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Vol. III

No. 4

BULLETIN

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1917-1918

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1917-1918

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

AND THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

SHANGHAI

Printed at the Methodist Publishing House

1918

Report for the Year 1917-1918.

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 fall semester of 1917 and for the spring semester of 1918, that is, the school year of 1917-18.

Political Conditions.

Since the retirement of President Li Yuen Hung a year ago, the situation has been growing more and more complicated and hopeless. The provinces, under various military governors, are virtually independent monarchies, each with its own army loyal to the governor or favorite general, with very little sense of obligation to the central government. The two most serious results of this condition are the wide spread brigandage in most of the outlying districts of nearly all provinces, and the failure to send funds to the central government. This latter has led to indiscriminate borrowing by the Peking government and to the mortgaging of China's natural resources and possible revenue producing industries and railways, in such a way as to lead to inevitable disaster in the future unless the Allies make it a matter of negotiation in the final war settlement. Due to the wise and strong policies of our Governor here in Nanking, this province has been free from disturbance, and our work has not suffered to appreciable extent, except in the increasing hardships of parents to keep their sons in school under present trade and political conditions.

It should not, perhaps, be a cause for undue depression that China, along with all the rest of the world today, is in the iron hand of militarism. It at least shows her oneness with the other nations, and is no doubt as inevitable as has been America's forced resort to arms. While the issues here are not at all so clear at the moment, we doubt not that the unseen hand of God is directing even the wrath and selfishness of man to larger good for mankind in the future.

Owing to the unique position of mission schools in China, which, along with the foreigner, have the "extra-territorial" status, they have been the one most stable and progressive undertaking in the whole nation during the year. They have run on schedule; war at home and revolts here have not seriously cut down their resources; most have gone forward with plans

for development; and it cannot fail to have impressed our Chinese patrons and friends that we have faith in China and in her future. They have long had no doubts as to our sincere desires to serve her and make her young men a force for good. To see that the present dark outlook does not shake our confidence in her, is, I am sure, a source of comfort and hope.

Reorganization.

The most significant accomplishment of the year has been the separation of the advanced from the preparatory work. The plan of organizing our work in conformity with the government standards has been put into effect from September third, 1917, and all Junior and Senior College students have been housed and taught at the Kuleo in our new buildings. At present the Swasey Science Hall is accommodating all the class and laboratory rooms and a branch of the library. The two McCormick dormitories together with the two dormitories in the former Middle School are crowded to the limit and the dining room is quite inadequate. We had expected some 170 students in the Colleges, but 232 were enrolled in the autumn and 243 in the spring semester. So the separation has worked greatly to our advantage not only in the number of college students, but also in the spirit and morale of the whole University. Better work is at once possible in both the elementary and in the advanced work.

Enrolment.

The total enrolment in all departments, including the Summer Schools and the Short Course in Sericulture, for the two semesters is as follows:—

<i>Autumn Semester</i>		<i>Spring Semester</i>	
College of Arts.....	40	.....	39
College of Agriculture & Forestry.	46	Regular.....	46
		Short Course.....	73
		Summer „.....	60
Junior College.....	132	.....	179
School of Education.....	42	.....	138
		School.....	43
		Summer School..	78
Middle School.....	151	.....	121
Model School, Higher Primary...	90	.....	145
Lower Primary...	17	.....	112
Language School.....	76	.....	27
		.....	76
	594		837
Less duplication.....	42	.....	56
	552		781

The 172 students in the Arts and Junior Colleges during the autumn came from fifty-two different preparatory schools and twenty-six different cities, the largest number being from Nanking, Shanghai, and Tientsin respectively. The forty-six students in the College of Agriculture and Forestry came from twenty-seven different schools and sixteen different cities, the largest number being from Shanghai, Peking, and Anking, respectively. The feeders from which the largest number of students come are our own Middle School with thirty, and the Nankai Middle School with fourteen.

The oldest Arts College student is thirty, and the youngest Junior College student is seventeen years of age. The average age of students at graduation is twenty-five. The college classes average twenty-four students each. Out of 777 enrolments in Arts and Junior College courses, 104 received a grade of less than 70%, that is 18% failed to pass the first month. The percentage of failures in the final examinations was 24%, including all who dropped classes during the term.

A religious census of the students for the spring semester, gives the following results:—

Colleges	Middle School	Higher Primary
Non-Christians.....	48	66
Converted during semester.....	13	21
Methodists.....	20	13
Disciples.....	25	6
Presbyterians.....	19	9
Baptists.....	—	—
Congregationalists.....	—	—
Episcopalians.....	9	—
China Inland Mission.....	2	1
Independent.....	—	1
Adventists.....	1	—
Quakers.....	—	—
London Mission.....	—	—
Catholics.....	1	—

Graduates.

Of the 145 graduates since 1896 that comprise the Alumni Association, 96% have been Christians; 74% entered mission work as teachers, preachers, doctors. After working some years for the missions, 14% of these entered non-missionary lines of work. Six students were graduated from the Arts College at the end of June, and six from the Agricultural College, our first class from this department.

Fees.

The students' fees for the two semesters under consideration have been as follows:

	<i>Autumn 1917</i>	<i>Spring, 1918</i>
Tuition	\$6,741.00	\$10,005.00
Board	4,721.00	7,379.00
Incidentals (room, etc)...	1,864.50	2,052.50
Athletics	437.50	564.20
Laboratory fees	1,070.00	1,475.00
Uniforms	1,524.00	252.00
Key and breakage deposit.	190.00	165.00
Language school	4,264.18	4,035.00
Sericulture fees		887.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$20,812.18	\$26,815.20
Total, both semesters		\$47,627.38

Faculty.

In spite of the war, substantial increase has been made in our faculty during the year. During the fall Messrs. D. Y. Lin, J. H. Sample, W. H. Weigel, and B. Y. Li (one class) joined the Agricultural and Forestry faculty; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomson and Mrs. Helen Francke the faculty of the Arts College; Dr. Paul Tang the staff of the hospital; Miss Mildred H. Clark, Mrs. K. S. Liu and Mr. C. C. Chen the faculty of the Middle and Primary Schools. During the spring we have added Dr. C. W. Woodworth and Mr. T. H. Tsien for the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Miss Elizabeth H. Johnson for the Middle School.

On the other hand we have lost Dr. and Mrs. John F. Downey, who spent a most helpful and inspiring year and a half with us; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Settlemyer, who have returned home, Mr. Settlemyer seriously ill; and Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Williams on regular furlough and special work for the University. Special mention should be made of Mrs. Francke, who gave us two semesters of most helpful service. Her teaching of English in the Junior College was of unusual quality, and brought marked results in her classes. We sincerely regret that she cannot remain longer with us.

The salaries of Mr. Lin, Mr. Sample and Mr. Weigle have been contributed by the Shanghai Forestry Fund; Mr. Thomson comes as one of the regular Board supported representatives; Mrs. Francke, Mrs. Liu, and Dr. Woodworth generously contribute their services; Dr. Perkins supports Dr. Tang, and the others are supported from University funds.

His Honor, the Military Governor, has sent in unsolicited gifts of \$50 each for the People's Schools and for the

hospital. Bishop Bashford has raised and given personally \$8,500 gold and has had placed at our disposal an additional \$10,000 gold for the University from the Methodist Episcopal Board. Dr. John R. Freeman has sent us a complete set of meteorological instruments, valued at not less than \$800 gold, which add greatly to the equipment needed especially by the Agricultural and Forestry department. We appreciate these and other smaller gifts for help of students all the more since they represent increased sacrifice in these times of unprecedented sacrifice.

Visitors.

Among our more distinguished visitors, lecturers and preachers have been Dr. George Meyers of New York, Mr. Wen Ren-shan, Advisor of H. E. Li Shun, the Military Governor, Mr. S. T. Ko, President of the Government Agricultural College, Mr. Fu Tien-shen, Commissioner of Education, Mr. Chang Yi-o, Commissioner of Industries, Mr. Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache, U. S. Government, Mr. Sague, U. S. Government representative on the Tariff Revision Committee, and Mr. Tao Wen-tsun, Government Teacher's College.

Religious Activities.

There has not been, I am confident, a better religious atmosphere or more earnest Christian work since the union was consummated. Nearly fifty of the older students are engaged in some form of religious work outside of the University, in the Sunday schools of the city, and in the People's Schools. Most of those teaching in the Sunday schools are organized into regular training classes and are carefully supervised by Mr. Hummel, and this volunteer Sunday teaching is made a regular part of the Religious Education department. In this way most of the Christian students upon graduation or leaving the University will have had some very definite training and experience in the best methods of Sunday school work, and will be of great service in the local churches where they live and work. In this connection I would call your attention to Mr. Hummel's report on The Community Institute, which gave special training to the Christian leaders in the various churches of the city, fitting them to do better service in Sunday school and other volunteer work that the regular member should be engaged in. Too frequently the church member looks to the pastor and the paid helper to do all of the church work. These Institutes aim to enlist the best members of the churches

in the activities of the Church. It was a decided success, and will develop in increasing usefulness.

The volunteer work of the Y. M. C. A. in the People's Schools is of very great value, both to the workers and to the pupils who come under instruction. Twelve schools have been in operation during the year, ten Lower Primary, and two Higher Primary, with about 300 in attendance. Sixty teachers give freely of their time and strength, and the schools are widely scattered over the city. Mr. Shi Kuei-ling, as head of this service, has been doing excellent work.

Under the initial stimulus of Mr. Buchman and Mr. Day's visit, and more recently that of Mr. Eddy and their return visit, all our Christian activities have been stimulated and vitalized. Teachers and students have come to know the life-problems and difficulties of the non-Christian student as never before, and an increase in personal work and more point in chapel talks has resulted. The remaining Sunday morning services were specially arranged both as to topics and speakers to meet some of the definite problems that had been emphasized with various members of the faculty in their conversations with the students. As a result of the special visit of Mr. Eddy and his workers, forty of the Kuleo students signed cards desiring to become Christians; thirteen from the Middle School, twenty-one from the Higher Primary and six from the short course students also decided to become followers of Christ. And the results of the meetings have been more permanent and accumulative than usual, so that others since have taken a stand and joined the churches.

Athletics.

Our athletic work has never been on a very satisfactory basis. Changes in personnel have been numerous, the majority of the faculty members have not been quite suited, through age or too many mission and other duties, to give it the proper attention. With the coming of Messrs. Weigel, Sample, and Thomson, all young men and all interested in athletics, a decided improvement is resulting. Also a better organization of our whole faculty with a view to closer direction and supervision of all student activities is showing good results. Dr. Hamilton, as chairman of the Committee on Extra Curriculum Activities, has been exceedingly helpful. But in spite of the better prospects now with these younger men leading and helping, we greatly need a Physical Director, a foreign young man trained for the work, who can give all of his time to organizing, directing, and leading this phase of our

responsibilities to these young men. We have a large field here only slightly and poorly cultivated, and one that will give the largest returns in manhood, in esprit de corps, in future loyalty to the institution, and in a larger usefulness of the students because of better bodies, trained and developed. We hope that soon it will be possible for the Trustees to provide us this man to take charge of our Athletic and Physical Training work.

The Plague.

When about half way through the spring semester, after all the students were enrolled and getting well settled to their work, we were suddenly forced to close school for nearly three weeks owing to the outbreak of pneumonic plague in Nanking. Fortunately warm weather came on about that time, and it did not spread so rapidly as feared; and we were allowed to resume work again. Nearly all of the students left, and owing to difficulty in getting word to all quickly, and owing to the generally disturbed political conditions at that time, we supposed that not a few would be unable to return till this fall. However, all in the Agricultural and Forestry department and all but four in the other departments returned. One student was drowned as a result of steamer accident near Hankow, but otherwise no student or teacher suffered.

The members of the faculty took advantage of the freedom from class work and turned to numerous much needed tasks that called for just the leisure the plague afforded. Mr. Reisner and Mr. Sample with their staff spent nearly the whole time from early morning till late at night in the nurseries and in improving and beautifying the grounds. A complete and very accurate inventory of all of our properties, with the most accurate valuations possible, was taken, the summary of which you can see under Building and Property. Records were written up and put into better form, and above all some opportunity was given for a sort of detached view of our work and ideals and plans. I think we all came back to the routine work with a little different spirit and attitude from what we had ever had before, and the enforced change in activities for a fortnight was in many ways a decided gain.

Library.

Mr. Clemons's report on the Library shows continued advancement in usefulness of this increasingly important adjunct to our work. An increase in the use of library books

within a brief space of four years from less than two thousand volumes to over twenty thousand volumes is a remarkable achievement, and shows as no one other item can the nature of the improvement in the quality of our work. I believe an examination of our catalogue will show that our college grade students are taking less hours of work per week than in other colleges in China and are approximating more closely our college standards at home. This means that less emphasis is placed on the text-book, and more upon outside reading and studying in the library on the part of the student of the *subject* under consideration. We believe it means a better quality of training and a wider outlook. It is not easy in China to get students away from the 'text-book worship', and Mr. Clemons has been helping very decidedly in a happy solution of this problem. We greatly hope that our English teaching staff in the College can be so increased this fall that Mr. Clemons will be relieved from the excessive amount of Junior College English, and can give his main strength to the larger development of the library, with some teaching of advanced English only.

Building and Property.

The only new building operations undertaken during the period covered by this report are the very attractive gate house at the Hospital, designed by Mr. Small, and costing \$2464.91; the Language School dormitory for the single ladies, nearly completed, and to cost, with furnishings, approximately, \$32,000 Mex.; and the re-modeling of the old administration building at the Kan Ho Yen. This building as re-constructed by Mr. Small, with some internal changes, makes both a better appearing and a more usable building than before the fire. The cost involved has been \$5,700, which is approximately the amount received from the Insurance Company.

The McCormick dormitories cost us at the rate of \$0.138 per cubic foot. The Ladies dormitory is costing us \$0.161 per cubic foot, and the difference represents the increase in cost of building over one year ago.

During the year it has been necessary for the University to purchase the house built and owned by Dr. Lasell, and the house erected by Mr. Settlemyer, each at approximately \$9,000 gold. This makes seventeen foreign residences belonging to the University.

There are now fourteen main school buildings exclusive of hospital buildings devoted to class rooms, laboratories,

offices and dormitories. In addition there are seven Chinese teachers houses, besides numerous servants quarters, gate houses, kitchens, and storage houses.

The inventory and appraisement valuations are as follows:

Value of all school buildings and out-houses.....	\$301,424.00	Mex.
Value of all residences, 17,	133,844.00	"
Value of all equipment and furnishings	97,024.00	"
Value of all hospital buildings	43,389.00	"
Value of all hospital equipment and furnishings	12,150.00	"
Value of all grounds including walls	116,861.00	"

Grand Total \$704,692.00 "

We are most earnestly hoping that we can soon go forward with the rest of our building program, namely the Severance Memorial Hall, the third unit of the McCormick Dormitories, and the Day Chapel, all of which are most urgently needed immediately. We see no prospect of improvement in building costs for at least five years, and exchange will not be normal again for some years, even after the close of the War. So in spite of the imperative necessity of bending every effort and making every sacrifice to win the War and that as quickly as possible, we believe that the completion of these buildings now is also imperative and not entirely remote from the ultimate ideals for which the Allies are struggling in Europe, for the East also is now a part of the West, and we are doing foundation work for universal justice and peace out here also.

Mr. Bailie's Work.

Ever since the Chihli floods of nearly a year ago, Mr. Bailie has been in constant demand in the north, first to organize and start relief work near Tientsin and Peking, and now in more permanent colonization work near Kirin, for which work probably no one in China is better qualified. Complete reports of this are not yet possible, but we judge that, in spite of heart-breaking delays and almost insurmountable difficulties, worth while results are being accomplished, and a permanent method of relieving the over-crowded and frequent famine conditions is being demonstrated. Whenever I think of Mr. Bailie and his whole-souled and self-sacrificing and exceedingly hard work for the poor and suffering of China, it makes me rejoice that he is doing all of this under the name and with the full approval of the University, for here beyond the question of a doubt on the part of any one is a practical demonstration of the spirit and work of our Lord and Master, whose greatest love and tenderest care went out

to the poor. Mr. Bailie is helping the University fulfil one of its highest functions in this absolutely unselfish service for the poor and needy. "Love seeketh not her own."

Professor Woodworth's Work.

Professor C. W. Woodworth, head of the Division of Entomology of the University of California, came to us about the end of January, to spend his Sabbatical year with us. He is making most distinctive and important contributions to our work and, in fact, to all China. In addition to a heavy schedule of elective and laboratory work in entomology, he organized a short-term course in silkworm culture that continued nearly three months. Silkworm eggs from all possible silk producing districts of China were collected, in all over 170 differently named varieties, undoubtedly the largest and most complete collection ever made here. Seventy-three representatives from these various districts (twelve Provinces, including Chihli, Yunnan, Kwangtung) have taken the course. More than half of these men represent officials and schools and many are experts and teachers of silk culture. Each student was required to rear his own worms according to the very best methods used in his district. Comparison of methods were thus studied, and many experiments were undertaken to furnish scientific reasons for or against many common ideas and practices in relation to the production of silk. Special attention was given to the eradication and control of diseases among worms, to the selection of eggs free from disease, to selection of cocoons for both quantity and quality of fiber, and to worm breeding. The response to this course was most gratifying and suggests that a ripe field exists in China for practical experts of Professor Woodworth's training and experience.

Professor Woodworth has also carried on a campaign for mosquito abatement in the city, and has demonstrated to some of the officials and to many of the students the practical feasibility of extermination of this pest and thus to the reduction of great loss due to malaria. In the fall, short courses for teachers only will be offered in several subjects. Both Dr. Downey's and Professor Woodworth's work are making very clear the very great value of American professors of wide experience spending their Sabbatical year with us. We should like to have some one of their training and experience here each year.

Agricultural and Forestry Experimentation.

In co-operation with the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, we have undertaken a

very important experiment in mulberry culture which includes selection of best species, selection of best stock for grafting, methods of propagation by budding, grafting, cuttings, and pruning. Eleven mow of land have been rented and about 1000 trees secured from many sources and of as many varieties as possible.

Approximately 80 mow of our own land are in forest nurseries, comprising a wide variety of species of both native and foreign trees. More than \$1000 were realized from the sale of nursery stock this spring, most of it going to re-forestation on Purple Mountain.

Five mow of land are under cultivation in about fifty varieties of native and foreign cotton. Variety tests are being carried on with more than forty different kinds of foreign and native wheat. Further experiments in the improvement of Chinese corn and in the adaption of foreign corn are being made. Considerable improvement has already been effected. Experiments in raising kaoliang and rice are also being made. Mr. Reisner's report is of special interest and value.

Hospital.

Dr. Sloan is printing a separate and full report of the work of the hospital, so I shall mention only a few points of general interest. The plan of a small committee with the Superintendent as chairman for the general conduct of the hospital is working very well. Much is still to be desired in the way of securing our full staff, both of physicians and nurses, for since February we have had only three foreign doctors and one foreign nurse, though we have three nurses on the field for the fall work.

Much has been done during the year to improve the plant and equipment, both in appearance and usefulness. The old, impossible gatehouse has been replaced by a really artistic and servicable building; a tuberculosis cottage has been completed and is now in use that accommodates twelve patients—largely the gift of His Excellency, Governor Li Shun; a running water system has been installed in the operating building; some much needed land adjoining on the south has been purchased; and all the old buildings, including our long ago inadequate dispensary building, have been torn down to make way for the new dispensary, work upon which has recently been commenced. A new automobile has greatly increased the efficiency of our out-patient work, and saves a great deal of time of the physicians formerly spent in rickshaws or carriages.

During the first six months of the year there has been an increase in the attendance of the out-patients amounting to 15%. There has been a slight loss in in-patients owing to lack of accommodation for in-patients in order to handle the out-patients while the building is going on, and also due to the entire closing of the hospital to in-patients during the several weeks of the plague, when all of the doctors, Chinese and foreign, gave practically all of their time to plague prevention work in connection with the Chinese officials. When the new dispensary building is completed we shall have a working plant that, with the former middle school, now being used as dormitories for the Junior College students, will be fairly adequate for some time to come. Without this new dispensary it was impossible to carry on the work, and so work had to begin on it at this time. This building, to cost, approximately, \$31,000. Mex., has been made possible by the generosity of the China Medical Board who furnish half of the funds needed, the other half being provided by the Boards. For statistics and financial statements, see Dr. Sloan's report.

Language School.

Mr. Keen's full report will give the items of interest regarding this very useful department of our work. Under his skillful management it continues to improve and to expand both in scope of work and in influence. The increasing interest in foreign firms for their young men to learn the language is bringing inquiries from non-missionary bodies. A special committee of the Managers considered the feasibility of adding to the instruction given in Mandarin, work in the Wu dialects, but after mature consideration, the difficulties seemed too great to warrant our trying to open the school to the dialects at this time.

The large staff of Chinese teachers, 38 in number, are becoming increasingly efficient, and the demand for the school to provide the various missions with this type of teacher for the students when they leave the school for their station is being partially met by a training school for such men lasting 3-4 weeks in the early fall. It is especially gratifying that of the regular teachers ten decided to become Christians during the year, largely as a result of Mr. Buchman's and Mr. Eddy's meetings.

The new dormitory will be ready for use in the fall, thoroughly equipped as a home for 23 single ladies, and will add much to the comfort of the community in relieving the pressure on our homes. The problem of finding a suitable Matron for the Home is not easy of solution, and the matter of her support will be considered after we have tried to finance it locally.

Summer School.

One of the most useful extensions of education in the West has been to the development of the Summer School, now a recognized and almost indispensable part of our educational system. It has appealed especially to teachers, superintendents, and to men and women well beyond the ordinary school or college in age and opportunity. We have felt that there is a large field for just such schools in China to reach the same classes. The Department of Education planned a short course for this summer lasting four weeks, but owing to the plague and our regular session being extended till the last of June, it was finally reduced to a little over two weeks. While the attendance was good, it was felt by the teachers and those in charge that the attention of the students was not what it should be. This was felt to be due in part to the fact that those attending were compelled to come by those in charge of the primary education in the districts about Nanking, and they had very little professional, personal interest in self improvement, especially the girls in attendance. This suggests an interesting problem in the training of teachers for the primary schools in the missions. Most of these teachers do not expect to devote their lives to this kind of work. The girls expect to marry, and the men wish to get into other work where the financial outlook is better. Salaries as a rule are at the minimum rate at which even the Chinese can live with any satisfaction, and young men take up the primary teaching only as a stepping stone to something better as soon as it can be found.

The Summer School conducted by the College of Agriculture and Forestry, where the students came of their own volition, was a complete success, and Mr. Reisner's report on it is of special value.

Needs

The most outstanding need, after the completion of our new plant, including the Severance Administration building, the third unit of the McCormick dormitories, and the Day Chapel, is endowment. The character of our work is improving very much in quality, and as it improves and develops it requires more teachers, more and better equipment, and consequently more money for current expenses to cover these items. Not counting the Hospital and the Language School, we have, during the past year had 13 foreigners supported by the Boards, and 11½ supported by the University, either from funds specially raised or from our regular income. At the same

time we have had 7 American educated Chinese teachers, all supported from funds specially secured or from our regular income. We cannot reasonably expect our Boards, with all of their many different lines of work, to give us from regular appropriations either more men or more money. All increase of staff and increase of expenditure must be provided from sources outside of Board support, that is specially provided by the Trustees or by the University. It is very difficult indeed to carry the present large number of supported men and women on our staff. To continue financing our work as at present is not a wise method. Schools at home attempting to do the variety and grade of work we are carrying, have found it necessary to build up adequate endowments. I am sure we are working now on an unstable and a precarious financial policy unless the Trustees take up seriously the matter of providing an endowment, the income from which may be at the disposal of the University for these extra teachers and the growing current expenses. With an assured income for these extra-Board supported teachers, those special funds that may be raised or donated and increased income from fees can much more largely be used to improve the grade and quality of work done, and the pressure for this is increasing very urgently, year by year. To speak of such needs now when the millions of men and women are making undreamed-of sacrifices to win the War, may seem quite out of place. But viewed in its larger aspects, what we are doing here on this 'front', is after all not so remote from the ultimate ideals that the Allies are winning in Europe, and a slacking or failure here will mean serious consequences for liberty and justice and democracy in the East, ultimately.

It has been a constant source of strength and inspiration to feel that the Trustees, the Managers, and the Faculty have so loyally supported the University during the year. In spite of great distance and failure of complete reports at times from the field, our Trustees have maintained their unflagging interest and have given much of their valuable time to our problems. The Managers, also, respond to every call for counsel and help, and by their wise direction are making the University serve the missions more and more adequately. The Faculty has never been so united and is doing its work more efficiently than ever. It is a great privilege to work together with these men and women. We feel that God is very good to us in these days of trouble and confusion in allowing our work to proceed with so little real hardship or loss. We crave wisdom and spiritual insight and understanding that

these great blessings and opportunities may be used to the largest possible degree for the good of our students and China.

Report for the Library, 1917-1918

During 1917-1918 the University Library has been in charge of the Associate Librarian, Mr. Hung Yu-feng, the Librarian being engaged in teaching and other duties. A reading room and a stack room for material in agriculture, forestry, economics, philosophy, and psychology were opened in Swasey Hall in September 1917 and have been largely used. The total number of books is now 13,482, 6,342 being Chinese and 7,140 foreign. This is a gain of 2,232 (1,036 Chinese and 1,296 foreign) during the year. There have also been 2,072 pamphlets added, bringing the total number of pamphlets to 9,207. This number, however, does not include several thousand unbound periodicals.

In the course of the year there have been 22,244 loans from this collection of 13,482 books. It should be added that of this remarkable figure, 18,706 loans were of books reserved for use in university courses, the use of reserved books occurring chiefly in the Swasey Hall branch.

Considerable progress has been made in cataloguing the books and pamphlets in agriculture and forestry.

The additions during the year have come from the purchase of books for use in college courses, from exchange with the Wesleyan University Library of Middletown, Connecticut, U. S. A., and from the following donors: President Bowen, Mr. Cheo Ming-i, the Rev. James B. Cochran, Dr. Downey, Mr. Hsiung Chwen-ko of Wuchang in memory of his son, Hsiung Chwen-hsi, Miss Jenkins, Mr. D. Y. Lin, Dr. K. S. Liu, Mrs. Meigs and the Christian Mission School, Mr. Reisner, Mr. Settemyer, Mr. W. F. Wilson, the 1916 graduates of the College of Arts, the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, and various agricultural schools and colleges in the United States. Through Mr. Wilson the sum of eighty dollars, Chinese currency, has been presented in honour of Mrs. Thomas Lingham by her son, Charles A. Lingham, Esq., for the purchase of books on China.

The subscription periodical room has been located this year in Room C1, Swasey Hall. 2,869 periodicals have been loaned to subscribers.

HARRY CLEMONS.

Report for the College of Arts, 1917-1918

Introductory. The following report does not cover in any detail statistical matters inasmuch as all important figures are included in the President's general report. It is also true that in some particulars the report necessarily covers ground which might be included in other reports. It being the furlough year of the writer, it has seemed fitting that the report should consist in the main of a summary of achievements in the College in recent years and of a setting forth of what seemed to him some of the most urgent needs for the immediate future.

The progress of the College, in so far as can be gauged by the enrolment in the Junior and Senior Colleges, is gratifying in the extreme. The separation of the colleges from the Middle School, together with the opening of Swasey Hall and the new dormitories, seems to have been the occasion for a large increase in attendance as it certainly has been the occasion for a marked improvement in the spirit of homogeneity and college atmosphere. Whether or not the things mentioned above have been causes of the increase in enrolment is not certain, but the constituency from which the students have come is much wider than ever before. During the year some twenty graduates of Nan Kai School, in Tientsin, than which there is no better middle school under Chinese management, were enrolled. Large numbers of students have come from Canton, Foochow, Amoy, and Java. A considerable number have been added to the Korean contingent. This latter group presents many features of interest, as well as some problems. It would seem as if Korean students would prefer to go to Japan for their higher education inasmuch as they would be more likely to secure employment following graduation, but a goodly number of them have felt it desirable to come here. Among the most significant features of the enrolment is the large number of students in the Junior College who are preparing to take the course in agriculture. This number equals about half those preparing to take the arts course. Other significant features of the college life of the current year are included in President Bowen's report and will therefore be omitted here.

The University of Nanking as a union institution is young and has all the faults and problems and promise of a young institution. One of the most frequent complaints that we have from students is that we change our catalogue so often that they cannot tell what rules are in force. There is a considerable

amount of justice in this charge, but such changes have been inevitable in the process of development, and it may be worth while to point out definitely some specific advances which have been made in the last five years:

Progress. 1. The curriculum has been organized on the basis of one semester courses, each meeting four days a week in the Junior College and five days a week in the Senior College and each complete in one semester. It was formerly the custom to have many courses meeting two or three days a week and it generally happened that the major part of the students' work was concentrated on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, or on Tuesday, and Thursday, leaving open the temptation of waste of time on the days when there was not much work, and overwork and lack of preparation on other days. It was not an uncommon thing for a student to divide his attention among seven or eight different subjects. The plan of confining his attention to a maximum of five subjects and requiring the same amount of work each day has proved exceedingly satisfactory. In the case particularly of the earlier courses, the plan of having the courses complete in each semester has proved a great help in providing work for students who enter in the middle of the year. It has seemed to us impracticable to receive students only in the fall, and we have found that by careful adjustment and planning we can give a student profitable work no matter whether he enters in the spring or the fall. Formerly the course was planned for students who entered in the fall, and those who entered in the spring usually wasted about half a year before they finally graduated and were always poorly adjusted to their course.

2. We have developed an elective system sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of the students but capable of being limited in accordance with the limitations of our faculty. Formerly the elective system was practically a dead letter, it being impossible for a student to elect anything other than that which the majority wished. The faculty now undertake to offer courses which are desired by five or more students, and we have made a list of subjects of all students and have a special regulation with reference to major and minor subjects which is really proving workable after some years of experimentation. Elective courses are normally offered not more than once in two years. We also have arranged for interchange of credits between the College of Arts and the College of Agriculture and Forestry and, to some extent, between the College of Arts and the Nanking Theological Seminary.

3. The catalogue arrangement has been vastly improved, largely due to the systematic and painstaking efforts of Mr. Harry Clemons. Faculty lists and lists of courses are now in alphabetical order, and the information given about the courses is determined by a definite idea. The spelling of students' names has been systematized, all of which helps very decidedly in the effective administration of the institution.

4. The teaching and recording of the Chinese courses has been revolutionized. Formerly a certain period of each day was given to Chinese and there was a sharp separation between the Chinese and English courses. The records of Chinese work were kept in one office and the records of English work were kept in another. There was practically no co-ordination in the planning of Chinese and English work. This has all been abolished and the Chinese courses listed on the same basis as English courses. The grades are recorded in a single office and the preparation and standards in the Chinese courses are also on a par with those in the English courses. We regard this as one of the most important and significant advances.

5. Reference has already been made to the Junior and Senior Colleges. The division of the colleges in this way has proved, after one year's trial, to be satisfactory beyond our hopes. There have been no reasons whatever to regret the change and many reasons to be grateful for it. It has enabled us on the one hand to raise our standards somewhat in the senior colleges, and, on the other, to deal far more satisfactorily with students coming to us from government middle schools and mission middle schools where English is not emphasized as much as here. The usual middle school laboratory science has been put into the Junior College, which, while not ideal, is necessary on account of the fact that neither the government schools nor, as a rule, mission middle schools are able to give adequate laboratory courses in science. In the Junior College the aim is to economize the teaching force by requiring arts, agriculture, education, and medical students to do their English, Chinese, and beginning science in the same classes. Generally speaking the course of the Junior College is non-elective. However it is the intention to make the grade of work so high that we shall be justified in interchanging credits between the junior colleges and the senior colleges where it is desirable. This enables a student who is not sure as to the course he wishes to pursue to change his mind at the end of the Junior College course without thereby losing credits which he has already secured. Our experience has shown that this is an important matter.

6. Another very important step which we believe to be a decided advance is the integrating of the course in Education with the Junior College in the same way that the courses in Junior College Agriculture are a part of the Junior College itself. It seems that at present there is not sufficient demand for senior college work in Education to justify the giving of such work. The Junior College work however is of a grade distinctly superior to that formerly given in the School of Education, and our first year's trial of the arrangement leads us to believe very definitely that the grade of students received under the present plan is far superior to that received under the former plan.

7. The student records have been reorganized in such a way that it is possible quickly and certainly to find out desired facts about a student. The old system of numbering, which required the presence of the student or a reference to an alphabetical list in order to find out what the number of the student was has been abandoned and the regular alphabetical arrangement adopted. Having a standard romanization of the students' names makes it possible to work this system with precision and great satisfaction. This single item of advance has required a very great amount of work and thought, but the results have justified the investment.

8. A greater degree of co-ordination among the different departments has been arrived at. A standard student uniform has been adopted, and in our athletics as well as in our curriculum there is a delightful degree of co-operation and unity.

9. There has been a distinct improvement in the technique of teaching, especially in the Departments of English, Chinese and the Social Sciences, not to mention the most excellent work done by Dr. Downey in Mathematics and by Professor Alexander Lee in his beginning chemistry course. The special problems connected with the technique of teaching in China, whether in English or in Chinese, have received thoughtful attention. Methods which have been approved by experience are being adopted. This is a matter which leaves much to be desired and yet it seems that all who are familiar with our growth would appreciate the advance made.

10. There have been added to the curriculum Japanese, Nanking Mandarin, and work in translation. While there are other courses which we desired to add, yet we believe that these three are of such special importance as to merit particular mention here. There is a great wealth of cheap and accessible material in Japanese which is far more useful to the student

than German or French. There is no question but that Mandarin will become the national language, and we believe it marks a distinct forward movement when we require all students who do not know Mandarin to take the course here. Translation is one of the most useful and difficult of arts, and under the masterly direction of Dr. Liu it is destined to become one of our strongest departments.

11. For the first time this year we have graduated a student who is willing to undertake to teach Chinese. We hope that this marks the beginning of a new era for our school. We believe that we not only should, but can, furnish teachers of Chinese who will do acceptable work and we are very much gratified that one of our men is willing to make the start. It is certainly an anomaly that of all the subjects in which Chinese students in middle schools are willing to teach, Chinese has heretofore been the last.

12. Finally, we have made some advance in a matter of the utmost importance, although we are very far from perfect yet. The extra-curriculum activities of the students are receiving attention as they have never received it before, and in the reorganization of literary societies, in such a project as the anti-mosquito campaign under Professor Woodworth, in the development of people's schools, etc., there has been very considerable progress.

Problems. We do not propose here to deal with the wider problems affecting the school plant and faculty, but with the narrower problems affecting the College chiefly.

1. **THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM.** The question has often been raised in western countries as to the value of a college education. The question has also frequently been raised by Chinese educators. So far as the College of Arts is concerned, however, that question has never been a pertinent one. Without exception, the graduates of the College of Arts have had their earning capacity multiplied by three or four by their middle school and college education. Our regular fees are \$108 per year, and a student can attend school here and pay all his way for \$150 per year. This means that he can go through middle school and the junior and senior colleges for \$1200. Very few higher primary school graduates can earn more than \$10 a month, and most of them never get beyond an earning capacity of \$15 or \$20. Our college graduates have all secured positions paying at least \$35 per month the first year when employed by a mission and normally advancing to \$50 within two or three years.

It will be seen at a glance then that college education given under the conditions existing here is immensely profitable for the student. If we state the ordinary remuneration of the college student in terms of the wages of the skilled laborer, we find that he receives three times as much as a first-class carpenter, whereas the college graduate of America is glad if upon graduation he can receive as much as a first-class carpenter. Furthermore, the difference between the wages of a first-class carpenter and those of a day laborer is greater in China than it is in western countries. The question then as to whether we are not creating standards which make the popularization of education in China an impossibility is a very pertinent one. It is true that the salaries offered in government positions are so high that mission institutions are compelled to pay similar salaries, but the fact that the economic standards set in our schools and for our graduates are so high in comparison to the standards of the uneducated is one of very grave importance. Despite China's poverty these standards are far higher here than in Japan and it is an open question whether we are not being a party to a practice which is harmful and which should be opposed in every way possible. We may not have estimated the cost of educating a college student but it is certainly true that the student pays far less than half the expense, and probably not more than one-tenth, if we include the cost of the buildings. Should we not increase our fees? The whole problem of the relation between the economic standards of China and the economic standards of our schools needs the most careful consideration.

2. **THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING INITIATIVE ON THE PART OF THE STUDENTS.** Much attention has been given to this matter and with some success, and yet we feel that on the whole the Chinese students are lacking in those qualities which we may denominate leadership, aggressiveness, originality, or by some such term. Perhaps even more conspicuous is the absence of "followership." There seems to be a lack of cohesive power in any artificial groups which are organized. This, of course, is the national weakness. It is perhaps a result of the national traditions and social organization. We feel that if we can make any contribution toward the development of such qualities in our students we shall be rendering a service of incalculable importance.

3. Related to the above is the **PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF INSTITUTION AND OF FACULTY-STUDENT RELATIONS.** The problem needs but to be mentioned to be appreciated. It is the problem of all large and growing institutions. Here

again some progress has been made but there is much to be desired.

4. THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING what one of the faculty has called "THE ATMOSPHERE OF LEISURE." We are not rightfully performing our function as a college as long as members of the faculty are so burdened with classroom work that they have no time to think and no time to engage in research or extension work. This quality is conspicuously absent in our students and the very fact that we are so driven by work causes us to fail to develop it in them as we might.

5. THE CULTIVATION OF THE CHINESE CONSTITUENCY. The University has in a large measure failed in winning the active friendship of the Chinese, official and unofficial. It has failed largely perhaps through lack of time. This problem also needs but to be mentioned.

6. STUDENT MANNERS AND MORALS. This is a matter which requires far more attention than has been given it in the past. Where shall we find the "via media" between the East and the West? What shall we do about the church life of the students? How shall we supervise their conduct in the dormitories and when off the campus? Problems such as these are absolutely vital and fundamental, even more so perhaps than classroom instruction, and yet we do not give them the consecutive attention which they need.

7. Perhaps we might sum up all our problems by saying that they are problems of selection. We need to avoid the extraneous and unnecessary, to determine our ideals educationally and in the matter of organization and to follow them persistently, making no changes without adequate reason.

The future is full of promise as the past has been full of growth. We are profoundly grateful for the opportunity of participating in the guidance of the men who come to us and for the fellowship and comradeship among the students and faculty.

GUY W. SARVIS.

Report for The College of Agriculture and Forestry, 1917-1918.

Student Registration and Attendance.

The number of students who have registered in the College of Agriculture and Forestry during the year 1917-1918 is as follows:

Senior College.

Agricultural students	21
Forestry students.....	25

Junior College.

Agricultural students	32
Forestry students.....	2
Special students	5
Short course in Sericulture.....	73
Summer School in Agriculture	60

218

Duplicates	8
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210

As will be seen from the above table, 210 different students have been enrolled during the past year, with a total registration of 218. Of our regular students eligible to register in the Senior College of Agriculture and Forestry in the fall semester all returned but three. One student left to go to France with the Chinese Labor Corps. All these students continued during the year, registering for the Spring Semester and all returning after closing the school on account of the plague. This is the first time we have achieved such a record. Including the Junior College agricultural and forestry students, eleven of the 18 principal provinces, not including Java and Hongkong, are represented. Including Short Course and Summer School students 14 out of the 18 provinces have been represented during the year. The number of voluntary as distinguished from scholarship students studying forestry is still small. There are only three out of all the forestry students who are not partially or wholly subsidized. It has been suggested that the reason for the few voluntary students for forestry is that we have never had any trained Foresters on our faculty. This has in the past been true. Now that forestry is represented by two teachers devoting their full time to it, the above reason can no longer hold true. It is not to be expected that the enrolment of voluntary forestry students will ever be as great as that of agricultural students. It is quite evident, I think, that our future forestry enrolment will be most largely dependent on the continued and increased support of the Central and Provincial Governments.

Faculty and Teaching.

The loss of Messrs Y. H. Tsou and P. W. Tsou, from our last year's faculty created considerable difficulty at the beginning of the year. It was not until after the middle of November that our faculty began to assume an appearance of stability and not until after December 1st that our class work became fully organized and normal. Mr. D. Y. Lin's arrival from the Conservation Division of the Chinese National Y. M. C. A. Lecture Department, shortly after the opening of school, saved the forestry situation for us and with Mr. John L. Sample's arrival in October, the problem of the forestry teaching was solved. Mr. Lin is a graduate of the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture, and the Yale Forestry School. Mr. Sample is a graduate in Forestry, of Purdue University. Mr. W. H. Weigel of the New York State College of Agriculture arrived in late October and took classes in Pomology and Animal Husbandry. Mr. B. Y. Li, B. S., Iowa State College of Agriculture, was secured for part time. Mr. Y. E. Liu, a Chinese student returned from Japan, started in the term teaching Japanese and Horticulture, but was relieved of his responsibilities in December. The English work for forestry students was very well taken care of by Mrs. Francke and Mr. Hummel during the first term, and Mrs. Francke continued it alone, with marked results, the second. Mr. Shih Ping Chi, a graduate of the School of Forestry, Philippine Islands, who came as Assistant in Forestry on February 1st, has resigned in order to go into another line of work. Mr. Weigel will devote his full time to religious work this year, and will have no teaching work.

Professor Woodworth, Head of the Division of Entomology at the University of California, came to us, on Sabbatical leave, in February. He has been a tremendous help and inspiration to us. Entire credit must be given him for the successful short course in Sericulture, and without him the summer school would hardly have been undertaken. Besides his Sericultural work he gave three classes in Entomology to our regular students, and managed (almost single handed) a campaign to exterminate the mosquito from Nanking.

Mr. Ts'ien T'ien-ho, M. S. A. 1917, from the New York State College of Agriculture, was secured temporarily to work along with Professor Woodworth as interpreter and translator. His work has been most satisfactory, and we are glad that we are to retain his services to carry on the work in Sericulture started by Professor Woodworth.

For next semester we have already secured the services of Mr. Sie Chia Shen, a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture, and Mr. Ch'en Chen, one of our own graduates, in addition to Mr. Ts'ien.

Mr. Bailie left early in October in response to Mr. Roger Green's invitation to go North and help in the relief work for the flood sufferers. He has been away ever since, and is now in Manchuria doing colonization work. I take it that Mr. Bailie will report to you directly the fine work which he has been doing.

Short Course in Sericulture.

The short course in sericulture was designed to serve the same purpose as our short courses in the States, i.e. to give modern scientific methods and useful information to those directly engaged in Sericulture, in a short period of time. The short course lasted ten weeks from April tenth to June nineteenth. Seventy-three students were enrolled from 12 provinces. The youngest student was 19 and the oldest was 51 years. The average age was 25 years and 5 months. Twenty-three or almost one-third were sent by Magistrates of Districts. Twenty-six were sent by Government Schools. The Civil Governor of Hupeh sent one student. Five were sent by Provincial and District Agricultural Associations. The rest were sent by Commissioners of Education and Industry, by Educational Associations, by missionaries, or came of their own accord. At least 80% of the students had some official connection. Fifty certificates were granted at the end of the course. No tuition was charged. The students paid \$12.50 to cover room and board for the ten weeks.

The course consisted of a competition among the students in the practical rearing of silk worms, and in lecture and laboratory practice. The lectures included such subjects as silk worm diseases (which cause very great annual losses), silk worm breeding, the rationale of Chinese practices in rearing silk worms, etc, etc. More than 240 different lots of silk worm eggs representing almost as many different strains were secured from all over China for the rearing work, and from this number 51 of the very best were selected. Of these careful records are being made of weights, size, and strength of fiber for still further selection and experimentation.

The students were taught to identify the principal silk worm diseases, and to produce eggs that were free from dis-

eases—about which practically nothing is known by the hundreds of thousands of silk worm farmers. Without doubt this has been the most constructive piece of experimental work and most practical teaching work that has ever been carried on in China in sericulture. With Mr. T'sien to continue this work, we can feel assured of the results which will require a number of years to reach. Professor Woodworth has put us in touch directly, and in a position to help very greatly, with China's most important industry.

Summer School. The purpose of the summer school was to offer opportunity to teachers, and others interested in agriculture to take a number of courses in which only the more important things would be dealt with in a practical and brief way. Five courses were offered and every student was required to take them all: namely, Silk Culture, Injurious Insects, Improvement of Farm Crops, Soils, and Forestry. The course lasted four weeks from July fifth to August second, sixty students from thirteen provinces were enrolled. The oldest student was a Methodist pastor (ex-farmer) from Shantung, aged 57, and the youngest was a student, aged 15. The average age of the class was 27 years. Of the 60 registrants, 12 or 20% were teachers, 6 were farmers, 1 each preacher and soldier, 35 were students, and 5 are unclassified; 29 or almost 50% were Christians, thus indicating that the summer school work in agriculture appealed to our Christian constituency as we hoped it would. Fewer students than in the short course, only about 20%, had official connections. One Magistrate in Anhwei sent in teachers for the course. Thirty-two certificates were granted.

The enrolment was much larger than we had anticipated, so that we were unable to give the students as much field and laboratory work as we would otherwise have done. The large enrolment, however, has shown us conclusively the possibilities of such summer school work and we are planning already on the basis of this year's experience for a better and more extensive course next year, covering six weeks instead of four.

The cost of the Summer School was approximately \$50 (Mex) over and above what our expenses would have been without it. The fees for the course were: tuition \$1, board and room \$5, a total of only \$6.

Mosquito Campaign.

Not the least of Professor Woodworth's contributions to China has been his Mosquito Campaign. I use the word "his" advisedly, because he has carried on the work almost single

handed, outside the help which the University students volunteered. Had the cooperation promised by the Chief of Police been forthcoming, Professor Woodworth would have made Nanking mean to China what Panama has meant to the rest of the world so far as mosquito control is concerned by demonstrating that mosquito and malaria control can be completely and easily secured. Professor Woodworth divided the city into ten parts, and for each part appointed one student who with five policemen would have been responsible for the work. Professor Woodworth, with or without the company of students or others, has made the complete rounds of the city, including everything within the city wall, at least once every two weeks since the campaign started in April. He himself has destroyed millions of larvae thus preventing not only their hatching into mosquitoes but preventing also countless future generations. Professor Woodworth has promised to write a full report on mosquito control in China after the campaign is over in the fall, which we will have published widely both in English and Chinese. The demonstration has already gone far enough to prove its entire practicability for all cities, towns, and villages in China.

Government Co-operation.

The relations which Mr. Bailie established with the Central and the Anhwei and Shantung Provincial Governments three years ago are still in force. Five forestry students are sent by Anhwei and three by Shantung. Four or five new students will come from Anhwei this Fall. The scholarship from Kiangsi, held by Mr. Ch'en Chen, one of this year's graduates in agriculture, has been continued and a student appointed. Of the original \$9,000 promised by the Central Government in 1915, only \$4,000 have been received. Part of the student fees which they assumed in their contract is also unpaid. We trust that as soon as a responsible government has been organized, that payment will be forth-coming. The University has continued to fulfill its part of the contract with the Central Government so far as the students were concerned. The present political and financial conditions of the country makes the extension of government co-operation extremely difficult if not impossible. The large proportion of the short course students (80%) having official connection was most gratifying. In these most trying times, I feel that we are more than holding our own with the various governments and officials.

Forestry Fund Committee.

The Forestry Fund Committee continues its support of

eight forestry students, and in addition has made a grant of \$5,000 a year for three years for the support of teachers.

Missionary Interest in Agriculture.

This is one of the encouraging signs of the time. Not only missionaries but missionary bodies are considering the matter of agriculture in relation to their work. The Northern Presbyterian Mission has appointed Mr. J. L. Buck, a trained agriculturist, to their Nanhsuchou station in Anhwei, to devote full time to the development of their work. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has appointed Mr. Charles H. Riggs, a trained agriculturalist, to their station at Shaowu in Fukien for full time agricultural work. Mr. Riggs in a recent letter states: "The people here seem quite enthusiastic over the agricultural work, having pledged something over \$6,000 Mex. for the experimental farm to be paid in the next three or four years. Also there are a number of young chaps interested, several of whom I hope will be going up to Nanking within the next few years." The South Chihli Mission has already developed agricultural work rather extensively as a part of their missionary program. Individual missionaries, in different parts of China, have started small gardens, taught their students to make germination tests of seeds, selection of seeds, etc., and many letters have come asking for help and advice in getting some agricultural work started for their students as part of their school work. I was asked to present a paper before the Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association at its annual meeting last February on the Relation of Education in Agriculture to the Christian Movement in China, and later on asked to prepare a statement....."which will set forth in detail the conditions which must be met in order to bring information of modern agricultural methods to the people through the medium of our middle and primary schools." The East China Educational Association has asked me to present a half hour paper on "The Place of Practical Agricultural Education in our Middle and Lower schools" at its next annual meeting in February. A number of prominent missionaries were personally interested in our Summer School and sent some of their teachers to take the work.

It seems to me that this interest is perfectly natural and logical, and is bound to grow into activity. Seventy to eighty-five percent of China's population is rural—their interests are tied up in agriculture. If our mission schools are going to educate their students for "life," it will have to be done largely through agriculture. I trust when the time comes the College

of Agriculture and Forestry will be sufficiently well staffed and equipped to meet the demands that will be made upon us by the missions.

Experimental Work.

1. **MULBERRY CULTURE.** At the request of the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China we have undertaken an important piece of experimental work in mulberry culture. The first task is to secure the largest collection of different species or varieties of mulberry possible and then determine the best from all these on the basis of quantity and quality of leaves produced. This work was started on short notice in March, and already 96 different lots of trees have been secured mostly from Chekiang province, the most noted of the provinces producing mulberry trees. While there are a certain number of duplicates among these 96 different lots, they represent a large and varied collection, which will require several years to classify. This coming spring, further collections will be made in other provinces, and collections will be secured from Japan, India, Italy, and France. We already have, without doubt, the largest collection of different mulberry trees in China, and with our foreign collections, we should have one of the largest collections in the world. This is only in keeping with the importance of the silk industry in China.

In addition to the work of collection and selection, cultural experiments will be carried on, including fertilizers, methods of pruning, propagation, etc. Steps are already being taken for the production of grafted mulberry trees on a commercial scale, which would also be done in connection with the International Committee.

I should also state that this International Committee is made up of representatives from the French, British, Italian, American, and Japanese Silk Associations of Shanghai, and the Chinese Cocoon Merchants and Steam Filatures Guild, also of Shanghai.

2. **FARM CROPS.** Variety tests with about 50 varieties of wheat, pedigree selection of both native and foreign corn and kaoliang, variety tests with about 50 different kinds of cotton, both American and native, and variety tests with about 75 varieties of rice are being carried on. We hope to extend this very important work this coming year, with Mr. Ch'en Chen giving his full time to it. Through our summer school students, we have arranged for the distribution of our best seed and the collection of local native seed for our own work.

3. FRUITS. Considerable experimental work has been done with both native and American fruits, about 100 different varieties of different fruits having been collected. Varieties that do best are propagated. Dr. Macklin is largely responsible for the fine collection of grapes and native peaches.

4. FOREST NURSERIES. More than 80 mow (15 English acres) are in forest nurseries, containing 123 different species of native and foreign trees. The total number of seedlings and transplants is about 700,000, valued at \$3,000. More than \$1,000 was realized on the sale of nursery stock last year, and we hope the sum will be much larger this year. The enforced vacation from school work on account of the plague gave Mr. Sample and me three full weeks that were devoted entirely to the nurseries and the agricultural gardens.

5. AGRICULTURAL GARDENS. These form the organization under which the nursery stock, foreign vegetables, fruits, flowers, both native and foreign, and seeds are produced and sold. The receipts for last year were \$2,389.47 and expenditures were \$2,362.63, leaving a credit of \$27.24. There were outstanding on July first collectable accounts for \$119.32, and including the value of the forest nursery stock, seeds, potted flowers, fruit stock, and plants estimated worth \$1,000.00, we have assets totaling about \$4,000.00. It must be noted that very little capital has been invested in the Agricultural Gardens that has not been provided from their income. In addition, all labor that has been expended on our experimental work has come out of the Agricultural Gardens, a considerable item appearing only as labor in the general expenditures. The Kuleo campus is under the care of the Agricultural Gardens, and in addition to considerable grading, about $\frac{7}{8}$ of a mile of barbed wire fence was built this spring. From the Gardens were donated and planted about a half mile of citrus trifoliata hedge and also 181 ginko as permanent and 70 Chinese ash as temporary road-side trees for the university campus, 170 populus lombardi along the south side at Kan Ho Yen, and 1000 maple, locust, and elm among the old graves north of Swasey Hall.

A much needed green house and glass fronted Chinese building for vegetables and flowers will be added this fall, to be paid for by the Agricultural Gardens. A large shed, tile roofed, with concrete floor and two sides open, for drying and thrashing seeds, is much needed, and a compost pit should also be added during the winter.

The Agricultural Gardens were organized, as stated in my report to you for 1915-1916, to provide an opportunity to our

students for field work and to maintain from its proceeds, utilizing student labor, an Agricultural Industrial School for country boys whose education would of necessity be limited to the lower grades. The first object has not been achieved in the measure that it ought and the second, not at all. Nor do I see how we can get the full educational value out of our practical work until we have a trained foreigner here giving his full time to it. Our labor bill last year was over \$1500.00 representing between 6000 and 7000 days of labor, which with the organization of the industrial school could go towards student support and their education. With a large number of students around, better organization will be necessary. I hope the man for our field work will not be long in coming. It's our greatest need at the present time.

Colonization.

I want to report briefly the progress that has been made by Mr. Bailie's first colony at Lai-an-hsien, reports of which have always been included in former years to you. It is most encouraging and convincing of the value and practicability of this kind of work—the same kind of work that Mr. Bailie is now doing under handicap in Manchuria in connection with the Chihli flood relief measures. The following notes are taken from the report of Rev. Charles Best, C. I. M., who has personally given much time and thought to the colony from the first, and is in very large measure responsible for its success.

"There are now 83 families, all self-supporting. Last year's harvest was very good. This year it has been still better.....A number of colonists have been able to purchase buffaloes or cows, and at least one man has been able to get a wife for his brother—and which cost about the same price as his buffalo, about \$60.00....They have also refunded a portion of the capital received from the Colonization Association.....It is encouraging too, to see so many of them improving their homes....They have been encouraged from the beginning to plant trees, as well as to permit the wild ones to grow. The result is that many of their homes now present quite a pleasing appearance.....Last year in conjunction with the District Magistrate we started a nursery. On account of drought, etc., this was not a great success, although it was by no means a failure.....This spring large quantities of seed were sown, but they were all local trees that we knew would do well.....They include ginko biloba, pistacia chinensis, mulberry, Chinese ash, candleberry,

chestnuts, pride of India, etc. The weather has been most favourable for this work, thus making of the nursery this year a real success. A few of our colonists are unwilling to work, and of course are making no progress. These we hope to weed out in the near future. While we have made no religious restrictions whatever, I think that without exception every home has done away with its idolatry. And while as yet not many of them have accepted Christianity we are glad to say that a few have and I have access and the opportunity of preaching the Gospel in every house."

Publications.

Professor Woodworth's lectures on silk worm breeding and diseases have been translated by Mr. Ts'ien Tien-ho and will be published in book form this autumn.

Mr. D. Y. Lin has had published both in English and Chinese a small pamphlet, "Forests and Chihli Floods"—the material for which was gathered on his trip to Peking in December. He has also had published an attractive volume containing many graphs and illustrations "Seng Ling Yao Lang" (森林要覽). During the year he had a second edition of 3000 copies of his book "The Meaning of Forestry" (森林大意) printed.

Mr. Sample has prepared for publication a pamphlet on the "Management of Forest Nurseries," which will be useful for the amateur as well as those already having some practical knowledge of nursery work.

The writer has finished his text book on soils for use in middle schools. The translation is about finished and will be published shortly.

The translation of the book on "General Agriculture," the cost of which is being met by Mr. Yok Ping Han of Shanghai, is well under way and will be published soon.

The arrangement which was made with the Commercial Press for the financial support of a translator for the College of Agriculture and Forestry is still in force. Mr. Liu Ching-pan, one of the University graduates, is doing this work.

Agricultural Literature.

There is still a hopelessly inadequate agricultural literature in Chinese. There is practically nothing of college grade. Agricultural nomenclature is still largely not standardized. Japanese influence, in what literature there is at present, is very strong.

Pending the development of a much more adequate literature, our teaching work in the College of Agriculture and Forestry will have to continue in English. This however is no serious drawback, for the benefits which arise from being able to do their work in English much more than offset the extra time required to learn it. Summer school and short course work is all done in Chinese, either directly or through interpreters.

Religious Activity.

The Eddy meetings did much to stimulate the religious activity of our students, and a number of boys at the time and later on decided to accept Christ as their personal Saviour. Among these were some of our best boys. All of next year's graduating class in Agriculture are Christians, and six out of eleven of the 1920 class in Agriculture are Christians. Only four of the Forestry students are Christians, but there is every reason to believe that a number of these will make decisions this coming year. Three of our six graduates were Christians. This data refers only to Senior College Agriculture and Forestry students.

Graduates.

Our first class of six students was graduated in June. Three of these have teaching positions, one returning to the College of Agriculture and Forestry as Assistant in Agriculture. One has a position with an American Consul. One returns to the University for further study in the Arts College. One has a position in a government agricultural school and one a position in a mission middle school.

Land.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry seems to be no further along in the acquisition of a suitable piece of land for its work than it was four years ago. We were able to rent a good piece of land for the mulberry experiment but this is the last piece of good land available that is contiguous to the University lands which we are now using. The chances, if there ever were any, of getting the Ying property, left with Mr. Williams. We shall have to continue to use the University land temporarily until we can get our own farm and become permanently established thereon.

Men Needed.

We have immediate need of the following men. (1). A man to take charge of the Agricultural Gardens, nurseries, and all other outside work. He should have had experience in general

farming and horticultural work; (2) a thoroughly trained botanist able to teach plant physiology and dendrology, in addition to general botany courses; (3) a trained economic entomologist; (4) an agricultural chemist. All these men should be capable of carrying on research work.

Acknowledgments.

I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to all my colleagues who have shared the year's work. Professor Woodworth has been a rich source of inspiration and new ideas besides accomplishing a prodigious amount of work. During Mr. Bailie's visit in February, he aided greatly by pushing the plans for the Short Course in Sericulture and establishing relations with the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China.

JOHN H. REISNER

Report for the School of Education, 1917-1918.

The first year under the new arrangement has had two somewhat opposite characteristics. The value of the change has been almost immediately apparent in measuring up the character and standard of the work as formerly given with the general work of the University, and it has thus become much easier to raise the standard of the teacher training work. Also the number of students taking this work has been largely increased over that of former years. On the other hand there have necessarily been minor difficulties of adjustment to the new idea on the part of some of the teaching staff which has simply served to emphasize the value of the changed organization of the work.

The Teacher's Secondary Course, in the Middle School, has enrolled 37 different students. During the fall term there were 21 in the fourth year classes and 23 in the third year classes. In the spring term some of the fourth year boys had left school and the third year boys had many of them become fourth year students. Three new students had entered the courses thus giving us 11 in the third year classes and 24 in the fourth year classes. Seven of these boys came from Wusih for one year's work in the school, desiring to study the work that would be most advantageous to them. They return to Wusih to enter the catechetical school of the Episcopal Mission there. We found it necessary to expel one boy because of the exhibition of a high degree of skill as a kleptomaniac. Two boys who would naturally have graduated were refused diplomas

because it was found that they were not qualified to teach. Their inability became apparent when called upon to teach in connection with the practice teaching work. We felt that since the main purpose of the course was to teach these students how to teach, if they were not able to give a practical exhibition of at least a slight degree of ability in this direction, we could hardly in justice either to ourselves or to them present them with such a diploma as would set our stamp of approval upon them as teachers.

The Teacher's Higher Course, in the Junior College, which was started last fall for the first time, has given ample proof that it is in demand. In the fall term nine men registered for this course but one man later upon advice from his parents changed to the regular Arts course. To the eight remaining students there were added three more in the spring term. The work this year has been greatly hampered on account of a lack of teaching staff. It had been planned to have Mr. Ing devote part of his time to this work, but when it was impossible to get some one for the physics work he was drafted for service with those classes and left the School of Education in a very embarrassing situation. The students in the main have been very patient with our shortcomings and have made the best of a bad situation. For next year we have secured the services of Dr. C. P. Wang who will give practically his entire time to the work of this course. His coming is most fortunate and gives us all great pleasure. He took his Ph. D. at Michigan in Education and has spent two years in a government school in Changsha. We believe that with his help the work of the Teacher's Higher Course will be of very high standard and of excellent character.

Mr. T. T. Chang who has been with us now for about two years and a half feels that it is best to seek other fields of service. In his place we hope to secure Mr. T. T. Hu, a former graduate of the University who has spent four years in America, both in Normal School and in Teachers College at Columbia. He comes to us after special training in elementary school work and we hope will be able to put our training work for this class of teachers on a stronger and more efficient basis.

The fact that Mr. Bullock is not to return to the School of Education at once deprives us of our Dean and of his enthusiastic and energetic service. There is cause for genuine regret in the fact that at this time when we are so short of help it is necessary to lose the benefit of his help and experience. It is greatly to be hoped that Dr. Williams will be able to secure a man who shall take his place in the development of the teacher training work in this region.

The University work must go on in spite of the burden of the war which has left us shorthanded in our work. It has therefore been almost impossible for us to realize our ideals of a year ago. We still look forward to the things which must be done to constitute the School of Education as a vital factor in the educational work of East China and expect that this year we may be able to make progress toward some of these ideals.

In line with the expression of many at the East China Educational Association in February we have made plans to enable more thorough preparation for teachers of Chinese. Dr. Liu, the head of the Chinese Department, feels this need keenly and is eager to cooperate in securing the best advantages of subject-matter, method, and presentation to those who shall profess themselves willing to specialize along these lines in the teaching of Chinese. Our hope is therefore that those who perhaps are not well equipped in English will give their attention almost wholly to the study of Chinese and the methods of teaching it. We think it would be wise for them perhaps to have one or two other courses each term of a general or specific educational value in order that their studies may not unduly limit their horizons. We trust that the Missions will help in this effort by sending to us men whom they deem especially fitted to pursue this type of work.

The Missions operating in this region are urging upon the University a strengthening and emphasis of the work of the Suwan School Board. Undoubtedly there are wrapped up in this Board tremendous possibilities in the way of teacher improvement. Our only regret is that we have not at the present time enough men adequately to carry on this most important work. The Board of Managers, however, are doing their utmost to secure a man who shall devote his energies to this great field of expansion.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers in February it was decided to close the Industrial Department which had been developed in connection with the old Normal School. During this term the self-help feature of the department has been closed and the students who were learning the trade were secured positions in other places at salaries which indicate the high character of the training they received while with us. The Manual Training Department has been retained for the benefit of the pupils in the Model School who are required to do a certain amount of hand work each year, and for the use of the students in the Teacher's Secondary Course who take a course in weaving in order that they may have the ability to teach a few

simple hand weaving exercises to their pupils where it is practicable.

A report of the Teacher's Institute held for two weeks in July this year may not be out of place. There were 77 registered of whom 40 were women and 37 men. The boarding students numbered 21. We believe that before this sort of an Institute can be of any real value in securing the improvement of teachers in service there must be very definite action by the various missions looking toward the certification of teachers. This will bring more influence to bear on the teachers in the direction of desiring improvement. It is only when they see a financial connection between their job and their improvement in the job that they will definitely avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by Institutes and reading courses. We feel this so strongly that we question very greatly the advisability of holding any further Institutes of this character until the Missions are willing to make some such plan and put it into effect.

The outlook for the future value of the work of the School of Education is distinctly more satisfying and encouraging than it was a year ago. Then we lived in faith that the step we were taking was right. Now we are living in the light of faith doubly strengthened by the year's experiences. If the right man can be secured as leader there is no reason why the School of Education should not exercise untold influence in the development of educational thought and practice among the schools of the lower Yangtse Valley.

L. B. Moss.

Report for the Middle School 1917-1918.

This is the first year that the first eleven years of our school work have been separated from the higher grades. A year ago new quarters for all of the advanced work were made available by the completion of Swasey Hall. The removal of all of this advanced work made room for the Model School (Lower and Higher Primary) in the Science Hall at Kan-ho-yen, and for the Middle School in the old High School quarters.

I wish to say about the Model School what Miss Wixon will not say, that the success which the school has attained is due in very large measure to her unflagging zeal. She has most thoroughly earned the rest which comes to her now during her year of furlough.

We are able to congratulate ourselves, however, that while we are losing Miss Wixon for the coming year from our ranks, Miss Thirza M. Pierce is coming to take her place. Miss Pierce comes with years of experience and we are confident will be able to carry the work on to even a higher degree of perfection.

We had hardly entered our new offices last fall when on September 29th fire broke out in the top story of our administration building. While the building was not burned to the ground, little of value was saved, and we have been deprived of its use for the whole year. The loss was largely covered by insurance.

Later in the year a fire broke out also in our Middle School class room building. This was put out by the help of the students and faculty after some \$300 worth of damage had been done. This loss was covered by insurance.

We were exceedingly fortunate in regard to both of these fires that in each case the part damaged was least essential for the running work so that not a day of school work was missed on account of them.

The scare from the Pneumonic Plague which reached Nanking in March did materially interfere with our work. The school was closed for about three weeks. Fortunately the disease was soon stamped out and our loss in time was partly provided for by putting off our commencement one week.

During the year there have been two seasons of special effort to lead the students to decision for Christ. The first of these followed the coming to Nanking of Mr. F. Buchman. It was not so much the open meeting which he emphasized as the definite and continued personal work. Personal work groups were organized and a large number of the students were interviewed.

Later in the year these and other students were given special opportunity for decision with the result that some 15 of the Middle School students and some 25 of the Higher Primary decided for Christ. Also one of the teachers of Chinese gave his heart to Christ.

In addition to these special efforts there have been the weekly Y.M.C.A. services conducted by the students and classes in Bible study on Sunday morning which were attended by all the students.

The literary societies have this year been divided according to the class year, students graduating in 1918, 1919, etc. being in one society. This does away with election to membership,

and, what is still more important, it does away with expulsion from any society. Each society has been held in Chinese and English on alternate Friday evenings, with a Chinese teacher as advisor for the Chinese society and a foreign teacher for the English society. The result has been very satisfactory.

Our athletics under Mr. Hu have also been progressing satisfactorily. The large temporary matshed has made possible daily drill in rain or shine. This is a great help, for when carried on irregularly according to the weather the benefit is almost nil.

The matshed is the only meeting place also where a body larger than our own student body can be entertained. It has been used several times during the year for large student meetings and was also used for the commencement exercises. We need a permanent gymnasium which will provide what this temporary shelter is now providing.

Our faculty has been strengthened during the year by the coming of Miss E. H. Johnson, but we are to lose this summer the efficient assistance of Miss E. G. Taylor who goes to America on her furlough. We shall need and expect to get another teacher in her place. Our faculty has been organized for the sake of efficiency into five different committees:—

- A Registration Committee
- A Students Work Committee
- A Discipline Committee
- An Extra Curriculum Committee
- A Committee on Proprieties.

All of these committees have been at work and the good feeling and general spirit of the school has been heightened thereby.

W. F. WILSON.

Report for The Department of Missionary Training, 1917-1918

Despite war conditions the Department opened on scheduled time with an enrolment of fifty-six students taking the first year course and eleven students the second year—a total of sixty-seven.

Due to various causes this number was reduced during the year, and while nine new students entered the class beginning January 2nd, making a grand total of seventy-six students, the spring term closed with an enrolment, in all classes, of sixty. Of these, fifty-seven, or 95%, took the final examinations—all successfully.

Student Personnel

The effect of the war is seen in the fact that of the total enrolment of seventy-six students only twenty-five, or 33%, are men, while fifty-one, or 67%, are women. These are distributed as follows: single men, 8 (10.6%); single women, 39 (51.3%); married men, 17 (22.3%); married women, 12 (15.8%).

Distributed by denominations we find Adventist, 1; Baptist, 6; Christian, 8; Episcopalian, 4; Evangelical, 3; Finnish, 1; Methodist, 18; Presbyterian, 23; Reformed, 3; Y. W. C. A., 6.

Divided as to lines of work the record is as follows: Business, 1; Domestic, 11; Educational, 27; Evangelistic, 23; Literary, 1; Medical, 7; Secretarial (Y. W. C. A.), 6.

So far as can be ascertained the students will be designated to the following provinces: Anhwei, 10; Chekiang, 7; Chihli, 3; Fukien, 2; Honan, 2; Hunan, 8; Kiangsi, 2; Kiangsu, 28; Kwangtung, 2; Kweichow, 3; Shantung, 1. From the above it will be apparent that the Department will send representatives into half of the provinces, and that about 40% of the students will remain in the province of Kiangsu.

Faculty

A staff of forty teachers has been necessary to carry on the teaching, which has followed lines similar to those of previous years. In addition to the experience gained by daily teaching, the value of the staff has been greatly enhanced by the normal class which has been held three times each week under the direction of the head Chinese teacher, Mr. Gia.

Paying the teachers on the basis of personal merit has also largely contributed to the general efficiency shown in their teaching.

Twenty-two teachers have been engaged by students for the summer months. There is also an increasing demand for private teaching out of school hours.

The Remodeled Building

The building formerly used by the School of Education, and remodeled last year to accommodate the Department of Missionary Training, has contributed not a little to the comfort and efficiency of the students and staff alike. Every corner of the building has been in use for either class-room or administrative purposes, while the spacious grounds have amply sufficed as a place for recreation.

The New Dormitory

Although much of the equipment has not yet arrived from the States, owing to limited shipping facilities, still the prospects for opening the new dormitory for women next autumn are very bright.

As yet no matron has been secured, but there is every confidence that this position, filled with so many possibilities for helpfulness, will not be without its appeal, and that the right person may soon be prevailed upon to accept the responsibility.

The building, under the careful oversight of the Superintendent of Construction, Mr. Small, is architecturally beautiful, yet simple in design.

The capacity of the dormitory is thirty-two students, one to each room. For the present, however, due to unfavorable exchange, and the unprecedented rise in the cost of materials, it has been necessary to reserve the space of eight rooms on the ground floor for dining-room and pantry uses. This, together with a suite for the matron, leaves a net accommodation for twenty-two students. The kitchen occupies a part of the basement. Ample arrangements have been made for heating the entire building, and there is a modern-equipped bath-room on each floor. The building will be lighted by electricity throughout.

The generous gifts of friends from America, which, in normal times, would have built two dormitories like the one just described, and provided also for a kitchen and a dining room, have barely sufficed to build and equip the one structure. The accommodations provided by this dormitory, though insufficient, will, nevertheless, relieve the strain upon the overtaxed hospitality of the missionary homes in the city, and strengthen the hope that when the war is over the other necessary buildings will materialize.

Interesting Facts of the Year

The outstanding fact of the year has been the conversion of Mr. Gia, the head Chinese teacher, and of his assistant, Mr. Wang, together with eight other teachers of the staff. These teachers have given abundant evidence of the change that has taken place in their lives. They have met each Sabbath in a Bible Class conducted by Mr. Gia. Their study has been in the Gospels.

The spiritual tone of the Department has been deeper than in any previous year of its existence, and the reasons therefor

are not far to seek. The world trial has had a sobering effect upon all and driven us often to earnest prayer. The Eddy meetings, with their accompanying volume of personal work, have emphasized, in no small degree, the spiritual side of our message and work. The plague, civil war, and the hopelessness of the political situation in China have all contributed to the fostering of a spirit of absolute dependence upon God. There has been no alternative.

The interest in the cause of humanity was shown by the students in their patriotic response to the call for help, when, in twenty minutes, they subscribed nearly \$4000 for the American Red Cross. Moreover, to their thoughtful planning and generous assistance is largely due the success that characterized the recent Red Cross Drive in Nanking. In a word, the students have been thoroughly alert to every opportunity to serve.

The loyal support of the students, together with the whole-hearted cooperation of the teachers, has made the year pass most pleasantly, and, let us hope, profitably. Whatever success has been attained has been due to God's unfailing help and grace, for which, in closing this report, we offer unfeigned thanks.

CHARLES S. KEEN.

Report for the Community Institute for Church Workers, 1917-1918

Every Monday evening from April 8th to May 10th the Community Institute for Church Workers held its sessions in the Model School Building of the University. Although this institute was in the nature of an experiment, probably the first of its kind in China, yet it had a large measure of success. It developed in response to a real need. It arose because many pastors and other church leaders in Nanking came to realize that the Sunday schools and the week-day schools have problems which can be solved only by community co-operation. Chief among these problems is the training of religious teachers and leaders. No one church is at present able to train all the church workers that it needs. Hence it is the aim of the Institute to produce a supply of trained workers by offering courses in the Bible, courses dealing with specific problems of the various departments of the Sunday school, and courses pertaining to the principles and methods of teaching.

The courses of study this spring were as follows: 1. Introduction to the Bible. 2. The Holy Land and Its People. 3. The Use of the Bible in Chinese Life. 4. Principles of Sunday School Teaching. 5. Practice in Sunday School Teaching. 6. Organization and Management of the Sunday School. The classes were so arranged that each student could take one biblical course and one training course. Whereas the Institute was an experiment it seemed advisable to give only a few fundamental courses at first. But when the Institute re-opens it is planned to offer a larger variety of courses.

The Institute had a total enrolment of 135 students, the large majority being men. The Nanking Forward Evangelistic Committee, under whose direction the Institute was organized, believed that this new experiment should be confined to men. But no sooner were the first students enrolled than several women students applied for admission. These young women were admitted and proved to be among the most capable and faithful students. At the closing exercises on June 10th certificates of the China Sunday School Union were given to those who completed the short term courses. These certificates become fully valid only upon the completion of ten courses.

A significant feature of the Institute was the organization of a small library of religious education as a branch of the University Library. This was devoted to Chinese and English books dealing with the materials of religious education, the religious life of children and youth, principles and methods of teaching, etc. There was a particular demand for easy books dealing with the specific problems of teachers and Sunday school leaders in China. A number of important western books are now being translated and adapted but there is also a need for indigenous books. It is hoped that teachers of the Institute will in time help to solve this problem.

The Institute demands for its success a supply of qualified and faithful teachers of whom there are not a few in Nanking. Teachers of the University, especially of the College and the School of Education, and of the Theological Seminary may in this way render invaluable service to the churches of Nanking. The Chinese Pastors' Association, headed by the Forward Evangelistic Committee, has been an indispensable factor in supplying the Institute with plenty of students. Pastors have encouraged the attendance of their most consecrated and qualified church members both by personal interviews and by themselves attending the Institute. The Stewart Evangelistic Fund has also contributed to the success of the Institute by providing for the running expenses.

"The field is white unto the harvest but the laborers are few" is a stern reality, especially when applied to the Sunday schools and week-day schools of Nanking. The Christian matron of a government orphanage of six hundred boys and girls was enrolled in the Institute, seeking how to instruct and train her flock. These orphans and thousands of other children in Nanking will not receive adequate Christian instruction and training unless teachers are provided by some kind of a community institute. The teachers we now have in our Sunday schools are mostly students of the University and of the various girls' schools. These students are rendering invaluable aid and are themselves getting an experience in church work which we hope will stand them in good stead in the churches of other communities, to which they go, but we also need in Nanking a local supply of church workers. It is hoped that the Institute will in large measure supply this need.

WM. F. HUMMEL.

REPORT FOR THE TREASURER, 1917.

<i>A. Administration</i>	Dr.	Cr.
Staff Salaries	\$ 7,241.92	
Sinking Fund, Dr. Bal. from 1916	99.29	
Office Expense	2,502.31	
Mission Account—transfers, debits	35,304.59	
Exchange, Bal. 1916	32.67	
" " 1917	8,810.39	
Magazine	503.28	
Servants	162.00	
Insurance	769.50	
Mission Appropriations, Balance 1916 ..		\$ 8,197.66
" " Credits		37,567.98
Special Gift		702.00
From Hospital for Sinking Fund		1,200.00
Sale of Office Supplies		228.35
Exchange and Interest		732.35
Magazine Receipts		225.61
Student Fees—for servants		62.00
Balance		6,510.00
	55,425.95	55,425.95
<i>B. Bills Receivable and Payable</i>		
Russell Carter, 1916 Balance	42,716.36	
1917 Credits—Russell Carter		150,792.28
1917 Debits— " "	102,170.61	
C. M. Myers		5,842.25
Suspense—1916 Balance		11,235.99
Suspense—1917	28,419.53	16,331.23
Z. T. Ing	5,011.32	1,563.71
Mrs. F. E. Meigs		30.00
Java Student's Deposits	1,679.00	1,859.00
Fire Account—incidentals	234.51	
Balance	7,423.13	
	187,654.46	187,654.46
<i>Book Store</i>		
1916 Balance	1,758.48	
1917 Invoices	2,932.28	
1917 Sales		3,371.68
Balance		1,319.08
	4,690.76	4,690.76

C. College

	Dr.	Cr.
Senior Chinese Teacher	\$ 5,416.50	
Foreign Teachers	49.60	
Board	1,732.73	
Incidentals and Servants	634.55	
Light and Heat	631.28	
Equipment	1,404.75	
Physics and Chemistry	1,325.57	
Repairs	146.00	
Uniforms	187.00	
Credit from Central Scientific Co.		\$ 119.18
Sale of Light—Union Church		30.00
Sale of Equipment and Sundry		252.52
Sale of Chemistry Supplies		34.05
Special Gift for Teacher		702.00
Mission Appropriations		3,392.49
Student Fees Receipts		6,997.74

11,527.98 11,527.98

Junior College

Board	1,552.45	
Incidentals and Servants	420.72	
Teachers	995.88	
Chemistry and Laboratory	912.94	
Uniforms	326.00	
Athletics	126.00	
Light and Heat	191.65	
Dept. of Education—Teachers	1,748.91	
Student Fees Receipts		6,274.55

6,274.55 6,274.55

Higher Primary

Board	865.06	
Chinese Teachers	948.74	
Uniforms	175.00	
Athletics	80.50	
Light and Incidentals	114.54	
Servants and Incidentals	193.39	
Repairs	973.27	
Student Fees Receipts		3,350.50

3,350.50 3,350.50

Lower Primary

Athletics	7.00	
Light and Heat	27.45	
Board	128.26	
Servants and Incidentals	46.01	
Repairs	34.28	
Student Fees receipts		243.00

243.00 243.00

Forestry and Agriculture

	Dr.	Cr.
Teachers, Chinese	\$ 3,296.18	
Teachers, Foreign—1916 Balance	2,455.66	
" " 1917	6,272.42	
Field Work	1,544.76	
Laboratory Expenses	59.00	
Servants	298.55	
Peking Trip for Flood Relief	336.81	
Incidentals—General Supplies—1916 Bal.	631.84	
" " " 1917	1,456.93	
Repairs	61.80	
Board	1,793.37	
Light and Heat	172.96	
Fees Refunded and Book Deposits	614.40	
Chemistry and Laboratory	285.20	
Uniforms	85.00	
Athletics	46.00	
Missionary Remittance		\$ 52.27
Fees Received		7,944.16
Sales—Garden Products and Supplies		1,009.85
Refund on travel—J. L. Sample		11.58
Special Gift		2,855.95
Forestry Fund Remittance		2,500.00
Balance		5,037.07

19,410.88 19,410.88

High School

Chinese Teachers	4,598.00	
Servants	170.00	
Repairs	380.98	
Incidentals	537.05	
Board	2,611.16	
Equipment	127.43	
Light and Heat	244.88	
Physics and Chemistry	194.01	
Mission Appropriations		1,214.57
Special Gift		1,019.40
Students Fees		6,580.44
Sales and Microscope Rental		49.10

8,863.51 8,863.51

Middle School

Teachers, Chinese	3,640.00	
" Foreign	2,148.29	
" Foreign—1916 Balance		15.21
Board	3,274.38	
Repairs and Equipment	281.54	
Light and Heat	565.74	
Servants and Incidentals	803.86	
Athletics	153.00	
Uniforms	646.80	
Mission Appropriations		3,454.94
Students' Fees		7,983.19
Balance (Uniforms unpaid)		61.27

11,514.61 11,514.61

<i>Normal School</i>	Dr.	Cr.
Primary School Board—1916 Balance ..		\$ 192.43
Travel	\$ 72.77	
Teachers	569.42	
Industrial Dept.—1916 Balance		2.55
Supplies and Wages	1,181.70	
Light and Heat	82.35	
Board	321.01	
Self-help	19.00	
Servants	220.17	
Incidentals	484.26	
Chinese Teachers	2,298.80	
Mission Remittances		2,014.71
Department Sales		891.27
Students' Fees		1,853.57
Balance		294.95
	5,249.48	5,249.48
<i>Medical School and Hospital</i>		65.20
School Appropriations—1916 Balance ..		
Hospital Gate House	2,004.07	
Transfer to Mission Remittances	2,500.00	
Sinking Fund for J. E. Williams		
travel	1,200.00	
T. D. Sloan for Hospital a/c	2,500.00	
Supplies	992.33	
Bricks for Dispensary	999.18	
Mission Remittances		4,624.98
Incidentals and Light	95.12	
Board	48.28	
Hospital Equipment	2,039.79	
Chinese Teachers	15.00	
Servants	6.00	
Laboratory Supplies	8.00	
Foreign Doctors	1,610.00	
China Medical Board, G. \$9250		10,822.50
Balance	1,494.91	
	15,512.68	15,512.68
<i>Language School</i>		
Teachers	5,899.50	
Printing and Materials	148.60	
" " " 1916 Balance		108.52
Incidentals and Repairs	438.49	
Servants	152.50	
Rent	2,000.00	
Refunded Fees	130.00	
Balance Fees 1916		1,484.72
Students' Fees 1917		8,243.68
Sale of Materials		40.91
Balance	1,108.74	
	9,877.83	9,877.83

<i>Library</i>	Dr.	Cr.
Gift for Books on China		80.05
Equipment and Supplies	424.71	
Attendants	686.60	
Servants	42.00	
Lectures	15.00	
Student Fees		517.04
Mission Remittances		571.22
	1,168.31	1,168.31
<i>Athletics</i>		
Balance 1916	345.91	
Expenditures	961.52	
Receipts		886.40
Balance		421.03
	1,307.43	1,307.43
<i>Allen Fund</i>		
Balance 1916		604.67
Receipts from Gould		42.90
Medical Supplies and Drugs	245.75	
Transferred to Permanent Equipment ..	401.82	
	647.57	647.57
<i>Scholarships</i>		
Balance 1916		626.75
Receipts and Expenditures	397.98	204.67
Balance	433.44	
	831.42	831.42
<i>Regents Diplomas</i>		
Balance 1916		35.26
Receipts		35.67
Balance	70.93	
	70.93	70.93
<i>Student Relief</i>		
Balance 1916		578.00
20 Students for Fees	166.97	
Balance	411.03	
	578.00	578.00
<i>Sherwin Scholarship</i>		
Balance 1916	738.03	
Remittance from New York Office		555.75
Balance		182.28
	738.03	738.03

	Dr.	Cr.
<i>Rents</i>		
Balance 1916	\$ 2,028.64	
Expenditures	1,185.00	
Receipts for Rents		\$ 2,484.50
Mission Appropriations for Rents		1,164.54
<i>Residence Repairs</i>		
Balance 1916	642.59	
Expenditures	1,980.31	
Repair Material Sold		61.53
Material Transferred to Equipment		360.00
Mission Remittances		1,000.00
Balance		765.97
	5,836.54	5,836.54
<i>Land</i>		
Balance 1916	6,549.59	
Expenditures	2,151.90	
Receipts—Sale of Land		460.00
" South. M. E. for Kuleo		614.25
" Language School for Tao Yuan		7,325.90
Balance		301.34
	8,701.49	8,701.49
<i>Turner Residence</i>		
Balance 1916		9,500.00
<i>McCormick Dormitories</i>		
Balance 1916		24,961.41
Expenditures	15,769.24	
Balance	9,192.17	
	24,961.41	24,961.41
<i>Swasey Science Building</i>		
Balance 1916	1,891.11	
Expenditures	5,134.89	
Sale of Supplies Purchased for Building		409.97
Balance		6,616.03
	7,026.00	7,026.00
<i>Severance Memorial</i>		
Balance 1916	4,115.20	
Expenditures	9,268.62	
Remittance from New York office		11,700.00
Balance		1,683.82
	13,383.82	13,383.82

	Dr.	Cr.
<i>Building Equipment</i>		
Balance 1916 and 1917 Expenditures....	\$ 7,366.17	
Mission Remittances		\$ 1,500.00
Special Gift		585.00
Transfer of Allen Fund		401.82
Sale of Equipment		460.66
Kan Ho Yen Equipment—Gymnasium		
Shed and Stove	414.00	
Balance		4,832.69
	7,780.17	7,780.17
<i>Day Chapel</i>		
Balance 1916		7,045.40
Expenditures	1,157.00	
Balance	5,888.40	
	7,045.40	7,045.40
<i>Language School Building</i>		
Expenditures	14,155.59	
Land	7,000.00	
Stewart Fund Gift		7,770.00
Sale of Supplies		300.00
Special Gifts		12,168.00
Balance		917.59
	21,155.59	21,155.59
<i>Cash and Bank</i>		
Bank, General	6,645.93	
Cash, " on hand close of business		
December, 31st 1917	309.92	
Building Bank a/c	357.06	
" Cash a/c .....	.07	
Balance		7,312.98
	7,312.98	7,312.98
Audited and found Correct		L. J. OWEN, Treasurer.
(signed)-THOMAS D. BEGG,		
Auditor.		

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Sinking Fund.....		\$ 1,600.71
Exchange and Interest.....	\$ 8,110.71	
C. M. Myers		5,842.25
Russell Carter		5,905.31
Suspense.....	118.96	
Book Store.....	1,319.08	
Z. T. Ing	3,447.61	
Mrs. F. E. Meigs.....		30.00
House Repairs.....	765.97	
Land	301.34	
Turner Residence		9,500.00
McCormick Dormitories		9,192.17
Swasey Science Building	6,616.03	
Severance Memorial	1,683.82	
Building Equipment	4,418.69	
Day Chapel		5,888.40
Language School Building	917.59	
Uniforms Account	61.27	
Peking Trip—Relief Work	336.81	
Chinese Teachers Salaries.....	300.00	
Field Work	212.33	
Agriculture and Forestry Foreign Teachers Salaries	4,187.93	
Athletics.....	421.03	
Scholarships.....		433.44
Regents Diplomas		70.93
Student Relief.....		411.03
Sherwin Scholarship	182.28	
Fire Account	234.51	
Java Students Deposits.....		180.00
Kan Ho Yen Equipment	414.00	
Language School Fees.....		1,108.74
Hospital Mission Remittances	303.21	
„ Gate House.....	2,004.07	
„ Dispensary	999.18	
„ Equipment.....	2,039.79	
„ Foreign Doctors	471.34	
China Medical Board		7,312.50
Primary School Board	58.07	
Industrial Department.....	26.88	
Normal Chinese Teachers.....	210.00	
General Bank Balance	6,645.93	
„ Cash	309.92	
Building „ .....	.07	
„ Bank	357.06	
	\$47,475.48	\$47,475.48



Vol. IV

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

No. 5

BULLETIN

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR

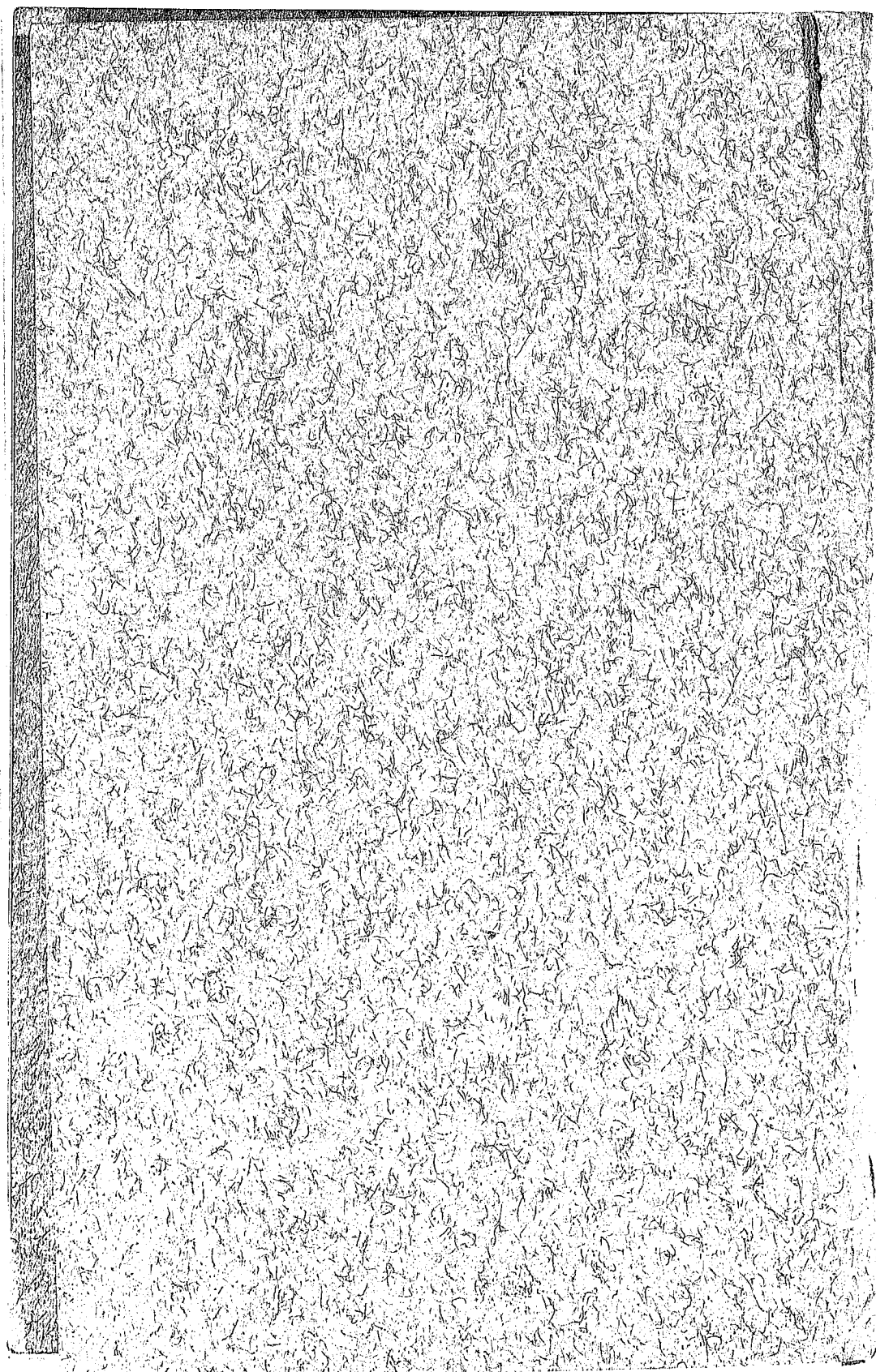
1918-1919



SHANGHAI:

Printed at the American Presbyterian Mission Press

1919



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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

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BULLETIN

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

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SHANGHAI:

Printed at the American Presbyterian Mission Press

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University of Nanking.

Report of the President for the Year 1918-1919.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND THE BOARD
OF MANAGERS:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report, which covers two semesters of work, namely, the autumn of 1918 and the spring of 1919.

Political Conditions.

On the strictly political side the situation has remained distressingly the same for 1918-1919 as for the previous year. The differences and contentions between the North and the South still hold. Very little progress has been made in unifying the country or in breaking the power of the militaristic party, which is still in absolute control of national as well as of provincial affairs. This military regime, always in need of funds, has, we are reliably informed, made numerous large loans from Japan and has given as securities concessions and rights that very gravely imperil the sovereign rights of China and that seriously imperil the future peace of the Far East; for the awakening China will never consent to the monopolies and the domination now beginning to be felt, nor will western nations consent to equal rights of trade and commerce being denied them by China under the compulsion of Japan.

This increasingly manifest taking advantage of China's weakness by Japan, followed by the Peace Conference in Paris granting the former German so-called 'rights' in Shantung to Japan, has led to a most determined and wide-spread outburst of demonstrations and protests. These expressions of resentment took two forms, strikes and a boycott of all Japanese goods.

The strikes took place first among the students of Peking, both of government and of mission and private schools, and extended to students of middle schools and colleges and universities, the primary students not being 'called out.' From Peking it spread rapidly to all other centers, the two chief centers of agitation and leadership being Peking and Shanghai. Soon the merchants in many centers were involved, closed their doors, and refused to do business till their demands had been granted by the central government. In a few places and in a few lines of work, the workmen also went on strike. They all united in demanding that the central government dismiss several officials who had been most notorious in their pro-Japanese activities. Eventually the government yielded to the increasing pressure from all classes, and the special offenders were dismissed from office.

As a result of these strikes and agitation, which began late in May, practically all colleges and middle schools ceased class work and the students went, finally, to their homes without taking the final examinations or holding the usual Commencement exercises. Fortunately these students, who throughout the movement were the active leaders, were well advised by their teachers and friends, and the proceedings as a whole were conducted with marked orderliness and absence of undue violence.

Accompanying these strikes there was started a very strict and wide-spread boycott of Japanese goods, which after nearly three months is still effective, and is likely to continue till the Shantung matter is adjusted in a manner that is agreeable to the Chinese people, and till some of the 'demands' and concessions of Japan are modified. Recent statements in the newspapers have said that in the last two months imports from Japan have dropped from something like \$40,000,000 to less than \$10,000,000. In the meantime there is considerable effectiveness being given to the development of home industries, making China less dependent than she

has been on her neighbors for many of the modern commodities now widely used in China.

Several matters of considerable significance have emerged as a result of this agitation. In the first place, from many points of view it has been the most hopeful sign that has appeared during the past ten years. It has come nearer to arousing an effective public consciousness and public spirit than any other movement of recent years in China. A new force to be reckoned with in the development and in the government of the country has emerged, and that, too, a force that represents the most intelligent and patriotic elements of society, the educated and the merchant classes.

Again it has demonstrated the possibility of united and sustained action and has shown more solidarity than many had been led to expect. This, combined with the constant appeal to reason, moderation, and self-control, presages much for the future good of China. Moreover, the stimulation of local industries and manufactures, if vigorously continued, will mean much for the future economic welfare of the nation.

Finally, of considerable importance to mission education, the movement has united government and mission students, and has demonstrated to the public in many centers the patriotic loyalty, the effective leadership, and the unselfish devotion of mission students and Christian citizens in all our churches. The mission schools and the Church took a place of real influence and effective leadership along side of the government students and patriotic citizens. Christian education and in fact all modern education in China is a powerful force for democracy, and it is no accident that this demonstration of democratic feeling originated in the universities and received strong support from all Christian schools. The voice of the people has been more nearly and more unanimously heard in this movement, probably, than in any previous crisis in Chinese history.

Enrolment.

The enrolment for both semesters in all departments is seen below. Owing to the disturbed conditions, educationally, due to the strike, no attempt was made to hold summer schools in 1919. However, Mr. Ts'ien, of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, held a very successful Short Course for students of Sericulture, extending from April 10 to July 10, with twenty-six in attendance. In the autumn we had a large influx of new students into the Junior College, and after a few months a rigorous process of weeding out was carried on, so the number in the spring semester was correspondingly lessened.

	<i>Autumn Semester, 1918.</i>	<i>Spring Semester, 1919.</i>
College of Agriculture and Forestry	41	42
College of Arts	50	41
Education (Junior College)...	13	18
Junior College	173	161
Short Course, Sericulture ...	...	26
Middle school	145	167
Model school, Higher Primary ..	121	115
Lower Primary	22	27
Kindergarten	12	14
Nurses' Training School	18	21
Language school, in residence ...	47	67
by correspondence	24	24
	<hr/> 666	<hr/> 723
Less duplication	13	18
	<hr/> 653	<hr/> 705

The map inside the back cover, indicating the distribution and source of our Junior and Senior College students, shows that we have students from twelve provinces and four foreign countries, from forty-four cities, and from eighty-five different middle schools.

Graduates.

The largest class so far in our history was graduated in June, 1919. Twelve students completed the Arts College and are being recommended to the Regents for the B.A. degrees;

seventeen completed the College of Agriculture and Forestry, four in agriculture, thirteen in forestry, and are being recommended for the B. S. degrees. Last year our first class was graduated in agriculture and this year our first class graduated in forestry. It is gratifying to know that almost all of these students had positions awaiting them before graduation, showing that, even though the central government is not doing so very much in the development of modern agriculture and forestry, still a number of provincial Governors and private companies and individuals are glad to employ men with such training. We may confidently look forward to a much larger demand for our agriculture and forestry graduates, when the central government once takes up in earnest the great problems of re-forestation, plant and animal improvement, and the many agricultural reforms and developments urgently needed.

In addition to those receiving degrees, the following were also graduated from other departments :

From the School of Education	6 students.
" " Junior College	6 "
" " Middle School	36 "
" " Higher Primary	25 "
" " Lower Primary	8 "
Arts and Agriculture and Forestry	29 "
Total	<hr/> 110 "

Since it was not possible to give formal final examinations to those about to graduate, the following procedure was followed: students whose monthly grades for the current semester were 80% or over were given full credit for the semester's work; those whose grades were between 70% and 80% were given one less than full credit; while those who were below 70% (our 'passing' grade) were allowed the privilege of a conditional examination in the customary manner on the days set at the opening of the semester in September.

It may be of interest to know that we now have twenty-three former students or graduates studying in the United States, and there are fifteen going to America this summer, all but one of whom are graduates. During most of the War we have had nine students serving as first class interpreters with the Labor Battalion in France, about whom we have had most encouraging reports of effective service.

Alumni Support.

One of the most significant developments in the history of the University is the enthusiastic undertaking of the Alumni to raise \$50,000 Mex. for the University. This movement started at the New Year Home Coming Day, when we suggested that in the course of our growth we believed the time had come when our Alumni should definitely undertake some large, worth-while project for the University. I suggested that they raise \$10,000 for the Ying land, then pressing us for funds. The Alumni took most kindly to the suggestion, but instead of raising \$10,000, decided to raise \$50,000 for carrying out a project that many of them for some years had been suggesting the University provide, namely, a Commercial and Business Administration Department. Their plan is to erect an Alumni Hall with part of the money, and use the rest, with future gifts, for the support of this department, making it an Alumni supported part of our work.

With several of the Alumni we visited the main centers in the Yangtse valley where we had branch Alumni Associations, and up to date we have approximately \$40,000 subscribed, with quite a number of members in scattered places to hear from, so we feel confident of securing the full amount. The plan is to pay these subscriptions during the next three years and, as soon as the funds justify it, to open the department.

Hence we find ourselves practically committed to the establishment of a new department before it could be present-

ed to the Board of Managers for approval to the Board of Trustees. However, there is urgent need for such a department, as both they and we personally feel, and the plan has unified and enthused the Alumni and rallied them about the University as nothing else could possibly have done. To have discouraged them in it, or even suggested that it be held up till formal and official approval could have been secured, would have been equivalent to defeating the plan as well as to make spontaneous and enthusiastic support of the University by the Alumni problematical, so, in the circumstances, we feel confident that you will now give us the formal approval desired for the establishing of this department.

The Boston University Nanking Association.

In this connection the Boston University has organized 'The Boston University Nanking Association.' We are indebted to Dr. J. C. Ferguson for the following list of Officers and Directors and a copy of the By-Laws. While we are not as yet appraised of further details or as to just what the co-operation will be, we are very much gratified with this spontaneous desire to unite with the University at this time, and all the more since we recall that the original Nanking University was largely stimulated by Boston University, and was chartered under the laws of the state of Massachusetts. We can assure the Officers and Directors of this Association of our hearty appreciation of their co-operation, and our eager desire to do all in our power to make the relationship mutually helpful.

OFFICERS.

President.—L. M. Murlin.
Vice-President.—Clarence T. Craig.
Secretary.—Esther V. Thurston.
Treasurer.—Wesley J. McCarty.
Auditor.—Harold Clegg Spencer.

DIRECTORS.

Faculty.

Dean Lauress J. Birney, School of Theology.
 Dean William M. Warren, College of Liberal Arts.
 Professor Judson B. Coit, College of Liberal Arts.
 Dean Everett W. Lord, College of Business Administration.
 Dr. William H. Watters, School of Medicine.
 Dr. Arthur W. Weyse, Graduate School.
 Mr. James N. Carter, School of Law.
 Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, School of Education.

Alumni.

Hon. John L. Bates.
 Dr. John C. Ferguson.
 Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.
 Dr. Clara E. Gary.
 Professor Robert E. Bruce.

Students.

Mr. Frank Kingdon, College of Liberal Arts.
 Mr. Paul Hanrahan, College of Business Administration.
 Mr. Mark Shaw, School of Theology.
 Mr. Alexander Kemp, School of Medicine.
 Mr. Ralph Cheney, College of Liberal Arts.

BY-LAWS.

Article 1. Name.—The corporation shall be known as the Boston University Nanking Association. Its principal location shall be at Boston, Massachusetts.

Article 2. Purposes.—*Section 1.* The purpose of the Association shall be to bring about co-operation between Boston University and Nanking University through interchange of students and professors, or in any other way which may be deemed of mutual benefit.

Section 2. The Association shall have the power to adopt such means and to raise such funds as may be necessary for carrying out the above purposes.

Article 3. Membership.—Any person who is or has been connected with any department of Boston University may become a member of the Boston University Nanking Association by election at any meeting of the members.

Article 4. Meetings.—*Section 1.* The annual meeting of the members of the Association shall be called for the second Wednesday in March of each year for the election of directors and officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.

Section 2. If the annual meeting, by mistake or otherwise, is not called or held as herein prescribed, the executive committee of the board of directors may order a special meeting to be called in lieu of and for the purpose of the annual meeting.

Section 3. Special meetings shall be called whenever two directors or ten members of the Association shall so request the secretary in writing.

Section 4. Due notice shall be given to the members of the Association of all meetings of members.

Section 5. At all meetings of the members each member shall be entitled to one vote to be cast in person.

Section 6. At all meetings of the members, ten members shall constitute a quorum, provided that of the members present at least two shall be directors.

Article 5. Officers.—The officers of the Association shall be a board of directors, a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an auditor. Said directors and officers shall be chosen by ballot by the members at the annual meeting of the Association. If a vacancy occurs among the directors or in any of said offices by resignation, death, or otherwise, it may be filled by the directors until the next annual meeting of the members.

Articles 6. Directors.—*Section 1.* The management of the affairs of the Association shall be vested in a board of at least eighteen directors, each of whom shall be a bona fide member of the Association. The board of directors shall include in its membership at least one representative of the student body and at least one representative of the faculty of each co-operating department of the University. Five directors shall be chosen from the alumni of Boston University.

Section 2. The directors shall hold office for two years from the date of their election, with the exception of those elected in 1919, of whom one-half shall serve until the annual meeting of 1920 and the remainder until the annual meeting of 1921.

Section 3. The directors shall have full supervision and control of all the Association's business affairs and management, shall audit and pass upon bills and accounts, shall nominate the officers and alumni directors, and perform other duties necessary for the execution of the purposes of the Association.

Section 4. Six directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 5. The president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, with three other members chosen by the board of directors from their number, shall constitute an executive committee for the discharge of such duties as may be assigned to it by the board of directors or by the Association.

Article 7. President.—The duties of the President, except as he shall delegate them to the Vice-President, shall consist of presiding at

all meetings of the Association, performing the functions of chief executive officer of the Association, and presenting to the members at their annual meeting an accurate and complete report of the transactions of the Association for the fiscal year.

Article 8. Vice-President.—The vice-president shall preside at meetings and act in other executive capacities in the absence of the president.

Article 9. Secretary.—The secretary shall keep the records of the Association, shall give to members and directors due notice of all meetings, and shall perform such other duties as shall be required of him by the board of directors.

Article 10. Treasurer.—The treasurer shall have charge of all money and books of accounts, under the supervision of the directors.

Article 11. Auditor.—The auditor shall be a certified public accountant. It shall be his duty to examine the accounts of the Association on the instruction of the Association or the board of directors.

Article 12. Amendment.—The by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present at any meeting of members, provided notice is given at a meeting of the Association or board of directors held at least three days previous.

Students' Fees.

The Fees for the two semesters under consideration have been distributed as follows :

	Arts College	Agri. & For. College	Junior College	Middle School	Higher Primary School	Lower School	Language School	Total
Tuition ...	\$1,308	\$1,165	\$6,299	\$5,641	\$3,935	\$301	\$4,757	\$23,406
Board ...	1,252	3,004	5,068	4,017	3,011	255	2,520	19,127
Incidentals ...	495	745	1,929	1,610	1,270	125	6,295	12,469
Athletics ...	89	87	326	316	243	37	—	1,098
Laboratories ...	210	304	1,060	47	—	—	—	1,621
Uniforms ...	28	6	428	311	366	2	—	1,141
Manual Training	—	—	—	—	105	9	—	114
TOTALS ...	\$3,382	\$5,311	\$15,110	\$11,942	\$8,930	\$729	\$13,572	\$58,976

A committee of the faculty considered the feasibility of increasing our fees, but after going into the matter with some care, it was thought that we should not be justified in recommending an increase at this time. It was considered, however, desirable to increase the athletic fee \$1 for the year, and to charge each new student an entrance fee of \$5, especially in view of the new entrance requirements detailed below.

Entrance Requirements.

Hitherto entrance to the collegiate departments has been by rather informal examination by a committee, but beginning with September 1919, set, formal, written examinations will be given in Chinese, English, Science, and Mathematics (Algebra and Plane Geometry). In addition candidates, as before, must give satisfactory evidence of graduation from an approved middle school and secure a suitable guarantor. This is made necessary by the large number of applicants for entrance and by the very widely different standards of the middle schools from which students come to us, even where the courses of study are largely the same.

Faculty.

During the year the following teachers have been added to the staff: Mr. K. S. Sie, M.S.A., one of our graduates who later specialized in agriculture and forestry at Michigan and Cornell; Dr. C. P. Wang, Ph.D., a graduate of Peking University (Methodist) who later took his doctor's degree in education at the University of Michigan; Mr. I. C. Folk, M.S., of Canton Christian College, who later studied in the University of Michigan, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Columbia University, specializing in chemistry; Mr. Ch'en Chen, B.S., one of our own graduates in agriculture; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Marx, B.A., B.D., of Transylvania University, representing the Christian Mission, and teaching College English; Miss Thirza M. Pierce, M.A., employed on the field, who has been taking Miss Wixon's work as Principal of the Model school; Miss Winifred Miller, B.A., employed on the field, to teach English in the Model School. Miss Miller is the daughter of Dean Miller of the Department of Latin, University of Chicago. Miss Cora Chase and Miss Mildred Wright have joined the Hospital staff as nurses. Miss Chase has been giving the year to language study, and

Miss Wright has spent part of the year in Red Cross work in Siberia.

In January, Mr. Li Ying, who has served the University and our whole Christian cause so long and effectively as teacher of chemistry and as Proctor at the Kuleo, left our work to take up a special task for which he is peculiarly fitted, under the mission of his own church at Nantungchow. We shall sorely miss his wise counsel and his effective way of handling the various student problems.

At the end of June, Miss Mildred Clark, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, and Miss Florence Braastad, who have been helping very much by teaching English and who have all not only taught their classes effectively, but have been very much interested and helpful in all of the students activities, left China to return to the home-land.

During the period covered by this report, Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Sarvis, Miss Wixon, and Miss Taylor have been home on furlough, and Mr. Clemons has been released for about six months for work in Siberia in charge of the American Library Association war work for our forces stationed there. Mr. Carl H. Milam, Assistant General Director of the A.L.A. Library War Service, has been good enough to write us the following, under date of May 10, 1919:

"We are deeply grateful to you and your associates for having made it possible for Mr. Clemons to serve us in Siberia. Though he has often been without sufficient resources and for a long time had to serve even without instructions, he has done a remarkably fine piece of work. When important matters have been up for decision he seems always to have reached the conclusion that we wanted him to reach, and it is evident from letters of the military authorities that he has been considered an important feature in the life of the American troops during the last few months."

Miss Wixon and Mr. Sarvis have been taking special work in Teachers College and the University of Chicago

respectively, in further preparation for their work in the University. We are expecting them back in the early fall and are looking forward to their very faithful and effective help again. It is probable that Mr. Sarvis will take most of the first year of his return away from the University studying the language and preparing to do considerable lecturing in Chinese. There is much need and splendid opportunities for a larger service by the University in extension lectures and in publicity work along the lines of popular government, health and sanitation, social and economic problems affecting the welfare of China. We feel that the University, with its large staff, its extensive equipment, and large investments, should be touching the community at large more vitally; and we believe it to be in the interests of the highest work we should be doing to encourage members of our staff who have special qualifications for public speaking by making it possible for them to get extra time on the language.

Dr. Williams has been rendering his customary superior service for our cause in the United States, through speaking, lecturing, and personal conference. In addition to constant calls for speaking and for consultation, he has given class lectures on missions for President J. Ross Stevenson at Princeton Theological Seminary for several weeks, and has also taken the secretarial work of Dr. Stanley White in the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church during several months while Dr. White was away in Europe. In addition to all of these exacting tasks he has succeeded in securing the additional funds needed to complete the Severance Memorial Hall (our main administration building), the Chapel, and the third McCormick Dormitory. He has spent much time in looking up suitable candidates for our work, for the Hospital, and for the Theological Seminary, and we are expecting considerable reinforcements from these personal investigations.

We regret much that illness in the family of Miss Taylor will prevent her return in the fall, but it is greatly hoped

that she may be able to take up her work in the Middle School a little later, where her work was markedly successful and much appreciated by the students.

We regret exceedingly to record the passing away of Mr. C. S. Settlemyer in the United States, after many months of illness. Mr. Settlemyer was one of the members of the faculty who had been with the University from the beginning of the union, and had been connected with the Christian Mission boys' school several years before this. Our sympathy goes out to Mrs. Settlemyer, and the faculty present the following resolution:

Resolution is Regard to Mr. Charles S. Settlemyer.

During the past year word has reached us of the passing away of one of our former associates, Mr. Charles S. Settlemyer. For a number of years Mr. Settlemyer labored most faithfully and earnestly with us. No matter what the work which was assigned to him, he gave himself to it to the limit of his strength and he was always ready to take his share of the burdens.

It is with the deepest regret that we hear of his passing away and our fullest sympathy goes out to those whom he has left behind.

Visitors.

Among the many friends who have helped and inspired us and our students during the year we should mention the following: Mr. Chang Po Lin, President of Nankai College; Dr. Harlan P. Beach, of Yale; Mr. K. P. Chen, of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; Messrs. C. Chu and T. Chang, of the Nanking Government Teachers College; President T. S. Kuo of the Nanking Agricultural College; Dr. Cheng Ching Yi, of the Continuation Committee; Dr. and Mrs. John Dewey, of Teachers College, New York; Dr. Yamei Kin, nutrition expert of the United States government; Hon. Charles Crane, adviser to President Wilson; Mr. T. S. Wen,

adviser to H. E. Governor Li Shun; Mr. Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché; Mr. John Ericsson, of the Cotton Mill Owners' Association, Shanghai; Bishop Herbert Welch, of the Methodist church; Dr. E. D. Soper, Dr. Henry Meyers, Dr. R. E. Brown, and Mr. H. C. Fahs of the Methodist Centenary movement.

Religious Activities.

Mr. W. H. Weigel, in addition to his language study, has given much time and thought to personal interviews with the students in cultivation of the spiritual life of the Young Men's Christian Association, and we believe that there has been a steady growth in the appreciation of the things of the spirit and the place of vital religion in the life of the individual and of the nation. The work has been better organized, and we believe better results are beginning to show.

Dr. Chen Ching Yi held a series of special services from March 7 to 10, both for the colleges and for the Kan Ho Yen students (separate services), that were exceedingly helpful both to the Christians and to the non-Christian students. Over 100 students in the colleges signed cards for definite kinds of Christian work, and some twenty decided for Christ for the first time. At the Kan Ho Yen, eleven decided for Christ, and twenty-two others expressed a desire to study Christianity further before deciding.

The Association is having seven men go to Peitaiho for the summer conference; five to Kuling; and seven to Shao-hsing.

The work of the Peoples' Schools is being carried forward as usual, and a student is employed for part time to supervise and unify these schools. Two shipments of books and materials were sent to France to one of our students with the Chinese Labor Corps for the Peoples' School he is conducting for the men there. A special entertainment was given by the students to raise funds for the coming year's work, and some \$350 were raised. During the summer a number of our

students are co-operating with other students in raising funds and in organizing for a much wider development of the Peoples' Schools, as a part of the patriotic activities of the Students' Union.

Nearly fifty of the older students are voluntarily serving in the various churches of the city, in the Sunday Schools, and a number are teaching part time in the city Y. M. C. A.

During the year Mr. Hummel has conducted regular weekly meetings for the Sunday School and other church workers of the city, where the many phases and problems of Christian service and Religious Education have been discussed most helpfully. Much may be done by the trained forces of the University along the line of modern Religious Education, and Mr. Hummel is developing a leadership and creating an interest in this method of approach to our great problems that is very encouraging.

The cordial co-operation of all teachers of all departments in the regular religious work of the University, in the voluntary Bible classes, and in all student activities, has been very gratifying.

Students' Bank.

On March 4, 1919, the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank of Shanghai opened a Students' Branch in our administration building at the Kan Ho Yen. This Branch is proving of real value to the students, not only in providing a safe place to keep their funds—rather than in the boxes in their rooms—but also in starting habits of saving and intelligently handling their finances. The Branch is also proving a decided convenience to the University and to the community through the services it is able to render. Through the encouragement of Mr. Reisner and this bank, some twelve or fifteen of the 'coolies,' day laborers, receiving \$6 Mex. per month, are placing \$2 per month in savings accounts in the bank. Since the Branch started 172 savings accounts have been opened, and twenty-nine teachers have opened checking accounts.

Water Survey.

In an effort to secure a more adequate water supply for the University in general and for the Hospital in particular, we secured the services of Mr. James Turner of the Eastern Engineering Works, Tientsin, an expert in locating and driving artesian wells in China. Mr. Turner visited Nanking in January, and made a thorough survey of the city. As his report is of permanent value and of some interest, I take pleasure in quoting it below.

'I arrived at Nanking on the morning of the 6th January and between 10.00 and 12.30 a.m. took 26 readings with the "Finder"; of these readings those taken at No. 4, 14, and 21 positions were quite favourable.

'During the afternoon I took readings from No. 27 to No. 30 positions without success, and then went on to verify the favourable readings of the forenoon but unfortunately without success.

'On the morning of the 7th I again went over the positions No. 2—4—14—21 between 9.30 and 10.30 and then on several other positions in the medical compound, all without any success. At 10.30 I again went over positions No. 2 and 4 and the readings were still negative.

'Since I only got one favourable reading of the instrument and was unable to verify that reading, on any of the three subsequent observations taken, I came to the conclusion that the favourable readings were due, not to subterranean water, but to some peculiar atmospheric condition affecting the working of the instrument. My past experience has been, that when there is flowing artesian water, I can always get the same indications on the instrument.

'I have come to the conclusion that there is no flowing stream of artesian water below the University site within 600 feet of the surface; there may be a reservoir of water below, but the chances against it are such that I do not care to undertake a boring where mission funds have to be used.

'Since artesian water cannot be secured I would suggest that you sink a large surface well on the lines indicated in the print herewith; if you sink the central cylinder to touch the conglomerate and then drive headers into it, you will greatly increase the capacity of the well and the quantity of water stored up for immediate use.'

(Signed) James Turner, Eastern Engineering Works, Tientsin.

Building and Property.

In January we finally succeeded in securing the large tract of land (twenty-one English acres) immediately joining our Kuleo site on the west, known as the Ying land. For several years we have been trying to purchase this very desirable property for the experimental work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The price paid was \$8,500, covering land and all middleman's fees, which is considerably less than we have had to pay for other land, and is less than one half the price that Ginling College has had to pay. While we had to borrow the funds with which to make the purchase, it is land we felt we were authorized to buy, was urgently needed for our experimental work which has developed so rapidly, and if not taken then would in all probability have been lost permanently or would later have had to be purchased at two or three times the price we then paid.

We are glad to report that the troublesome Kuang Shan Tang land—the land of a benevolent burial association—joining us immediately on the north, and on a part of which the Severance Hall had to stand, has finally been adjusted, and we have a clear and permanent title to the land. The settlement was effected by our purchasing another property for \$1,000 and exchanging it for this land. This gives us all the land to the north between our college buildings and the Japanese consulate and the Drum Tower.

During the year two buildings have been completed: a dormitory for the single ladies of the Language School, named

Meigs Hall in honor of Mr. F. E. Meigs, who was one of the earliest advocates of a Language School, and who gave so many years of his life to educational work in Nanking and to the forming of the University; and the Dispensary in connection with the Hospital. For description and cost of these buildings see the Building Committee's report. They add very materially to the efficiency of our work.

Work was begun on the Severance administration building in March, and as we are using reinforced concrete for the floors, we shall be able to use some five or six of the rooms for classes by the opening of the fall semester, September first. The rest of the building will not be completed before Chinese New Year. Work on the chapel will begin about September first.

One residence has been built, largely from the material from the old house formerly connected with the Hospital, which was torn down as it was too close to the new dispensary and was too old to keep in repair. We are much in need of other residences, and hope that funds will be available for at least four other residences in the near future.

Exchange Professors.

The University has had the very great benefit of a year and a half's residence and work of Dr. and Mrs. John F. Downey, Dean Emeritus of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Minnesota; and a full year's service of Dr. C. W. Woodworth, Head of the Division of Entomology in the University of California. These friends have rendered signal service, and we shall heartily welcome similar men to our work. In such cases we have provided only the traveling expenses and living quarters. We are hoping that we may in a few years be able to arrange for one of our men, preferably one of our Chinese professors, to spend a 'sabbatical' year as exchange professor, say in Boston University, which now has an organization for such co-operation. We shall recommend to you that steps be taken looking to this end at the annual meeting of the Board of Managers in October.

Scale of Salaries.

The time has come, I think, when for both the Chinese employed teachers, our own graduates and returned students, and also foreign teachers employed by the University and not supported by the missions, we should arrange a scale of increases of salary after certain lengths of service, more commensurate with present needs and higher cost of living. All of our married returned students receive a flat rate of \$150 Mex. per month, with no provision for increase or house rent; all of our single employed foreign staff receive a flat rate of \$100 Mex. per month (\$600 gold per year @2:1), with no provision for increase after a certain number of years of service, as provided by the Boards for their appointees. Our own graduates or other Chinese teachers are employed on no very definite scale of salaries. Therefore, as both defining our policy and as showing clearly what all who are working for the University may expect upon satisfactory service, as well as marking a forward step in the efficiency of our educational work, I would respectfully submit the following specific recommendations for your approval, and if passed to begin with January 1920.

Returned Students	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year
Married	\$1,800	\$1,920	\$2,040	\$2,160	\$2,280	\$2,400	and thereafter
Single	1,200	1,260	1,320	1,380	1,440	1,500	and thereafter
China Graduates	540	600	660	720	780	780	\$780 and thereafter \$840

Classics Teachers

College,	In general not more than \$60 per month
Middle, "	" " " " " 40 " "
Primary, "	" " " " " 30 " "

Foreigners

Married,	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,600 up to 10 years, then \$2,800 to 15 years, thereafter, \$3,000
Single,	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,500	up to 10 years, then \$1,600 to 15 years, thereafter \$1,700 (850 G @2:1)	

Foreigners' children @200 Mex. per year till they leave home for boarding school; then \$150 gold till they graduate

from college or leave college. Chinese teachers whose service has been satisfactory, and who will continue with the University, to be given one year off, if desired, *for study abroad*, after seven and after fifteen years of continuous service at full salary.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. Reisner's very full and exceedingly interesting and valuable report will be read with considerable surprise and much satisfaction by all friends of the University. It shows, in a more tangible way than any other part of our work can be reported, not only a long step forward in the development of this part of the work, but also that this College is beginning to function in some of the practical affairs of better living for China. The fact that various business organizations, such as the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, the Cotton Mill Owners' Association, the Shanghai Cotton Anti-adulteration Association, the Chinese Flour Mill Owners' Association, and others, are willing to give all the funds we need for the carrying forward of these various experiments mentioned by Mr. Reisner, shows that when the University can do work that appeals to them as of really practical value, local support can be had for all that we can do. It also shows some of the possibilities open to the University for constructive service to China in developing and improving some of her fundamental industries.

One of the great problems of missionary education—as indeed of all education, at Home as well as in China—is to know how to relate the instruction given and the lines of education offered to the real questions of the common life of the people; how to improve living and economic conditions—how to make the “life that now is” as well as “the life that is to be” richer and fuller and better. Here in this College, Mr. Reisner and those associated with him are making a notable beginning in this direction.

The work having developed to the extent this report shows, I think it is clear to all that the present staff, of two foreign and five Chinese teachers giving all of their time to the College, is entirely inadequate. For a year now the field work, the rapidly developing experimental work, administration, and much time and strength given to cultivating and securing the support of these various business organizations and individuals, have made it entirely impossible for Mr. Reisner, the Dean of the College, to give any time to classroom instruction. We are trying to develop a *College of Agriculture and Forestry*, and a college cannot be long conducted efficiently without teachers and instruction. Our function is not only to carry on these worth-while experiments in improving silk and cotton and wheat, etc., we must at the same time train men who know enough of the elements of agriculture and forestry to assist in these improved methods, but more especially who will have the inspiration and the knowledge to re-produce and carry to a higher degree of success the experiments in their own home centers and who can actually go out into this country and raise better and more silk and cotton and wheat. As society is now organized in China and as present educational ideals demand, this training can best be given in a college, utilizing as its laboratory the farm and experimental stations. Hence it is indispensable that we have a first class college, and to do this we must have teachers. It is very gratifying that the Trustees have heartily approved of our recommendation that each of the co-operating missions add an additional man for this College. These will be permanent, regularly appointed, and Board supported missionaries. In addition to these we shall during the next five years need all of the men called for in Mr. Reisner's report, and included in our Interchurch Survey askings. Then we shall need several experts, such as Mr. Griffing for cotton and for other special service, but the support of such men can be raised in China.

With the College of Agriculture and Forestry adequately staffed and supported, there is hardly a limit to the service the University will be able to render both the Missions and the Chinese people. We believe that through this college we shall be able to help the evangelistic work in a very vital way in giving the pastors trained in the Union Theological Seminary here some courses and outlook and methods that will help them to be of greater influence in the farming communities where most of them work. In the not too distant future, we hope to have one or two of our agriculture men able to itinerate among the farmers and church members, making the pastor and his church the center, giving them helpful hints and showing them by actual demonstration better ways of growing their various crops, raising more and better animals, and introducing new ideas all along the line. This, with what the pastor will be doing, will bring the Gospel home to the farmer and the village gentry and literati in a way that I believe will help very much to build up a larger and a better Church. It will help to make the Gospel more practical and more contributory to the daily life and welfare of the community. The future outlook for this College is indeed bright, and we owe much to Mr. Reisner, and in the earlier days to Mr. Bailie, and the men who have been working so unitedly to accomplish so much with so little.

Mr. Bailie's Work.

During the whole year, Mr. Bailie has been continuing his self-sacrificing colonization work near Kirin, contending against much official opposition and indifference, and against ignorance and selfishness in many forms. There is a strong and representative committee in Peking backing up and directing Mr. Bailie's work there, but local official apathy for efforts to better the conditions of the poor or for any altruistic work, is as yet distressing.

Unfortunately a few weeks ago a group of disbanded soldiers, fully armed, came to the colony, robbed and severely

beat Mr. Bailie, breaking a rib and inflicting other serious injuries. This, together with threatened war in that region between two rival governors, has interfered with the work, but only temporarily, we trust.

Library.

Mr. Clemons' report of a most excellent piece of work, together with my references to his work in the paragraphs on Faculty and Development, will give the outstanding features in this connection. While Mr. Clemons' absence for several months on War work inevitably made some difference, thanks to the very able efforts of Mr. Hung Yu-feng, who was in charge, together with his faithful assistants, the library has been well cared for. The organization and extensive use of the children's library (Chinese) has been a real service of some significance when we think of the importance of inculcating good habits of reading in the young.

I wish to call your attention to the statistics in Mr. Clemons' report, as showing progress and growth in the right direction. In this connection, it may be of interest to note from reading the seventh Annual Report of the President of the University of the Philippines, 1917-18, just at hand, that the total increase in number of books added between December 1917 and December 1916 was 459. For the period between June 1918 and June 1919, our increase of foreign books has been 779 and of Chinese books 1,115. The total budgets of the University of the Philippines is Pesos 939,587, while our total budgets amount to Mex. \$199,982.

We are very considerably handicapped by lack of library space in our present buildings. The completion of Severance Hall will give some temporary relief, but it is apparent that our Library Building, for which site and plans are already prepared, is rapidly becoming a necessity.

Hospital.

Among the reports of departments will be seen the brief Hospital report. A fuller statement covering the year 1918

has been printed separately. This branch of our work has been very much under-staffed all year, and especially so as Dr. Hutcheson has had a very serious case of typhus fever, from which, fortunately, he has made a good recovery. However, Dr. Sloan's home-going on furlough early in July has necessitated Dr. Hutcheson's taking up the work earlier than health considerations made advisable. Dr. M. R. Charles, of the Methodist Mission, has generously given up his summer vacation and will give the whole summer to the work, so that this will relieve the strain considerably, and will enable Dr. Hutcheson to get away for a few weeks in August.

It seems unnecessary to emphasize the need of our getting the full quota of physicians on the field at once, and we are assured that this is being done, now that the War has released desirable men. The generous support of the China Medical Board cannot long be kept unless we now do our full part and secure the staff agreed upon. Until these men come, we face the problem of having all of the medical work not only of the University hospital, but of the whole community, upon the shoulders of one man, instead of shared with four others. Miss Grace Bauer, a trained laboratory technician will arrive early in the fall, and give considerable relief.

Language School.

In spite of the War keeping many men from coming out, Mr. Keen's report on the Language School shows a very creditable year and attendance.

The Dormitory for single ladies, called Meigs Hall, has proved very satisfactory, and has largely increased the efficiency of the school and the comfort of Nanking residents.

We are under special obligation to the Presbyterian mission for loaning Mrs. J. R. Jones for the year; she has taken full charge of the home-making for the single ladies in the dormitory, and has given very good satisfaction. We regret that she had to give up the work at the end of the school year.

We have been fortunate, however, in securing the services of Mrs. J. R. Goddard for the coming year, thanks to the generosity of the Baptist Mission. Mrs. Goddard will bring a splendid personality and many years of experience to our work. We wish to thank the Baptist Mission and Board for this generous action making it possible to set Mrs. Goddard apart for this important service. We shall very soon require another dormitory.

Growth and Development.

It may be of interest to outline, briefly, some of the developments since the establishing of the union. While our union work began in February 1910, for the purposes of comparisons we will begin with 1912 in our considerations.

In 1912 we had fifty-six students in the College—above middle school grade—whereas we had 270 registered last term in courses above middle school grade. In 1912 in all grades we had a total registration of 501 students, while in 1918 we had a total of 780 students registered. In 1912 we had in the University in all departments twenty Chinese and seventeen foreign teachers. We now have, exclusive of the Language School, thirty-eight Chinese teachers, of whom eight are "American returned students," and thirty-four foreigners connected with the University.

In 1912 we had the following departments: Arts College, High School, Middle School, Lower Primary School. We now have the Arts College, the College of Agriculture and Forestry, the School of Education, the Junior College (Yü K'o—preparing for further work in Arts, Agriculture, Forestry, and Medicine), the Language School, the Nurses' Training School, the Middle School, and the Model School, consisting of Lower and Higher Primary and the Kindergarten. In addition to these we have summer schools in Agriculture and Education.

Not only has the number of departments considerably increased but the scope and grade of work have been im-

mensely enlarged and improved. The growth and use of the library will indicate one direction in which the grade of our work has developed. In 1912 we had 2,000 English and Chinese books. In June 1919 we had a total of 15,376 books, 7,457 being Chinese and 7,919 being English, 1,115 Chinese and 779 foreign books having been added between June 1918 and June 1919. In addition we now have 10,135 pamphlets. From no record of loans in 1912, the loans of books for the school year ending in June 1919 numbered 22,961. From 8.20 a.m. till 10.00 p.m. the library is the busiest and most constantly used part of our entire institution. Many of our old graduates no doubt went through their whole course with practically no systematic library work. Our present organization and satisfactory way of making our—still small—fund of books readily available to students and teachers are due to Mr. Clemons and Mr. Hung Yu-feng and their faithful corps of assistants.

Another matter that indicates the development in scope of work is the addition of a large number of new and advanced courses. In 1912 we offered two courses in Chemistry, we now offer twenty-two; then we offered one course in Economics and one course in Sociology, now we offer ten; three courses were offered in Physics, five are now offered. In English four courses were offered in the College as against fifteen now. Perhaps progress is shown in no better way than in the teaching of Chinese. Under the expert direction of Dr. K. S. Liu, who has had unique training as the head of the Chinese Department, the teaching of Chinese has been thoroughly modernized and is in line with the best methods in the best government schools. One of our graduates, Mr. Chen Yü-meng, has recently been appointed Instructor in Chinese and Far Eastern Trade and Diplomacy at Columbia University.

The fact that we now have eight American returned students giving full time to the University speaks for itself.

Probably outside of a few government schools no such body of highly trained Chinese teachers is to be found in any school in China. Our Board of Managers is also now represented by such well-known Chinese as Mr. C. T. Wang, Mr. Chang Poling, Mr. Y. L. Hwang, and Mr. H. C. Hwang.

During the period under observation eight new school and hospital buildings have been erected, and two dormitories so remodeled and enlarged as to constitute new buildings. Twelve new residences for the foreign staff have been erected also. The value of all property has more than doubled so that now the total assessed value of University property amounts to Mexican \$750,000. From some ten to twelve acres of land, the University now owns approximately one hundred acres of land, including the recently purchased twenty-one acres of the Ying land for the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Practically all of this land not occupied by buildings or campus is utilized for gardens, nurseries, and experimental work. The income from students fees has more than doubled, and the annual budget has grown from \$37,300 to \$107,000, exclusive of the Language School and the Hospital. Including these the total budget for 1919 is \$199,982 Mexican. Approximately half of this total budget is raised in China and half comes from America.

From a rather slavish patterning of our educational organization up to 1912 upon the American model, we have reorganized our whole educational work to harmonize with that of the government system, with kindergarten, lower and higher primary, middle school, and junior and senior colleges or Yü K'o and Pen K'o. It is interesting to note that the University of Nanking was the first missionary institution of higher learning to inaugurate this reform and it is gratifying to note that most of the other mission universities are now similarly organized. We have found that this reorganization has been advantageous and has enabled us the better to co-operate with Chinese institutions and to meet actual conditions

and needs. It is well known, of course, also, that the University of Nanking was the pioneer and has been and perhaps still is the most outstanding exponent of thorough-going union in higher education in China. In this we have set an example that has had considerable influence not only in fostering union and federation in educational work, but has not been without its influence on the wider problem of Christian union and co-operation in all lines of work.

The outstanding new departments added during these seven or eight years have been the College of Agriculture and Forestry, the Department of Education, and the Language School. In the establishing of these new departments we wish you to note that they are all in the line of a more direct way of meeting some of China's needs. For the missionary a better knowledge and use of the language, secured with less loss of time and nerve-strain, is being provided in the Language School, with its modern "direct" methods, its carefully trained, expert Chinese teachers under competent direction. The Department of Education is beginning to function in helping, even though only in a small degree, to train competent teachers who in due time are to help increase the pitifully small number of students in school (4,294,251 in 1915-1916) to its proper proportion.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry is aiming to meet some of China's largest problems of "bread and butter." It is conducting, with the generous financial help of the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association, experiments in introducing the best kinds of American cotton, and considerable of this seed produced in China under normal Chinese conditions will in a few years be available for Chinese farmers and cotton growers. The most extensive experimental work so far (now being financed by the International Committee for the improvement of Sericulture in China) has been in the Improvement of sericulture, one of China's unique industries and one likely to increase most largely and quickly her wealth if properly

developed. Under the inspiration and direction of Dr. C. W. Woodworth extensive work was done in raising many widely selected varieties of silkworms, in comparing the best methods used in all the chief silk-producing districts, in studying prevailing silkworm diseases and methods of eradicating these diseases, and in suggesting improved methods and appliances. Under Mr. T. H. Ts'ien's skillful direction this work so auspiciously started is being carried forward in short courses and in summer schools, and supplementing it large experiments are being made in mulberry culture. Between ten and eleven acres of land have been set out in all possible varieties of mulberry trees grown in China, and the best foreign varieties are being secured. Practical experimentation in improving the quality and yield of corn, of wheat, and of rice has been started. A very extensive work in collecting, in growing, and in distributing seeds—garden seeds and tree seeds—is carried on each year. The University nurseries are providing millions of trees both to the government and to companies and to individuals, so probably we are making this branch of our education the most immediately practical at this time.

Perhaps the most encouraging development in our whole history, certainly the most encouraging from the point of view of our students and graduates, is the loyal and enthusiastic way in which the Alumni Association, under the wise leadership of Mr. Sie Kia-shen, President of the Association, and his officers, in a few months have subscribed over \$30,000 and are raising a fund of \$50,000 for an Alumni Building to be used for a Department of Commerce and Business. The alumni and former students, realizing China's needs commercially, have taken this way of expressing their spirit of service and their confidence in the future of the University. This splendid action of the Alumni may be taken as the highest expression of co-operation when we know that the graduates and former students not only of the present University of

Nanking, but of the former Ih Chi, the former Chi Tuh, and the former Hwei Wen schools that joined in 1910 to form the union, are without distinctions or differences subscribing to the full extent of their ability. It certainly is inspiring to see men unknown to any of the present officers or teachers of the University, who studied in "The University of Nanking" twenty-five and thirty years ago, as enthusiastically responding to the call for help as the latest graduate. With this spirit and this evidence of alumni loyalty, the future of the University is absolutely assured, and we now enter upon a new and higher stage of development.

Needs.

Our most immediate needs are for additional men, additional dormitories, and for undesignated funds for general current expenses.

If the Boards act favorably upon our recommendation that each Board support an additional man in the University, in the College of Agriculture and Forestry, the immediate pressure on that department will be relieved, but within a year or two we shall be much in need of four or five more men for this department alone. Another man for English, in addition to those coming this fall, is at once needed—a man trained in teaching languages to non-English speaking people. Two grade teachers, preferably ladies, are needed in the Model School, and two men will be needed as soon as plans are definite for the School of Business Administration and Commerce being financed by the Alumni. We need them on the ground at once so that they may be getting the language. The Language School work is already, with its growing correspondence courses, too heavy for one man unaided, so we shall need some one as an assistant to Mr. Keen, some one who can readily handle correspondence, and, while Mr. Keen is on furlough, help Mr. Gia in the general directing of the work.

Even with the third unit of the McCormick Dormitory completed, we shall be entirely unable to turn over to the

Hospital the former Middle School property, now housing about 140 students. So we should be beginning on at least two additional dormitories, in addition to the one to be started soon, that will hardly relieve present pressure. The new administration building will provide us with class-room and office space for three to four years, no doubt, but the dormitory space is very inadequate. But even more pressing is the matter of housing for foreign staff. For forces now on the field, Mr. and Mrs. Reisner, Mr. and Mrs. Small, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Marx, and the single ladies we have no permanent houses. We therefore immediately need houses for them, and within another year we shall need, we trust, three to five more houses for the additional staff required, some of whom are coming this fall.

In addition to the men generously supported by the Boards, the University is responsible for an increasingly large number. We much need funds that can be devoted to their support as well as for the increasing current expenses. We hope that a substantial endowment fund will soon be definitely available for those purposes. A careful reading of the section of this report entitled Growth and Development will make our needs for a larger income very clear. It is gratifying that a very substantial sum is being raised from the Chinese, especially for the experimental work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, but permanent, dependable income such as endowment yields is absolutely essential.

Conclusion.

It would be quite out of place to close this report without expressing to the Trustees and to the Board of Managers the very deep gratitude we feel towards them for the unfailing support and faith they have manifested in us and the future of the University. Nor can we think of the many friends of the University, like Mr. Swasey, Mr. Severance, Mrs. Prentiss, Madam McCormack, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Day, and a host of others too numerous to mention by name,

without feeling our unworthiness and at the same time being mightily strengthened to face the future with new faith and increased courage. The progress and substantial developments of the year are due to the prayers and faith and works of Trustees and Managers and many friends, and above all to the loyal and enthusiastic support of the entire Faculty, Chinese and foreign. The good fellowship, the co-operation, the 'team-work,' the joy of working together in a great task with such men and women are their own abundant reward. From the earliest days of the union, even in the times of darkest outlook, we have firmly believed that God was leading and guiding, and now when the future seems brighter, we are no less conscious of God's goodness and His guidance of the University out into a field of larger usefulness.

I am convinced that China is about to begin a new era in her development. The awakening of public sentiment and the organization of the newer forces of China such as the Student Unions all over the country, the Returned Students' Association, and the Chambers of Commerce, are going to be powerful agencies for bringing in better government.

I am sure, also, that the University is entering upon a new period of development. I think that we may say that many of the most difficult problems of starting a union work, and of organization, and of beginnings of many kinds, are behind us, and the problems that are before us will be of quite a different character. The great movements of the Church at Home, looking towards a more adequate financing of all mission work, are going to help us very materially in every way. The growing number of our students will enable us to reach more men, and the greater emphasis on the making of our work touch the whole life of the community is going to make a larger and more vital service possible. There can be no limit to our usefulness if we can make service our working motto; if we can render a real service to the community and to the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. BOWEN.

College of Agriculture and Forestry Report
for 1918-1919.

The most important developments of the past year have been in connection with our sericultural and mulberry work; the cotton improvement work; the very remarkable increase in interest on the part of the missionary body in agricultural education as a part of the mission program; the development of our field work, particularly sales of seeds and nursery stock; the acquisition of the first piece of land for our permanent experiment station and farm; co-operation with the Governor of Shansi; action by the Board of Trustees looking toward a more adequate support for the College of Agriculture and Forestry; the organization of an agricultural experiment station; and the establishment in China of a \$5,000 loan scholarship fund for forestry students.

Sericultural and Mulberry Work.

With the exception of the mulberry orchard, this work has been carried on with the financial assistance and co-operation of the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, of which Mr. H. Madier (French) of Madier Freres is Chairman, and Mr. A. Jost (Swiss) of Sulzer-Rudolph is Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. The organization of the committee is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Ting Ju-ling (Chinese), also a member of the committee, who has large silk interests, and has been the most effective pioneer in bringing about practical improvements in silk culture. British, Italian, Japanese, and American interests are also represented on the Committee. A monthly appropriation of 4,000 taels is paid to the Committee by the Chinese Maritime Customs, with Government approval, from voluntary taxes placed on raw silk. Mr. Vieil, a French expert sericulturist, is in charge of the work of the Committee. A total of \$3,858.00 was appropriated by the International Committee to

carry on the work undertaken by the University for the current year. The chief undertaking of the Committee is the production of silk worm eggs according to the Pasteur method, and distribution of these certified eggs to the farmers. The first year's work showed an incidence of diseased moths of 70 per cent, and results this second year still show an incidence of 70 per cent of disease in moths produced from the first year's seed. This gives some idea to what extent the silk worms have become impregnated with disease, and the large task of eliminating it in the enormous quantity of silk worm seed annually needed for the Chinese silk crop. Investigations by Mr. Ts'ien at the University, with about twelve lots of silk worms representing as many sections of country, show an incidence of disease ranging from 49 per cent to 87.5 per cent, with an average of 66 per cent. The production of certified eggs of a good variety and the maintenance of a proper supply of mulberry constitute without doubt the most important practical problems of the silk industry.

The work we are doing in this connection will be discussed as follows:

Mulberry Production.—Quantity production of mulberry has been undertaken at the rate of 100,000 grafted plants the first year and 150,000 plants the second year, etc., a working capital of \$1,200 and \$1,500 being provided respectively for the first and second years by the International Committee. Thereafter the work will be self sustaining. The purpose is to produce good plants from productive varieties, supply them to the farmers at cost, and stimulate greater mulberry planting. Part of the agreement entered into with the International Committee is as follows:

1. That the University of Nanking proceed at once to produce 100,000 grafted mulberry trees for sale and distribution in the spring of 1921.
2. That the University take steps to produce 150,000 grafted mulberry trees for sale and distribution in 1922.

3. That the amount of production for 1923 be determined by the experience gained in the management and sale of the 1921 crop.

4. That the International Committee and the University of Nanking shall co-operate in the distribution of these trees.

5. That the trees shall be raised as economically as possible, and sold at cost price, in order to encourage mulberry plantations.

6. That the International Committee furnish the University of Nanking the necessary capital, which, on the basis of the estimates given below, would be \$1,200 for the first year and \$1,500 for the second year, payments to be made as follows:—\$600 March 1, 1919; \$600 November 1, 1919; \$750 March 1, 1920; \$750 November 1, 1920.

7. That after the second year, the returns from sale of trees shall be used as capital to carry on the work of succeeding years, it being understood that, if additional initial capital is required to produce quantities greater than in the first and second years, such capital will be furnished by the International Committee, if the University desires them to do so.

8. That the University of Nanking carry on the work as efficiently as possible, but that the International Committee guarantee them against losses which are beyond their control, such as losses due to drought, etc.

9. That the following estimates be accepted as the initial working basis:

Estimate of cost of quantity production of mulberry per mou of land (66' x 100'), 3,200 mulberry trees per mou.

Production of seedling, 30c. per 1,000	...	...	...	\$1.00
Cost of transplanting, 50c. per 1,000	...	...	...	1.60
Cultivation first year	...	...	...	2.00
Fertilizers (both first and second years)	...	...	...	2.00
Grafting, 40c. per day, 250 trees per day	...	...	...	3.20
Cultivation second year	...	...	...	2.00
Digging, packing, distribution, \$1.00 per 1,000	...	...	...	3.20
Rent of land	...	...	...	3.00
Overhead, \$6.00 per 1,000	...	...	...	19.20

Total per mou. ... \$37.20

Cost per 1,000 trees, approximately \$12.00.

(The market price of mulberry trees is ordinarily from \$25.00 to \$60.00 per 1,000, depending on size, age, and quality.)

Mulberry Experiment.—Experiments are being carried on in the production of mulberry by cuttings. This method, while common in the West, is unknown and certainly unused in China. The present outlook leads us to believe we have succeeded in adapting methods to Chinese use which will mean the saving of one and one-half years in time, and considerable in cost, in mulberry production. Experiments are also being carried on in pruning, fertilizing, grafting, culture, etc.

Mulberry Collection.—During the past two years, 1918, 1919, extensive collections of native, grafted, and ungrafted mulberry have been made, with the view to careful study and selection of most desirable varieties for propagation. Collections have already been made in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Hupeh provinces, and the provincial collections will be continued. Foreign collections are being arranged for from Japan, India, Italy, France, and the United States, looking forward not only to one of the biggest collections in China, as it already probably is, but to one of the best in the world. The experimental and practical value of such a collection is evident.

Mulberry Orchard.—This spring, at its own expense, the University set out a mulberry orchard of over 30 mou (between five and six English acres), 6,500 trees, capable of producing sufficient leaves for the production of about fifty piculs of cocoons. In addition to this, the leaves of eleven mou (about two acres) of mulberry, comprising the collection referred to above will be available, making our leaf capacity sufficient to raise about sixty-five piculs of cocoons. The mulberry orchard will also furnish cuttings for propagation work. We can thus supply our own leaves in large quantities, of good quality, at a low price, and be independent of market supply.

Production of Certified Silk-worm Eggs.—Arrangements had been most satisfactorily concluded with the International Committee whereby we would undertake the commercial production of silk worm seed according to the Pasteur method. For this purpose two adjoining Chinese houses, belonging to the University, were thoroughly over-hauled, and well adapted to the raising of about eight piculs (one picul equals 133 pounds) of cocoons. Seed was furnished by the International Committee, and rearing was well under way when the south building, in some as yet unknown manner, caught fire and was destroyed. The crop was also destroyed. It was too late in the season to secure another supply of seed, though a small quantity of small worms were sent up by the International Committee from one of their stations. The accident was most unfortunate, as every care was being taken to bring the crop through in the best of condition. This loss made it impossible for us to carry out our original plans for egg production this year. The burned house, however, has been rebuilt, and we are planning to go forward again next spring.

The present quarters are only temporary, and we need a good sericultural building that will accommodate the production of silk worm eggs from at least fifty piculs of cocoons. This is one of the most important things we have undertaken, and one that we must develop as far as possible. With our large, self-controlled, mulberry orchard to furnish, in a few years, an abundant supply of mulberry leaves, with our general equipment, ease in securing satisfactory workers both skilled (for microscopic work in testing moths) and unskilled, I feel confident of our being able to make this work successful in every way.

Sericultural Investigations.—Investigations are being carried on along the following lines. The first is utilization of the autumn crop of mulberry leaves, which in every respect is as good as the spring crop. There seems to be a tradition

that the crop should not be used, but from a scientific standpoint there is no objection to using it. If the worms were started about September first, the heavy feeding would come toward the end of the month, soon after which time the leaf has finished functioning. The value of the silk secured should greatly offset any possible deterioration of the mulberry. The matter needs demonstration. Furthermore breeding work is being conducted in the effort to combine the hardiness and quality of the native stock with the quantity of the foreign stock. Selection is also being undertaken for the elimination of certain undesirable qualities in several species that give high silk production but of inferior grade.

Short course in Sericulture.—A three months' course in sericulture has been instituted as part of our regular work. Practical work is emphasized, supplemented by lectures, reading, and laboratory exercises. The cultural work includes rearing of both spring and summer crops. A special study is made of breeding, particularly of selection, and of diseases. Much time is spent on examination of moths for the presence of pebrine so as to make the students fully competent to produce certified seed according to the Pasteur method.

This year's course lasted from April tenth to July tenth, having been interrupted by the student strike. It speaks well for Mr. Ts'ien, however, to note that he was able to hold the class of twenty-six together to complete the work. Twenty-four were granted certificates. The youngest student was sixteen years old, the oldest student, forty-six, and the average age twenty-four years. Eight of the eighteen provinces were represented: Shantung with eight students, Kiangsi with five, Anhwei and Shansi with three each, Hunan and Kiangsu with two each, and Hupeh and Chekiang with one each. About seventy per cent of the students were sent by agricultural associations, about twenty per cent by officials, and the rest were private students. Three excellent students were sent by Governor Yen Shi-shan of Shansi.

The general ability of the students was much above that of the previous year. We advertised the fact that no more than thirty students would be accepted in the course. There were forty applicants of whom only twenty-six were accepted. All had had some previous sericultural experience, which made it possible to do a much better and higher grade of work.

The expenses for the course were \$19 for the three months, allotted as follows: board \$15, registration \$2, and laboratory fees \$2.

We need not only for our short course in sericulture but also for other short courses that are contemplated, such as forest nursery work, canning, etc., dormitory facilities for about sixty students. When we get our sericultural building mentioned above, it should be built with a story and a half fitted up for dormitory purposes.

Extension work in Sericulture.—This is a promising field of work and as yet practically untried. Cultural practices, particularly with reference to light, temperature, and sanitation, in the country districts, are in need of improvement. Extension work by lectures and demonstrations seem to offer the only means for bringing about the necessary changes. We should undertake work along this line as soon as possible.

Cotton Improvement.

The development of the cotton industry is one of the most outstanding industrial developments in China to-day, and with this interest in cotton manufactures, there is no less interest in the improvement and extension of cotton culture. There is a particularly keen interest in the introduction of "foreign" cotton, mostly from the United States. It would not be overstating the situation to say that China is having a "foreign cotton culture craze," which, while having several advantages, is certainly fraught with dire consequences to the future culture of foreign varieties in China, if the matter is

not intelligently and effectively handled, as will be pointed out later.

According to reliable data, China ranks third in the production of raw cotton, with almost 2,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each. This year the area in cotton was increased thirty per cent, due largely to the high prices paid for cotton in the past several years, and the better profits offered to the farmer by planting cotton. The latest figures show a total of 1,401,566 spindles in operation throughout China at the present time, with 250,000 contracted for. Thus is shown the actual interest in both cotton industry and culture, and the importance and necessity of increasing raw production.

The cotton work carried on so far by the College of Agriculture and Forestry has had to do mostly with the trying out of foreign varieties. The result of our own work and that of others working independently show fairly conclusively that certain foreign varieties can be grown successfully in China. The problem now so far as foreign cotton is concerned—and it is a national problem—is to learn (it can be done only by careful and rather extensive experimentation) what variety is best adapted to a certain section of country, and then to produce seeds for distribution to the farmers. The production of such seeds will require from three to six years of careful selection, and should be carried on only by well-trained men. The necessity for the selection of only one variety for a region is due to the fact that where two or more varieties of cotton are grown in proximity to each other crossing occurs and deterioration of the product invariably results. This has already happened to the Chinese varieties, and the problem here involves the production of pure strains, and then keeping them pure, which will be exceedingly difficult in general practice, except where the farmers of a large community can be persuaded or forced to replace their impure varieties with selected seed. A hopeful feature of the

whole problem is that Chinese and foreign cotton do not cross, so that pure strains of foreign cotton can be introduced into sections where the Chinese cotton is impure without causing deterioration in the former. The production of pure seed from good varieties, either foreign or native, and keeping it pure in the general field constitute the biggest cultural problems in connection with cotton production. There is probably none or at best very little pure foreign cotton seed in China to-day. The method of foreign introductions must all be revised.

In order to determine what foreign varieties of cotton were best adapted to different sections of China, a big co-operative experiment was organized this last spring, with pure seeds of standard test sets issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, and forwarded to us through the kindness of Mr. Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché at Peking. The experiment included eight provinces and twenty-five locations. These stations will be visited this fall, selections will be made for planting next year, and the work continued until some one variety shows superiority and proves to be worth cultivating extensively. All varieties, including the best one, which after the first year are no longer pure will be discarded, and pure seed from the original source of the good variety imported. The seed of this must be kept pure, selected, and increased, until general distribution is practicable. This is a rather long process, but necessary, if any regard at all is given to the future successful growing of foreign staples in China.

This cotton improvement work is being supported by the Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association, who are providing the salary and expenses of Mr. J. B. Griffing, and by the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association, who are covering the expenses of our cotton experiment station. The following letters will show our relation with these organizations:—

Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association,
24 Hankow Road.

Shanghai, China.

April 12, 1919.

DEAR Mr. REISNER:—

The Cotton Mill Owners' Association has decided to ask you to establish a cotton experiment station in Nanking. The Association will pay \$600 annually to cover all the expenses in the station. If it is not enough, please let us know and we will consider it at our general meeting.

The Association also wishes to ask you to recommend a graduate of your College to be stationed at Shanghai as Secretary of the Cotton Improvement Committee of the Association, in order to facilitate us in getting into close touch with you.

Yours sincerely,

Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association.
Per WANG SUNG MING.

The Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China.

Shanghai,

27th May, 1919.

DEAR Mr. REISNER:—

I am in receipt of your letter of 22nd instant, together with enclosures, for which I thank you.

At a committee meeting of this Association held to-day, it was decided to guarantee the sum of Mex. \$2,000 per annum for three years for the purpose of securing the services of Mr. John B. Griffing, whose application and credentials you enclosed, to work in conjunction with you on the improvement of cotton and who will be attached to the University of Nanking. The Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association has agreed to guarantee a similar amount for the same period.

We shall require a list of expenses when the expert arrives and this will be placed before the two Associations.

I trust that you will be able to arrange matters satisfactorily and that success will attend these efforts.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES KERFOOT.

Mr. J. B. Griffing comes highly recommended by Mr. Walter K. Swingle of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. He will arrive in China this fall, in time to join Mr. O. F. Cook, cotton expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, and party on an extensive trip covering the important cotton districts.

Visit of Mr. O. F. Cook to China.—In this same connection must be noted the arrival in China, on August tenth, of Mr. O. F. Cook and Mr. H. F. Loomis, assistant, from the United States Department of Agriculture, office of crop acclimatization. Mr. Cook is without doubt the highest authority on cotton in the world and it is a very great privilege to have him here with us. A two months' itinerary is being arranged by the writer that will take him through the most important cotton growing centers in China. It is our hope that by his observations and suggestions, the cotton cultural problems of China may be seen more clearly, and suggestion made for their solution.

Field Crops Improvement Work.

1. *Corn.*—Improvement of native corn by pedigree selection has been carried on for four years with good results. Seed for distribution to farmers next spring is being produced this year. Reports from selected seed corn sent into Honan province last year state that it was far superior to the native corn. Some work has been done in acclimatizing one of the large yellow dent varieties of corn from the United States. Results have been poor until this year, when the prospects for a good crop are the best we have had. Corn is one of the more important local fall crops.

2. *Rice.*—Lack of good rice lands greatly hinder this work. Selection work has now been carried on for four years with about seventy-five varieties of lowland rice. Because of its first importance as a food crop, this work should be greatly extended.

3. *Wheat.*—Promise of financial help in carrying on this work has been given by the Chinese Flour Mill Owners' Association. Variety yield tests are being carried on with about 100 native and foreign varieties of wheat. Last year co-operative variety tests were carried on with fifteen co-operators in five provinces. It is still too early to judge of

results, variation in yield being very marked between the best and poorest. No introduced variety has given as good results as the best native variety. The improvement of wheat culture is important in view of the increased demand on the part of a rapidly growing flour industry, and the probable effect on the food supply if China continues to increase the area in cotton.

4. *Fruits.*—Considerable experimental work has been done with both native and introduced fruits. This season's harvest has shown the adaptability of at least one variety each of foreign peach and apricot to our conditions here. There has been a splendid crop of grapes, and several new varieties are being added to the list recommended adapted to Chinese conditions. In all about 100 varieties of fruits are under observation and experimentation. Dr. Macklin is largely responsible for the large collection of grapes and native peaches.

Agricultural Gardens.

This is the organization under which all our field work is carried on and products sold. These products include nursery stock, foreign vegetables, fruits, flowers, and tree, flower, and vegetable seeds. The total sales last year were \$4,100.00 compared with \$2,389.87 for 1917-1918. Nursery stock and seed sales for February and March were over \$2,500.00. Some daily shipments were consigned to ten of the eighteen major provinces. The results appear to be most satisfactory. Several items need special attention.

1. *Seed sales and distribution.*—This past year, in addition to the sale of more than \$1,200 worth of foreign vegetable seeds, about 200 pounds of Chinese cabbage seed, which had been improved by selection, was exported to the United States. This year we are raising one ton of the seed with full confidence of securing a ready market. Tree seeds were also exported to the value of about \$100 gold. Forward orders have already been taken for more than this amount and we

hope to develop it into a profitable and big business. Tree seeds were supplied (sold) at cost price for forty nurseries—thirty-one to district magistrates, agricultural societies, or Chinese individuals, and nine to foreigners, mostly for school nurseries. This year we are making preparation for a three-fold increase.

2. *Field Houses.*—During the year a field house 25×80 feet has been added, open on the south side, with a cement floor covering one half, and the other half bricked. This supplies us with a place for rainy day work, and for cleaning and temporary storage of seeds, packing, etc. A green house 20×50 has been constructed entirely of Chinese materials, including glass, but is not entirely satisfactory. A few minor changes will be necessary this fall. A glass-roofed room about 25×50 has been added to the south side of the old field house, thus giving us our 2,000 square feet under glass, which will be sufficient until we move to permanent quarters. Other minor improvements have been made. No more new buildings will be necessary if we can move to our permanent site in a reasonable time.

3. *Labor.*—Since February we have averaged about thirty permanent laborers, and hope to keep them "permanent," so that we shall be able to train them into something more than mere coolies. With our developing field work, including mulberry, field crops, and seeds, greater intelligence and training are becoming more necessary. To illustrate, next spring there will be at least 100,000 trees to be grafted and only trained men can do it. We must not only train but keep men after they have been trained. A scale of higher salaries has been instituted, and the laborers are required to keep a savings account in the University Savings Bank (Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank), to which idea and practice they take very well. Already about twenty accounts have been opened, from the foreman down. A generous system of housing and some land for a garden about each house must be

incorporated into the plans for our permanent farm. In addition to the thirty regular laborers, day laborers up to fifty have frequently to be added during busy seasons. Our monthly labor bill has been averaging between \$250 and \$300 per month.

4. *Educational Value of Agricultural Gardens.*—As stated in several of my previous reports, the Agricultural Gardens were organized "to provide an opportunity to our students for field work and to maintain from its proceeds, utilizing student labor, an agricultural industrial school for country boys whose education would of necessity be limited to the lower grades. The first object has not been achieved in the measure that it might, and the second, not at all. Nor do I see how we can get the full educational value out of our practical work until we have a trained foreigner here giving full time to it. Our labor bill this last year was almost \$2,500, representing about 10,000 days of labor, which with the organization of the industrial school could go toward student support and their education." In the last year several profitable enterprises—e.g., seeds—have been developed, which, with other lines that could be developed, would make the institution quite self-supporting. For our permanent farm particularly, the right man must be found to develop one of the best things the University will find itself some day doing.

Forest Nurseries.

The forest nurseries comprise about forty men, forty-four species, mostly native, over 700,000 seedlings and trees, with estimated value of between \$3,000 and \$3,500. This season has been rather unfavorable, and the nurseries are not so good as last year. The number of seedlings, however, is about the same, and their money value somewhat greater. About \$2,000 was realized from the sale of nursery stock last year.

Missionary Interest in Agricultural Work.

The increasing interest in agricultural work on the part of missionaries, missions, and missionary organizations has been one of the most encouraging developments of the past year. Public opinion is fast becoming crystalized with reference to its value as an adjunct to our evangelistic and educational work. It is being realized more and more clearly that in agriculture we have the logical means for making a very large share of missionary education fit for life, that now in large measure "unfits" the student to take up what would naturally be his place in life—on the farm. Chinese agriculture stands condemned and as a failure from the standpoint of the "human product" which 4,000 years of it have given to society. It needs new life—a new outlook—a Christian spirit; and this should appeal to the church as a worthy task. Our educational work can help bring about this new day for the Chinese farmer—80 to 85 per cent of China's 400,000,000 people—and the missionaries are beginning to realize it.

Some of the outward signs of this interest are the prominent place on the programs of the annual meeting of the Shantung-Honan Christian Educational Association and the East China Educational Association which were given to papers and discussions on the place of agricultural work in mission middle and primary schools. During the summer an agricultural conference was held on Kikungshan, and one of the regular sessions of the Kuling Annual Summer Conference was given over to the presentation and discussion of agricultural work. Articles on agricultural educational work appeared in *The Chinese Recorder*, *The Educational Review*, and *Millard's Review*. At the last Honan-Shantung Educational Association meeting and at the Central China Educational Association definite action was taken regarding agricultural work. The Kiangnan Mission of the Presbyterian Church North also took definite action.

The action at the meeting of the Honan-Shantung Educational Association was as follows:

Resolved, that the Association give the Agricultural Committee of the Association the following powers:

1. To write the various boards and missions supporting the College of Agriculture at Nanking as follows:

"The Honan-Shantung Educational Association hereby expresses a desire that the College of Agriculture at Nanking be better staffed and equipped, and we hope that those concerned will take the matter up and provide support whereby the College may be able to fill the big need of trained Christian teachers and assistants for agricultural missionary work."

2. To inform the various boards and missions that it is the conviction of the Honan-Shantung Educational Association that the great need for agricultural missionaries is, *at present*, in such centres as the College of Agriculture at Nanking.

3. To write the Foreign Missions Conference of North America as follows:

"It is the desire and hope of the Honan-Shantung Educational Association that the Foreign Missions Conference of North America will reconsider Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield's invitation to hold a conference on Agricultural Missions."

4. To write a carefully-worded letter asking the various missions in China to consider the question of Agricultural Missionary Work at their next meeting.

The following actions were passed in May by the Kiangnan Mission of the Presbyterian Church North at their annual meeting:—

That the Kiangnan Mission place on record its conviction that agricultural work has an important place to fill in connection with evangelistic and mission work, and heartily recommend it to the serious consideration of other missions.

We would further state that as a result of several years experience with agriculture work in the Kiangnan Mission, we believe the most promising method at the present time to develop this work is the strengthening of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking in order to train Chinese Christian teachers and assistants for carrying on the work.

Therefore we would ask that the Board act favorably on the request which will be made by the University of Nanking Board of Managers asking that our quota of four men for the University of Nanking be increased to five, the fifth man to be a permanent member of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Kiangnan Mission at the same meeting voted the following resolutions to the Post War Conference :

VII. In regard to the question of industrial work, we recommend that emphasis be placed on the importance of distinguishing between industrial and agricultural work.

We would also recommend the importance of emphasising agricultural work in our missionary enterprise :

(1) because of its great educational value ;

(2) because it is easily introduced into lower and higher primary schools in the form of school gardening and nature study, and as elementary agriculture in higher primary or middle schools, where it can have a large influence on the rural population of China ; and

(3) because it is a less expensive form of training and can be utilized in both the evangelistic and educational side of our work.

Mission industrial work is greatly needed when it contributes (a) to the development of new industries which are likely to become indigenous to China, or (b) to the improvement of old industries. Industrial chemistry, such as is being introduced by Mr. Speers of India and by Mr. Thomson at the University of Nanking, is to be recommended rather than industries of the sweat-shop type.

VIII. In regard to the question (I) (a) "What more can be done to reach distinct classes of the population and to unify these in the Church," we would suggest that steps be taken to meet the needs of the farmers of China, who represent some 80 or 85% of the population of this country, by agricultural missions.

At its annual meeting held in August, the Central China Christian Educational Association passed the following resolution :

"That the Association ask the China Christian Educational Association to appoint a committee on agricultural education to consider in consultation with the provincial associations the development, in a few suitable centers, of agricultural courses in schools of middle and normal grades, with a view in the first instance to the providing of teachers of agriculture in the primary schools."

A great many inquiries for trained assistants have been received from missionaries who want to get agricultural work started. The actions noted above show what the University's relation to this movement is expected to be. Considerable permanent reinforcements to the teaching staff are imperative, if we are to do this training work which we should and will do.

It is noted with great satisfaction that the Presbyterian Board at home has already approved the action passed by the Kiangnan Mission noted above, and that the Methodist Episcopal Board North and the Foreign Christian Missionary Society have approved an additional man for agriculture.

\$5,000 Loan Fund for Forestry Scholarship.

On June second, the Forestry Fund Committee of Shanghai made a grant of \$1,000 per annum for five years, beginning September 1919, to be used as a loan fund for forestry scholarships. Students benefiting from this fund will repay their annual loans successively beginning with the first year out of college. In this way the loan fund becomes self-perpetuating.

Organization of Agricultural Experiment Station.

Last fall the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers approved the organization of an Experiment Station, as recommended in the following letter from Professor Woodworth. The letter sets forth very clearly the desirability of such an organization, and needs no comments. The largest share of our work falls within the usual sphere of experiment station activities, so that such an organization should make its administration easier. Up to the present we have not differentiated between the work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and the Experiment Station, but it is desirable to do so. Professor Woodworth's letter follows :—

November 5, 1918.

J. H. REISNER,
Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry,
University of Nanking,
Nanking.

My Dear Sir :—

I desire to urge the following development of the organization of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

1st. That you organize an experiment station staff with yourself as Director and such members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture

and Forestry as may be engaged in research work, each with a title to indicate the character of the work in hand, as Horticulturist, Entomologist, Chemist, etc.

2nd. That all publications issued by the University giving the results of such work be issued under the title "Report" or "Bulletin" of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Nanking.

3rd. That each publication include title page with a résumé of the contents, in English, and that these bulletins and reports be sent as exchanges to similar experiment stations in all parts of the world. This can be done without postage through the Smithsonian Institution.

These suggestions are made for the purpose (a) that the scientific work done has received recognition among scientific men and (b) that the library may receive regularly the publications from all parts of the world devoted to agricultural research, and (c) that this organization will bring your agricultural work into conformity with other similar institutions in the United States and other parts of the world.

Yours sincerely,

C. W. WOODWORTH.

Land for Permanent Farm and Experiment Station.

One of the most hopeful experiences of the year was the purchase by the University of the "Ying" property of 126 mou (twenty-one English acres) located to the northwest of and adjoining our present Kuleo property. The 126 mou are composed of separated fields, but the land for the most part is good. The cost was \$9,000.00 or \$70.00 per mou, the cheapest land bought by the University for some time. A total of at least 1,000 mou, in the general location of the Ying land, will be required for the farm and experiment station. It is an ideal location, the land is not expensive, and is well adapted to the various purposes it will be needed for. Thirty mou have already been planted in mulberry orchards, and the balance is being cultivated by us. No permanent buildings (unless it be a sericultural building) will be put up before more land has been acquired.

In the meantime we continue to use the vacant university lands, and, in addition, this spring took over the new Ginling College lands until that College is ready to build. Altogether about 400 mou are under cultivation. The fact that this land is comprised of twenty-six distinct pieces, surrounded

or traversed by twenty-nine public or semi-public roads, and extends one and a half miles extreme north and south, and one half mile east and west, will give some idea of the difficulty of administration of our field work, and the desirability of having our land all in one piece, where it can be properly laid out, roads built, and improvements developed according to plan.

Co-operation with Governor Yen Shi-shan of Shansi.

Governor Yen is distinguished by being one of the most progressive and hard working officials in China. He is but thirty-six years old and is the only Military or Civil Governor who has held office consecutively since the 1911 Revolution. He became interested in the College of Agriculture and Forestry through friends in Taiyuenfu, Mr. F. A. Nixon, Postal Commissioner, and Mr. H. R. Williams, Y. M. C. A. Secretary. After determining to send students to us for training in agriculture and forestry, he opened a special department in Shansi University where they could be prepared for entrance along with students being prepared for the Union Medical College, Peking. In April he sent three students for the short course in sericulture. In July the writer went to Taiyuenfu to give the entrance examinations to the students he desired to send to us. Twenty-one took the examinations—eighteen were accepted for Junior College. In addition, he desires to employ two of this year's forestry graduates—we can probably send him but one.

In appreciation of the work being done by the College of Agriculture and Forestry, Governor Yen made a personal contribution to the University of \$10,000, \$2,000 each being payable for five years.

Government Co-operation.

It is encouraging to note that in all cases when provincial forestry scholarship have become vacant through graduation this year, other students have been appointed to them. This

applies to the five scholarships maintained by Anhwei province, and three scholarship maintained by Shantung province. Kiangsi still continues its one scholarship in agriculture. The statements made in my report last year regarding our relations with the Peking Government still hold good, namely that of the original \$9,000 promised in 1915 only \$4,000 has been received. Part of the student fees which they assumed in their contract is also unpaid. The University has continued to fulfill its part of the contract with the Central Government so far as the students are concerned. Any large increase in Government co-operation is difficult owing to extreme political uncertainty. The new relations we have established with the Governor of Shansi as noted above stand in happy relief against the general political background. Notice has just come that the Governor of Kansu, China's distant north-western province, is sending two students for forestry. About ninety per cent of the short course students in sericulture had minor official or semi official connections, and through our forest nursery and seed work we are coming into contact with an increasing number of district and other minor officials.

Forestry Fund Committee.

In addition to the grant of \$5,000 per annum for the support of teachers for three years, the Forestry Fund Committee holding in trust unused funds from the famine of 1913, in response to requests by us, made the following grants, as per their letter of June second.

Loan fund	\$5,000
Scholarship for Mr. Li ...	3,750
Continuation of present scholarships...	840
	<hr/> \$9,590

The loan fund for scholarship was referred to above. The scholarship was granted to Mr. Li Shwen-ch'ing, one of this year's graduating forestry students, for three years graduate work at the Yale Forestry School.

Colonization.

In following out the excellent precedents established in previous years, I am including, in this report to you, reports on the early colonization schemes at Lai-an-hsien and Purple Mountain, out of which the College of Agriculture and Forestry grew. In the Rev. Charles Best's annual report on the Laian colony, he says that the colonists have had a good year and on the whole continue to prosper. Some progress has been made with the forest nursery and a considerable number of trees have been set out on their own land by the colonists. Because of local objections to the securing of more land, the Laian colony is probably as large as it can become. There are eight-three families on the land.

The Purple Mountain colonization work has largely developed into a reforestation project. Last year 700,000 pine seedlings were planted on the mountain with good results. The mountain is beginning to show millions of green trees all over it, and with its favorable location along the Shanghai Nanking Railway, where it is seen by hundreds of passengers daily, Purple Mountain will, as the trees grow larger, become increasingly important as a practical demonstration of what can be done with many thousands of mountains similar to it.

Needs in Men, Land, and Buildings.

I. *Our biggest need is for men.* It has been for five years. Considerable permanent relief seems to be in sight as a result of the action of the Board of Trustees meeting in New York in June, as follows:

President Bowen's appeal for an additional man from each of the co-operating Boards upon the staff of the University for the Agriculture and Forestry Departments was read, and after full discussion of the developments in these departments and the extraordinary opportunity open to the University in this line, it was voted to direct the Chairman and Mr. Williams to formulate a statement and recommendations for presentation to the co-operating Boards that they appoint an additional man for these departments.

The Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, as noted above, immediately approved the action of the Kiangnan Mission (see page 49). The Foreign Christian Mission Society, as part of their regular university quota, are sending out a married couple for agriculture. It is hoped that not only the present co-operating missions in the University will increase their university quota by one man for agriculture, but that other missionary societies with work in China will join in on agriculture. Statements quoted above make clear the important place Nanking holds in the development of agricultural work in the missions, and to fill this place, an adequate teaching staff is necessary. The statement prepared and sent to you on May sixth, with the exceptions noted above, still holds true and I think is worth while including at this point.

"There are now five teachers giving full time to the College of Agriculture and Forestry, three returned students from America and two foreigners. Mr. D. Y. Lin and Mr. Sample are responsible for forestry; Mr. Ts'ien, Mr. Sie, and I for agriculture. Mr. Ts'ien from now on will be devoting practically his whole time to sericulture, which means that he is not available for regular teaching work. It should be noted that all expenses connected with our sericultural work are furnished by the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China. Mr. Sie is President of the University Alumni Association, and that, with the big undertaking for raising funds which the alumni have assumed, and Mr. Sie's relation to it, means, to all practical intents and purposes and with the full approval and encouragement of the University, that no small share of his time and energy must be taken from his agricultural work. My own time is being divided among administration, field, and experimental work, and during the past term I have not been able to teach. I desire in this case to point out that not only has our field work been entirely self-supporting, but it is because of the work already accomplished along this line that we have been

able to approach cotton interests, wheat interests, the International Sericultural Committee in mulberry experiment and production, and to develop practical interest in forestry among an increasing number of Chinese, as, for example, supplying this last spring tree seeds for over thirty nurseries being undertaken by them. Without our practical work, we would be a book department pure and simple. In the extension of this work we will find our most important developments and make our greatest contribution to China, at the same time proving of greatest help to the missionaries who are in increasing numbers becoming interested in agriculture as part of their own work, looking to us for leadership and help.

"I have gone into the above in some detail because of the criticism which might arise that three men ought to be able to do the teaching necessary. I think I have shown conclusively the utter impossibility of this under present conditions, with three classes in Senior College and a number of subjects in Junior College to be taught. Moreover we do not want those who are teachers alone, who can only transmit what they were taught, but those who can influence agricultural conditions through the medium of our practical and experimental work. This means that the men whom we should secure should be men who have taken graduate work and, preferably, who have had practical experience in some of the larger agricultural institutions in the States.

"I feel sure we can secure more and more help, financial and otherwise, from the Chinese as we develop, but we can not look to them to establish the basic part of our work from which we can expand. With an adequate 'basis in men and preliminary equipment' (G. \$1,000 would probably more than cover our investment in permanent equipment, including buildings, for the College of Agriculture and Forestry since we started in 1914), we can look to them for the 'expansion.' Moreover the missionaries are becoming

interested and want to start agricultural work in connection with their schools. For this, nature study, school gardening, club work must be organized, together with the training of teachers, which will require summer schools, and the introduction of agricultural work into our own lower grades, including a course of study in the normal course of the middle schools. It is a narrow and wrong conception of our work to consider that it relates only and directly to Chinese agriculture; our most important contribution will be to make the work of Christian missions more effective in becoming a part of the every-day life of the people, a need which they see and are beginning to understand.

"The salary of not a single man in the College of Agriculture and Forestry is being paid by the co-operating missions. There is not a salary of a single man in the department guaranteed for over two years. We are living from hand to mouth. What permanence we have as a department depends on the University, not on the co-operating Mission Boards. All salaries, with the exception of Mex. \$2,400, for our teachers are secured from funds *outside* the University. All but G. \$600 come from China. The \$2,400 in salary paid by the University is considerably offset by tuition received from agricultural and forestry students. The argument will be advanced, and it is not without merit, that the University is furnishing class rooms, heat, houses (one house only), administration, etc., for which the College of Agriculture and Forestry does not pay. I would point out in answer, that the University could not at the present time get along with a single building, room, or teacher less without the College of Agriculture and Forestry than they now have. It might be somewhat presumptuous to say that so far as the University is concerned, the College of Agriculture and Forestry is straight gain. It certainly can't be considered a very heavy liability, and I think the general attitude is that it is considerable of an asset. It is pressing that responsibility

be assumed for the following men as a minimum permanent working basis in addition to those on the staff at the present time:

"1. A man to direct field work. He should have wide, practical training, with agricultural education, and be able to assume responsibility for garden, field, and *nursery* work. A good knowledge of methods and practices of plant propagation is essential.

"2. A man with experience in the improvement of field crops, *especially cotton*. [Mr. J. B. Griffing.] Secured in China, see page 43.

"3. A man with experience in farm engineering, including drainage, and farm machinery. Should be able also to make bricks, build roads, etc., and should be of an inventive turn of mind.

"4. A man in animal husbandry. Special emphasis on *hogs, poultry, sheep, water buffalo, cattle*, named in order of importance.

"5. A man with experience in school gardening and nature study, with horticultural and pomological training.

"6. A botanist, able to do research work. Should have had good training in identification work. A knowledge of dendrology would be most useful.

"7. An entomologist, who has *specialized* in economic *entomology*.

"8. A horticulturist with experience in pomological work if not covered by 1 or 5.

"9. A soils expert.

"10. An agricultural chemist.

"11. A man with training in rural economics and farm management.

"3 to 5 are interchangeable in point of need.

"The need for men for forestry I do not consider so pressing as the need for men in agriculture. Mr. Sample and Mr. Lin can handle this work very easily between them for

another year or two, though the sooner the men are secured who will constitute a permanent staff, the better it will be. As for agriculture, the need for men is not alone determined by the number of students or classes, but by the nature of the work to be done. Where obligations for classes and students have to be met, the need becomes more pressing. The majority of our students will graduate in June 1919 or February 1920, but there will be classes from Junior College along, and I feel we may safely look forward to an increasing enrolment. The Forestry Fund Committee, I understand, will continue their scholarships, also Shantung. Anhwei has already sent students in addition to those originally sent, and the Governor of Shansi is sending a number of men. A turn for the better in Chinese politics will make it possible to add to the governments already represented. The removal of the deposit requirement for non-scholarship students, which seems to have been a hindrance in the past, will probably increase the number of voluntary students, which is most desirable. Mr. Lin has already presented a good statement of the needs of forestry teachers, which has been sent to Dr. Williams, Professor Toumey of Yale Forest School, and others, and steps are being taken by Dr. Williams and friends in America to find support for the development of the forestry work. The order of need for new men would be:—

- a. Silvics and silviculture
- b. Forest products
- c. Dendrology
- d. Propaganda and extension work
- e. Forest management and engineering.

"Mr. Lin is, without doubt, better suited for (d), propaganda work, than for any other line of work, but he should be backed up by the practical work of the other teachers. In this connection I desire to point out that forestry in China seems to be developing from the bottom upwards, i.e., by individuals, agricultural societies, district magistrates, prov-

inces, and last and not least, by the Central Government. The Kiangsu First Forest Station supplied trees or seeds in the spring of 1919 to 125 magistrates, agricultural societies, companies, or individuals, and the University supplied thirty-four. We sent out, rather late, a small list of seeds and trees, in Chinese, to a number of agricultural societies and magistrates, with most encouraging results. This it must be understood is more closely related to our field work than to teaching and suggests again what I have already mentioned, that not the least of our contribution will be through this part of our activities, and we can't carry them on without an adequate staff any more than we can do our teaching."

II. *Land*.—We need 1,000 mou of land, that will cost approximately \$50,000 G. A good start on it has already been made (see "land" on page 52). An additional \$50,000 G. will be needed for fences, roads, drainage, irrigation, laborers' houses, farm buildings, field houses, stock, and machinery.

III. *Building*.—We need a large building corresponding to Swasey Hall, for class rooms, laboratories, and offices, for exclusive use of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Our present quarters are entirely too crowded, not adapted to our needs, and little relief will be afforded even when Severance Hall is completed and a few more rooms are turned over to us in Swasey. Such a building is provided for in the general lay out of the Kuleo campus and would cost, at present prices of materials and construction, about \$85,000 Mexican, including equipment.

We need a sericultural building, that will combine rearing rooms, facilities for producing certified silk worm eggs according to the Pasteur method, and a dormitory for short course students. Such a building, 30 x 100, two and one half stories high will cost about \$20,000 Mex.

IV. *Technical Equipment*.—We need G. \$5,000 for technical equipment for agriculture and forestry field work and laboratories.

Summer School.

We were not able to continue our summer school in agriculture this year, because of lack of teachers. It will be given a prominent place in our work just as soon as adequate provision can be made.

Faculty and Teaching.

Professor Woodworth left us in November, after rendering us very valuable and much appreciated service. His short stay brought with it a number of important innovations which we are trying to make permanent, such as the short course in sericulture, summer school in agriculture, etc., which add greatly to the practical value of our work. But greater than these things was the inspiration he brought to us as a teacher and colleague.

Mr. Sie Chia-shen, B.A. of Nanking 1914, M.S.A. of New York State College of Agriculture 1918, took up his work in the autumn of 1918.

Mr. Ch'en Chen, B.S. 1918, one of our first graduates, was assistant in agriculture during the past year. He was successful in competing for one of the graduate fellowships in the United States offered by Tsinghua College; and has left for graduate work in the New York State College of Agriculture.

Mr. Li Chuin-k'ang, B.S. 1919, one of our own graduates, took up his work in July first as assistant in agriculture.

Mr. Li Tsih-hsing, B.S. 1918, one of our own graduates, will take up his work September first as assistant in agricultural chemistry.

Mr. Chao Tsung-ting, B.S. 1918, one of our own graduates, takes up his work on September first as assistant in agriculture and University Chinese secretary.

Mr. Li Tai-fang, B.S. 1919, one of our first graduates in forestry, took up his work July fifteenth as assistant in forestry.

Mr. George E. Richey, B.S., Iowa State Agricultural College, is due to arrive in October, as a regular member of the faculty. He comes from the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Mr. J. B. Griffing, B.S., Kansas Agricultural College, will arrive in February to take up his work permanently. He makes a preliminary trip this autumn in order to travel with Mr. Cook. His work will be cotton improvement.

With Mr. Ts'ien Tien-ho devoting his time largely to sericultural work, the writer devoting his time to field and experimental work, in addition to administration work, our teaching staff has been greatly weakened, and it is with the greatest difficulty that we are being able to fill out a schedule and give the students the work they should have. Mr. D. Y. Lin and Mr. J. L. Sample can handle the forestry teaching easily enough, and Mr. Sample has been teaching general botany to agricultural students in addition to his forestry classes. Special note must be made of the excellent assistance being given by our own graduates, more of whom we could use if they were available.

Student Registration and Attendance.

All the old students in the Senior College of Agriculture who were eligible returned for both semesters last year, adding greatly to what was last year, already, an enviable record. During the spring semester forty-two students were registered in the Senior College, seventeen in agriculture and twenty-five in forestry. In Junior College there were twenty-five men in agriculture and five men in forestry, making a total of seventy-two students in both the Junior and Senior Colleges. Twenty-six students were enrolled in the short course in sericulture.

Graduates.

In June 1919 thirteen men graduated in forestry and four in agriculture. Ten more will graduate in forestry in February 1920.

Four of our 1918 graduates have good positions, and are doing well. The other two go to America this fall for graduate work.

Of our 1919 graduates, two in agriculture have good positions, and two will go to United States for graduate work in agriculture. Of the forestry graduates, one has gone to America (Yale Forest School), eight already have excellent positions, mostly in forestry work, the conditions of four are unknown, and we have three positions waiting to be filled. We could place more in both agriculture and forestry if they were available. The question "what will your forestry graduates do" has been answered most satisfactorily. The outlook is, and this applies also to agriculture, that we shall annually be able to place in good, influential positions more students than we shall be graduating.

Mr. Bailie's Resignation.

I do not want to conclude this report without expressing my appreciation of the valuable services which Mr. Bailie has rendered the College of Agriculture and Forestry. I often wonder, who but Mr. Bailie would have pushed its establishment and made its organization a reality? Had he done only this—and he did infinitely more—his work, and the plans he made for the future of the school, would have been eminently worth while. He goes to his new work with our full knowledge and appreciation of what he did for us, and with best wishes to him in his new duties.

Acknowledgments.

I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to all my colleagues who have shared, so heavily and so well, the year's work. It has been a very deep satisfaction to feel, during my frequent and sometimes prolonged absences, that everything was being so well taken care of and in such good spirit.

Special acknowledgment is made of the help and encouragement given in the year's work by Mr. C. C. Nieh, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association; Mr. S. M. Wang, of the Heng Foong Cotton Mill; Mr. T. K. Yung, President of the Chinese Flour Mill Owners' Association; Mr. James Kerfoot, Secretary of the Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China; Mr. Walter K. Swingle, of the United States Department of Agriculture; and Mr. Julian Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché, American Legation, Peking.

JOHN H. REISNER.

Report for the Arts College, Junior College, and School of Education.

It is the purpose of this report to set forth something of the work in the three departments, the Senior College of Arts, the Junior College, and the School of Education. There are many things that concern all three departments and these will be taken up first under four main headings, leaving the details of the various groups to come later in the display of activities. It would be a poor report that did not show some reasonable basis of advancement, and ways of improving the University work will also find a place among these annals.

The most natural place to begin with a report of school work is with the

1. *Curriculum.* It is hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that the whole University has been greatly crippled in its progress by the shortage of teachers. In the circumstances it has been impossible to overcome this disability and yet it has profoundly influenced our accomplishments. It is practically impossible for the teachers and professors to be so heavily overloaded with classwork as has been necessary on this account and maintain the high standard of scholastic work that a Christian University should aim at.

During the year the course of study of the pre-medical course has been revised to bring it into line with the requirements for entrance into the Medical College of the China Medical Board. The course is now three years in length and should prepare students to enter Medical College without difficulty.

The Student Work Committee has continued to function and by means of carefully following the work of the students has been able to guide and help many who are weak in one or more directions. It has been necessary, too, to weed out some students who were manifestly unqualified to do the work. This has made it possible to scrutinize our methods of admitting new students. The result has been the decision to hold entrance examinations this fall. This should make it possible to avoid having thirty-eight students drop out or requested to leave in one term, as was the case in the fall semester. During the spring term it has only been necessary for one student to be eliminated on account of poor scholarship. Twelve other students dropped out, however, for various reasons, chiefly sickness. Three students returned to help Korea fight her battle for independence and one student has gone to the Philippines to study.

Advance has been made along another line, and that is in bringing all the college records, including those of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, into one office, where the Registrar can keep them in good order. This will mean a unity and a uniformity that will be a benefit to the whole institution and will make possible the compilation and tabulation of valuable statistics for the entire college work.

2. *Extra-curriculum activities* naturally follows the first topic. The report of this phase of the work would be more satisfactorily written by Dr. Hamilton, who has shown unflagging zeal and careful attention to this whole matter. An experiment was tried in military training which broke down chiefly for the reason that adequate preparation had not been

made for it. It was possible, however, to carry out last fall a medical inspection of every student in the school. The Doctors in the Hospital kindly gave a good deal of time first to the examination itself and afterwards to the effort to eradicate many of the ailments that the students were suffering from. And in following out this phase of the faculty activity a system of physical exercise was made compulsory upon all students. This has been somewhat difficult of establishment and not altogether satisfactory in its results, due to the fact that we have no gymnasium and no physical director who can take the burden of seeing that the students carry out what they are supposed to do. The main fact to keep in mind, however, is that there has been a great increase in the amount of physical exercise that the students are engaging in.

The students have been more actively engaging in other forms of work also. The People's Schools have taken on a new lease of life. The University Magazine has been renovated and revamped, and last, but far from least, the student strike at the end of the school year has called into being the whole-hearted enthusiasm of the student body.

One of the most important developments in the University during this year has been the origin and growth of the Student Council, our experiment in student self-government. The results in this one year have been all that we could possibly have hoped for and we have now an organization that is increasingly realizing its responsibility and, wonder of wonders, is accepting that responsibility in a manly way, and trying to work out a solution to all the problems that come to them. They are coming to realize, also, something more of the problems of the faculty in dealing with the students, and there is developing a sympathetic appreciation of what we are trying to do, such as I believe has not before been possible among the student body.

There has been a growing feeling among some of the members of the faculty that in some definite way we should

give student activity the sanction of University recognition. Many of the best values of a college course are the direct result of activities that are not found in classrooms or made in textbooks. The Chinese students are particularly slow to appreciate these opportunities, feeling in the traditional way that the study of books is the main end of education. The problem, then, is to provide some means of emphasizing these modes of self-expression and growth in such a way as to encourage a larger participation in them. We are seeking to do it constantly in our contact with the students. The debating teams, and the athletic teams, the Student Council, and the People's Schools, besides the other things, are all helping in the establishment of an ideal. And yet the method is fearfully slow. It would seem to be a good plan, if we could devise some way of giving extra-curricular credit for these and other activities. We are thinking and working along this line.

3. *Religious Work.* The meetings held by Dr. C. Y. Cheng in February were of a character and quality calculated to uplift the spiritual life of the whole institution. They were sane, calm, and pointed. No student could escape the necessity of making some kind of a decision. So far as it is possible to discover there were thirteen who definitely made a surrender of their lives to Christ. Besides this a large number manifested a desire to enter into some form of social service.

We cannot afford to continue much longer without a pastor for the students. While we are all earnest in wishing to help them with their problems and to present the claims of Christianity it becomes increasingly difficult to reach all the students, for they oftentimes fight shy of a professor. The Y.M.C.A. fills a need but it does not minister to a large group of students who are the ones most necessary to reach. With the large influx of students from government schools it is imperative that we have an intelligent, thoroughly trained, and sympathetic Christian pastor who can ferret out the

bashful boy, or help solve the difficulties of the earnest student, in and with the spirit of Christ. Such a man would be an unmeasured power for good in the University.

4. *Problems.* It would be easy to elaborate an array of problems that would be staggering to say the least, but no report can be complete without definitely setting forth some of the main problems that affect our institution. Only one who is hopelessly blind both mentally and spiritually could regard this University without any enthusiasm for its future. Only one who has illimitable faith and courage could face the problems there are to be solved. None of us is an expert in the work of building a new University and we are forced to experiment many times where an expert could advise us much more surely as to the course we should pursue.

a. One of our perennial problems is that of maintaining and building up our standards of scholastic work. In China we cannot afford to neglect this for one moment. The traditions of scholarship are such that no institution can endure that does not stand for the best. We are, it is true, a Christian institution, but this fact should rather enhance and magnify our responsibility in the direction of growing upward in the character and quality of our scholastic work. It has been felt, if not actually expressed, in some quarters in the past that a Christian institution does not need to bother a great deal about its standards if it is proclaiming Jesus Christ. We know perfectly well that an institution can not thoroughly or truly proclaim Christ that does careless and slipshod scholastic work. Our shortage of teachers has restricted our ability in both of these directions and it is to be hoped that the time is near at hand when we will be more adequately provided to meet our responsibilities.

b. A little expansion of the above would lead us to the fact that as a missionary institution we must be prepared to make a distinctive contribution in educational circles in China. Just what this distinctive contribution should be has

never been exactly outlined perhaps. Certain it is that it should be. It is not enough to say that we are here to stand for righteousness and truth as exemplified in Christianity. Our line of approach to the whole situation ought to be carefully considered and thoroughly mapped out so that we should have no excuse for missing our goal. It is not going to be many decades until the Chinese Government has established universities that may completely overshadow ours, in size, both of student body, faculty, campus, and equipment, but when that time comes our contribution should still be as clearcut and unique as it ought to be at present. If we could clearly establish the particular thing or things that we are working for, and then bow to that line, we should be doing ourselves and the future of missionary effort in this part of China a great and lasting service. Generalized terms are not sufficient, they must be concrete and specific, if they are to meet our present and future need.

c. While Christianity is distinctively a mystical and a spiritual religion it is nevertheless extremely and supremely practical, for the "man in the street," and herein lies another great problem that missionary education in general and our University in particular needs to study. How often have we been disappointed when some student or graduate has been placed in a definite situation and has neither had the spirit nor ability to cope with it in anything resembling a masterful manner. We have felt again and again that at some point or points our education was lacking in applying the spirit of the Christianity and the truth that we teach to the actual world in which the student lives. What we tell him in school never reaches his plane of living. His thinking and doing are entirely separated by what is often apparently a blank wall. In some way this wall must be broken through and our school work must be made to minister to the actual necessities of life. We have to break down the age-long and stubborn wall of custom, but Christianity will find small

place among educated and intelligent Chinese until we can convince them by the way in which we bring truth to them that life and truth are vitally and fundamentally connected. It is a hard process to make a Chinese student see that he has any responsibility or duty to society or to make him feel that his moral obligations are only met when his social obligations have been fairly embraced.

d. In order to meet the growing demands upon the University and make possible for the professors a clear understanding of phenomena both social and physical as well as mental and spiritual with which they have to deal there should be more opportunity for research work. We are not going to discover how to apply our Christianity to the daily life of China until we can have a chance to work out by research and investigation and experiment the proper way of making the connection. This has not been possible in the past—but we must do everything we can to make it possible in the future if we are to make our distinctive contribution to education and China. It will be necessary to use the time and energy at our disposal more economically than we have done. It will mean that we must be ready to reorganize our work in such a way as not only to husband our resources but also to multiply our contacts and results. This could be accomplished in at least two feasible ways at present. One is by the greater use of student assistants to do the detail and drudgery that the Professor can well be spared. The other is by breaking our working periods up into shorter lengths. That is, having three terms in a year instead of two semesters, or even such a plan as has been tried in America with success, that of dividing the academic year into four quarters. This would enable each teacher to handle a larger number of classes in a greater variety of subjects, thus enriching our curriculum; and at the same time it would provide excellent opportunity for a teacher to be absent altogether during a much shorter period of time than is at

present possible if he wishes to study some particular problem. He could take a term or most of it, and still give a full group of courses for two-thirds or three-fourths of the year, and not in any way interrupt the class work when he went out to do research work. From the very nature of the case the University will never have as full a staff of teachers as such an institution in America would have, and some such plans as these together with others will be necessary if we are going to make our greatest contribution to China. It might also be possible to work out some plan ultimately whereby a man who is eminent in some particular line could give a portion of his time to some other institution in exchange for a man whose specialty is not included in our faculty. This matter of exchange professorships even among institutions in China is well worth considering.

e. Which brings us to the last problem that we can mention in this place. That is the matter of closer co-operation among the mission schools in China—particularly for us, in East China. There is a movement to bring this about among the colleges and middle schools by means of providing for more uniform entrance requirements on the part of the colleges, and the certification of such middle schools as are of sufficiently high grade to send students to college without examination. This is only a beginning. Much of our effort as missionaries could be greatly conserved if as schools and individuals we worked together more closely. The attitude of "standoffishness," and the unreasonable duplication of endeavor is responsible for a far greater waste of money and time than we realize. We cannot lay claim to the millions of dollars that the Interchurch World Movement is going to put into our hands until we are ready to make every dollar more active and more powerful by co-operating far more closely than we do now. And as the union mission university in East China we have a responsibility in making our services available to the schools that surround us. These

schools are our feeders, and we are going to better our own condition as well as raise the standards of mission education in general by putting much thought and effort and attention upon the problems of the schools around us.

SENIOR COLLEGE OF ARTS.

Practically all of what has been said in the foregoing is applicable under this head, but there are a few distinct features that should be mentioned here. We are getting to the point now where we can well begin to put a little more emphasis on science. The work up to this point has been chiefly "arts" but the strengthening of the Chemistry department and the prospect of more help in the Biology department before long, will make possible the beginning of an advance that should ultimately entitle us to call it the "Senior College of Arts and Sciences." It is unfortunate that the department of history has not been occupied by a Professor for some time. In many respects history has more valuable lessons than any other branch of learning to teach China. She is starting on the unsteady voyage of democracy and she needs men who have learned the history of other voyages, and who have learned to interpret that history correctly.

During the coming year some effort is being made on a small scale to practicalize the work of the College of Arts. The co-operation of the English department with the School of Education has made it possible to offer a special group of classes in the teaching of English. Inasmuch as a very large majority of our graduates go into teaching it has been our hope that we might do something directly to fit them for their work. It is with a real joy, therefore, that we are able to try this experiment in meeting the needs of the students.

JUNIOR COLLEGE.

Last fall 55% of the entering students were graduates of government schools. We had never had anything like such

an influx. It created for us problems that were both real and immediate as well as providing us at once with a magnificent opportunity and a no less tremendous responsibility. This was something we had not dared hope for, and were not very well prepared to meet. The chief difficulty lies in their incomplete preparation in English. This has been met by introducing a course in English below college grade into which these students can go without the necessity of forcing them back into our Middle School, which would be disastrous in that we should lose them all. This year it is planned to extend the four hour course of last year into two six hour courses which will enable the student to spend a large proportion of his time in making up his deficiency so that he can go ahead more rapidly with his regular work.

In view of the fact that our classes in Junior College are all required, and the students are entering in ever larger numbers, we have practically reached the time where it is necessary to teach most of these courses every term. A few of the second year courses need not be so taught but most of the classes require a sequence of courses leading up to them and the students are just irregular enough in their entrance credits to make it necessary to give the courses each term. This is particularly true of the first year courses where it is also necessary even now to teach most of the classes in two sections.

The work of the Junior College courses should be somewhat rearranged to meet our needs better. There should be a science course as well as an arts course. This can be easily taken care of and will provide a little larger latitude of election than is at present possible.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION.

This needs a whole report to itself. It, however, can share whatever benefits there may be to share from the rest of this report. Here is a department of our University endeavor

that has had all too little attention bestowed upon it. This has probably been because its staff of teachers has not been large enough to force it into prominence, for it still remains a fact that the missionaries are altogether too indifferent to this type of work. The training of our mission school teachers is one of our most important concerns, but no great help is forthcoming from the rank and file of missionaries. It is a great problem to know just what courses should be offered, especially when there are so few students to offer them to. What sort of teachers are in most demand? What are the weaknesses of the present teachers? And many more like questions beset us. The hope is that as a school we can get into touch gradually and help the primary schools and middle schools in meeting and solving their problems intelligently and wisely in the light of modern educational method and theory. We are anxious to push on to a College of Education that will provide a real training for teachers in middle schools and will begin to train principals and supervisors along various necessary lines. In the near future a course in School Gardening should be started which will enable all the teachers who go from here to begin school gardens in their own schools as they have opportunity. In co-operation with the College of Agriculture and Forestry, when they have enough teachers adequately to man their work, it should be possible to work out such a course as will greatly advance the practical nature of our elementary education and at the same time provide children with an insight into the great truths of nature in a safe, sane, and sensible way.

It used to be considered that a university was a "knowledge-factory" into which a student went and had certain "knowledge" pounded into his more or less obdurate pate. And when four or five years of the process was accomplished, accompanied by much weariness on the part of the teacher and many objurgations on the part of the usually unwilling student, he was considered to be educated, and was passed on

into a wider and still less friendly world to use what he was supposed to have gained as best he could. Now an up-to-date and sensible view of a school is that if one would call it a factory at all it should be called a "life-factory" into which the youth adventures to experiment with various implements of life, and in the knowledge gained by his manipulation of these strange and uncouth sounds and sights he comes out to face a still larger adventure that is only a little more extensive experimentation along the lines and in the ways that he has already learned. We are apt to take a too conservative view of education and of life. Above all we need to recognize that it is life we are dealing with and not books, or parcels of other peoples' knowledge. And we should seek to mould and bring to expression new purpose, new thought, new ideals, that will transform living and remake society. It is not a simple task. It needs the Master touch. We are forever in the act of finding life and revealing it to groping minds. We must illumine and not darken, reveal and not hide, exalt and not debase, life. And the Life of Christ shall be our guide and our gift that shall strengthen, ennoble, and transform these lives we daily touch. Our hope is that we shall not fail to transmute truth and love into life and life into service.

L. B. Moss.

Report for the University Library.

As has happened for two or three years past, the chief library work of the University Librarian has been to write and sign the annual report. Previously this has been due to the fact that his time has largely been occupied with teaching and other non-library activities. During the present academic year, however, he has been absent on library war service work with the American forces in Siberia. But in this, as in previous years, the credit for carrying on the University Library belongs to Mr. Hung Yu-feng (B.A. 1916), the Associate Librarian.

Mr. Hung during this year as Acting University Librarian has kept the main library at Kan Ho Yen and the college branch at Swasey Hall running full time, has organized the new Chinese library and the new children's library at Kan Ho Yen, has been instrumental in opening in Swasey Hall a subscription periodical room for Chinese publications, has made more than the usual progress in accessioning and cataloguing the old books, and, among incidental duties, has written in Chinese a history of the University Library for the Alumni Book. It is a pleasure to be able to state in this report that the Regents of the University of the State of New York have voted to remit Mr. Hung's tuition fees for a period of study at the Albany Library School, and that Mr. Hung will have opportunity to go to the United States this autumn to study library science. He plans to learn Western library methods with the view of their adjustment to the bibliothecal situation in China, and the authorities at the Albany School write that, through the co-operation of the Educational Extension Division, they will be able to give Mr. Hung practice work which will be directly applicable to Chinese conditions.

Mr. Liu Kwoh-chuin of the College of Arts has been appointed Acting Assistant Librarian and Mr. Shen Hsioh-chi of the Junior College chief assistant in the main library at Kan Ho Yen for 1919-1920.

The library statistics for the past year again include some interesting figures. The accessions have amounted to 1,115 Chinese books, 779 foreign books, and 928 pamphlets. The total number of pamphlets is now 10,135 and the total number of books 15,376. Of the latter, 7,457 are Chinese and 7,919 foreign; so that, at the present ratio of increase, the Chinese books will probably in another year outnumber the foreign books.

The loans during 1918-1919 have reached a total of 22,961, of which 16,216 have been of books reserved for use in connection with college courses. The value of the Chinese

library and of the children's library opened by Mr. Hung is indicated by the loan of 1,006 books in Chinese and of 3,333 children's books during the year.

That the subscription periodical room for foreign magazines has been kept during 1918-1919 has been due to the willingness of President Bowen to add the routine work of this undertaking to the myriad of his other duties. And that 2,280 periodicals have been loaned to subscribers in this time indicates the extent of this service. Miss Purcell has continued her efficient work as Treasurer of this subscription periodical room.

HARRY CLEMONS.

Report for the Middle School.

The past year has, in some respects, been our best year. We have had the largest number of students, the most effective faculty, and in general the heartiest co-operation on the part of all. At the close of the year on account of the students' strike there was more or less confusion but there has been as little break in the work of this year as we have had for some time.

The Faculty—Three full time and two part time teachers have had charge of our Chinese courses. In addition to the Principal there have been three full time and three part time teachers, all foreigners, of the English and other Western subjects. There have also been four full time and two part time Chinese teachers of Western subjects. So that we have had altogether ten full time and seven part time teachers. Misses Johnson, Clark, Braastad, and Stearns are leaving the school at this time, three of them returning to America, and one taking up other work in China. It is a great pleasure to know that they would all gladly have remained in the work here had not unavoidable circumstances made this impossible. It will be difficult to find any teachers to replace these, who

will be either more efficient or more devoted. Up to date, in spite of a good deal of correspondence, we have found no one to take the places of these teachers this fall. Word has been received from America that there is every prospect of one or two coming out this year who will probably be assigned to the Middle School after their year in the Language school. It is with the deepest regret that we hear that Miss Grace Taylor, who had planned to return to us this fall after a year's furlough, is not going to be able to do so. We are thus left very short handed.

Students—There have been 194 students enrolled during the year. Their ages varied from fourteen to twenty-five. The average age was nineteen. A very large proportion of the students came from merchant, teacher, and official homes, in numbers corresponding to the order named. More than two-thirds of our pupils come from mission schools, the others coming from government and private schools. Nine different denominations were represented among the student body, though not quite half of our students are members of the church. During the year there have been thirty-six graduates, evenly divided between the two terms.

School discipline—The matter of discipline among a student body as large as ours is not easy. The difficulty at Kan Ho Yen is not lessened by the fact that in addition to the students of the Middle School over one hundred students of the Higher Primary occupy the same dormitory. Take it all in all, however, I think that the disciplinary problems have been no greater than in other similar mission schools. It has not been our plan or desire to administer a rigid military discipline, especially in as much as we have not found it possible to establish military drill; nevertheless with only two or three exceptions no drastic measures of discipline were necessary during the year. Mr. C. C. Liu, the Proctor, has been untiring in his efforts to keep peace in his large family. He has constantly applied the ounce of prevention method and has,

we think, been eminently successful in spite of the fact that he holds one of our most difficult positions. No one is fully satisfied with the conditions and new plans are being constantly tried to better our school discipline.

Social Life—It has been felt that the teachers and pupils were not meeting each other socially as much as they should, and so each term of the year the committee in charge has divided all the pupils of the school into groups of from ten to fifteen each and have asked each teacher to be responsible for one of these groups. The result has been very satisfactory indeed, as both the teachers and the pupils have entered heartily into the scheme. Some were entertained in homes, some in a temple tea-house overlooking beautiful scenery, some on the hills among the trees. But every student has had his chance to meet his teacher otherwise than in the formal capacity of teacher and pupil.

Societies—Every student has been assigned to the society corresponding to the year in which he is doing his work. These societies have met on Friday nights and are held in Chinese and English on alternate Friday nights. Much care has been taken with these during the year, and each student has been graded in the work done in the society. The students are taking hold of the work with a good deal of interest and at the close of the term a public meeting is held where the best work of the term done in the different societies is given to the public. The plan for the new year is to hold these societies during class hours on some special day during the week. This will give the work an even greater importance in the mind of the pupil and we are expecting good results from the change. For each society there are two advisers, one Chinese and one foreign, who meet with the students on alternate weeks and criticize the work of the pupils.

Athletics—Our athletic director, Mr. Hu, gives only part time to the Middle School, and then leads the students

only in calisthenics. He has had no training in the special games of the students and so cannot train them in any of these things. This year comparatively little has been done for athletics. We are much in need of a man who is interested in boys' sports, for it is in team work that the greatest need for training lies among Chinese students.

Religious Life—As assigned in the curriculum the religious requirement for each student is to attend morning prayers, also a Bible class meeting twice a week, and the general service on Sunday morning. In addition to this the Y.M.C.A. has been in charge of Bible classes on Sunday morning which all students are required to attend. A voluntary evening service is held on Sunday evening, and a mid-week prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Some of the members of the faculty have been taking a special personal interest in every phase of this religious life work of the students and from every point of view the religious life of the school has been more satisfactory this term than ever before. In addition to the personal work of these teachers and of the students under their tutelage, during the spring term we have had two periods of special service. In March Dr. Cheng Ching-yi spent three days with the College and the Secondary Group, and on May thirty-first and the first of June the Rev. W. R. Hunt also conducted a series of meetings, in each case leading up to personal decision on the part of the students. Some were not yet ready fully to surrender, some twenty-five in the two schools accepted Christ as their personal Savior, and still more of the Christian students wanted to be organized into a personal workers' group. It is our plan during each term to have a decision day and during the rest of the term, in preparation for that day, do as much personal work as possible.

WILBUR F. WILSON:

Report for the Department of Missionary Training.

June twelfth marked the close of the eighth year of the department. As in the case of the previous year prevailing war conditions greatly reduced the number in attendance, especially of the men, but no effort has been spared to maintain previous standards of thoroughness and efficiency.

Student Personnel.

The year opened October second with an enrolment of thirty-five in the beginning class, and twelve in the second year. This number was augmented January first by the opening of a new class of fourteen students, bringing the total enrolment up to sixty-one. Of the above total five students left for West China before February first, three were obliged to leave on account of illness, eleven withdrew for unavoidable reasons, and one was transferred to Japan. Thus on the date of closing the enrolment was reduced to forty-one, or by about 33%. These all took the final examinations and passed creditably.

Following the practice of previous reports it may be interesting, for purposes of comparison, to note that of the student body only 16 (26.3%) are men, while 45 (73.7) are women. This disparity is undoubtedly traceable to war conditions. A further distribution shows the number of single men to be only 2 (3.3%); single women, 32 (52.5%); married men, 13 (21.3%); married women, 14 (22.9%). From this it appears that, as in former years, single women constitute about one half of the total registrations.

The following table indicates the denominations or societies represented:

Baptist, 8; Christian, 7; Church Mission Society, 1; Church of God, 1; Free Methodist, 2; Ginling College, 2; Independent, 3; Methodist, North, 10; Methodist, South, 1;

Presbyterian, North, 12; Seventh Day Adventist, 5; United Evangelical, 3; Y. M. C. A., 1; Y. W. C. A., 4.

The designations of so many of the students are, at this writing, so uncertain as to make any worth while classification by provinces impossible, but in so far as these designations are known the department will be represented in the provinces as follows:—

Anhui, 3; Chekiang, 8; Chihli, 1; Fukien, 2; Hunan, 9; Kiangsi, 5; Kiangsu, 24; Szechuan, 5; Yunnan, 1. It will be noted that while nine provinces receive students, at least forty per cent of them remain in the province of Kiangsu.

The Faculty.

The faculty, though slightly reduced in number, has done work of as high a grade as usual. Mr. Gia and his assistants have taught with their accustomed vigor and have justly won the admiration of the entire student body. A voluntary Bible Class from among the teachers has been conducted throughout the year by the head Chinese teacher, Mr. Gia, and it is a welcome innovation to see the newly-converted teachers appearing on the list of leaders of the daily devotional exercises. The faithfulness and loyalty of these teachers cannot be too highly commended. Despite the monotony necessarily incident to their daily routine they never display signs of weariness nor fail to take a personal interest in their pupils.

Life in the New Dormitory.

The new dormitory has done much to develop among the students an *esprit de corps*, and has brought about a feeling of unity and fellowship not hitherto possible when students were scattered throughout the city. The department prevailed upon Mrs. Maud R. Jones of the Presbyterian Mission, and with their consent, to accept, much against her inclination

the position of preceptress, which responsibility she discharged with satisfaction.

In accordance with the understanding had with her Mission, Mrs. Jones is returning to her former work and we take this occasion to thank her for the splendid way she has managed a new and difficult situation, and her Mission for their generous response to our importunity. In canvassing the field for a permanent preceptress, Mrs. J. R. Goddard, Baptist Mission, Shaohsing, was approached, and after a visit to Nanking accepted, contingent upon securing the consent of her Mission. This was later granted and Mrs. Goddard assumes responsibility in the autumn. Her Mission has generously volunteered, till further notice, to continue her support, a service for which we are, indeed, grateful.

Needs.

We conclude this report with the mention of two outstanding needs of the department, viz., a dormitory for married couples and for single men; and an assistant to the dean. We have been obliged from the first to throw ourselves upon the hospitality of a longsuffering community and, be it said to their credit, our demands have always been graciously met. It would be manifestly unfair, however, for the department to continue indefinitely to presume upon the generosity of missionary homes for the housing of its students, and the time has come when adequate provision for this need should be made.

The need for an assistant to the dean is no less urgent. Each successive class furnishes its quota of correspondence students who now number well over a hundred, and if the increasing bulk of correspondence which this department entails is to be cared for without detriment to the other phases of the work, the securing of an assistant should be considered an immediate necessity. The urgency of this request is heightened by the fact that the furlough of the dean occurs in 1921, and without such an assistant it will be

exceedingly difficult to secure continuity of administration. If within a year a young woman with office experience could be secured who could take over the responsibility for the correspondence students, she, together with the assistance of some local missionary of experience, could carry on the work of the department without loss. Failing such provision it is difficult to see just how the work can be carried on.

Our closing paragraph is an acknowledgment of God's unfailing goodness and blessing which have been manifest in countless ways throughout the year. We commend to Him the work of the year with the consciousness of our failings and limitations and yet with the hope that the year has in some small measure contributed to the advance of His Kingdom and to His Glory.

CHARLES S. KEEN.

Report for the University Hospital.

For the year ending December 31, 1918.

A committee of four members, appointed by the Board of Managers of the University of Nanking, is responsible for the administration of the University Hospital. The Superintendent of the Hospital is the Chairman of this Committee.

Two new buildings have been added during the year. The new dispensary building is a handsome, three-story, grey brick building with cement trimmings and a cement tile roof. The ground floor houses the eye, ear, nose, and throat department in the west wing, and has rooms for the nurses in the east wing. The center of the ground floor contains furnace rooms and a large store room for drugs. The second floor contains in the center a large reception hall and drug room. The west side of this floor is devoted to surgery and contains a waiting room for men and women patients, a history-taking room, three private examination rooms, and two dressing rooms, one each for men and women. The east

side of the floor contains a reception room for men and women patients, a history-taking room, three examination rooms, a room for gynecology, and the pathological laboratory. The third floor of the building contains, in the center, a lounge room for the Chinese staff, and X-ray rooms. The west side contains five large rooms occupied by the Chinese resident physicians and internes, and on the east side there are the administration offices and a private suite consisting of a reception room and two examining rooms for foreign and special Chinese patients. There is a commodious attic above the third floor which provides ample store-room for the surplus hospital supplies. The building was erected at a cost of approximately Mex. \$35,000.

The second building is a small, but well constructed morgue, with a room for the holding of autopsies, when such shall be the accepted routine of hospital work in China. Considerable grading and sodding has been done on both of the hospital compounds, and an excellent tennis court furnishes recreation to the members of the staff.

The foreign nursing staff of the Hospital has been increased to three by the addition of Miss Mildred Wright and Miss Cora Chace, the latter expecting to begin regular duties in the fall of 1919. The shortage of foreign physicians still continues, and with the departure of Dr. Sloan to America on his furlough, only one foreign physician, Dr. Hutcheson, is left on the field. It is earnestly hoped that this condition will be remedied in the fall of 1919.

A Training School for Male Nurses was opened October 3, 1918 with seventeen pupils. The nurses have been put into uniform and are getting regular courses of instruction by lectures and demonstrations in accordance with a curriculum laid down by the Nurses' Association of China.

The work of the hospital has gone steadily forward, and we have reason to feel that it is steadily gaining the confidence of the Chinese people.

Summary of Hospital Statistics, 1918.

Number of beds in hospital	...	...	...	90
Total number of in-patients	...	...	...	1,459
" " " out-patients—men	4,937			
" " " " women	1,325	6,262		
Return visits—men	7,300			
" " women	2,488	9,788		
Total number out-patient treatments	...	...	...	16,050
" " visits to homes	...	...	...	2,500
" " operations under general anesthesia	...	...	...	411
" " " " local	...	...	...	168
" " " " no	...	...	...	120
" " salvarsans	...	...	...	42
" " labor cases	...	...	...	16
" " operations on eye	...	...	...	90

Financial Summary.

Balance on hand January 1, 1918	...	\$2,566.03	
Receipts from all sources	...	82,575.76	\$85,141.79
Total expenditures	...	58,718.03	
Cash on hand December 31, 1918	...	26,423.76	\$85,141.79

A. C. HUTCHESON.

Report for the Building and Property Committee.

The work of the Building and Property Committee during the past year (1918-1919) has been the usual meetings called from time to time to decide on such questions as are referred to the committee for action. Definite regulations have been drawn up to settle the questions arising through the installing of furnaces and bath-room equipment with running water by those who care to do so at their own expense.

Two new buildings, Meigs Hall and the Dispensary, have been completed during the year. Meigs Hall is a two-story building with basement and unfinished attic and furnishes dormitory accommodation for twenty-two single women in the Language School; the exterior architecture is Chinese. Each

student has an eleven by fourteen foot room to herself. There is a bathroom on each floor, each with two bath tubs, four wash bowls, a slop sink, and two commodes. Running water is supplied from a well and a cistern, by hand pump to tank in the attic. Each room is furnished with a chiffonier, desk, single bed, wash-stand, bookcase, and closet. There is a dining and living room on the first floor which is furnished complete. The kitchen is in the basement. The building is heated by nine stoves in the basement, each with drum bricked in such a way that fresh air from the outside can circulate around it and pass on to the rooms.

The Dispensary is a two-story building with a basement and a finished attic. The building is in the shape of a horse-shoe and is laid out symmetrically about the center line. The exterior architecture is foreign. One side of the basement is used for servants' quarters and is entirely separated from the other side, which is used for eye, ear, nose, and throat examination work. There are three furnaces in the basement for heating the building. One side of the first floor is for surgical patients and the other side for medical patients. Both have their own examination rooms and waiting rooms, and are on each side of the main vestibule and the drug room. One side of the second floor is for dormitory for the Chinese doctors. The other side is for offices, foreign doctors' reading room, and consultation rooms. The attic for the time being is used for storage.

The cubic contents of the Dispensary Building and of Meigs Hall, respectively, amount to 242,838 and 154,020, and the cost of finished buildings was 1528 and 1427 cents Mex. per cubic foot.

The cost of Oregon pine per 1,000 feet. B. M. of Meigs Hall, completed in August, 1918, was \$116 Mex., while of the Dispensary, completed in January, 1919, the cost was \$135; the floors of Meigs Hall are oak while those of the Dispensary are reinforced concrete.

The above "Cost of finished building" includes contract cost, hardware steel for concrete floors, and such other necessities that make the buildings complete exclusive of heating, lighting, plumbing, furniture, etc. It is reasonable to suppose that if the ratio of the number of windows, doors, walls, etc., was the same all the way through as the ratio of the cubical contents, the cost per cubic foot of the two buildings would also be the same. In the case of the Dispensary the accounts for furnishing the building were all kept by Dr. Sloan at the hospital and I do not have them at hand. As to Meigs Hall, the furnishing accounts as I have them are as follows:

Furnaces and heating plant complete	Mex. \$1,056.58
24,100 gallon cistern at 0.02453 per gal.	591.49
Underground waterpipes to cistern and drain pipes from bath rooms and kitchen, etc.	255.29
Plumbing (4 baths, 8 wash bowls, hot water equipment, tank, etc)	2,530.94
Furniture outside of the kitchen	2,907.81
Kitchen and pantry furniture	473.00
Electric lights	320.65
Total furnishings	8,134.86

Other incidentals about the building are as follows:

Road repairs and new road to the building	Mex. \$131.00
Bricks and tiles on site for future Language School Buildings now	984.24

The Severance Administration Building was started in March and at this writing the walls are nearly to the second floor. It is hoped that the building will be complete and ready for occupancy by August fifteenth, 1920. The estimated cost of that building is as follows:

Contract price (not including bricks)	Mex. \$47,703.00
Furnaces	2,000.00
Incidentals	300.00
Electric lights	1,270.00
Hardware	1,500.00
Steel and iron outside of concrete floors	1,000.00
Marble	9,570.00
Steel for concrete floors	4,800.00
Bricks (City wall)	9,000.00
Total estimated cost of the building	Mex. \$78,343.00

The Severance Administration Building covers 115 fong of ground, will be a two-story building with re-inforced concrete floors, an unfinished basement, and attic. The exterior architecture is to be Chinese throughout. The cubic contents of the building total 584,000 cubic feet. The estimated cost per cubic foot is therefore Mex. \$0.134.

The chapel will be started shortly. Contractors are now working over their bids preparatory to handing them in. This will be a building that will accommodate an audience of 1,000 persons. The exterior architecture is to be Chinese throughout.

A small foreign residence covering 8.8 fong of ground has been erected to the west of the center of the main campus. Dr. Macklin's old house near the new dispensary building has been torn down and the small house has been built largely from the material from the old house. In building this house effort has been made to utilise every possible cubic foot within the outside limits of the walls and the roof. It has worked out very well and should meet the demands of any ordinary small family very satisfactorily.

ALEX. G. SMALL.

Report for the Treasurer, 1918.*

<i>Administration.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Staff salaries, President, Treasurer, Secretary. ...	\$ 5,824.92	
Sinking fund—1917 balance		\$ 1,600.71
" " —1918 furlough travel	1,685.08	
Office expense, supplies and assistants	3,700.73	
Sale of office supplies		53.58
Mission Board accounts—Debit transfer	16,522.78	
" " remittances		16,522.78
Exchange and interest, 1917 balance	8,110.71	
" " " 1918 debits	510.62	
" " " receipts and transfers		4,619.76
University Magazine, expenditures	258.58	
" " receipts		50.49
Insurance, premiums	1,391.43	
" " receipts from Hospital funds		124.96
Special gift for staff salaries		1,459.42
Mission appropriations, transfer credits		9,502.77
Balance		4,070.38
	<u>\$38,004.85</u>	<u>\$38,004.85</u>
<i>Bills Receivable and Payable.</i>		
Russell Carter, 1917 balance		\$ 5,905.31
" " 1918 receipts and transfers		99,319.04
" " 1918 debits and transfers	\$96,516.56	
C. M. Myers, 1917 balance		5,842.25
" " 1918 receipts		37,441.97
" " 1918 payments and transfers	43,284.22	
Bills receivable	1,758.00	300.00
" payable—A. T. Paul		7,000.00
Suspense—1917 balance	118.96	
" " 1918 receipts and disbursements... ..	10,621.54	9,439.77
Z. T. Ing, 1917 balance... ..	3,447.61	
" " 1918 additional note and int.	509.00	
" " 1918 payments		975.00
M. A. Meigs—1917 balance \$30—Receipt \$55.		85.00
Java Students—1917 balance		180.00
" " 1918 receipts and disb.	752.00	652.00
Balance	10,132.45	
	<u>\$167,140.34</u>	<u>\$167,140.34</u>

* All figures are in Mexican dollars.

Book Store.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance from 1917	\$1,319.08	
1918 purchases	1,898.09	
" sales		\$1,343.70
Balance		1,873.47
	<u>\$3,217.17</u>	<u>\$3,217.17</u>

Senior College.

Teachers' salaries, Chinese	\$4,908.00	
Teachers' travel, Downeys	806.64	
Board, students'	1,091.78	
Incidentals	252.23	
Light and heat	759.67	
Servants' wages	90.10	
Equipment	1,753.95	
Chemistry, Physics, and other Labs.	171.00	
Repairs	573.73	
Grounds—upkeep	68.00	
Athletics	113.45	
Uniforms	28.00	
Special gifts for teachers' salaries		\$1,609.95
Sales receipts—sundry supplies		107.45
Students' fees		6,274.13
Mission Boards' appropriations		941.73
Balance		1,983.29
	<u>\$10,616.55</u>	<u>\$10,616.55</u>

Agriculture and Forestry College—1917 Balance

Teachers' salaries, Chinese, 1918	\$5,037.07	
Foreign	2,622.00	
Department incidentals	5,573.92	
Agricultural gardens' account	1,496.39	
Sericulture course	3,421.98	
Sales of cocoons	1,306.51	
Cotton improvement		54.04
Board, students'	19.30	
Athletics	1,498.88	
Servants' wages, and General incidentals	107.00	
Light and heat	410.32	
Laboratory accounts	234.28	
Book deposits—expenditures	190.00	
Sale of incidental supplies	846.37	
Forestry fund remittances		48.11
Peking Government—to cover Bailie travel.		4,583.33
Gifts for teachers' salaries		232.01
Sericulture—International Committee		926.91
Sokobin Botany Prize		1,080.71
Students' fees		25.00
Balance		6,157.17
	<u>\$22,764.02</u>	<u>\$22,764.02</u>

Junior College.

	Dr.	Cr.
Normal School balance 1917	\$210.00	
Teachers' salaries, Foreign	1,081.44	
Chinese	2,345.00	
Chemistry, Physics, and other Labs.	944.90	
Board, students'	4,601.77	
Athletics	320.00	
Uniforms	518.88	
Incidentals and servants' wages	1,227.04	
Light and heat	729.60	
College teachers' salaries, transfer	3,122.54	
Mission Boards appropriations		\$104.41
Students' fees		3,122.54
		11,874.22
	<u>\$15,101.17</u>	<u>\$15,101.17</u>

Middle School.

1917 balance	\$ 61.27	
1917 equipment balance	414.00	
Teachers' salaries, Chinese	6,471.00	
Foreign	4,034.87	
Board, students'	3,901.11	
Incidentals	486.72	
Repairs	1,606.81	
Servants	848.97	
Equipment	375.30	
Light and heat	927.06	
Athletics	331.00	
Uniforms	270.00	
Mission appropriations		\$4,524.48
Sales of supplies, and light		447.11
Fire insurance proceeds—for repairs		225.30
Students' fees		11,268.00
Balance		3,263.22
	<u>\$19,728.11</u>	<u>\$19,728.11</u>

Higher Primary School.

Teachers' salaries, Chinese	\$4,603.87	
Foreign	655.57	
Books and supplies	191.69	
Board, students'	2,987.79	
Light and heat	364.22	
Servants	430.28	
Incidentals	283.84	
Uniforms	398.89	
Athletics	253.00	
Students' fees		\$9,096.76
Mission appropriations		416.82
Balance		655.57
	<u>\$10,169.15</u>	<u>\$10,169.15</u>

Lower Primary School.

	Dr.	Cr.
Teachers' salaries, Chinese	\$171.63	
Board, students'	292.86	
Light and heat	16.83	
Incidentals	105.68	
Athletics	46.00	
Students' fees		\$633.00
	<u>\$633.00</u>	<u>\$633.00</u>

Library.

Books	\$191.60	
Equipment	228.86	
Incidentals	81.44	
Attendants	844.11	
Gifts for Library		\$ 277.66
Balance		1,068.35
	<u>\$1,346.01</u>	<u>\$1,346.01</u>

Subscription Periodical Room.

N. Y. Office disbursements	\$302.76	
Membership fees		\$299.77
Balance		2.99
	<u>\$302.76</u>	<u>\$302.76</u>

Summer School.

Chinese writer	\$11.40	
Fees refunded	15.76	
Board, students'	464.43	
Incidentals	34.77	
Students' fees		\$526.36
	<u>\$526.36</u>	<u>\$526.36</u>

Athletics.

1917 balance	\$421.03	
1918 expenditures	808.70	
1918 receipts, students' fees, etc.		\$1,201.48
Balance		28.25
	<u>\$1,229.73</u>	<u>\$1,229.73</u>

Special Gifts.

Receipts 1918		\$8,162.47
Expenditures 1918	\$4,690.00	
Balance	3,472.47	
	<u>\$8,162.47</u>	<u>\$8,162.47</u>

Scholarships.

	Dr.	Cr.
1917 balance		\$433.44
1918 receipts		156.46
„ disbursements	\$84.00	
Balance	505.90	
	<u>\$589.90</u>	<u>\$589.90</u>

Regents' Diplomas.

1917 balance		\$ 70.93
1918 receipts		61.50
„ disbursements (N. Y. office)	\$ 80.94	
Balance	51.49	
	<u>\$132.43</u>	<u>\$132.43</u>

Student Relief Fund.

1917 balance		\$411.03
1918 disbursements	\$113.08	
Balance	297.95	
	<u>\$411.03</u>	<u>\$411.03</u>

Sherwin Scholarship, 1917 Balance

\$182.28

Peoples' School.

1918 Budget	\$553.80	
Special gifts		\$890.67
Balance	336.87	
	<u>\$890.67</u>	<u>\$890.67</u>

College Y. M. C. A.

University allowance—budget	\$137.50	
Secretary's salary, two months	350.00	
Stewart Evangelistic Fund		\$525.00
Balance	37.50	
	<u>\$525.00</u>	<u>\$525.00</u>

Industrial Department.

1917 balance	\$26.88	
1918 expenditures	1,080.26	
„ sales of products		\$779.97
Balance		327.17
	<u>\$1,107.14</u>	<u>\$1,107.14</u>

Suwan Christian School Board.

1917 balance	\$58.07	
1918 expenditures	469.03	
Sales of printed matter, etc.		\$13.98
F. C. M. S. 1917-1918 remittance		354.42
Southern Presbyterian „		300.00
Balance	141.30	
	<u>\$668.40</u>	<u>\$668.40</u>

					Dr.	Cr.
<i>Language School.</i>						
1917 balance	...	...	...	...		\$1,108.74
Fees refunded	...	...	...	...	\$220.00	
Teachers' salaries, Chinese	...	...	...	...	5,115.00	
Printing and Supplies	...	...	...	...	390.07	
Incidentals	...	...	...	...	511.81	
Servants' wages	...	...	...	...	221.00	
Light and heat	...	...	...	...	195.50	
Repairs	...	...	...	...	790.43	
Students' fees for coal	...	...	...	...		176.00
Students' fees	...	...	...	...		5,342.58
Balance	...	...	...	...		816.49
					\$7,443.81	\$7,443.81
<i>Meigs' Hall. (Women's Dormitory.)</i>						
Board, students'	...	...	...	...	\$833.52	
Incidentals	...	...	...	...	890.99	
Light and heat	...	...	...	...	74.18	
Servants' wages	...	...	...	...	124.83	
Students' fees	...	...	...	...		\$1,954.77
Balance	...	...	...	...	31.25	
					\$1,954.77	\$1,954.77
<i>University Hospital.</i>						
1917 balance	...	...	...	...		\$1,494.91
T. D. Sloan for Hospital account	...	...	...	...	\$3,500.00	
Insurance premium	...	...	...	...	124.96	
Supplies and incidentals	...	...	...	...	842.21	
Gate House—1918 expenditures	...	...	...	...	458.18	
Dispensary Building 1918 expenditures	...	...	...	...	29,103.82	
Building, land, equipment., fund—expend.	...	...	...	...	5,643.00	
Mission Remittances	...	...	...	...		4,870.76
Sale of materials, (building)	...	...	...	...		41.38
Transfer of bricks to University building	...	...	...	...		420.00
Gifts for building and equipment	...	...	...	...		44,404.62
Transferred from University funds for	...	...	...	...
Doctor's salary	...	...	...	...		471.34
China Medical Board 1918 remittances	...	...	...	...		10,399.04
Balance	...	...	...	...	22,429.88	
					\$62,102.05	\$62,102.05
<i>Rents and Repairs.</i>						
1918 receipts for rents	...	...	...	...		\$1,694.50
1918 expenditures for rents	...	...	...	...	\$1,403.00	
1917 residence repairs balance	...	...	...	...	765.97	
1918	...	...	...	...	1,554.58	
Receipts from tenant	...	...	...	...		24.00
Balance	...	...	...	...		2,005.05
					\$3,723.55	\$3,723.55
<i>House No. 17 (Lasell)</i>					\$12,060.00	
Special gifts account	...	...	...	...		\$4,690.00
" " advanced by Shanghai	...	...	...	...		7,370.00
					\$12,060.00	\$12,060.00

					Dr.	Cr.
<i>House No. 16 (Settlemyer)</i>					\$10,290.94	
<i>Turner Residence</i>	...	...	...	...		\$9,500.00
<i>Land Account.</i>						
1917 balance	...	...	...	...	\$301.34	
1918 purchases	...	...	...	...	750.35	
Balance	...	...	...	...		\$1,051.69
					\$1,051.69	\$1,051.69
<i>McCormick Dormitories. 1917 Balance</i>						\$9,192.17
<i>Swasey Science Building.</i>						
1917 balance	...	...	...	...	\$6,616.03	
Transfer of building materials	...	...	...	...		\$160.47
Balance	...	...	...	...		6,455.56
					\$6,616.03	\$6,616.03
<i>Administration Building (Kan Ho Yen)</i>						
Fire insurance receipts	...	...	...	...		\$6,920.11
Reconstruction of building	...	...	...	...	\$6,391.22	
Balance	...	...	...	...	528.89	
					\$6,920.11	\$6,920.11
<i>Severance Memorial (Administration building.)</i>						
1917 balance	...	...	...	...	\$1,683.82	
1918 expenditures—building materials	...	...	...	...	3,544.13	
Balance	...	...	...	...		\$5,227.95
					\$5,227.95	\$5,227.95
<i>Equipment and Building Supplies.</i>						
1917 balance	...	...	...	...	\$4,418.69	
Additional equipment and supplies	...	...	...	...	1,734.42	
Sales of supplies and equipment	...	...	...	...		\$529.79
Balance	...	...	...	...		5,623.32
					\$6,153.11	\$6,153.11
<i>Chapel Building.</i>						
1917 balance	...	...	...	...		\$5,888.40
1918 purchase of materials	...	...	...	...	\$1,748.69	
Balance	...	...	...	...	4,139.71	
					\$5,888.40	\$5,888.40
<i>Language School Dormitory (Meigs' Hall)</i>						
1917 balance	...	...	...	...	\$917.59	
1918 building materials	...	...	...	...	21,458.74	
Special gifts	...	...	...	...		\$19,092.42
Sale of materials	...	...	...	...		83.43
Balance	...	...	...	...		3,200.48
					\$22,376.33	\$22,376.33

Audited January 30, 1919.

(Signed) THOMAS D. BEGG.

L. J. OWEN, Treasurer.

Trial Balance. December 31, 1918.

Exchange and interest	...	...	...	\$ 4,001.57	
Russell Carter...	...	...	...	68.81	\$ 8,707.79
Insurance	...	...	...	1,458.00	
Bills receivable	...	...	...		7,000.00
Bills payable	...	...	...	1,300.73	
Suspense	...	...	...	1,873.47	
Book store	...	...	...	2,981.61	
Z. T. Ing.	...	...	...		85.00
Mrs. F. E. Meigs	...	...	...	395.26	
Kuleo light and heat...	...	...	...	1,559.78	
Kuleo equipment	...	...	...	2,005.05	
Residence repairs	...	...	...	10,290.94	
Settlemyer house	...	...	...	1,051.69	
Land account	...	...	...		9,500.00
Turner residence	...	...	...		9,192.17
McCormick dormitories	...	...	...	6,455.56	
Swasey Science Building	...	...	...		528.89
Kan Ho Yen—Administration Building	...	...	...	5,227.95	
Severance Memorial Building	...	...	...	5,623.32	
Building equipment	...	...	...		4,139.71
Day Chapel	...	...	...	3,200.48	
Language School Dormitory	...	...	...	81.75	
Sericulture course—Fees	...	...	...	473.11	
Agriculture and Forestry Department	...	...	...	1,131.65	
Chinese teachers	...	...	...	90.01	
Sericulture course	...	...	...	1,239.03	
Field work—Buildings and gardens	...	...	...		25.00
Sokobin Botany Prize	...	...	...	4,251.61	
Foreign staff salaries account	...	...	...	19.30	
Cotton improvement experiment	...	...	...	28.25	
Athletics account	...	...	...		3,472.47
Special gifts	...	...	...		505.90
Scholarships	...	...	...		51.49
Regents diplomas	...	...	...		297.95
Student relief	...	...	...	181.28	
Sherwin scholarship	...	...	...		336.87
Peoples School	...	...	...		37.50
Y. M. C. A. (College)	...	...	...	655.57	
Model School—Foreign teachers	...	...	...	2,473.92	
Middle School	...	...	...		80.00
Java students deposits	...	...	...	789.30	
Kan Ho Yen equipment	...	...	...	816.49	
Language School incidentals	...	...	...	1,068.35	
Library account	...	...	...	2.99	
Subscription Periodical Room	...	...	...		100.38
Hospital mission remittances	...	...	...	29,641.61	
Dispensary Building	...	...	...		34,259.58
Equipment and land—Hospital	...	...	...		17,711.54
China Medical Board	...	...	...		31.25
Meigs' Hall fees	...	...	...		141.30
Suwan Christian School Board	...	...	...	327.17	
Industrial department	...	...	...	1,772.87	
Cash balance	...	...	...	3,665.30	
Bank balance	...	...	...
				<u>\$96,204.79</u>	<u>\$96,204.79</u>

Trial Balance. June 30, 1919.

Athletics—Kuleo	...	...	...	\$ 12.91	
—Kan Ho Yen	...	...	...	52.87	
—Varsity	...	...	...	28.98	
Alumni fund	...	...	...	72.27	
Administrative staff salaries	...	...	...	2,826.31	
Furlough fund	...	...	...	137.39	
J. E. Williams—U. S. Expenses	...	...	...	1,254.96	
Bills receivable	...	...	...	348.00	
payable	...	...	...		7,000.00
Book store	...	...	...	904.45	
Russell Carter, Treasurer	...	...	...		8,707.79
Cotton experiment	...	...	...	59.33	
Chemistry laboratory	...	...	...	2,722.76	
Exchange and interest	...	...	...	4,088.99	
Equipment—Kuleo	...	...	...	1,856.61	
—General building	...	...	...	5,500.82	
—Kan Ho Yen	...	...	...	707.91	
Egg production	...	...	...	209.55	
Agricultural and forestry fees	...	...	...	1,015.53	
Language School fees	...	...	...		290.75
Meigs Hall fees	...	...	...		1,838.77
Forestry Fund Committee	...	...	...		2,083.33
Gardens	...	...	...	476.86	
Buildings	...	...	...	1,054.31	
Gifts—Special...	...	...	...		1,524.04
Grounds—Upkeep	...	...	...	80.50	
Mission remittances, Hospital	...	...	...		3,106.47
Hospital—Dispensary Building	...	...	...	38,865.92	
—Running expenses	...	...	...	2,827.86	
—Land	...	...	...	42.50	
—Equipment	...	...	...		40,380.87
—C. M. B.	...	...	...		24,182.43
Insurance	...	...	...	1,123.16	
Industrial department	...	...	...	334.76	
Z. T. Ing	...	...	...	2,591.04	
Incidentals—Agriculture and forestry	...	...	...	909.66	
—Kan Ho Yen	...	...	...	248.64	
—Kuleo	...	...	...	169.34	
Light and heat—Kuleo	...	...	...	955.50	
—Kan Ho Yen	...	...	...	231.12	
Land	...	...	...	10,664.79	
Library—Book account	...	...	...	1,613.72	
—Attendants...	...	...	...	754.82	
Mrs. M. A. Meigs	...	...	...		90.00
Magazine—University	...	...	...	177.50	
Mulberry experiment	...	...	...		528.87
Mission remittances	...	...	...		22,757.69
Office expense	...	...	...	1,108.09	
Property and buildings:					
McCormick Dormitories	...	...	...		9,257.82
Swasey Science Hall	...	...	...	6,455.56	
Severance Memorial	...	...	...		9,651.60
Language School	...	...	...	4,323.78	
Day Chapel	...	...	...		4,139.71

Peoples' Schools		\$ 457.47
Physics... ..	\$ 1,888.70	
Residence No. 18 (Clemens)	1,595.75	
Residence repairs	2,386.61	
Rents		871.00
Regents Diplomas		121.95
Repairs—Kan Ho Yen	60.29	
—Kuleo	51.39	
Suwan Christian School Board		326.46
Suspense	29.60	
Sericulture course		1,129.77
Sokobin Botany Prize		25.00
Scholarships		497.85
Student relief		297.95
" deposits		216.79
Subscription Periodical Room		15.99
Servants—Kuleo	116.08	
—Kan Ho Yen	389.00	
Students' loans	30.00	
Teachers' salaries:		
Agriculture and Forestry—Chinese	4,416.65	
Model School — "	376.70	
Agriculture and Forestry—Foreign	4,769.04	
Junior College — "	1,248.66	
Middle School — "	4,714.27	
Model School — "	2,498.29	
Uniforms account		6.00
Y. M. C. A.—Kuleo	251.50	
Y. M. C. A.—Kan Ho Yen		34.90
Cash balance	1,940.67	
Bank balance	16,158.51	
	<u>\$139,636.02</u>	<u>\$139,636.02</u>

Map showing Schools sending students to the University of Nanking.

