefully analyzed by the teachers and methods of presentation of lessons are devised and tried out. This gives a certain amount of uniformity (but not monotony) to their teaching, and develops initiative on the part of the teacher—a quality not usually present in the average Chinese teacher to any appreciable degree.

This course together with the plan of paying salaries on the merit-system has resulted in producing a greatly improved staff, which fact, more than any other, has contributed to whatever measure of success the department has attained.

*The Course:* It is not easy to define the course. It consists of a series of lessons printed on loose sheets and given to students only after they have had contents presented aurally. These lessons are in such form as can easily be revised. It is the plan to make the lessons fit the best methods that experience suggests.

*Fees:* The fees per annum (Mexican currency) are divided as follows: Tuition, \$50.00; teachers (8 months), \$80.00; lesson materials, etc., \$10.00. Total \$140.00.

*Second Year Course:* A second year course is now in process of preparation and will be ready by October 15. This is an extra mural course and presupposes four hours of study daily; with some supplementary work to be assigned the students by their respective Missions.

Only students who have passed satisfactorily their first year's work in the Department of Missionary Training are eligible to take this course. Written examinations in four instalments will be given by the Department; the oral examination to be conducted by the Missions.

The fees for this second year course total \$20.00, itemized as follows:—Registration, \$2.00; Lessons, \$3; Examinations, \$8.00; Postage \$2.00.

Course covers twelve lessons embracing the general subjects of Education, Politics, Religion, etc., and consists of approximately 1,000 characters not included in first year's course. Registration for this course closes Oct. 1, 1916.

*Normal Course for Chinese Teachers:* From Sept. 11 through Sept. 29 the Department will conduct a Normal Class for Chinese teachers. This course aims to acquaint teachers with the most efficient methods of language teaching and prepare them to assist graduates of the Department in their subsequent language study. The work will consist of demonstrations of methods by trained teachers and those taking the course will be required to do practice teaching. The cost of the course will not exceed \$10.00 per student. Only those who come recommended by their western associates will be received. Registration closes Sept. 1.

*Equipment:* The Department is very much handicapped by its lack of proper equipment. Students board among the missionaries, and while, in most cases, this arrangement is mutually pleasant and helpful, still it results in no little inconvenience to all concerned and is often too great a drain on the students' strength.

The Science Hall, our present quarters, is ill adapted to our needs, and is so crowded that it is necessary to use one recitation room continuously throughout the day. Bad ventilation and headaches naturally result. The Department cannot long continue to work under the present adverse conditions and accomplish the work its patrons demand.

Despite wars and rumors of wars the prospect for the coming term, which begins Oct. 12, is very bright. Already twenty students have matriculated.

It is not anticipated that any radical changes will be introduced next term. The lessons will be revised somewhat, but the same general methods used the past year will obtain.

We conclude this report with words of highest commendation for the Chinese teachers whose faithfulness and devotion to their work has made our task easy and pleasant and without whose untiring efforts no success could be registered.

We are not unmindful, also of God's richest blessing upon us and our work throughout the year, and we do not cease to thank Him for continued health and the strength to accomplish our work. If the Department has been able to help a few messengers of the Gospel to acquire a foundation in the Chinese language upon which, by subsequent study, they can build a well-rounded superstructure, we shall be satisfied and shall give to Him, Whose help has made this possible, our heartfelt praise.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. KEEN, *Dean.*

### TREASURER'S REPORT

#### Income and Expenditure 1915

Administration and General		
Staff—Salaries .....	\$6,357.74	Sinking Fund—Bal. from
Office—General expenditure.....	3505.05	1914, \$1,000.00 Appro'n
Sinking Fund—Traveling.....	2744.53	1915, 2,000.00 .....
Exchange—Difference in exchange on payments in U. S. A.....	50.95	\$3,000.00
Magazines.....	1,103.63	Appropriation from Mission Remittances.....
Contingent—Spec. traveling .....	22.30	11,044.68
Balance forward .....	6,816.38	Mission Remittances—Balance unappropriated.....
		6,560.91
	<u>\$20,605.59</u>	
		<u>\$20,605.59</u>
Normal School		
Industrial Dept.—Wages and Materials .....	\$337.02	Industrial Dept.—Sales..
Institute .....	9.00	\$227.08
Repairs .....	292.22	Self-Help .....
Insurance .....	95.00	508.11
Light and Heating.....	31.00	Students Fees.....
Incidentals (including board, stationery, etc.) ..	1,114.41	2,692.47
Equipment .....	69.00	Appro'n from special gifts .....
Self-Help—Material, etc. ..	1,379.60	2,583.44
Chinese Teachers.....	2,758.60	Appro'n from Mission Remittances .....
Teachers' Houses.....	821.68	1,212.50
Servants .....	496.50	Balance—deficit forward..
		180.43
	<u>\$7,404.03</u>	
		<u>\$7,404.03</u>

Middle School	
Deficit from 1914.....	\$1,141.08
Chinese Teachers .....	5,342.00
Foreign Teachers .....	2,564.06
Students' Board .....	2,422.72
Incidentals .....	848.26
Servants .....	323.00
Repairs .....	260.47
Insurance .....	100.00
Light and Heating .....	199.48
Balance forward .....	170.50

\$13,371.57

\$13,371.57

High School	
Deficit from 1914.....	\$3,851.76
Chinese Teachers .....	5,292.50
Servants .....	853.00
Office Expenses .....	39.90
Repairs .....	417.07
Insurance .....	400.00
Incidentals .....	802.69
Students' Board .....	3,542.38
Equipment .....	281.86
Museum .....	23.50
Biology and Geology .....	14.70
Bookstore .....	4,487.43
Light and Heating .....	425.44

\$20,432.23

\$20,432.23

College	
Deficits from 1914 .....	\$6,358.85
Chinese Teachers .....	2,869.00
Office Expenses .....	20.00
Repairs .....	505.45
Insurance .....	100.00
Board .....	992.26
Incidentals .....	315.58
Light and Heating .....	170.92
Servants .....	301.66
Equipment .....	410.80
Physics and Chemistry .....	957.70
Library .....	1,011.58
Balance forward .....	14.00

\$14,027.89

\$14,027.89

Language School	
Teachers .....	\$5,294.00
Printing and Materials .....	368.88
Incidentals .....	607.20
Servants .....	69.00
Repairs .....	371.90
Equipment .....	225.78
Balance forward .....	1,390.64

\$8,327.40

\$8,327.40

Medical School	
Deficit from 1914.....	\$3,063.23
Incidentals .....	991.54
Students' Board .....	804.61
Chinese Teachers .....	2,510.80
Servants .....	68.00
Library .....	366.00
Office—Expenses .....	1,218.09
Rents .....	1,202.35
Laboratory Supplies .....	730.09
Foreign Teachers .....	3,423.02
Personal Teachers .....	859.20

\$15,236.93

\$15,236.93

Medical Hospital	
Running Expenses .....	\$449.98
Nurses Salaries .....	2,244.33
Charity Patients .....	388.81
Equipment and Repairs .....	2,461.08
Drugs .....	2,963.73
Staff .....	1,443.89
Resident Physicians .....	1,352.66
Incidentals, etc .....	2,051.63

\$13,356.11

\$13,356.11

Agriculture and Forestry	
Salaries and General Expenses .....	\$15,548.50
Balance from 1914 .....	193.22
Fees, etc. ....	\$2,159.59
Board Appropriation Mr. Baile's Salary .....	2,232.00
Mr. Reisner's Salary and Travelling .....	5,183.53
Payments from Peking Govt. ....	3,896.00
Payments from Provincial Governors .....	1,924.00
Special Gifts .....	175.00
Balance forward .....	171.50

\$15,741.72

\$15,741.62

Athletics	
General Expenditure .....	\$1,628.89
Fees, etc. ....	\$1,008.14
Balance—Deficit forward .....	620.75

\$1,628.89

\$1,628.89

Residence Repairs	
Balance from 1914 .....	\$2,674.01
Expenditure-General .....	1,554.37
Appropriation from Special Gifts .....	\$2,674.01
Gifts Mission Remittances .....	1,554.37

\$4,228.38

\$4,228.38

<b>Repairs—General</b>			
Expenditure	\$ 333.80	(Normal) Special Gift	\$ 333.80
<b>Rents</b>			
Expenditure	\$ 1,020.00	Rent Receipts	\$ 98.40
		Appropriation from Mission Remittances	\$ 921.60
	\$ 1,020.00		\$ 1,020.00
<b>Electric Plant</b>			
Expenditure	\$ 1,018.80	Balance from 1914	\$ 624.64
		Receipts from Students, etc.	149.00
		Receipts from M. E. Students Fees	245.16
	\$ 1,018.80		\$ 1,018.80
<b>Students Relief</b>			
Expenditure	\$ 104.00	Balance from 1914	\$ 1,181.00
Balance forward	1,077.00		
	\$ 1,181.00		\$ 1,181.00
<b>Interest</b>			
Interest on Bills Payable	\$ 44.00	Receipts	\$ 7.47
		Appropriation from Special Gifts	36.53
	\$ 44.00		\$ 44.00
<b>Allen Fund—Scientific Investigation.</b>			
Expenditure	\$ 5,070.17	Received \$3,000 (gold)	\$ 7,140.00
Balance forward	2,069.83		
	\$ 7,140.00		\$ 7,140.00
<b>SPECIAL GIFTS</b>			
<b>Lands Account</b>			
Balance from 1914	\$ 5,825.99	Receipts	\$1,878.16
Payments made	3,254.76	Balance forward	7,202.59
	\$ 9,080.75		\$ 9,080.75
<b>Buildings</b>			
<b>McCormick Dormitory.</b>			
Payments made	\$ 11,197.85	Received \$12,500 (gold)	\$30,483.12
Balance forward	\$ 19,285.27		
	\$ 30,483.12		\$30,483.12
<b>Swasey Science Building.</b>			
Payments made	\$ 31,622.18	Received \$8,500 (gold)	\$21,252.00
		Balance forward	10,370.18
	\$ 31,622.18		\$31,622.18
<b>Day Chapel.</b>			
Payments made	\$ 2,833.00	Balance forward	\$ 2,833.00
<b>Settlemyer's House.</b>			
Payments made	\$ 6,013.16	Received \$1,271.48 (gold)	\$ 3,061.76
		Balance forward	2,951.40
	\$ 6,013.16		\$ 6,013.16

<b>Keen House.</b>			
Payments made	\$ 7,462.35	Balance from 1914	\$ 9,512.00
Balance forward	2,049.65		
	\$ 9,512.00		\$ 9,512.00
<b>Berry Residence.</b>			
Payments made	\$ 6,305.48	Balance from 1914	\$ 4,656.66
		Received	1,207.31
		Special Gifts	441.51
	\$ 6,305.48		\$ 6,305.48
<b>Turner Residence.</b>			
Balance forward	\$ 9,500.00	Balance from 1914	\$ 9,500.00

## Balance Sheet at December 31, 1915

<b>Liabilities.</b>		<b>Assets.</b>	
<b>Administration</b>		<b>Sherwin Scholarship</b>	
Sinking Fund	\$ 255.47	Normal School Account	\$ 220.03
Miss Remittances	6,560.91	Institute	\$ 9.00
	\$6,816.38	Chinese teachers (1916)	171.43
Middle School (fees)	170.50	High School—Book Store	2,808.49
College (fees)	14.00	Medical School	
Language School		Foreign Teachers (1916)	206.54
Fees	\$1,046.12	Med. Approp'ns	436.58
Printing and Material	344.52	Agriculture and Forestry	171.60
	1,390.64	Athletics	620.75
High School (fees)	171.00	Land Account	7,202.59
Medical School (Spec. Gifts)	737.09	Buildings:—	
Allen Fund—for Scientific Investigation	2,069.83	Swasey Science Bldg.	10,370.18
		Day Chapel	2,833.00
Building:—		Settlemyer House	2,951.40
McCormick Dormitory	19,285.27	Accounts Receivable:—	
Keen House	2,049.65	Mr. Russell Carter	5,935.33
Turner Residence	9,500.00	Mr. E. K. Morrow	500.00
Students Relief Fund	1,077.00	Mr. J. Reisner	51.47
Scholarships	735.08	Miss Warner	54.71
Regents Diplomas	64.02	Suspense Account (balance)	1,054.30
		Cash in Bank General Account	8,968.28
		Dr. Balance:—	
		Bldgs. Account	1,314.62
			7,653.66
		Cash in Hand	830.30
			8,483.96
			\$44,081.36

Audited and found correct,  
(Signed) THOMAS D. BEGG.

