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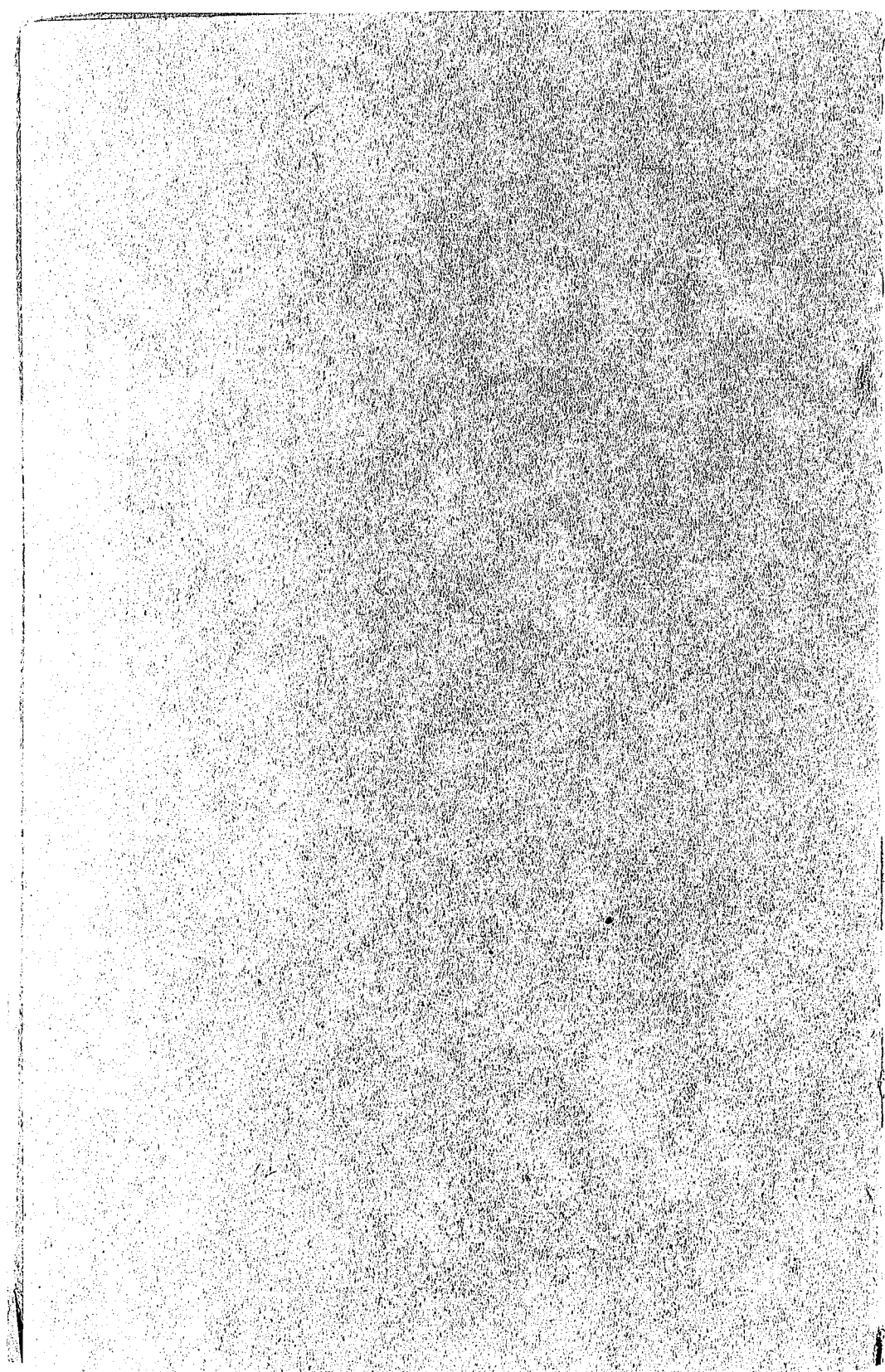
REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
AND THE TREASURER
FOR THE YEAR

1922-1923



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BULLETIN

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AND THE TREASURER
FOR THE YEAR

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SHANGHAI:

Printed at the Presbyterian Mission Press

1923

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In Memoriam



CHARLES SCULL KEEN.
Late Dean of the Department of Missionary Training.

In Memoriam



PAUL, DEWITT TWINEM
Died 23 September 1923.

The University of Nanking Report of the President for the Year 1922-1923.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND THE BOARD OF
MANAGERS:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report, which covers the two semesters into which the school year is now divided, namely the autumn of 1922 and the spring of 1923.

General Considerations.

What has been written for the past four or five years concerning the political situation could be repeated at this time with approximate accuracy. The situation, however, is, if possible, even more desperate and baffling. To the prevailing lack of support of the Central Government, lack of interprovincial cooperation, lack of financial stability, lack of confidence on the part of the people in government officials, lack of any unanimity for a solution of present difficulties, is to be added a growing and an emboldened practice of banditry. During the year innumerable cases of carrying off of captives for ransom have occurred among the Chinese in nearly all parts of the country, and extending to foreigners in not a few instances. The most daring case occurred on the night of May fifth, when a whole train of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the most modern and best equipped railway in the Orient, was held up by a large force of bandits, estimated at one to two thousand, at Lincheng, in Shantung, and all the passengers, Chinese and foreign, men and women, with the entire train crew excepting three or four who escaped, were carried off—or rather driven off—barefoot and in night-clothes, to the distant mountains. The foreign ladies were soon allowed to return to the railway as best they could,

but the others were held some five weeks and released only upon the government's yielding to practically all of the demands of the bandits and only after strenuous efforts put forth by the foreign powers. Just a few weeks ago another trainload of passengers, some ninety, all Chinese this time, was carried off near Canton. These incidents of capturing foreigners by bandits, especially the bold and wholesale effort at Lincheng, have led to much talk of foreign intervention. The Diplomatic Body at Peking and the foreign chambers of commerce of Shanghai are considering drastic action by the foreign governments. The press, both in China and abroad, is making strong statements. But much of all this seems to me to be unfortunate and ill advised. Foreign intervention could only mean foreign troops, force, fighting of a kind, confusion worse than now exists, and the engendering of hatreds and anti-foreign feelings. It would do no good for many years to foreign business and trade or to the constructive kind of work in which missions are engaged. China already has too much militarism and importing foreign brands will not help the situation. Foreign governments and armies with their hatreds and jealousies and self-seekings would make a sorry spectacle injected into the hopelessly complicated situation that now exists. It would better concern the foreign powers to put their own house in order and put an end to wars and fightings and self-seeking in their own lands and among themselves before, in their righteousness, they gratuitously interfere in China, where they are not wanted and are justly feared. The Chinese chambers of commerce, bankers, and editors are a unit in opposing the suggestions of foreign intervention. While deploring and severely criticising present conditions, they would infinitely prefer the losses and sufferings and humiliations their own government and officials are bringing on the land than contemplate the humiliation of further foreign aggressions. All missionaries and the Church, both in China and abroad, should, in my opinion, vigorously counteract and make impossible foreign military intervention. Has it not been proved to the Church and to the world that in this twentieth

century brute force cannot settle national or international problems? The Chinese people, even many of the Chinese officials and militarists, are earnestly seeking a solution. They will welcome friendly advice and constructive criticism, but certainly any foreign help of any kind must be at their invitation and not demanded at the muzzle of foreign rifles.

China to-day tremendously calls for understanding and for sympathy from the West. Very few of us understand the situation and the conflicting elements involved, or appreciate the fact that modern Western contact with China began when China was at her worst. A foreign dynasty was then becoming more and more decadent. A strong effort to overthrow this dynasty was started in 1850, the Taiping rebellion, which lasted fifteen years and devastated and ruined over half of the best provinces—the provinces with which foreigners have most to do. Foreign intervention, as now again advocated, kept this corrupt, utterly unworthy régime in power fifty years longer. Practically all of the finest centers of culture and learning that remained in the provinces after two hundred years of Manchu misrule were utterly destroyed. This great calamity, added to the prevailing degeneracy, ushered China and the Chinese people to the West. Since then calamity has followed calamity: the disgraceful Opium War, the unrighteous results of which England and Western nations are not only enjoying but are still forcing from China, as the unprecedented growth and use of opium to-day indicate; the Japanese War; the Boxer War. In every spot where foreigners touch China humiliation and loss of sovereignty have followed. Surely the Westerner has come into contact with China at one of her worst crises and when her morale and her civilization have been at the lowest ebb. Her long history amply proves that she, through her own inherent strength, can recover from these calamities and organize a central government of commanding strength. The corrupting poison of Manchu degeneracy combined with urgent need to adjust herself rapidly to international affairs for the first time in her long history places China to-day at a tremendous disadvantage and shows

her to the West at her very worst. She is at the bottom of the scale in moral stamina, but for causes readily understood and which should excite in us the profoundest sympathy and lead us to patience, especially in view of our own histories and shortcomings. In the brief quarter of a century in which China has been trying to modernize, she has made very commendable progress, no other nation having made greater adjustments and changes in the first period of turning from the old to the new, Japan not excepted; in fact it would not be difficult, probably, to show that she has been too zealous for reform and too eager to give up her old ways for doubtful new ones. Take alone the fundamental matter of her old system of education. It was scrapped overnight, and the present system for school and college in which all the western modern subjects are taught was dropped down upon Chinese teachers and students like a fog descending from the mountains. Thus at a stroke the time-honored method of choosing officials by competitive literary examinations was abolished. In their zeal for reform and modern education they gave up one of China's most distinctive and useful ideas, the idea that public office should be held by men who had been tested in competitive examinations and the best given authority to rule. The West has only in recent years been placing more and more emphasis on civil service examinations; China had it for ages on a vast scale and threw it all overboard in her mistaken zeal for improvement. We wonder how much of the present disorder due to unfit officials would have been impossible if the idea of competitive examinations had been retained and the abuses of the system eliminated rather than torn up, tree, root, and branch! Fortunately the government has been so wise as not to compel the old type of school to close while the modern school is finding its place in society. We are told by Mr. W. T. Tao, General Director of the Chinese National Association for the Promotion of Education, that in Nanking there are more than five hundred of these old-style schools with some 12,000 pupils, considerably more than in all kinds of modern schools, government and mission, in the city. In

Canton there are over one thousand such schools; and taking the country at large these old-fashioned schools, mostly of primary grade, far outnumber modern schools. So natural conservatism, which is only organized and well-tested common sense frequently, has been at work to save China from many ills due to blind desire for reform. The West, with its urge for trade and gain, is unduly pressing China along new paths, and the new urge of the West for military intervention in order to pacify China so that England and America may sell her more opium and oil and cigarettes and toys is inconsiderate and heartless and ill advised.

Another angle is given to this problem by the fact that not a few of the more thoughtful Chinese think they see the hand of their traditional enemy slyly fomenting trouble and seeking to involve England and America by forcing them to take drastic action and so help pull some of her chestnuts from an increasingly hot fire. Certain it is that not a little of the newspaper agitation appearing in the American and English press is pure fabrication and misrepresentation of American attitude, no doubt with other than simply news intent. We sincerely hope that America will not be led into any unfriendly acts toward China, no matter what the pressure or how specious the arguments may be. Her not too remote European experiences should give her due caution in trying to put other people's houses in order—unless she is specifically and explicitly asked to do so by the owners of the houses. If ever China needed a true and unselfish friend it is now, and we earnestly hope that the traditional friendship of China and America, which hitherto has been largely true and unselfish, will now ripen into better things.

The Anti-Christian Movement, which began in April and May 1922, has entirely died down and proved a very short-lived and ineffective force. Its total effect was good rather than otherwise, and it has seemed to call attention to a study of the Christian cause among classes that hitherto had not been interested.

There continues to be a searching evaluation of Christianity, and on the part of some of the best and strongest

young Christian leaders earnest effort to stress Chinese leadership and develop a national church, or rather a Christian church, where there will be the utmost possibility for expression of Chinese thought and ideals and where there may be the fullest opportunity for making the Christian message thoroughly Chinese and where there will be no pressure to adopt with Christianity necessarily the forms and emphases and divisions that have marked its development in the West. These young leaders are of the finest spirit and of the highest quality of mind. They are moved by the highest ideals of loyalty to Christ and to China. They are working in the friendliest cooperation with the missionaries. If the missionary has the grace and the good sense to go half-way in fair treatment and sympathetic insight and helpful working together, we may look in the next hundred years for one of the finest developments and interpretations of Christianity the world has yet seen. More and more should the missionary be a learner as well as a teacher. China knew God long before our ancestors emerged from the swamps and fens and barbarism of northern Europe. It is an inestimable privilege for us now in these latter days to bring back to China a better knowledge of God through our Lord Jesus Christ, but His footprints were here before we arrived and He has not left Himself without a witness. And so it is our task, with these young men already quickened by Jesus' living spirit, to discover God again to China's millions.

One of the most hopeful forces for educational improvement and one that has made the largest contribution during the year, it seems to me, is the Chinese National Association for the Promotion of Education. This Association has an admirable organization, with a Board of Trustees, of which Mr. Fan Yuan-lien is president; a General Director, Mr. W. T. Tao, one of our own graduates and a graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia University; and an Executive Secretary. The membership of the Association is of two kinds, institutional and individual. On 1 May 1923 there were 123 institutions in membership, among them most of the leading missionary institutions of higher learning and not a few middle

schools, and 722 individual members. Twenty-four standing committees have been formed to study the various phases of education. These committees are composed of the best talent available and much is expected from the results of their studies and reports. The support of the Association and its work comes from membership fees, about \$30,000 Mexican; a national subsidy of \$36,000 Mexican; and private contributions, \$14,000. Thoroughgoing surveys are being made of actual educational conditions, of educational theories and methods, and of possible reforms. In addition to a large group of Chinese experts (nearly all returned students) working on these various problems, the services of Professor William A. McCall, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, were secured to make a thorough application of tests and measurements, and to work out suitable tests for mental and educational measurement of Chinese students and schools. Also Professor G. R. Twiss, of Ohio State University, was secured to make a searching investigation of science teaching in the middle schools, looking toward definite improvements. A large number of school surveys have been made and planned. The Association has been very active in publications, covering books on education, tests, bulletins, magazines, reports. A series of bulletins in English on various phases of Chinese education will be especially useful to missionary educators and students of Chinese thought and education in western lands. In the absence of a national board of education that is able to function, this Association is supplying the lack very admirably and will be an increasingly powerful force for educational betterment. Being independent and free from political influence it will be able to do much that a national board could not accomplish.

During the year there has been little progress toward uniting or more closely affiliating the colleges and universities of East China. With one or two exceptions the general lines of delimitation mentioned in my last report are being followed. Without definitely closing whole schools or institutions, further coördination seems difficult. A federated university may be a possibility in the distant future but does not seem

feasible in the immediate future. The various governing bodies in America and representatives of the colleges and universities who are now in the States are conferring and seeking a unified course to follow in making these institutions known and in financing them. This may lead to greater unification, in time, upon the field.

Another advance step has been the reorganization of the Association of Christian Colleges and Universities. Hitherto it has been a small body composed of the president and one other staff representative of each of the sixteen missionary institutions engaged in senior college work. In seven years four meetings have been held. The Educational Commission recommended that the Association become the Department of Higher Education in a comprehensive Christian educational system, which would have referred to it all problems connected with higher education and whose deliberations and suggestions would have great weight. The reorganization provides for each faculty member or administrative officer of the higher institutions becoming a member; a meeting of all members every two years; a smaller body within the Association called the Council of Higher Education; various standing committees, including an executive committee; and, when possible, a full-time executive secretary. This Association gives promise of great usefulness.

Summer School.

The experiment of last year, growing out of a conviction arrived at from previous summer schools, of making our Summer School primarily for mission workers, pastors, Bible-women, and teachers, has confirmed us in our desire to continue this kind of a school. We therefore advertised only for these types of students. In addition we welcomed young men from the farms and experiment stations and from our short courses in Agriculture and Sericulture, as they fit naturally into the courses and work offered; in fact, the short course men, who had been with us nine months, were a distinct addition, as they served as leaders and guides in much of the field and practical work in the agricultural courses.

Owing to Mr. K. S. Sie's departure to an important post in the Peking National College of Agriculture, we were deprived of his valuable experience and help. We were fortunate, however, in having Mr. C. Hung, one of our graduates and a member of our teaching staff for many years, who has had the advantage of two years of study in courses in business administration in America. He took the directorship of the Summer School and spent much time during the spring semester in organizing the work, securing teachers, and taking entire charge of the school. The school opened as scheduled, July thirteenth, and ran for six weeks. On page 10 we give the statistics in comparison with those of last summer (1922). We are again indebted to Mr. Blackstone for making \$1,000 available for grants-in-aid covering tuition and room fees and, in some cases of heavy travel, a small grant on that account for pastors and Bible-women only. We greatly need a fund also for aiding teachers, who, as a rule, receive very meager salaries, especially in the lower grades of teaching.

Special attention was given to the social life of the students, the whole school being entertained about twice weekly. The faculty gave a reception to the whole student body; the Agricultural Department entertained them four times with plays in the nature of extension work; and there was a series of four moving-picture entertainments. The spiritual life of the students was not neglected either. There was chapel for twenty minutes every morning, led by faculty members and students who were pastors. In addition the Rev. Gia Yu-ming and Dr. Goforth of Honan conducted special evangelistic meetings, and there were weekly lectures on subjects of special interest to the students, so altogether the students were greatly benefited by the spiritual, mental, and social refreshment they received while attending the Summer School.

Two silver shields were awarded the two students receiving the highest grades, the first going to Miss Chang Hsiang-lan, a graduate of the Presbyterian Girls' High School in

Nanking, and the second to Mr. Chen Tson-sen, one of the short course students of the Agricultural Department.

	1922	1923
Number of students registered	206	255
Men	140	192
Women	66	63
Number of students who actually attended ..	183	236
Men	122	186
Women	61	50
Number of students who dropped out during the session	18	4
Men	11	3
Women	7	1
Number of courses taught	22	23
Number of teachers.. .. .	21	22
Number of students in		
Agriculture group	32	59
Education group	114	104
Religion group	25	45
Unclassified	25	28
Number of non-Christians	39	50
Men	38	49
Women	1	1
Number of Christians	145	165
Men	86	116
Women	59	49
Religion unknown		21

There were thirteen missions represented in the student body, the students coming from fifteen provinces, and one from Korea.

The students' ages ranged from fifteen to sixty.

Student Body.

The whole University enrolment for the year is given on page 12. The detailed report of the Admissions Committee for the Colleges* will indicate the care with which students are selected. Out of a total of 516 applying for admission,

* Page 21.

and of 333 actually allowed to take the entrance examinations, 254 were passed and admitted. Even with this degree of selection, during the year the following number of students dropped out for the causes assigned:

Junior College:

23 on being asked not to return or voluntarily failing to return;
15 on account of illness and inability to carry the work;
5 because of lack of funds;
2 on being expelled;
2 because of death in the family;
1 because of home being robbed by bandits;
1 to study abroad;
1 to return to Korea.

College of Arts and Science:

10 by graduation;
4 by change of school or unknown cause;
1 to study abroad.

College of Agriculture and Forestry:

5 by graduation.

This means we are trying to put the emphasis upon quality and to retain only those who are able to carry the work in a satisfactory manner. Even so, the magnitude of the enterprise is hardly appreciated. The number of different students who enrolled during the year was 1554 (see p. 12). This total represents several good-sized schools in one, among them the Primary Group of 354, a Middle School of 286, and a Junior College of 327. The growth of the Primary Group and of the Middle School is to be stopped at this point, both on account of room and of expense, and the Junior College has likewise reached its capacity. Exclusive of the Hospital and the Language School, the total staff now consists of sixty-four Chinese and thirty-five foreigners.

	Autumn 1921	Autumn 1922	Spring 1923	Total Added* in Spring	Total Drop- ped† in Spring	Total 1922-1923
Junior College I	117	167	207			225
General	83	122	167	57	12	179
Business	32	33	28		5	33
Education	2	12	12	1	1	13
Junior College II	52	75	76			81
General	20	24	26	3	1	27
Business	0	18	19	1		19
Education	4	3	3			3
Science	28	30	28	2	4	32
Senior Colleges I	46	51	50			53
Agriculture	8	11	11			11
Arts and Science	23	34	33	2	3	36
Forestry	15	6	6			6
Senior Colleges II	32	44	42			44
Agriculture	7	11	11			11
Arts and Science	23	22	21		1	22
Forestry	2	11	10		1	11
Senior Colleges III	22	31	17			31
Agriculture	4	6	3		3	6
Arts and Science	17	21	12		9	21
Forestry	1	4	2		2	4
Graduate students... ..	2	2	3	2	1	4
J. C. students taking some work in Middle School	(7)	(16)	(20)	12	8	(28)
Special	26	17	14	4	7	21
Short course in Agricul- ture	0	44	43	3	4	47
Short course in Sericul- ture	17	26	23		3	26
School of Nursing	27	30	31	2	1	32
Middle School	215	239	251	47	35	286
Model School	217	273	301			354
Higher Primary	163	208	212	47	43	255
Lower Primary	37	43	64	28	7	71
Kindergarten	17	22	25	6	3	28
Summer School	(183)					236
Language School			114			
1st year in residence						
October class	94	62	62			62
January class	17		20			20
2nd year in residence	34	26	26			26
Special students		6	6			6
Correspondence studen's	(43)	(54)	(54)			(54)
	918	1,093	1,172			1,554

Duplication.

Omit figures in parentheses in adding up totals.

* Includes new students, spring,
former students present in spring only;
those with changed classification.† Includes those who did not return in spring;
those whose classification was changed.

Graduates.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Reverend Peter S. Chuan, of the National Christian Council. Commencement exercises were held July second, when Doctor Chengting T. Wang, former Acting Premier, delegate to the Peace Conference at the close of the Great War, and now Special Commissioner of Russian Affairs, gave the principal address. Twenty students were graduated from the College of Arts and Science, and nine from the College of Agriculture and Forestry, receiving degrees from the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Altogether, omitting the Language School lists (see page 47), the following were graduated:

	1922-23	1921-22
Junior College	41	48
(Including Education 2; Business Ad- ministration, 15; total is 58)		
Education:		
Higher Course (Junior College)	2	3
Lower Course (Middle School)	6	8
Business Administration:		
Higher Course (Junior College)	15	
Lower Course (Middle School)	12	
School of Nursing	3	1
Middle School	16	27
(Including Education, 6; Business Ad- ministration, 12; total is 34)		
Model School:		
Higher Primary	23	36
Lower Primary	16	11
Kindergarten	11	7
Sericulture	21	9
Short Course in Agriculture	44	
Degree-receiving graduates	29	26
	239	176

Alumni Support.

The funds for erecting the Alumni Hall have not yet come in sufficiently to justify our going forward with the actual building. There are many reasons why not a few of those who made pledges must delay payment. Just when the building can be begun is yet problematical.

Faculty Changes.

During the school year the following joined our staff:

- Alexander Brede, B.A. (Michigan), for English in the Colleges, who has given most of his time to language study during the year.
- Ruth Powell Brede, B.A. (California), M.A. (Radcliffe), who has spent the year in language study.
- Chao Ch'ang-t'ai, a student, who has been acting as Proctor for the Colleges.
- Ch'en Shwen-yuin, B.S. (Nanking), for Biology in the the Colleges.
- Ernest V. Jones, B.A. (Scarritt-Morrisville), M.A. and Ph.D. (Vanderbilt), for Chemistry in the Colleges.
- Kiang Pen-kung, B. A. (Nanking), for English and Physics in the Colleges.
- Li Han-seng, as Alumni Secretary, and Chinese Secretary of the Colleges.
- Li Teh-i, B.S. (Nanking), as an Assistant in the Library.
- Walter C. Lowdermilk, B. S. (Oxford) for Forestry, who has given most of his time to language study during the year.
- Mao Yung, B. S. (Nanking), as Associate Chief of Cooperative Work, University Library.
- Mary N. Mills, B.A. (Chicora), for English in the Junior College.
- San Ken-hsien, a Senior, for Religious Education in the Middle School and Assistant Registrar for the Colleges.
- Shen Hsioh-ch'i, as Acting Associate Librarian.
- Shen Sheo-ts'uen, B. S. (Nanking), for Agriculture.
- Shi Shuh-tung, B.A. (Chinese), for Chinese in the Middle School and Colleges.
- Bertha C. Smith, S.B. (Simmons), as Secretary of the Department of Missionary Training.
- Wang Ch'uen-hwa, B.A. (Nanking), for English in the Middle School.
- Wei Hsioh-ren, B.A. (Nanking), for English, Physics and Mathematics in the Colleges.

The following returned from furlough or from study abroad:

- Mr. Harry Clemons and family, in October.
- Mr. Charles S. Keen and family, in September, and we regret to have to record his death in the following May.

Mr. Hung Chang, after two years in the United States studying Business Administration. He is Director of the Summer School this year.

Mr. Kwoh P'ei, after two years in the Philippines studying industrial and manual training work.

Mr. Lewis J. Owen and family, in April.

Mr. John H. Reisner and family, in September.

Dr. Allen C. Hutcheson and family, late in August, 1923.

The return of Dr. Williams and family is further delayed while he is working on the financial and other interests of the University in the homeland. Mr. Illick has been fortunate in securing a fellowship from Princeton University and a scholarship of \$1,000 gold from the China Medical Board, so is remaining another year in the United States to obtain his Doctor's degree.

Mr. Chen Shwen-yuin, Mr. Mao Yung, and Mr. Shen Sheo-ts'uen have left for special study in the United States; Mr. Hummel and family, Mr. Thomson and family, Mr. Wilson and family, Mrs. J. R. Goddard, and Miss Cora Chace, on regular furlough.

Mr. Ch'en Ch'ing-chang was temporarily released at the end of the autumn semester upon the urgent request of the educational authorities of Anhwei, to assist in reorganizing the educational work of that province. Mr. Sie Kia-shen was released during the spring semester to become secretary to the president of the National College of Agriculture, Peking, and is now acting in this capacity as well as that of Dean. Miss Katherine H. Wead, chief of the cooperative library work, was called home by cable in November owing to the serious illness of her father. We trust her stay in America may be but temporary.

Miss Vista C. Black resigned at the end of December 1922, and Mr. Chen An-tsi at the end of the autumn semester.

Through the generosity of a few friends of China, Dr. Charles W. Coulter, professor of Sociology at Western Reserve University, and Mrs. Coulter spent the school year in China, spending the autumn semester with us in Nanking and the spring semester in Peking. Dr. Coulter carried three

full courses with us and one at Ginling College, besides doing much lecturing. His work for us was very stimulating and valuable, and both he and Mrs. Coulter entered most helpfully and delightfully into all of the activities of the University and of the community. We are extremely grateful to them and to the friends who made their work here possible.

We wish also to record our thanks to the United Evangelical Church and China Mission, for the loan and support of Miss Maude L. Leyda to act as assistant to the Dean of the Department of Missionary Training. After Mr. Keen's illness Miss Leyda assumed full responsibility for the department and conducted it in a very efficient manner. At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers Miss Leyda was appointed Acting Dean. We also wish to thank Deaconess Caroline C. Pitcher, of the American Church Mission, for her very efficient and gratuitous supervision of Meigs Hall during Mrs. Goddard's absence in the spring.

During the year the joint administrative office for Fukien Christian University, Peking University, Shantung Christian University, and the University of Nanking was organized, becoming effective 8 December 1923, with a central office at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and Mr. L. B. Moss, of our staff, has been made Administrative Secretary. This office is to conduct administrative correspondence, keep the accounts and complete files of records and information, make purchases for the universities, and handle such other administrative matters as seem necessary. The Boards concerned have made generous grants for the next four years, after which time the cost of this office will be met directly by the universities on a pro rata basis. The total budget for the first year was estimated at \$7,900 gold. We believe this marks a distinct forward step in the organization of the home end of our work and will prove increasingly valuable and lead to important developments in the future.

Religious Activities.

The religious work of the University has never been more promising or fruitful. The University Y. M. C. A. has

done excellent work under the careful and wise presidency of Mr. Chen Keh-ching, with a large amount of time from both Mr. and Mrs. Twinem, who have also given personal interviews. Many other faculty members have helped in this work. In addition to the activities of the Social Hall and the other usual college Y. M. C. A. work, the members continue to conduct the people's schools, one in the University and several about the city. Their regular Thursday evening prayer meeting under the direction of Mr. Ma Wen-hwan has been helpful during the year.

At the time of college registration in the autumn, a religious census was taken. Among other useful information it was learned that sixty-two of the college non-Christian students desired to become Christians and desired interviews with members of the faculty. Twenty-two other students, Christians, desired interviews, while twenty-seven other non-Christian students desired to become Christians but expressed no desires regarding interviews. All of these men were seen personally and individually by various members of the faculty. As a result of these interviews and the regular Bible and Religious Education work, together with daily chapel and Sunday church services, it is gratifying to report that a larger number than usual have not only decided to become Christians but actually to join the churches here in the city. Others will join their home churches in the summer. We do not have complete figures, but we know of the following who have joined the city churches during the year:

Language School teachers	8
College students	36
Nurses in training	3
Middle School students	30
Model School students	6

In May a series of special decision meetings was held for the college students, led by the Reverend J. M. Yard, of West China, now in Shanghai temporarily; and for the Kan Ho Yen students by the Reverend T. K. Shen, of the Episcopal Church of the city. Both series of meetings were very satisfactory. Members of the faculty felt that the addresses

given to the college students were extremely helpful, being in the terms and field in which they are especially thinking these days. It is quite impossible to tabulate results, but at least twenty-two of the college and thirty-four of the middle school and primary school students decided to become Christians, and thirty-eight other college believers and thirty-seven middle school and primary school believers decided to join the church. In all 173 separate decisions of one kind or another were recorded. Probably well over a hundred non-Christian students during the year have definitely decided for Christ, and nearly that number of believers will, as a result of the year's work, definitely associate themselves with the church. Not a few others wish to become Christians and church members, but wish to join 'The Chinese Church.' As there is no independent or 'Chinese Church' in Nanking this presents a serious problem. For several weeks before the special meetings the faculty met regularly for prayer and for considering exclusively the religious life and problems of the University, especially of the Colleges. As yet we have not reached a solution for the growing number of students who wish to become Christian church members but do not care to join any of the foreignized church organizations now here. In this connection it may be of interest to quote from an editorial in the July issue of *The Chinese Recorder*, a discussion of 'Do college graduate church members lapse?'

'This is a pertinent question? Some aver that the proportion lapsing is large; a recent study of six leading colleges in China leads to the conclusion that it is not. To begin with about eighty-five per cent. of their students are church members. One of our correspondents thinks that the proportion of students lapsing from the church after leaving school is greater in the lower grades. The lapses which occur are not all found among those from non-Christian families. One correspondent mentions lapsing as being more prominent among students from Christian families. Be that as it may in these institutions the proportion of College graduates lapsing from church life is estimated as varying between nothing and thirty per cent.: the average for the six institutions being about fifteen per cent. How that compares with the extent of similar lapses in Western lands we do not know. It is certainly not large nor discouraging. It is sometimes assumed that lapsing from church life is more promi-

ent in connection with school churches than rural or other churches. Again this study points to the opposite conclusion. The head of one of these institutions had much personal experience of the rural church. He thinks that the proportion of college students who lapse would only be half as large as that among rural Christians. That the proportion lapsing is greater among rural Christians than college graduates is borne out by all the other correspondents except one who has no evidence either way. All this implies that Christian education deepens Christian stability. Although the proportion of college graduate church members who lapse is not large yet it must not be ignored. The causes given as leading to such lapsing are worth study. One, the clannish disposition which dislikes breaking with the old church, operates in connection with other Christians as well as students. The others are: (1) Inadequacy of student Christianity—easy acquiescence in prevailing school ideals. To meet this lack of character-building environment one educationalist suggests less rules and more student government. (2) The church lacks vision and programme; its intellectual and material equipment contrast unfavorably with those in the school church. (3) School church life is too artificial and church activities too restricted. The student thus lacks opportunity to know real church life. (4) Non-Christian family influence. (5) The downward pull of environment. (6) The absence of stimulating tasks. (7) Desire to connect with an independent church which causes them to delay joining church until after leaving school and which they often fail to find after graduation. (8) Residence where there are no other Christians. Considering the conditions and difficulties listed above the wonder is not that so few students lapse but that so many stand firm. Intellectual problems do not appear to be prominent in causing these lapses. Social influences outside of Christian control are the chief factor. This fact forces the question as to whether school life as now conducted adequately fits the students to meet the actual conditions which confront them after graduation. Is mission school life too far removed from actual life conditions?

The Daily Vacation Bible Schools, which are coming to have a very recognized place in our religious work, were this summer under the direction of Mr. Kiang Pen-kung, who graduated July second and was co-director last summer with Mr. Hummel, who has recently left on furlough. The sessions lasted five weeks, from July tenth to August fifteenth. The schools were organized by a committee appointed by the Nanking Church Council and conducted by different churches. Funds were provided by friends of the late Miss

Grace M. Lucas, through Dr. Boville, by foreign friends and Chinese Christians in Nanking, by Governor Han Kwoh-chuin, Mr. Wen Pei-shan, and Bishop Birney. There were forty-four schools, twenty-five inside and nineteen outside the city. The total enrolment was 4,560, the average daily attendance being 2,901. There were 173 teachers and officers connected with the schools, many of them recommended by local churches, and others students who volunteered from the various mission schools and colleges in the city. No 'salaries' were paid, but it was the plan to give each teacher enough to cover travel expenses. Most of the schools used the methods of instruction advocated by the National Daily Vacation Bible School Association, consisting of opening and closing periods of worship, patriotic talks, saluting the flag, handwork, and games. By weekly picnics and entertainments the interest of the students was maintained and they were helped spiritually, intellectually, and physically. In order to meet the needs of illiterate pupils and the wishes of parents, many of the schools taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. There were two commencements, one on August fourteenth, at the Ku I Lan Church, for the schools in the North City, when nearly 2,000 children and their parents were present, and one on August fifteenth, at the Suan Tang Church, when there were more than 1,000 present. Banners were given to the three schools having the highest average attendance and exhibiting the best dramatization of Bible stories, games, and handwork. The schools gave hundreds of children an opportunity to receive religious instruction and, in some cases, instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and owing to this first taste of education on the part of so many children, many will wish to attend the week-day and Sunday schools; many parents, through the children in the schools, were for the first time brought into contact with the churches; and 173 students were able to render service to the church and to the community.

The experiment of making the Sunday morning Bible courses regular credit courses in Religious Education has been quite satisfactory. Previously the work was non-credit,

though required, but where considerable choice was given the student in choosing courses or teachers and where no examinations or required assignments were enforced. Much better results are noticeable and the new plan will no doubt become the permanent arrangement.

Entrance Examinations.

Entrance tests were held on 17 June 1922 in mission middle schools in the following cities: Changsha, Chin-kiang, Hangchow, Kaifeng, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Nanking, Ningkwo, Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, Soochow, Swatow, Tientsin, Tsinan, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yangchow; and in Nanking on 19 September 1922, for the autumn semester, and on 22 February 1923, for the spring semester. Of a total number of 516 candidates for admission to the Colleges:

- 333 were admitted to the entrance tests.
- 32 were admitted from our own Middle School.
- 18 were admitted for special work.
- 133 were disqualified for admission on account of inadequate preparation, late arrival, non-arrival, etc.

The total number who passed the entrance tests was 204:

- 104 from government schools.
- 50 from private schools.
- 50 from mission schools.

The Committee on Admission to the Colleges has on file valuable data regarding candidates for admission, covering the following points: age, native provinces and countries from which the candidates come, occupations of their parents or guardians, their marital status, religious status, church affiliations of Christian candidates, location by provinces of middle schools from which the candidates graduated, types of these middle schools, scholastic standing of the candidates, their occupational experience, courses elected, and plans and chosen vocations of the candidates, all of which makes a very interesting study; and the committee will be pleased to furnish this information to any who may wish for these details.

The statistics show that the ages of the candidates ranged from sixteen to thirty, and that they came from

eighteen provinces and one foreign country (Korea). It is worthy of note that amongst the candidates Christianity is the predominant religion. On the whole, Christian applicants fared much better in the tests than non-Christian applicants. This is a distinct recommendation for Christian schools. The statistics would seem to show that those who do not become Christians tend to drift into a state of agnosticism, indecision, or irreligion. Buddhism, Taoism, and Mohammedanism have clearly little, if any, controlling influence over the rising generation of Chinese students. The three religious denominations giving the largest support to the University naturally claim most of the church members. Government schools supply more than half of the total number of candidates for admission. Mission schools rank second, and private schools third in the list of schools from which candidates come; but, again, we note that candidates from mission schools were, as a whole, more successful in passing the entrance tests than those from government and private schools.

Following are some of the things that the Committee hopes may be accomplished:

1. Checking up to see if students who make high grades in the entrance examinations are really those who make high grades in their college work. If this is uniformly found to be the case, and those who make low grades in the entrance examinations uniformly make low grades in college, there would be reason to believe that the entrance examinations are doing something of what is expected of them. If there is not uniformity in these respects but considerable variation, the question may be raised as to whether some change ought not to be made in our methods of examination for admission.

2. Accrediting of schools feeding into the University. It is hoped that the students may be classified according to the schools from which they come and a study made of their records in college with the idea of ranking schools, basing their rank on the achievements of these students whom they send to us. If we find that students from a particular school uniformly make good in their college work, and those from another school uniformly make poor records, there would be reason for giving preference to those students from the first school, other things being equal. It may be possible when this is carefully worked out and tried out long enough to make us feel we have safe results, to ask the schools from which students

come to state in their recommendation whether or not the student applying is one on whom the school is willing to risk its ranking.

3. Giving of tests to students of Junior College. We hope to use the Anderson Comprehensive English Test, Terman's Group Intelligence Test, Form A, and/or possibly the Chinese test devised by Dr. Chow of Peking University (National) if we can get these organized this term.

4. Cooperating with Mr. Terman of Peking and with South-eastern University in an Educational Survey of Nanking, with the purpose of learning about the schools of our own city.

The entrance tests held at the various centers on 2 June 1923 show that there were:

143 candidates for admission to the Colleges.

82 admitted to entrance tests.

61 disqualified for admission on account of inadequate preparation, late arrival, non-arrival, etc.

We have the following data regarding admissions to the Middle and Model Schools for the year:

	<i>Middle School</i>	<i>Model School</i>
Total number of applicants for admission ..	132	245
Total number who took the entrance tests ..	112	218
Total number admitted ..	82*	186

* This includes:

26 from our own Higher Primary School,

56 from other schools.

Fees.

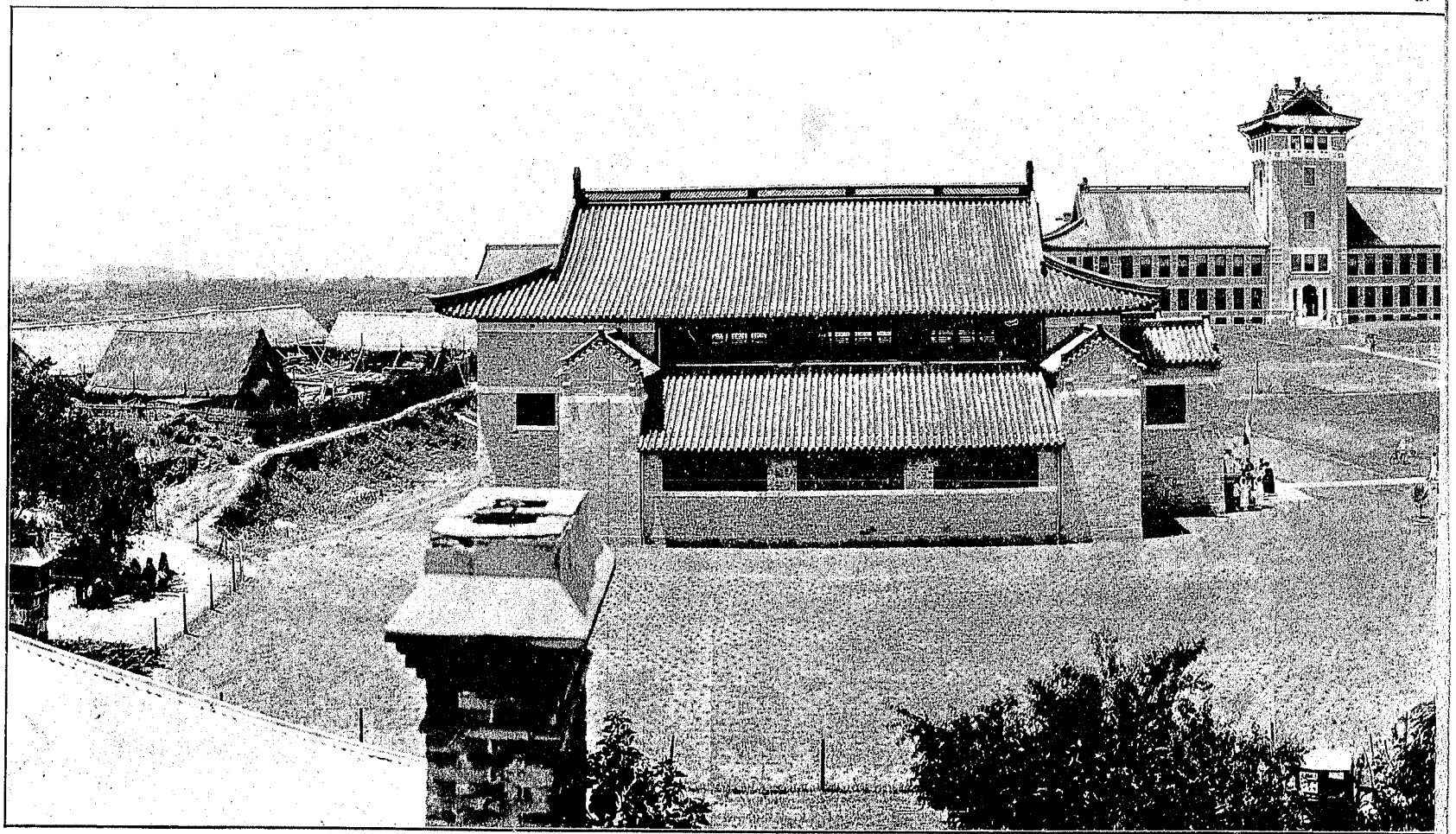
The following table of fees for the year shows a gratifying increase over 1922, amounting to over \$30,000. It will be noted that \$15,700 of the increase is in tuition, funds that can be used to pay teachers and current expenses. This is due in part at least to the reduction in the number of tuition-free scholarships. The increased number of students in the Junior College also accounts for a good share. Our tuition charge is now \$90 per year. In view of the large numbers applying for admission, and in view of our needs and expenses, it is probable we should increase our tuition fee to \$100 for the year, beginning with new students, say, in the autumn of 1924.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING.

	College of Arts and Science	College of Agriculture and Forestry	Junior College	Seri-culture	Short Course in Agriculture	Middle School	Higher Primary School	Lower Primary School	Summer School	Language School	Totals 1922-1923	Totals 1921-1922	Increase
Tuition	\$4,432.50	\$3,861.23	\$21,960.00	...	\$1,847.00	\$18,136.45	\$12,393.75	\$624.00	\$1,468.00	\$13,532.68	\$78,284.61	\$62,575.00	\$15,709.61
Board	2,390.49	1,960.00	\$,455.63	...	1,851.50	8,792.64	7,251.04	527.00	1,151.65	9,305.36	41,685.29	33,607.00	8,078.29
Room	1,076.00	806.00	2,515.75	...	...	2,984.00	2,330.75	128.00	456.00	...	10,266.50	...	...
Incidentals	632.00	494.50	2,878.15	...	421.00	1,731.44	1,458.50	48.00	237.00	...	7,900.59	13,875.00	4,292.09
Athletics	426.00	273.00	1,824.75	...	...	1,463.95	1,015.00	55.00	...	...	5,057.70	3,846.00	1,211.70
Laboratories	403.00	671.00	2,891.37	...	304.00	13.00	...	...	45.00	...	4,327.37	2,706.00	1,621.37
Uniforms	20.00	...	850.00	...	90.00	365.00	660.00	...	...	...	1,985.00	3,543.00	1,558.00
Manual Training	...	...	...	...	...	32.00	710.00	...	...	...	742.00	474.00	268.00
Magazine	108.25	68.00	400.20	...	...	385.62	197.75	...	...	...	1,159.82	394.00	765.82
1922-1923	\$9,508.24	\$8,133.73	\$41,781.85	...	\$4,513.50	\$33,874.10	\$26,016.79	\$1,382.00	\$3,357.63	\$22,838.04	\$151,408.88	...	\$30,388.88
1921-1922	\$7,640.00	\$6,817.00	\$26,637.00	\$900	...	\$26,437.00	\$19,248.00	\$996.00	\$2,782.00	\$27,563.00	...	\$121,020.00	...

Sage Chapel

Severance Hall
(Administration Building)



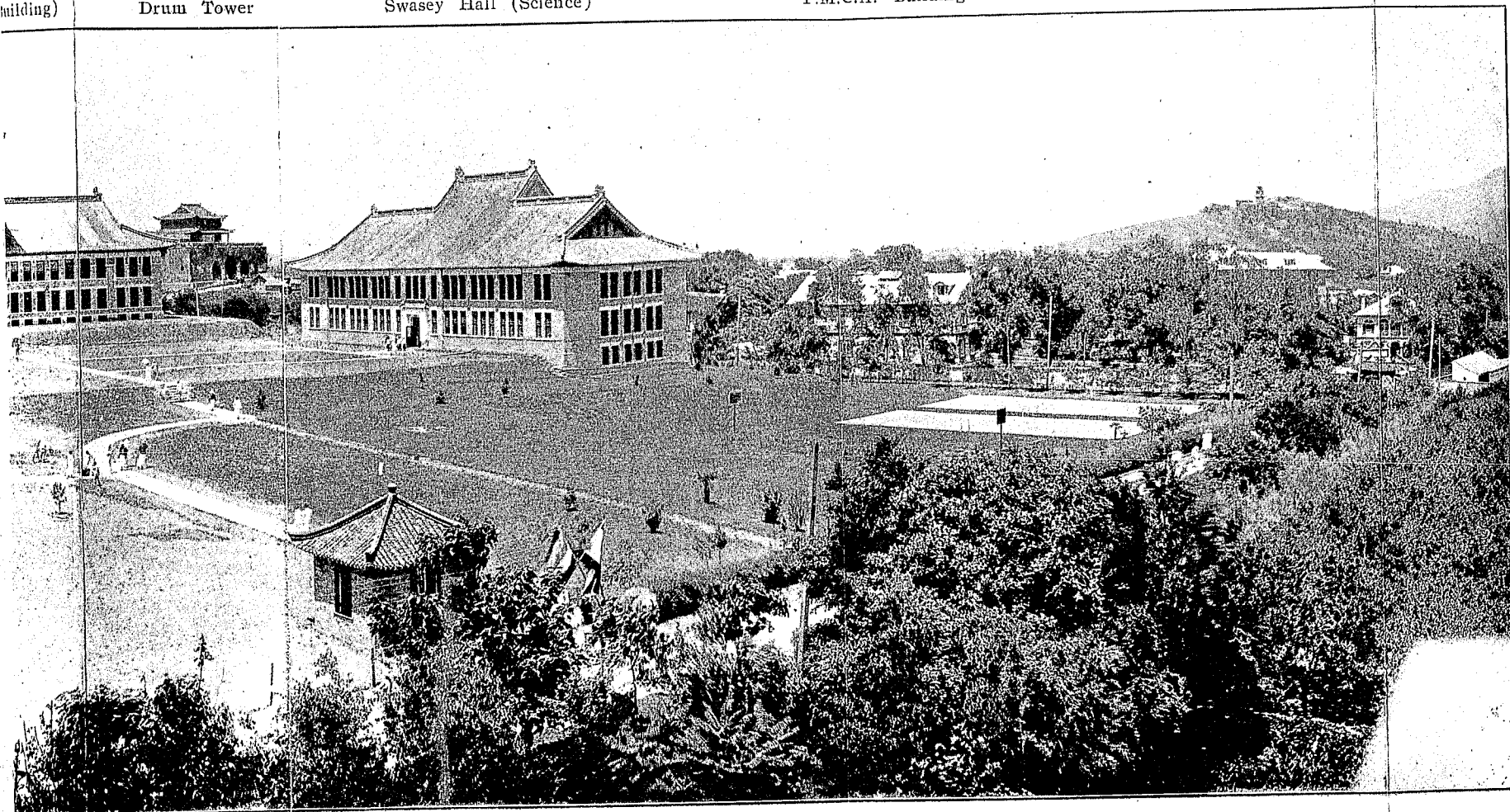
UNIVERSITY OF NANK

all
building)

Drum Tower

Swasey Hall (Science)

Y.M.C.A. Building



NANKING, THE COLLEGE GROUP.

Buildings and Property.

During the year we have erected the Sericulture building, made possible by the gift of \$21,000 gold from the American Silk Association; a dwelling for Dean Reisner, made possible by a gift of \$6,000 gold from the Presbyterian Board; a dwelling for Dr. Wilmot, made possible in part by the Disciples Board and in part by the Hospital; and have begun the construction of the first unit or wing of our new hospital building. A 50,000-gallon cistern in connection with the Sericulture building has been constructed, costing \$1,600 Mexican, which is at the rate of \$0.032 Mexican per gallon, which is practically the rate for the large cistern in connection with Swasey Hall built seven years ago. A drilled well in connection with the Hospital is being made, to cost approximately \$4,000 Mexican, with an estimated capacity of 8,000 gallons per day. It is large enough to admit a 4-in. pipe and at present is down about 150 ft. It is greatly hoped that this, together with the large cistern being put in, will solve the difficult problem of the past of supplying adequate water for the hospital's needs.

The total cost of the Sericulture building, including architect's and engineer's fees, but not including furnishings, equipment, grading, etc., is \$29,850 Mexican, which gives a cost per cubic foot of \$0.1388 Mexican. Severance Hall, without furnishings, marble, or grading cost \$0.120 Mexican per cubic foot in 1920.

The cost of Mr. Reisner's house alone, complete, is \$9,175 Mexican, and with servants' quarters, wall, grading, walks, etc., \$10,275 Mexican. The cost of this house per cubic foot is \$0.164, as compared with the cost of Dr. Wilmot's house last year of \$0.196 per cubic foot, a difference very largely due to keener competition among contractors.

The estimated cost of the hospital building now under construction, without heating or plumbing, is \$48,000 Mexican. The estimated cost of heating is \$13,500 Mexican, and of plumbing, \$11,000 Mexican, making a total cost of \$72,500 Mexican. This building will be four storeys high and architecturally much like the new dispensary building. There

will be a large general ward on each floor capable of accommodating twenty beds each, but the ward on the top floor will be used for amahs and women nurses. There will be provision for the X-ray outfit, private wards, four toilet rooms, four bathrooms, a boiler room, and a cistern under the east end of the east wing with a capacity of 77,500 gallons of water. The water from all the roofs of the hospital buildings will drain into the cistern.

It will be of interest to know that the income from the Construction Department, for Mr. Small's services from 1 August 1922 to 31 July 1923, has amounted to \$6,116 Mexican. This income has come from the following sources:

Services for other missions or mission institutions	\$3,616.00
Services for various departments of the University	2,475.00
Services for miscellaneous jobs	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,116.00

Publications.

Owing to serious shortage of funds the expenditures for publications have been kept to the barest necessities. A full catalogue even has not been published since 1920-1921. The following are the only general publications that have been issued since the last report was printed:

University of Nanking Bulletins:

- Volume six, number eight. Summer School Announcements, 1923 (in both English and Chinese).
- Volume six, number nine. Announcements, 1923-1924 (in both English and Chinese).
- Volume six, number ten. Department of Missionary Training Announcements, 1923-1924
- Volume six, number eleven. University Hospital Annual Report, 1922.

Library.

Mr. Clemons, the Librarian, has given us such an excellent and condensed report that it is not possible to summarize it further, so we give it here in full.

This report includes only the year from July 1922 through June 1923. During this twelvemonth the Library has kept within a heavily cut appropriation, it has had a lean year in numbers of staff, it has had a record year in use, and, largely through gifts, it has grown until another similar year will necessitate extension of the stacks. Budget matters being covered by the Treasurer's figures, the library report for the year will be limited to the three other topics suggested: staff, use, growth.

Staff. The Librarian was absent on furlough until October. Mr. Liu Kwoh-chuin was Acting Librarian until his departure in August for study in library science and philosophy at the University of Wisconsin. Between Mr. Liu's departure and the return of the Librarian, Mr. Shen Hsioh-chi was Acting Librarian. Mr. Shen has, indeed, borne much of the responsibility throughout the year, and his willingness to defer his undergraduate studies in order to devote himself to library work during a year in which both Mr. Liu and Mr. Li Siao-yuen were absent in the United States has been of large service to this department of the University. Mr. Li Teh-i has brought the pamphlet collection, now numbering 17,912 items, to a greatly improved condition of usefulness. Miss Wead was called to Michigan in November by the illness of her father, and her departure has resulted in a regrettable slowing-up of the important work of indexing Chinese agricultural books which was begun two years ago through the far-sighted advice and effective help of Mr. Walter T. Swingle of the United States Department of Agriculture. However Mr. Mao Yung has, by his preparation of a bibliography of Chinese writings on agricultural subjects (a task which grew to quite unexpected proportions), made a contribution towards a more systematic covering of the field in the huge labour of indexing this material. There has been the usual number of student assistants, including, during the two semesters, twenty-three students. In the greatly delayed task of cataloguing, Mrs. L. H. Caldwell has made a contribution of work for which the Library is very heartily grateful.

The coming year also seems likely to be centrifugal for the library staff. Miss Wead has taken a position at the University of Michigan Library. Mr. Li Siao-yuen has been awarded a Tsinghua scholarship and will spend another year in the States, partly at the Library of Congress. Mr. Liu Kwoh-chuin has been awarded a scholarship by the University of Wisconsin, and will continue studying there during 1923-4. Mr. Mao Yung plans to leave this summer for agricultural studies at the University of California. Mr. Li Teh-i will next autumn join the staff of the Forestry Department in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Shen Hsioh-chi will resume his studies at the University but, fortunately, will continue as regular assistant in library cataloguing. It is fortunate also that

Mr. Chen Chang-wei, who has been for several years a student assistant and who graduated from the College of Arts and Science in June, will spend his whole time in library work.

'Use. The increasing use of the Library is evidenced by the totals of loans for the past ten years.

1913-1914	..	..	..	..	..	1,359	loans
1914-1915	..	..	..	..	..	3,603	"
1915-1916	..	..	..	..	..	3,190	"
1916-1917	..	..	..	..	..	18,986	"
1917-1918	..	..	..	..	..	22,634	"
1918-1919	..	..	..	..	..	22,691	"
1919-1920	..	..	..	..	..	32,500	"
1920-1921	..	..	..	..	..	35,554	"
1921-1922	..	..	..	..	..	47,405	"
1922-1923	..	..	..	..	..	60,634	"

'Nearly one-half (29,443) of the 60,634 loans for the past year were of books reserved for college courses. There has been difficulty in finding seating space for the college readers in the library rooms in Severance Hall. The small room at Cooper Hall used for the children's library, where 5,512 loans were recorded last year, is also distressingly inadequate. The whole Copper Hall branch library sadly needs books suitable for readers from our Middle and Model Schools. Yet last year there were 19,668 loans there, in addition to the 5,512 recorded for children's books. Judging from use, it would appear that work and money expended in the library may be classed among productive investments.

'Growth. During the year there have been added 1,928 Chinese books, 1,317 foreign books, and 3,192 pamphlets. Of these, practically all of the pamphlets were gifts, 438 of the Chinese books were gifts, and 1,083 of the 1,317 foreign book accessions were gifts. About one-fourth of the additions for the year, therefore, were purchased. There has been a wide range of donors, and we wish to include a list, probably incomplete, of their names.

'The following institutions and organizations have made this Library a depository for their publications: the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Smithsonian Institution, the Methodist Federation for Social Service, the University of the State of New York, the Geological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior, the Public Health Service of the United States Treasury Department, the United States Department of Agriculture, and a number of the colleges of agriculture and of the agricultural experi-

ment stations in the United States and Canada. Contributions of foreign books or pamphlets from all of these have been received during the year.

'Various foreign books or pamphlets have also been contributed by the following institutions or firms or groups: the Abingdon Press; the Braun-Knecht-Heimann Company, the Class in Sociology 140 (1922-23) of the College of Arts and Science in this University, Messrs. Ginn and Company, the Government of India, the University of Liverpool, the Macmillan Company, the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, the Moslem Work Committee of the National Christian Council, the National College (Shanghai), the Phonographic Institute Company, and the Physics Department, and the students of the Department of Missionary Training in the University of Nanking.

'The donations by the students of the Department of Missionary Training were of books on China purchased from the proceeds of their annual publication "The Linguist." At the close of the year these students voted to turn these volumes over more specifically to the Keen Memorial Collection of books relating to the Far East, which is to be formed in memory of the late Charles S. Keen. It is intended that this collection shall be located temporarily at the Language School, but that when a library building can be erected, it shall be appropriately housed in that building.

'To continue with the list of donors, among the individuals who have presented Chinese books have been the Civil Governors of Kiangsu and Honan Provinces, President Bowen of the University, Mr. Chang Yuan-wei, Mr. Chiao Chi-ming, Mr. Han Lih-wu, Mr. Hwang Chung-fu, Mr. Liu Shao-chiu, Dr. W. E. Macklin, Mr. Mao Yung, "a student of Chekiang," Mr. Wang I-ting, and Mr. Yu Kwang.

'The individual donors of foreign books have included the President of China, Mr. Joseph Bailie, Miss Black, President Bowen, "a Christian friend of Chinese students" (through Mr. Bates), Mrs. A. L. Dennis, Dr. C. H. Hamilton, Dr. T. F. Holgate, Mr. W. G. Houck (through Dr. J. E. Williams), Mr. Orvar Karlbeck, Mr. C. S. Keen, the Rev. E. W. Luccock, Dr. A. W. Martin, Miss Purcell, "two or three English Quakers," Dean Reisner, Dean Sarvis, Miss Sloan, Mr. J. C. Thomson, Mr. Wade-Jones, Miss Wead, Mr. Paul C. Wong, and the librarian.

'With these accessions the library collection on 30 June 1923 amounted to 15,276 Chinese books, 10,043 foreign books, and 17,912 pamphlets. The total of 43,231 items is exclusive of unbound periodicals and of the collection in the University Hospital.

'Perhaps to this report of the University Library for 1922-23 should be added a general word or two about the development of libraries and library activities in China. Signs of this development have appeared in various forms: in the library conference in July

1922 at Tsinan, Shantung, under the auspices of the China National Association for the Advancement of Education; in that Association's bulletin (volume II, number 3) on the "Library Movement in China," written by Mr. T. C. Tai, Librarian of Tsinghua College, and in other publications of a similar sort in both Chinese and foreign periodicals; in the erection of special library buildings at several colleges; in the experiments with travelling libraries; in the growing use of public reading rooms, frequently near public playgrounds; in the movement, in which Miss M. Elizabeth Wood, Librarian at Boone University, is taking the leading part, to ask that a portion of the Boxer indemnity to the United States be used for the establishment of public libraries in China; in the call for librarians who have had some training; and in the consequent demand for some form of special library training. As Mr. Tai expressed it, in the bulletin just named; "The library is now face to face with rapidly changing conditions." Such conditions are likely to mean that library work in China will need to take on both broader and more specialized forms of activity, and that conference and cooperation among librarians will be more and more desirable. Undertakings like the cataloguing of Chinese books, the subject indexing of Chinese periodicals, and the indexing of the enormous amount of Chinese literature are beginning to be seen in their real importance and also in something of their real magnitude.

The Middle and Model Schools.

We desire to call attention to the graph Mr. Sarvis has worked out for the graduates of our own Middle School and of other mission schools and of government middle schools (see page 59). These graphs show the measure of achievement our own Middle School graduates make in college as compared with others. It would seem that we are here training these young men to 'make good' at least in securing a college education. Mr. Sarvis has prepared other graphs showing student and teaching hours per week, sizes of classes in the Colleges, percentage of teaching and student time given to various courses.

The problems arising from having the Model School (lower and higher primary and kindergarten) and the Middle School students in one compound, with the higher primary and middle school students in one dormitory, with all in one dining-room, all using the same athletic field, and in addition being very much overcrowded at every point, are

very many and impossible of satisfactory solution till we can get another plant for one or the other school. The ideal plan would be to have only middle school work in the present plant. It could be filled immediately with excellent material. The demand for middle school and college education in Nanking is very great. Last year five new middle schools were started, largely, no doubt, as money-making ventures, and this autumn at least ten new ones will be opened. Over twice as many students apply for admission as we can receive into our Middle and Model Schools plant. The Educational Commission emphasized what we regard as a sound principle, namely, that the middle school is the centre and hope of our Christian educational enterprise; that is, the middle school will prove the most fruitful recruiting agency for the Church, and this in no sense from the point of view of conducting the school as an 'evangelistic agency,' but strictly as an educational institution, where the best possible modern education is taught and exemplified. So from every point of view it will be highly desirable to separate entirely all primary work and students from the Middle School. Of course, with the very cramped resources now possible, this is a development for the future.

There is, however, another problem centering about the Middle School that will need serious consideration. The Chinese government educational authorities, and now, following the recommendations of the Educational Commission, many mission middle schools are organizing on the 'three-three-six' basis. This calls for three years for the lower primary, three years for the higher primary, and six years for the middle school, dividing the middle school course into two units of three years each, junior middle school and senior middle school. This is followed by more or less the American four-year college course. We now have as our organization, four years in lower primary, three in the higher primary, four in the middle school, two in the junior college, and three in the senior colleges. The change to the new system would involve taking one year from the primary school and one year from our junior college. The adjustments will need

careful consideration or considerable expense and duplication of equipment may result. All of our serious elementary laboratory work in science comes during the first and second years of junior college. The most the present middle school gives in science is general science with a minimum of equipment and laboratory work. This we readily admit is not ideal for all students who go no further than the middle school, but our experience has shown that the science work done in both government and mission middle schools is so unsatisfactory and so little real laboratory work is done, that all students who come to our first year junior college must be put through rigorous and adequate beginning work in physics, chemistry, and biology, with a strong emphasis on laboratory practice. So we have our laboratories at the College plant. To take the first year of junior college from our college and put it in the last year of the middle school will be very difficult and expensive, if it involves building up at the middle school plant the necessary laboratories for the fundamental sciences we give now in the first year of junior college. Also it would be physically impossible to house these students at the middle school plant. There are and will be regularly 150 to 160 such students. Furthermore, being graduates of so-called middle schools, whether old or new, they will strongly object to being 'put back' into a middle school—they rank now as 'college' students. Hence the problem of change is not, for us, a very simple one, and will need wise consideration. The change to the new system seems to be an accepted requirement, both by government and most mission authorities, even though the experiment where the change has already been effected has been of too short duration to tell whether or not it is a wise and desirable change. During the coming year we shall have committees studying the problem, both as it affects the Middle School and as it affects the Colleges.

The College of Arts and Science and Junior College.

Dean Sarvis has spent a very great amount of time on working out comparative charts, some of which are printed

herewith (pp. 55-60). He has also thought more deeply into the problems of the College of Arts and Science than any of the rest of us, and I am in large part summarizing his findings. But first we must make very clear that immediate relief must be found for Mr. Sarvis. He is Dean of the College of Arts and Science. He is Acting Dean of the Junior College, where the largest number of our college students are enrolled, and where much time and many problems press upon one. He is also Registrar and has charge of the records as well as assignments of classes, adjustments of conflicts, and a bewildering multitude of details. In addition he will, so far as we can see, be obliged to teach fifteen hours, and in one course will have eighty to ninety students. The other colleges of China, similar to ours, have at least one man for Economics and one for Sociology, while we are requiring Mr. Sarvis to carry both, besides all the burden of administrative work outlined above. In addition to all of this, Mr. Sarvis' intimate knowledge of the whole work makes it inevitable that he be on many committees and constantly consulted about many details. So we must have relief immediately; we must secure another man who can take on considerable of the teaching, preferably a man in Economics, and we must secure some relief for the Junior College and Registrar's work. Probably we can make adjustments in our staff to cover in part, for the time being, the last two items, but we must look to the Trustees for a good man in Economics who can not only relieve Mr. Sarvis at this point but who can add some very necessary, highly desirable, elective courses, of the greatest value to China in these days.

A study of the past six years of our College of Arts and Science work shows that the great bulk of teaching, which corresponds closely to student hours, has been in the following subjects:

English	18%
Chinese	15%
Education, Philosophy, Mathematics, Psychology, Religious Education and Sociology, each	6% to 8%
Other subjects, each	3.75% or less.

This means that the College of Arts and Science has consisted largely of Chinese plus Mr. Marx and a short-term, contract teacher of English, Messrs. Hamilton, Hummel, and Sarvis, with a few others helping. Through the inability of the Trustees to find a suitable teacher of Junior College English for this autumn and also our inability to secure one here on the field, we face a serious situation. As is well known, Chinese students come to mission schools in large part for the better English they can get under foreign teachers, hence it is of vital importance that we have *good* teachers of English in our Junior College, and sufficient in number so that the classes are not too large. We are far below any possibility of efficient work in English as we face the new year. We must have at least two permanent teachers trained especially to teach English to foreigners, for the Junior College. What is greatly needed is the possibility of continuity and special study of the problem of teaching English to our Junior College men, over half of whom come with very defective preparation from government schools, though we accept only the best through our entrance examinations.

In the matter of teachers of Education and courses preparing our young men to teach, we have finally reached absolute zero. Some years ago we had Mr. Bullock and Mr. Moss, together with Dr. Wang and Mr. Hu, giving practically all of their time to teacher training. We have not one of these men now and no one to take their places. Not a few students have left us this fall because we could offer no courses in Education outside of Religious Education. This seems an incredible situation for a Christian university where a very large number of its graduates go into teaching. But without additional funds it seems almost hopeless to add the two men—at the least one Chinese and one foreigner—who should be giving their undivided time to this vital part of our work.

In Mathematics we are also very weak, and while it is not a popular subject it is very fundamental to all science study, and through the work of Dr. Downey and Dr. Holgate

we find that there are always a fair number who wish to emphasize this branch.

In Religious Education we are doing probably, in quantity, as much as is possible or wise, but the quality of it needs constant attention so as to make this work, which is one of our fundamental reasons for being here, more interesting and stimulating and inspiring. The religious and social life of the Arts and Science and Junior College men should be better correlated and organized, but with overworked deans and teachers it seems difficult to do this. A strong Chinese of the right type would be of immense value in this field.

In the matter of Chinese subjects, with Mr. C. C. Chen away there is a distinct loss at this point. There is the universal feeling on the part of the students that they are not compelled to put in the same amount of time and outside reading and preparation for Chinese that is required for western subjects. We have no suggestion to make for improvement at this point other than to have Mr. Chen return as soon as possible to its supervision, and to make it possible to secure better teachers by larger appropriations to the department.

In most all the main subjects our teachers in the Junior College, and especially in the College of Arts and Science, are so crowded with the required courses that relatively few elective courses can be actually given, and there is not the time and opportunity for our older men to be making any original studies or investigations, such as would enrich their teaching and make their subject matter more adapted to Chinese conditions. This is a distinct loss not only to our own work and students but to our whole cause.

Another very great need for our Arts and Science students, as well as for all the college students, is a Physical Director. As I say elsewhere in this report, we are doing far less in this matter than any other mission institution in East China. A Physical Director who could at the same time give a course or two in Physiology or Hygiene would make a very distinct contribution to our work, but he would be doing only what clear duty demands of us.

College of Agriculture and Forestry.

The activities of this phase of our work are too numerous and varied to report in detail, so we shall give only a brief summary and refer you to the full report of this department which has been prepared by Dean Reisner and staff and which is printed separately.

This college is organized under the following departments:

- The Department of Agronomy.
- The Department of Bacteriology.
- The Department of Botany.
- The Department of Cotton Improvement.
- The Department of Forestry.
- The Department of Rural Economics and Farm Management.
- The Department of Sericulture.
- The Agricultural Gardens and Extension.

The most striking event of the year, as affecting this college, has been the allocation to us by the American Committee for China Famine Fund of some \$675,000 gold remaining in their hands after they had closed their activities of 1920-1921. It was realized that the major part of these funds came from the churches, and it was felt that Peking University and the University of Nanking, being near the regions most affected by famines, ought to be able to do most in famine prevention work, so of approximately \$900,000 remaining, one fourth was assigned to Peking University and three fourths to the University of Nanking. The fact that Dean Reisner was at home and saw the possibilities for good involved and was able to secure the active cooperation of our Board of Trustees and other friends in securing favorable action accounts for the use of these funds in this forward-looking way. This amount is not to be used for the general purposes of the University but for study and investigation of famine causes, prevention work, and for the education of Chinese in agriculture, forestry, and such other activities as may relate to famine. The fund is to be administered under the control of a China Famine Fund Committee, of five members, two appointed by the New York Committee of Reference and

Counsel, two by Minister Schurman, and the fifth member chosen by these four. Bishop Thomas F. Keeney of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Charles E. Patton, Secretary of the Presbyterian China Council; Mr. J. Harold Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai, and President of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; and Mr. C. R. Bennett, Manager of the International Banking Corporation, Peking, have been appointed. The legal papers and documents have been passed upon and approved by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, after due advertisement for possible objection to this disposal of the fund. This Committee is to function for ten years, at the end of which time it may direct the holding body to turn over, without further control by the Committee, all balances to the Universities; or, if we have not, in the judgment of the Committee, used the funds wisely and within the provisions of the grant, to some other organization for the purposes intended. As soon as formal action of approval of the legal documents reaches Minister Schurman the Committee will be convened and definite proposals and budgets that the faculty and the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers have approved will be taken up with the Committee of Five, and actual work begun. In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lowdermilk have been sent out under this fund for language study, and Mr. Leslie M. Hancock and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Porter are arriving this autumn, all having been 'found' by Mr. Reisner when on furlough.

Another notable achievement for the College of Agriculture and Forestry is the decision of Cornell University to cooperate with us in undertaking an extension programme in agriculture and famine prevention work. The details and extent of this cooperation are not yet fully known, but it is gratifying to know that five other American institutions in China were actively seeking Cornell's cooperation. Also it should be noted that the organization and purpose of the Cornell-in-China Club have been formally approved by the Trustees of Cornell University in the following action of 20 January 1923: 'Resolved: That the Board of Trustees

of Cornell University approves of the plan and purposes of the Cornell-in-China Club as presented in the report of the Committee of those interested, in relation to a Cornell project in China.

A forward step in our sericulture improvement work under the able direction of Mr. C. L. Chien has been made possible by the gift of the American Silk Association of \$21,000 gold, with which a special building for the exclusive use of this department has been erected and equipped. This probably gives us the best equipment and facilities in China for silk improvement work.

A very full collection of mulberry varieties has been accumulating since 1917, till now probably we have the most complete set of varieties of mulberry trees in China, together with varieties from Japan and the United States. From this collection a thorough study of Chinese mulberry species and varieties will be made with a view of working out descriptions and a classification.

In the Department of Agronomy Mr. Ritchey, in addition to eleven hours per week of instruction, has been conducting continued experiments in crop improvement, dealing chiefly with wheat, corn, barley, and rice. Seventeen varieties of Chinese wheat gave an average yield of 17.89 bu. per acre, with the highest yield of 24.42 bu. per acre and the lowest of 8.83 bu. Twenty-three varieties of foreign wheat gave an average yield of 16.62 bu. per acre, with the highest yield of 23.76 bu. and the lowest 7.07 bu. per acre. These results were from seed selected through two to four years of improvement work and show a much higher yield than that ordinarily obtained by the Chinese farmer from unselected seed. Two varieties of foreign wheat showed 61.9% increase over the original yield. Chinese varieties show good increases and have the advantage of maturing earlier, enabling rice to follow, and suffering less from rust. The department has about 2,500 lbs. of seed wheat of the higher yielding varieties for distribution in the autumn.

During the past few years excellent results have been obtained from the corn-breeding work and our improved

Chinese seed corn has gone into nearly every province and many reports have been received indicating its superiority. The proceeds from the sale of seed corn quite cover the cost of production.

Eighteen varieties of barley, sixty-one varieties of soy beans, and seventy varieties of rice have been grown during the year. The department made very satisfactory tests and demonstrations of a small-power threshing machine manufactured by the Messinger Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania, and with slight adaptations it would seem to have a possible place in Chinese agriculture.

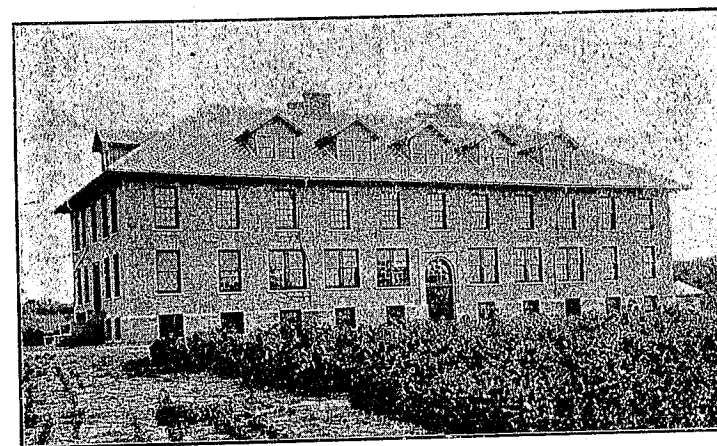
In the Department of Bacteriology, Dr. Gibbs, in addition to his teaching, has cooperated with the Department of Sericulture in sanitary measures during the silkworm-rearing season, with Dr. Macklin in studies of parasites infesting milch goats, and has given considerable time to investigations in Nanking water sanitation.

The Department of Botany, under Mr. Steward's direction, in spite of his giving full time to language study, has made real progress. Dr. E. D. Merrill, Director of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands, has greatly helped our work, both by a personal visit and work in Nanking on our herbarium, and by promptly identifying and naming plants sent to him. A good list of available duplicates of identified species has been prepared and submitted to the important herbariums throughout the world, and a number have purchased the list in whole or in part at 12½ c. gold per specimen. The Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, has agreed to present us with the work 'Index Kewensis' for a set of our plants, thus giving our Library one of the most essential reference works for the study of systematic botany. Another reference work of great value, Engler and Prantl's 'Pflazen-Famielien,' has been presented to the Library by Mr. Orvar Karlbeck, of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. A valuable collection of identified woody plants from Northern Honan was presented by Mr. J. Hers, Secretary of the Lunghai Railway and head of the Lunghai Railway nursery. About 150 named specimens from South China have

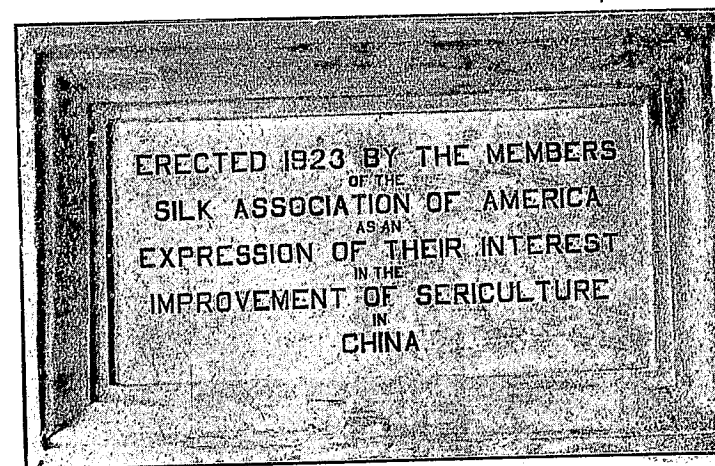
been received in exchange from Canton Christian College, and a very excellent collection of Northern Anhwei grasses has been received from Professor A. S. Hitchcock, agrostologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who spent several months in Nanking, in 1921, as a guest of the University. A fair collection of plants from Western Hupeh, undertaken in cooperation with Southeastern University, has been made.

The Department of Cotton Improvement, under Mr. Griffing, during the three years in which he has been in charge, has made notable contributions. A special report of these three years' work, together with certain scientific studies on the process of acclimatization of two American varieties of cotton, Trice and Acala, has been prepared by Mr. Griffing. During these years the Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-adulteration Association have financed this work, and we are extremely grateful for the financial aid that has made possible the splendid results obtained. It is hoped that they will renew their grants for a further period of three to five years, for we are only now getting into a position where we begin to produce the improved Chinese varieties and the acclimatized American varieties in quantity for pure seed distribution.

It is difficult to appreciate the tremendous amount of work involved in these three years' work of acclimatizing the two American varieties, and finding out and isolating and purifying the three excellent strains of Chinese cotton that have been developed. Among the many things that needed to be done were the selection and careful scientific laboratory study of 12,500 individual foreign cotton plants and over 40,000 Chinese cotton plants. These improved strains were multiplied into a seed supply which this year furnished seed for 125 acres (English) of pure-seed-producing farms, for distribution, in lots of from two to five pounds, to 1,820 farmers, and for sale to many cotton stations to the amount of three and one-half tons. Our 1923 fall crop should give us between twenty-five and thirty tons of pure seed of these improved



The University of Nanking Sericultural Building given by the members of the Silk Association of America.



Tablet in English acknowledging the gift of the Sericultural Building in the above picture. Another tablet in Chinese corresponding to it has been placed opposite it in the entrance hall to the building.



Agricultural students getting practice work in fruit propagation. Each student has his own nursery bed which he must prepare, plant, and bud or graft.



Agricultural students tending their own gardens. (The Administration Building of the Language School in the background).

strains for sale and distribution next year—and it will not begin to fill the demands.

In connection with this work, special instruction of the most practical and vital kind has been given to 170 students, assistants, and foremen; extension campaigns with fairs, exhibits, plays, and demonstrations have been held; a large number of small experiment stations and demonstration areas have been maintained; besides magazine and press articles, four cotton bulletins in English, with 3,800 copies, and in Chinese eleven publications with 25,600 copies have been issued. Labor-saving machinery of several kinds and uses for cotton culture have been invented and successfully used. A most promising irrigation pump for North China has been made that will likely make cotton growing profitable over wide areas now impossible because of lack of water or cheap enough machines to secure it. All of this incredible amount and variety of work has been made possible because of the splendid organizing ability of Mr. Griffing, together with his unusual skill in using students and assistants in actually doing the necessary things to be done. I know of no place or work where such large and vital results have been obtained with so modest a budget.

In the Department of Forestry Mr. Ip, with the help of Mr. Chang Ch'wan-ching, has carried a very heavy schedule of teaching. In addition he has directed the collection and making up into standard sizes of thirty-one species of Chinese economic woods, describing each species as fully as present sources of information make possible. Research into old Chinese forest laws has been carried on covering twenty-four dynasties through 4,000 years, and this work will be continued till all of the immense amount of Chinese literature is covered. A standard work on forest mensuration is being translated and many charts illustrating various silviculture systems have been made. Research work by Mr. Thomson and Mr. Li Teh-i also has been carried on during the year in wood distillation, and distillates of fourteen important species of Chinese woods have been made. This work will be continued next year. Comprehensive studies of Chinese economic trees

have been begun by Mr. Lowdermilk that, as continued, will yield increasingly valuable data, both for teaching purposes and for practical purposes. Thanks are due to Mr. Soong Ding-moo, Director of the First Provincial Forest Station of Kiangsu, and to Mr. D. Y. Lin, in charge of the Bureau of Forestry at Tsingtao, for valuable help and courtesies extended to our students in their field practice trips. It will be of interest to know that of the thirty-four students graduated in forestry twenty-seven are now in active forestry work.

In the Department of Rural Economics and Farm Management Mr. Buck and his students have made many most interesting and valuable rural surveys. Charts and data of the greatest value in making accurately known rural conditions and needs have been made available. We—and the Chinese in general—have only general information and broad guesses concerning village and farm life and problems. These surveys are yielding real facts that can be relied upon in arriving at a correct understanding of the problems involved, and can be made a basis for intelligent recommendations for improvements. Of course only a beginning in securing scientific data has been made but this phase of our agricultural work must be enlarged and consistently developed through a long period of years. Among a large mass of interesting information secured—that may be seen in the full report of the College—it may be of interest to note the following:

Fifty-five per cent. of the operators were also owners, thirty-two per cent. were part owners, and thirteen per cent. tenants. The owners farmed an average of twenty mow (three and one-third acres); the part owners thirty-seven mow; and the tenants, fifteen; the average of all these groups being twenty-four mow. With farmers working ten mow or less, \$40's worth of labor farmed two and one-half mow, while those working thirty mow or over farmed five and seven-tenths mow for \$40's worth of labor. The relation of *character* to labor income is significant. The sixty-five per cent. of farmers reported as having 'good character' were making a labor income of \$34, while the thirty-five per cent. reported as having 'bad

character' (mostly because of gambling, drinking, etc.) were making a labor income of less than \$20. Seventy-two per cent. of those reported with bad character were in the owner class. The men with good character were working larger farms, twenty-eight mow, while the others had farms of twenty mow. Under the head of 'character' it was reported that forty per cent. of the families were having feuds with other families.

It is of interest to note that the Agricultural Gardens cleared \$5,000 after paying all expenses, thanks to the excellent work of the superintendent, Mr. Shao Teh-hsing. During the year there were 28,148 days of labor with an average of ninety laborers per work day throughout the year, including those in the Agricultural Gardens, the Department of Cotton Improvement, and the Department of Sericulture. About \$1,600 gold worth of tree seeds was shipped to America.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry has about seventy English acres of land under cultivation in the city, all owned by the University. Outside the city from the Taiping Gate we own a farm of thirty-five acres, and rent in addition about seventy acres. We need to get rid of our rented farms and own at least two hundred English acres more in order to get the best results from our labor and expenditures. Mr. Reisner estimates that the College of Agriculture and Forestry has in equipment, tools, animals, products, and land (not including main buildings) the following values:

Agricultural Gardens	\$ 6,007.00
Department of Agronomy	365.00
Department of Cotton Improvement	3,867.00
Department of Sericulture	8,255.00
Land (396 mow)	18,453.00
	<hr/>
	\$36,947.00

During the summer, Mr. Ritchey and Mr. Hsü Chen co-operated with the Canadian Church Mission in Kaifengfu, Honan, in agricultural extension and agricultural education, in connection with their summer conference of church workers, July second to twenty-fourth. Mr. Cheo Ming-i, upon special

invitation from the Bureau of Education of Shantung Province to supply a teacher for their provincial summer school at Tsinanfu, conducted a very successful course in Rural Education and aroused such interest that the officials have made plans to have a Department of Rural Education in connection with the Provincial Normal School. Mr. Griffing, with Messrs. Chang Chi-wen, Hwa Peh-hsiung, and Shao Teh-hsing, gave courses and directed field work in our own very successful summer school.

During the year Mr. Griffing has cooperated with and directed the agricultural work of the Presbyterian station at Nansuchow.

Through seed and nursery distribution the University is touching many parts of China proper. Perhaps this practical aid, combined with the excellent work Dr. Butterfield and the Educational Commission did for agricultural and rural education, has helped to account for the very evident increased interest on the part of missions and missionaries in agricultural education in rural and middle schools. The China Christian Educational Association has appointed a standing Committee on Agricultural Education, and the National Christian Council has also appointed a Standing Committee on Rural Problems and the Country Church. Evangelistic missionaries and theological students can use agricultural knowledge to very great advantage in their work, which is so largely in the country. The agricultural fairs and exhibits and extension work that the College of Agriculture and Forestry is doing so successfully are nearly always—always when possible—held under the auspices of the local church, and are a great help to the pastors' work, we understand. For example, this spring, on invitation of the Reverend R. A. Torrey, of the Presbyterian Mission in Shantung, the College cooperated in a large agricultural institute at Ling I Hsien. Messrs. Buck, Cheo, Ritchey, and four students spent four days lecturing, exhibiting improved crop materials, demonstrating improved machinery, etc.

Our official relationships remain unchanged. Shansi Province has fourteen students supported by the province,

Anhwei has eight, and Shantung has three. Of these government-supported students, ten are studying agriculture, and fifteen are studying forestry.

The Forestry Fund Committee continue their annual grant of \$5,000 Mexican for instruction in forestry, and \$1,000 Mexican on the Loan Scholarship Fund. We are extremely grateful to this Committee for the continued help they have given our forestry work, and the fact that twenty-seven of our twenty-eight living graduates in forestry are now out in actual forestry work would seem to indicate that they have made a good investment. Some are teaching forestry, others are in charge of nurseries, several are at the head of provincial forestry bureaux, several are in charge of forestry projects under government railways, and four are in charge of four respective departments of the Bureau of Forestry, Tsingtao.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry is very much cramped for classroom and laboratory space, and this in turn cramps all other parts of our college work. A new science building, corresponding to and opposite Swasey Hall, for this College is now an acute need. With the added work and students the famine fund will make possible, the need is going to be even more imperative. Until this building is erected the whole work of the College is going to be seriously hampered. This will require \$90,000 Mexican, or \$45,000 gold.

Department of Missionary Training.

It is with profound sorrow that we must report the death of the Dean of the Department of Missionary Training, Mr. Charles S. Keen. Early in May he was taken sick, and in a week or so it developed that he had typhoid and he was at once taken to the foreign hospital. No special alarm was experienced, but later complications set in, and after a very few critical days he quietly passed away, on May twentieth. The whole community was greatly shocked. He had been so strong and hearty, had entered so into the whole

life of the community that it seemed incredible that he was to be among us no more. The many friends in the Language School and in the community joined in making the funeral service, the decoration of Sage Chapel and of the cemetery a very beautiful and impressive memorial. The Executive Committee of the Board of Managers record the following minute:—

'As representatives of the Board of Managers of the University of Nanking, meeting in Nanking on the twenty-sixth of June 1923, we would put on record our deep sorrow because of the death of Charles Scull Keen, our heartfelt sympathy with his family in their bereavement, and our warm and united recognition of the exceptional service he has rendered as Dean of the Department of Missionary Training in this institution. Though the month since his passing, on the twentieth of May, has not availed to soften the sharpness of our grief, it has to some degree enabled us to recognize more clearly Mr. Keen's peculiar fitness for the task he had undertaken and the permanent qualities of the results he was achieving. Our memory is vivid of his active and straightforward personality, of his vivacious wit and clear-eyed sympathy, of his talent for organization and his powers of leadership. As representatives of the Board of Managers we would fain, under divine guidance, keep the ways open for a wise carrying forward of the Department of Missionary Training in directions which may preserve and extend the success of its first Dean.'

It may be of interest to summarize some of the results of the Department of Missionary Training during its first eleven years of history, 1912-1922, from information supplied by Miss Leyda.

The first year there were forty-seven students in residence. From the second to the sixth years the increase in students was 21.69%, and from the seventh to the eleventh year, 128.47%. The total number of students to date has been 870. These students go from Nanking to all but two of the eighteen provinces of China, and also to Mongolia and Manchuria. Thirty-one have either returned home or their residences in China are at present unknown. There are 81.6% who have located for work in five provinces, and 18.4% who are in thirteen other provinces or in the United States.

REPORT FOR 1922-1923.

47

Kiangsu	..	..	..	377	Shantung	..	..	..	15
Hunan	..	..	..	114	Kwangtung	..	..	..	12
Anhui	..	..	..	95	Chihli	..	..	..	11
Chekiang	..	..	..	68	Kweichow	..	..	..	9
Kiangsi	..	..	..	56	Yunnan	..	..	..	4
Fukien	..	..	..	20	Shansi	..	..	..	2
Hupch	..	..	..	18	Shensi	..	..	..	1
Szechuen	..	..	..	18	Manchuria	..	..	..	1
Honan	..	..	..	16	Mongolia	..	..	..	1
					In United States	..	..	..	31

In addition to students regularly registered for language study in residence in Nanking, there is now a large body of students taking advanced work by correspondence, while assisting in the missionary work of their stations. During the school year 1922-1923, fifty-four non-resident students were registered for second-year work, with a good number in the third, fourth, and fifth years. From 1 July 1922 to 30 June 1923, certificates showing completion of first-year work were given to ninety-three students; for second-year work, thirty-five; for third-year work, nine; for fourth-year work, four; and for fifth-year work, three. Several students now on furlough are using credits gained in language study here toward higher degrees from their home colleges and universities.

The following will show what organizations have been represented in the 870 students through the eleventh year:

Presbyterian North	..	..	..	..	..	114
Presbyterian South	..	..	..	..	..	50
Baptist North	..	..	..	..	..	90
Baptist South	..	..	..	..	..	13
Methodist North	..	..	..	..	..	177
Methodist South	..	..	..	..	..	11
Christian (Disciples)	..	..	..	..	..	67
Episcopal (American Church)	..	..	..	..	..	41
Reformed Church of the U. S. A.	..	..	..	..	..	30
Y. W. C. A.	..	..	..	..	..	28
Y. M. C. A.	..	..	..	..	..	27
United Evangelical	..	..	..	..	..	27
Evangelical Association	..	..	..	..	..	16
University of Nanking	..	..	..	..	..	14
American Advent Mission	..	..	..	..	..	12

Seventh Day Advent	50
Christian Reformed	8
Lutheran Synod	8
Yale in China	8
Congregational	7
Church Missionary Society	6
Friends	5
Hunan Bible Institute	3
Women's Union	3
Norwegian	3
Ginling College	2
Pentecostal	3
Wesleyan Methodist	2
Christian Endeavor	3
Church of God	2
Finnish	2
Free Methodist	2
Hangchow College	1
Canadian Church Missionary Society	27
Independent	
Total	870

On May twenty-seventh, eight of the Chinese staff, including the two head teachers, Mr. Gia and Mr. Wang, were baptized and joined churches of their choice. Several others are ready for church membership as soon as certain technical requirements of the churches they wish to join have been met. One of the two young men from the British-American Tobacco Company who entered with the January Class resigned from his position in that company at the end of the term and joined the American Church Mission.

The new fees for the building fund have been assessed all students according to the action of the Home Boards in December 1921, and on 30 June 1923 there was on fixed deposit for this fund some \$12,000. As soon as the amount justifies it will be expended in the erection of the second dormitory.

Mrs. Goddard, Preceptress of Meigs Hall, left for a short but much-needed furlough in March, and Deaconess Pitcher, of the American Church Mission very kindly and acceptably took general charge of the Hall till the close of the school year.

University Hospital.

The work of the University Hospital has made steady progress during the year. The number of in-patients increased over previous years to the extent of 300, making a total of something over 2,500.

The staff of the Hospital now consists of four foreign physicians, four foreign nurses, a laboratory technician, a secretary-treasurer, and a dentist. Besides this, there are four native physicians and a nursing staff of six graduates and a Training School of thirty-six.

The Hospital is glad to report a new building under construction which will be called the Women's Ward and will be used for women patients and for the housing of women nurses. This building, which was begun in June of 1923, will be completed and ready for use sometime in the early part of 1924. Our hospital capacity is crowded to the limit now so that we have to turn away numbers of patients who really need and earnestly desire treatment within our institution. This new building will, we hope, so increase our capacity that we shall not have to turn them from our doors when they need treatment so badly.

The Hospital is installing a Delco light system and an X-ray plant is on the way from America to replace the X-ray outfit which we had to dispose of on account of the poor quality of the electric current of the city. Our new plant will be operated on our own Delco system so that it should be an efficient unit.

Besides the care of Chinese patients, the staff of the Hospital has been responsible during the past year for the health of the four to five hundred American and British residents of Nanking. This in itself employs a good deal of the time of the foreign staff. We hope to be able to liberate one of the members of our foreign staff to take entire charge of the health of the hundreds of students of the University of Nanking. This will be a great advantage to both the Hospital and the University in giving the students more personal attention and at more regular hours than has been possible in the past.

The women's work of the Hospital has been steadily growing year by year and with the new Women's Hospital we expect to build up a large work in this department. Certainly there is nothing more needed in China than the care of the women who are so neglected, especially at the time of childbirth.

The laboratory of the Hospital has proved itself a most indispensable and progressive part of the Hospital. We feel we can say with truth and justice that the laboratory of the University Hospital is one of the best equipped and staffed laboratories, with three or four exceptions, in all of China.

One of our problems is the securing of a large enough water supply for our work, and we are at present endeavoring to put in a drilled well to supply the great demand in our large institution.

Material Needs.

Stephen Leacock has said: 'As a college teacher I have long since realized that the most that the teacher, as such, can do for the student is a very limited matter. The real thing for the student is the life and the environment that surround him. All that he really learns, he learns, in a sense, by the active operation of his own intellect and not as the passive recipient of lectures, and for this active operation what he needs most is the continued and intimate contact with his fellows. Students must live together and eat together, talk and smoke together. Experience shows that that is how their minds really grow. And they must live together in a natural and a comfortable way. They must eat in a big dining room or hall, with oak beams across the ceiling and stained glass in the windows, and with a shield or tablet here and there on the walls to remind them between times of the men who went before them and left a name worthy of the college. If a student is to get from his college what it should give him, a college dormitory with the life in common it brings is his absolute right. A university that fails to give it to him is cheating him.' Measured by this standard we are far from giving our college students their proper dues. Thanks to

Madam McCormick we have at least two dormitories suitable for college students, housing 128 students. The other college dormitories, used largely by senior college students and some of the junior college students, are entirely unsatisfactory and unsanitary, and we should be ashamed to have visitors see these rooms. They are unscreened, of poor construction, impossible to keep clean, neat, and attractive, and consist of large rooms with from six to twenty students in a room. We cannot hope for students to do their best work or develop the ideals we talk about, housed as are students in our old dormitories. But even so, nearly one-third of our college students are not able to live in the dormitories we can provide but must live in near-by hotels where the sanitary and study conditions are even worse. We do not wish to spend the large sums necessary to make the old dormitories satisfactory—if that were even possible—because we realize that we occupy these buildings only temporarily. The dining-room for the college students, situated on the first floor of one of the old dormitory buildings, is even more unsatisfactory and unsanitary. And the same applies to the kitchens and bath rooms. It is little less than a crime to continue using these inadequate and disgraceful facilities for college students. We most urgently need five more dormitories at once, of the type of the McCormick dormitories, where two students in a fair-sized, well-lighted and screened and well-appointed room may grow and develop the ideals about rational living that are to control their subsequent lives. We owe this to ourselves, to the Christian civilization we are inculcating, and to these young men. Then we need a proper dining hall with kitchens, where some of the atmosphere Mr. Leacock mentions may be developed. These are the bare necessities of our profession, and until we have them and can give up the present totally inadequate and impossible buildings, we are 'cheating' our students indeed. These five dormitories and a dining hall and kitchen require approximately \$150,000 Mexican. Cornell University has recently received from Mrs. Willard D. Straight one million dollars to provide an adequate center for the social life of its student body.

Columbia University is spending millions to provide dormitories and social facilities for its students. Much more is there need to give thought to these matters in our work here. We are planning and asking for about one-third of what Ginling College, our neighbor, is spending to house and provide for the dining and social needs of a similar number of students. Our old dormitories and dining hall have become intolerable for our college students, even for junior college students. Nearly all have lived and eaten in far better and more sanitary middle schools.

And we are very emphatically 'cheating' our college students in the matter of athletic facilities. I venture to say that there is no government or mission college or university in China so remiss as the University of Nanking in its neglect of the physical and athletic care of its students. We have no gymnasium, no athletic field, no playgrounds except four tennis courts and two basket-ball fields, no physical or athletic director, and we have the very greatest difficulty to persuade any faculty member to take the responsibilities and duties devolving on the chairman of the Athletic Committee, largely because he has nothing much to work with and no field for college games. The Middle and Model Schools are fairly well provided for, though a small gymnasium is greatly needed for their work. But they have a full-time, well-trained Chinese associate director, and Mr. Speers is giving much time to the oversight of this work, though in addition to nearly full-time teaching. They have two fair fields and other facilities. It is remarkable what Mr. Speers has been able to do with a minimum of staff and facilities.

In order to meet at least part of our needs at the Colleges, the students, with very commendable zeal and spirit, gave three plays in order to raise funds with which to level and equip a college athletic field that the Building and Property Committee has set aside, just west of and adjoining the dormitory site. About \$1,500 Mexican was cleared, and this, with some \$1,300 Mexican, unexpended athletic fees of the past two or three years, will go a long way in giving us a good athletic field. We shall still need a physical director

for the Colleges, a man trained for the task, and then with the field and a director, and faculty and medical staff co-operation, we shall for the first time in our history be able to lift up our heads, and—much more important—give these bodies and minds of our college students the care and attention absolutely demanded. Hitherto our excellent scholastic work and well-administered courses of study, combined with a lack of appreciation in inland cities of the value and importance of physical and athletic work, have enabled us to 'get by.' That day has absolutely passed, even for Nanking. Southeastern University, next door to us, has had two full-time foreign specialists in physical training giving all their time to that work, beside eight or ten well-trained and well-qualified Chinese devoting all their time to physical training and to athletics. A splendid gymnasium, costing \$150,000 Mexican, several very good athletic fields, and all other necessary equipment have only emphasized our very great inferiority and our woeful neglect. The day, then, has passed when we can further neglect our manifest duty in this direction. Our field is being prepared; we have asked, and are again repeating our request for a physical director. It will not be long till a gymnasium will be demanded. St. John's University, Shanghai Baptist College, and Soochow University all have modern and well-equipped gymnasiums. We are not urging that this year, but we are urging for a man equipped and trained to do a much-needed work, possible for the time even without a gymnasium.

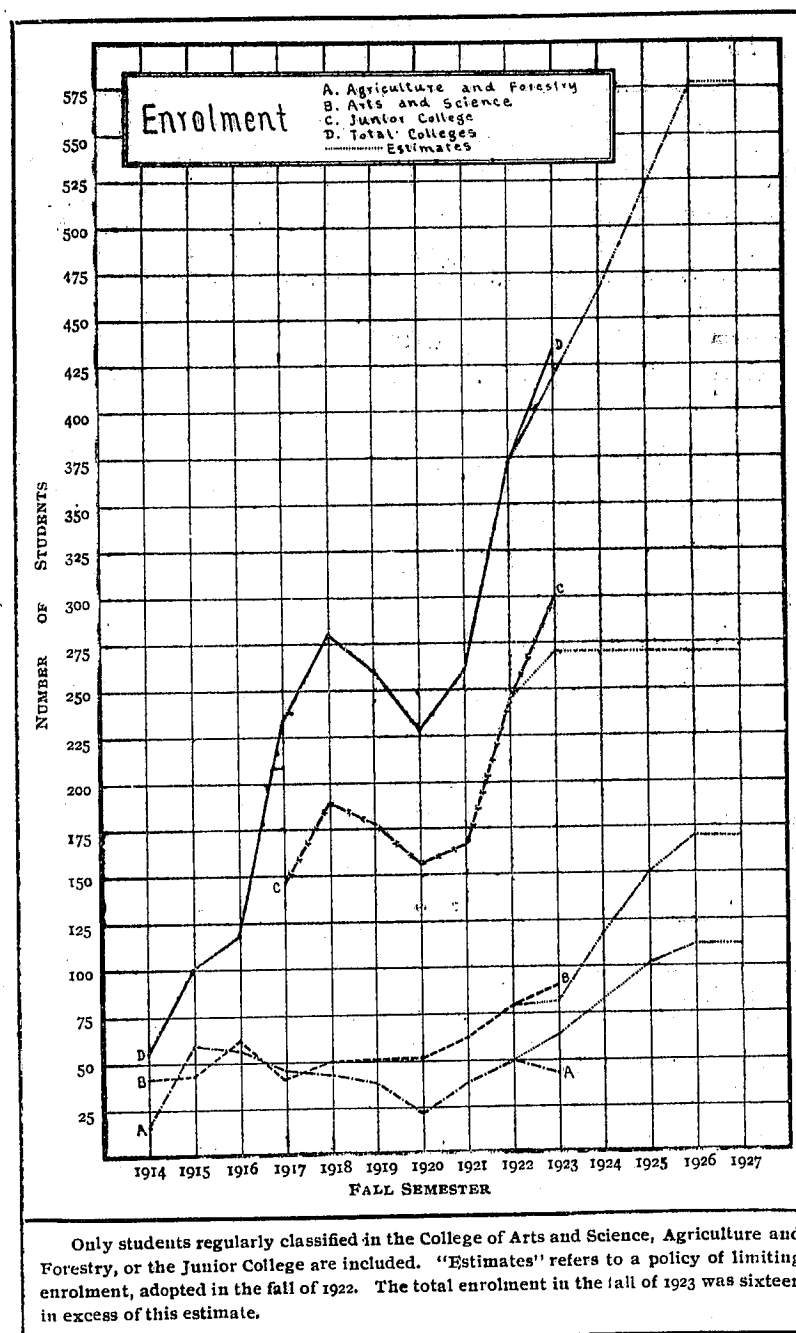
Conclusion.

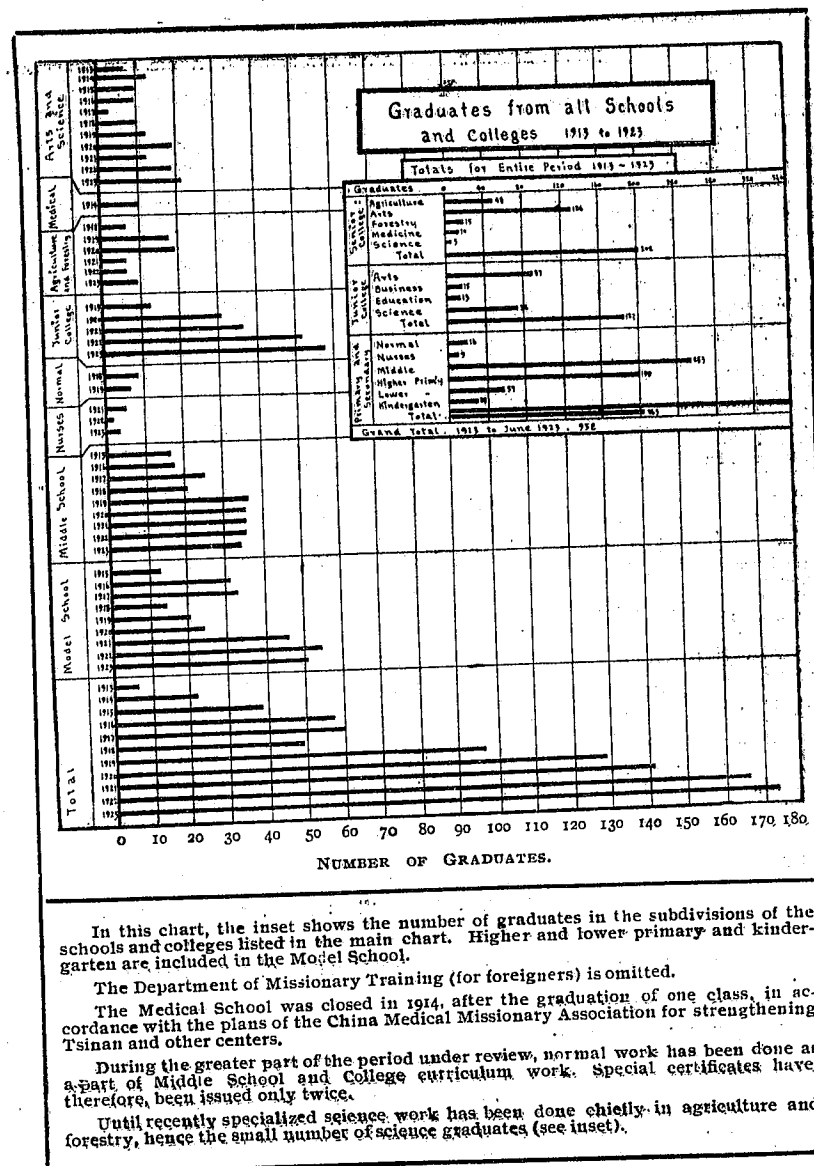
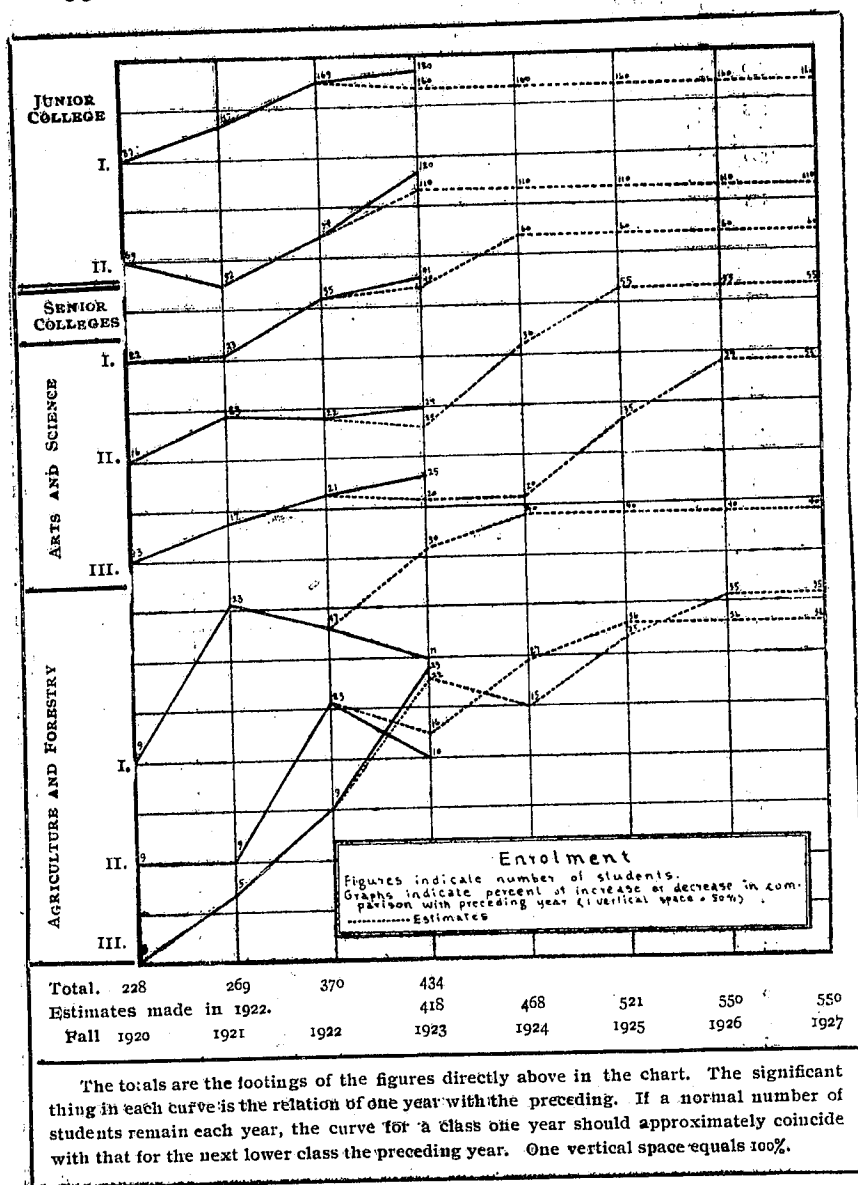
As one thinks over the work and the activities of the year under review, one is impressed with the variety and the extent of the responsibilities the various faculties have undertaken. The total number of persons connected with the institution as teachers, assistants, helpers, servants, and students is not far less than 2,000. The annual budget is well over \$300,000 Mexican. Our friends and supporters are multitude. And always it is the human factors, the men and women affected, that are the vital and important parts of our work

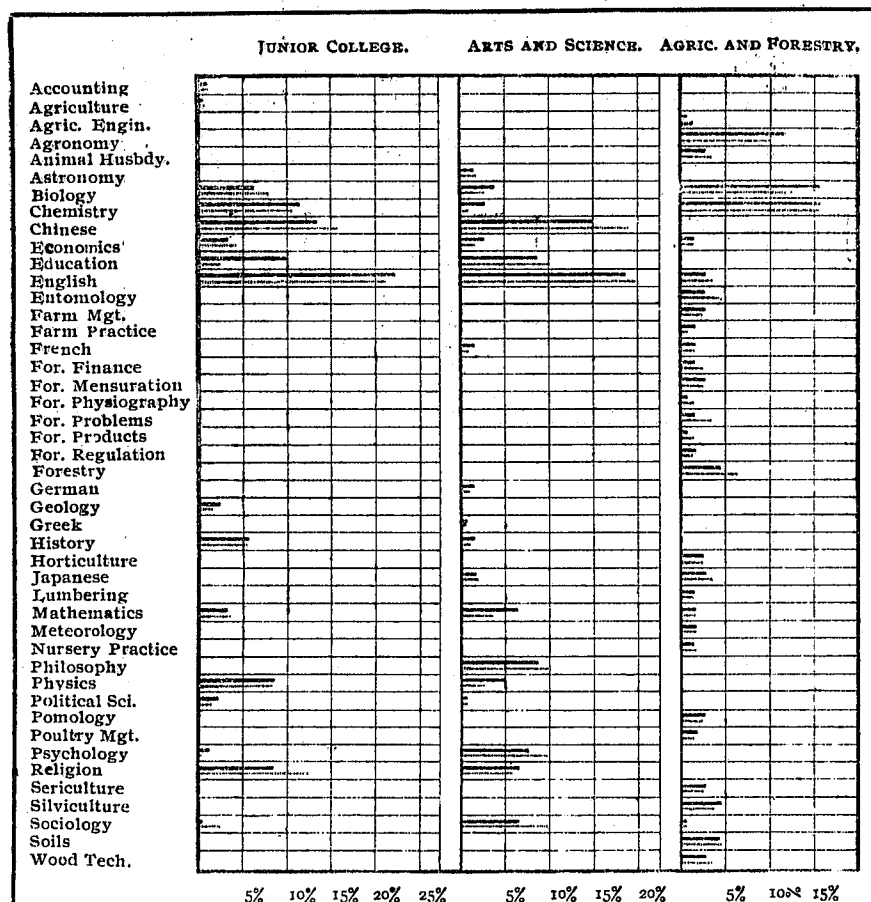
and that should always have first consideration. We are grateful to each one who has contributed to the success of the year's work. Without the generous Christian men and women who have given so largely of their funds, we could not have kept going. Without the loyal and entirely unselfish devotion of servants, assistants, and teachers, our gifts and facilities could not have been used. Without the good order and the hard work on the part of the students the teachers would have accomplished little. It has been a year of restricted budgets and of rigid economy, but I doubt if we have ever had a better year and made more real achievements in the task we are doing. I am glad to especially call to the attention of the Board of Managers and of the Trustees the splendid cooperation that has been given by all involved. The spirit of mutual trust and fellowship and good team work has never been better. We wish to record our sense of gratitude to God for His evident leadership and inspiration and help. We wish to make this institution more and more glorify Him, and help to establish His beneficent Kingdom in the hearts of men.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. BOWEN, *President.*



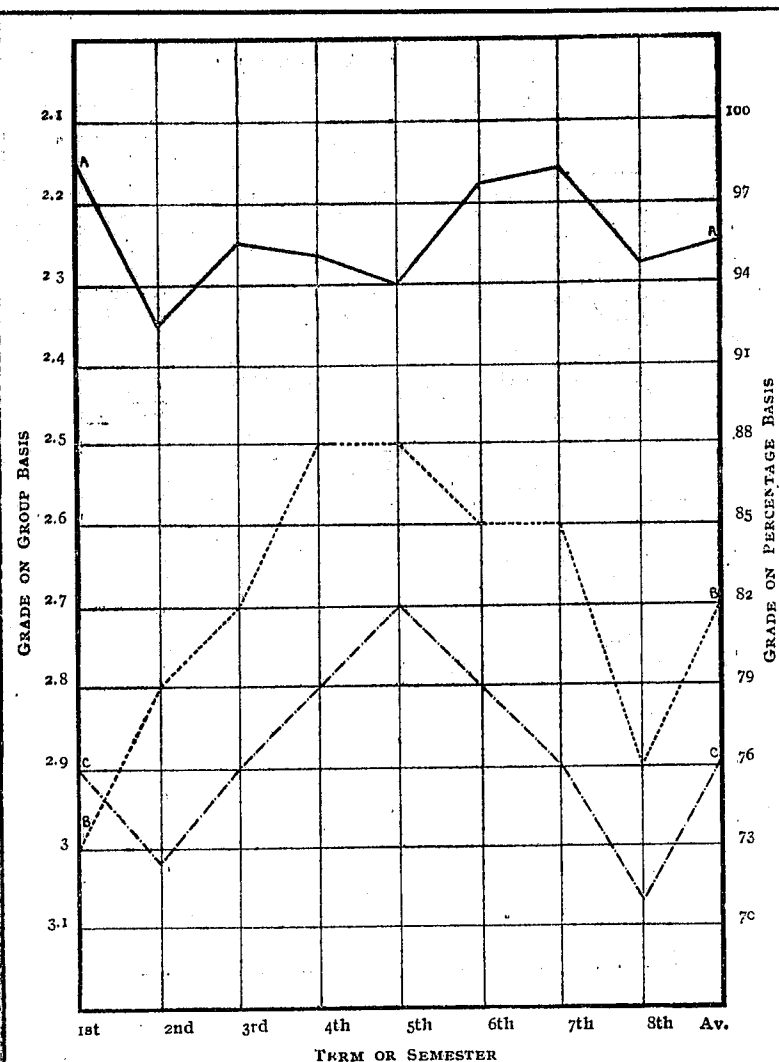




Percentage of time in each college spent on each subject from the fall of 1917 to the spring of 1922.

———— Teaching time.
----- Student time.

This chart shows the concentration on a small number of subjects in the Junior College and the College of Arts and Science, and the large variety in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The forestry course, however, is largely separate from agriculture which partly accounts for the variety of courses in agriculture and forestry. The heavy and dotted lines are equal in length in classes of average size. If the dotted lines are long, the number of students in the classes or sections is large, and vice versa.

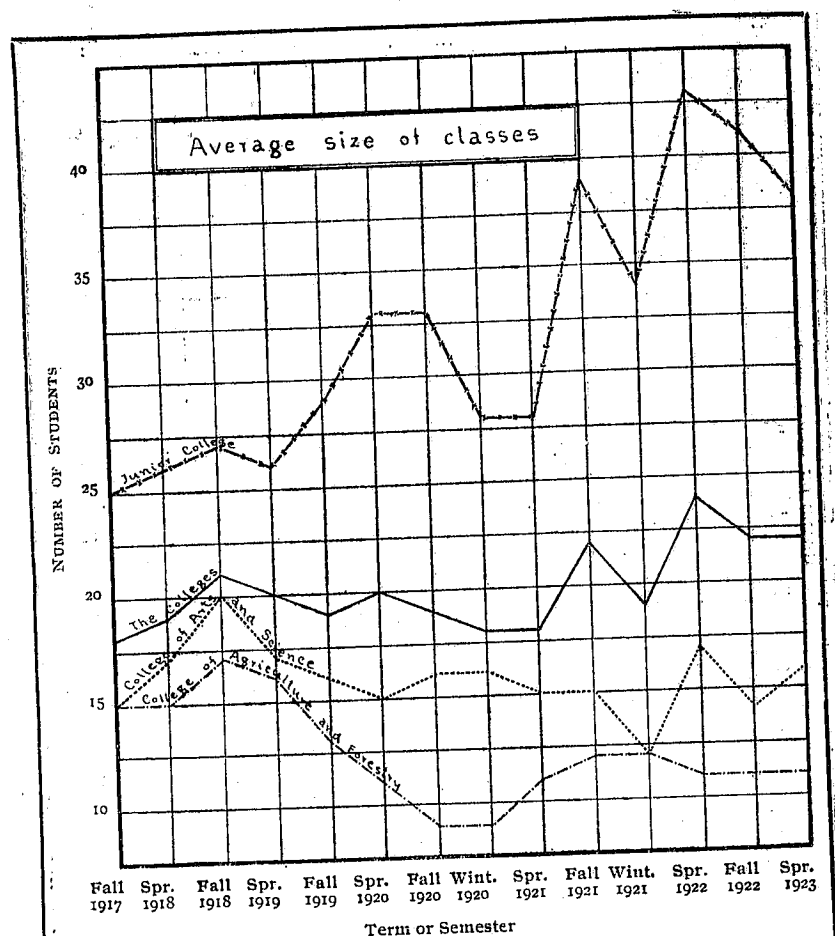


COLLEGE GRADES OF THE SENIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES IN 1922-23.

(Classified by middle schools in which preparatory work was done.)

- A. Average of ten University of Nanking Middle School graduates.
- B. Average of nine mission middle school graduates.
- C. Average of ten government and private middle school graduates.

The chart shows the importance to the University of its own middle school. Not only do its middle school graduates do better work in the colleges, but a much larger proportion of those who enter continue until graduation. The "grades on percentage basis" show nothing except the variation among the graduates on the assumption that the lowest point in the averages was barely passing (70%), while the highest point was nearly perfect (100%). On the group basis, which is used on university records, from 1 to 4 is passing.



For reasons of economy, it is the policy to make a class of thirty the median in the Junior College, dividing classes larger than forty and combining those smaller than twenty. In the Senior Colleges classes of fewer than ten students are avoided if possible, but in specialized work, courses are sometimes given for five or even fewer students. The aim is to make the average class between fifteen and twenty.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Statement after closing—31 December, 1922

Cash:		Assets	
On hand ..	..	\$ 7,821.61	
Taels accounts ..	..	885.21	
Sericulture building fund bank account ..	..	901.78	
Accounts receivable:			\$ 9,608.60
Bills rec. ..	..	\$14,096.33	
Boston University Nanking Association ..	..	2,980.23	
Z. T. Ing. ..	..	537.81	
Subscription Periodical Room ..	..	163.18	
Scholarships, loans, etc.:			17,777.55
Scholarship fund ..	..	\$476.17	
Anhui Scholarship ..	..	514.00	
Shantung Scholarship ..	..	6.00	
Students' loans ..	..	46.77	
" deposits ..	..	22.00	
Regents diplomas ..	..	89.33	
			1,154.27
Stationery stock ..	..	348.43	
Book store ..	..	451.94	
Sericulture building const. ..	..	1,658.29	
Cotton (paid January 1923) ..	..	4,850.00	
Students books and lab. deposits ..	..	115.85	
Y. M. C. A. Kuleo ..	..	731.50	
Y. M. C. A. Kan Ho Yen ..	..	120.00	
Famine funds (Lowdermilk account) ..	..	744.75	
Swasey Hall ..	..	1,573.09	
			\$39,134.27
Deficit Expense Accounts			
Administration—foreign teachers' salaries ..	..	\$ 5,104.23	
Furlough fund ..	..	7,128.75	
University promotion ..	..	8,625.17	
Chemistry laboratory ..	..	12,546.55	
Equipment, Kuleo ..	..	118.85	
" General ..	..	14,295.08	
" Kan Ho Yen ..	..	725.33	
Grounds ..	..	1,673.13	
Land ..	..	8,853.45	
Library cooperation Washington ..	..	940.19	
Sage Memorial Chapel ..	..	123.08	
Physics laboratory ..	..	3,066.63	
Kan Ho Yen teachers' house ..	..	331.08	
Repairs, residences ..	..	598.28	
Rents ..	..	483.00	
			\$64,612.80

Liabilities

Bank overdrafts:			
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	\$1,667.39		
Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank ..	1,219.79		
		\$ 2,887.18	
Accounts payable:			
Vouchers payable (reserved)	\$ 4,891.95		
Bills payable	13,853.08		
Alumni fund	9,202.88		
Hospital fund	31,835.38		
Purcell house account	4.95		
		59,788.24	
		3,683.32	
Russell Carter (adjusted January 1923) ..		15.64	
People's School		910.49	
Language School building funds		1,630.00	
Forestry fund scholarship loan		672.37	
Students' deposits		430.88	
" relief			
Property funds:			
McCormick dormitory		6,703.99	
Property funds		17,379.79	
		14.85	
Zander-Ling Chen-liang		196.09	
Suspense			
		\$94,312.84	

Liabilities—Special Funds

Forestry fund—cunninghamia grant	\$586.81	
Sericulture improvement account	894.27	
University magazine	153.99	
Severance building	153.58	
One year short course in Agriculture ..	526.87	
Fees—Language School, surplus	2,277.78	
" Meigs Hall, surplus	3,455.36	
Athletics—Varsity	1,385.57	
	\$9,434.23	

Summary

Assets	\$39,134.27	
Deficit expense account	64,612.80	
	\$103,747.07	
Liabilities	94,312.84	
Liabilities—special funds	9,434.23	
	\$103,747.07	

Statement after closing—30 June, 1923

Assets

Cash:		
On hand	\$4,672.01	
Taels account	2,635.86	
Shanghai Com. & Sav. (current a/c) ..	256.84	
Special funds (inc. Reisner house a/c) ..	9,090.08	
	\$16,654.79	
Accounts Receivable:		
General	\$5,590.51	
Students accounts rec. (unpaid fees) ..	671.63	
U. C. M. S. bal. due on appropriation ..	2,829.13	
Methodist bal. due on appropriation ..	1,183.75	
Presbyterian bal. due on appropriation ..	6.10	
Boston University	2,223.71	
Central Office: Bal on hand N. Y. 6-30-23		
Note: made up as follows	15,875.62	
Hospital funds Gold \$5,787.36		
General fund	1,775.03	
	\$7,562.39	
Total Gold \$7,562.39		
Famine Funds (Lowdermilk account) ..	2,735.79	
Sericulture account (guaranteed)	2,519.12	
Z. T. Ing	37.81	
Purcell house account	353.75	
Faculty Electric Light account	89.59	
	34,116.51	
Scholarships, Students' Accounts, etc.:		
Anhwei Govt. Scholarship	\$514.00	
Students' book & lab. dep.	115.85	
Regents' diplomas	249.92	
	879.77	
Miscellaneous Accounts:		
Stationery stock	\$ 404.50	
Electrical Store account	11.94	
Varsity Athletics	65.17	
Kanhoyen	12.17	
Book store	451.94	
Swasey Hall	1,573.09	
Land	5,793.00	
	\$59,962.88	

Liabilities

Bank Overdrafts:

Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corp. \$2,372.51

Accounts Payable:

Bills payable \$7,205.03
 Vouchers payable, 1922 8.70
 " " 1923 3,776.34
 Alumni fund 7,662.88
 Hospital account (gold 5,787.36 in N.Y.) .. 14,233.11
 Memorial Hospital (Miss Van Vliet) .. 1,170.26
 34,056.32

Property:

Property funds \$17,379.79
 Sericulture Building (Bal. const.) 6,225.67
 McCormick Dormitory 6,700.14
 Severance Hall 89.97
 Reisner House (under const.) 6,299.24
 36,694.81

Scholarships, Students' Accounts, etc.:

General scholarships \$ 125.94
 Forestry loan scholarships 1,827.98
 Students' deferred credits 204.50
 Students' Relief 443.97
 University Magazine 339.56
 Ling Chen-liang 14.85
 Students deposits 139.95
 3,096.75

Language School Accounts:

General account \$2,602.97
 Meigs Hall balance 5,684.57
 Library 68.24
 Building reserve 82.26
 8,438.04

Experiment Station:

Gardens' account \$3,369.45
 Mulberry orchard 110.87
 Short course account 805.62
 Sericulture account (reserved) 997.23
 Cotton account 1,898.03
 7,181.20

Accounts Reserved:

Kuleo Building repair account \$ 477.53
 Kanhoyen Building repair account 576.33
 Faculty Residence repair account 430.30
 Furlough fund, Senior College 600.00
 " " Junior 338.45
 " Agr. and For. " 1,200.00
 " Middle School 21.69
 Special equipment, Kanhoyen 768.94
 Varsity Athletic field account 865.17
 Model School athletics 245.89
 Chemistry account 2.88
 5,527.18

Miscellaneous Accounts:

People School 5.36
 Forestry Fund, Cunninghamia grant 586.81
 Special gifts, restricted 458.07
 Sherwin Endowment, scholarships 1,915.72
 Deferred charges 1,454.55
 Interest and exchange 443.97
 \$102,231.29

Summary

Assets \$59,962.88
 Deficit expense account 42,268.41
 \$102,231.29
 Liabilities \$102,231.29

L. J. OWEN, *Treasurer.*

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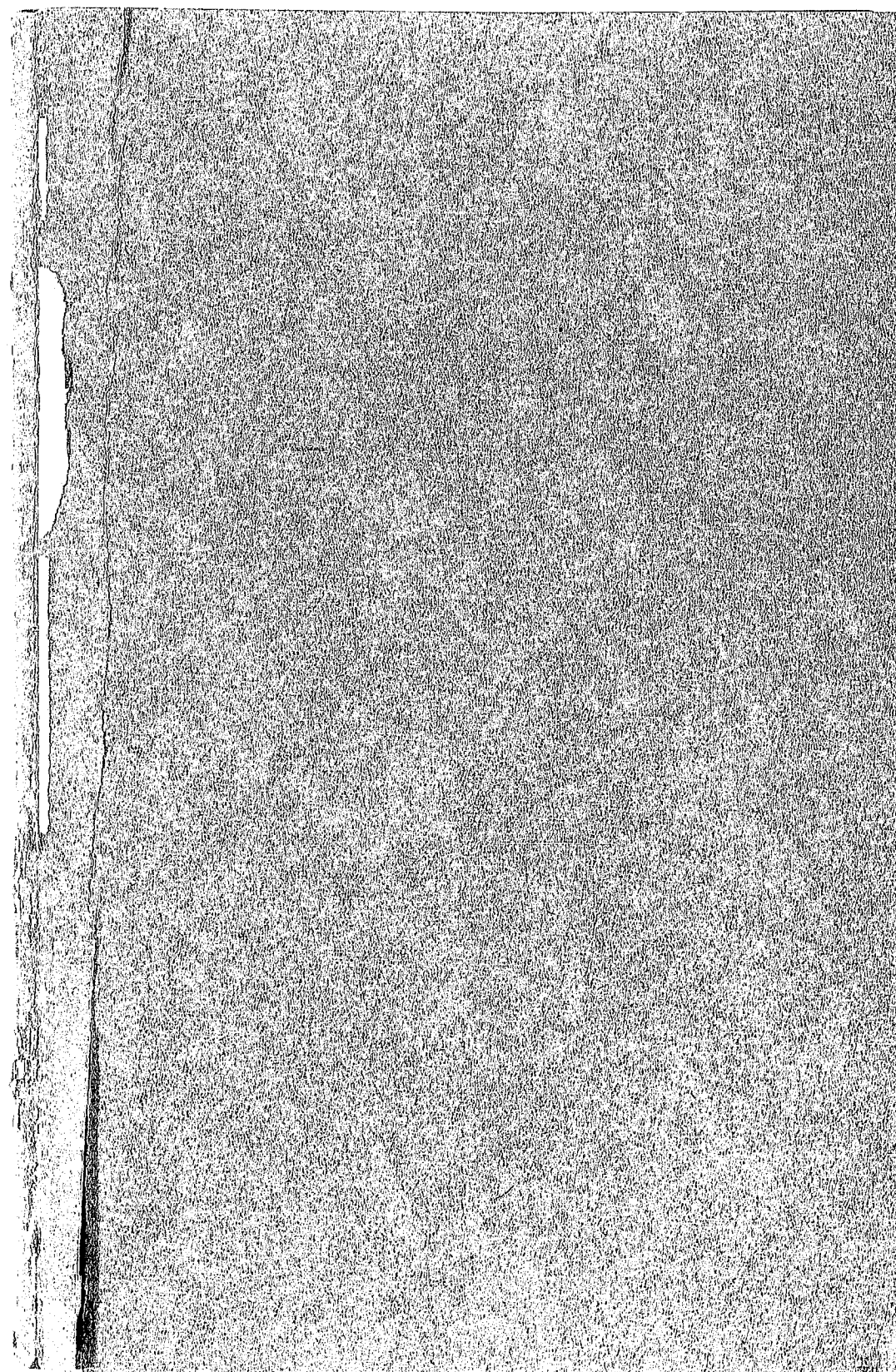
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

1. *Prüfung* (1. Termin) am 11.01.2017
 2. *Prüfung* (2. Termin) am 11.02.2017
 3. *Prüfung* (3. Termin) am 11.03.2017
 4. *Prüfung* (4. Termin) am 11.04.2017
 5. *Prüfung* (5. Termin) am 11.05.2017
 6. *Prüfung* (6. Termin) am 11.06.2017
 7. *Prüfung* (7. Termin) am 11.07.2017
 8. *Prüfung* (8. Termin) am 11.08.2017
 9. *Prüfung* (9. Termin) am 11.09.2017
 10. *Prüfung* (10. Termin) am 11.10.2017
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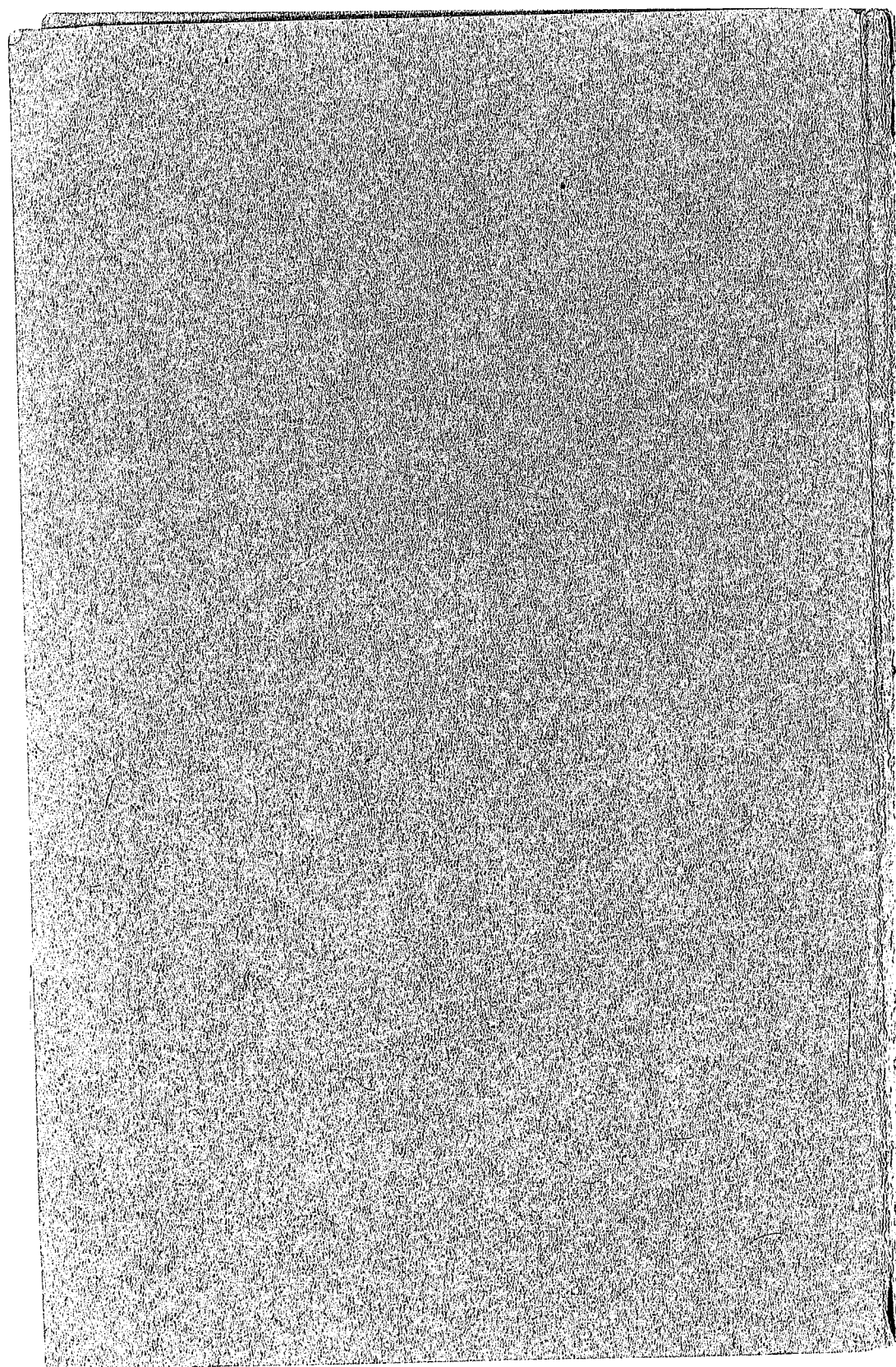
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1923-1924



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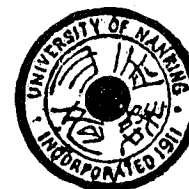
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BULLETIN

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
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FOR THE YEAR

1923-1924



SHANGHAI:

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1924

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The University of Nanking Report of the President for the Year 1923-1924.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND THE BOARD OF
MANAGERS:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the University, which covers the autumn semester of 1923, the spring semester of 1924, and the opening months of the autumn semester of 1924.

Duties in connection with the Methodist Church took me away from China from April 1 to August 29. This gave me opportunity of again getting in touch with our Trustees and becoming acquainted with some of their problems as well as bringing before them more recent conditions and needs in the University. A regular meeting of the Trustees was arranged and conferences with various members of the Board were held. Mrs. Owen very kindly consented to teach my regular class for the rest of the semester and did it with satisfaction and profit to the students.

In the absence of Dr. Williams in the States, Mr. Sarvis, Dean of the College of Arts and Science, assumed the duties of acting president, in addition to his already overburdened schedule of teaching and of a multitude of duties connected with his deanship and with the office of acting registrar. Unfortunately there was added to his problems the handicap of an accident to his knee that kept him confined to his bed for many weeks of the semester. But, through regular weekly meetings of heads of departments in his room at home and by careful planning and organization, Mr. Sarvis managed to accomplish more than both of us ordinarily could do. The affairs of the University were very efficiently and conscientiously taken care of. Not a few matters that were pending or had escaped my attention were taken up and

cleared off. Special thanks are due to Mr. Sarvis and to all the staff for their loyal and wholehearted carrying forward of the policies and the work of the University.

Special thanks are also due to Mr. Reisner, Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, who, in Mr. Sarvis's absence on vacation, took charge during August. The war broke out toward the end of the month and immediately the problem arose as to what we should do in regard to the opening of the University on the scheduled date, September 3. Mr. Reisner, with the advice of the few who were in Nanking at that time, courageously decided to continue to plan for opening as scheduled, so that when I arrived in Nanking on August 30 the plan for holding to the regular calendar, a plan which has proved to be eminently wise, could be immediately carried through.

General Considerations.

The prevailing unrest of the past few years, with local fighting from time to time in the far west and in the south, has finally crystallized into what appears to be a determined effort on the part of President Tsao Kwen, aided by Generals Wu Pei-fu and Chi Shih-yuen, to unify the country by force. The long threatened break between Tsuchun Chi of Kiangsu and Tuli Lu of Chekiang, the former representing the Chihli (Wu Pei-fu) party, and the latter the Anfu (Chang Tso-lin) party, took place September 3, 1924 when the armies of Chi and Lu engaged in active hostilities near Quinsan, about thirty-five miles from Shanghai. After some six weeks of fighting General Chi, with the aid of Anhwei, Honan, Kiangsi, and Fukien troops, has compelled his opponents, Generals Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin, to flee. They left Shanghai for Japan on a Japanese boat on October 13.

In the meantime hostilities have commenced in the North, as yet chiefly about Shanhaikwan, between Generals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin. How long this will continue and what the outcome of this fighting may be one is not able to say, but one might venture the hope that some one party would become strong enough to overcome all other parties and that

unity might be achieved, even though it apparently must be accomplished by force. Ever since so-called party government (following examples of the West) was inaugurated in China over a decade ago China has been in turmoil. One may well wonder whether party government is to be a feasible method for China. At any rate as yet no great parties with outstanding principles that appeal to the people as a whole have emerged. The present war or wars are being fought by coolies and ex-bandits. Young China has not become sufficiently interested in either side or in any of the leaders to throw itself into the conflict. This is distinctly to its credit, one is inclined to think, as no clear principles or compelling patriotic motives have stirred the imagination of China's educated young men. Just as soon as some outstanding and clearly recognized *patriot* comes forth to really establish and build up his country, Young China will not be wanting. As long as the conflicts appear to be mere struggles for personal power and aggrandizement among ambitious militarists the better minds and truly patriotic youth will not become involved. A really great and an entirely unselfish leader, bent on unifying the country and administering it honestly for the good of the people, would soon have a great following of China's best men from all walks of life. Few Chinese or foreign friends, I fear, expect to see such a leader emerge from the present struggle, but all hope that the present conflicts are necessary preliminary steps leading to better days for China.

It is a significant and a hopeful fact that the foreign powers and all right-thinking foreigners recognize the absolute need of a neutral attitude at this time and there seems to be no disposition to interfere in what is clearly a domestic problem that only China can solve. Moreover both sides in the civil war are extremely careful to protect foreign lives and property and thus avoid complications.

In this connection it may be noted that during the summer of this year Doctor Hamilton represented the University on a Committee on International Relations which met at Kuling. Members from eleven Christian colleges

representing four or five nationalities met to consider and discuss problems affecting such relations. It is hoped that this organization may develop into a very useful agent for promoting better feelings and practices between nations.

Two conferences of great importance to education were held in Nanking during the year. One was the first meeting of the reorganized Association of Christian Colleges and Universities, held at Ginling College, February 5-7. Here not only administrative officers of these institutions of higher learning but also a large number of teachers, both Chinese and foreign—242 in all—met in most helpful general and sectional meetings. Not a few were Christian men and women from government institutions. For the first time in the history of Christian education a very clear and most helpful group consciousness concerning a nation-wide education was felt, and a most inspiring spirit of unity was manifest. In order to carry out the far-reaching plans of the Association, a Council of Higher Education was elected, which is also to serve as an ad interim executive committee, and provision was made for a full-time executive secretary. This council, between biennial meetings, will take up seriously the putting into effect of the recommendations of the Educational Commission as rapidly and to as large an extent as possible.

The other gathering was the third annual meeting of the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education, held chiefly at Southeastern University, July 3-7. Over 600 members from all parts of China, including Manchuria and Mongolia, were present. The meetings were devoted to the discussion of important educational problems, to the business of the Association, and to the reading of papers on educational subjects by a large number of experts. Here were gathered the most representative and the strongest of China's educational leaders. The educational work conducted in China by foreigners was very frankly and fully discussed. It would appear that in certain regions, possibly Manchuria and Mongolia, schools, chiefly elementary, were being conducted by foreigners for more or less political motives. It

was felt by some of the more radical and anti-foreign or anti-missionary delegates that such schools—and apparently mission schools also—were a menace to a proper national and civic education. Some delegates evidently felt that schools with religious teaching and with the Christian motive constituted a menace to Chinese national development. However, more moderate opinion prevailed and a resolution to the effect that kindergartens and primary and middle schools that provide religious instruction or religious exercises should not be allowed to register as Class A schools was referred by a large vote to the Board of Directors of the Association for further study. There is evidently much need for greater intercourse between Christian and government educators and for a better first-hand knowledge of our real work and aims. There is an almost universal feeling that Christian schools are "foreign schools" and that their product is foreignized. When so many of the administrative officers and teachers in these Christian schools are foreigners, when so much of their money for building, equipment, and support comes from abroad, and when so many of their graduates go abroad and do become much foreignized, there is a very understandable ground for this belief. Those working in these institutions are painfully aware of these conditions and of the danger of misunderstandings arising therefrom, and are doing all in their power to make these schools really Chinese, with more and more of the burdens of administration and finance borne by our Chinese Christian fellow workers. That the graduates of these schools, however, are less loyal Chinese citizens than graduates of fully owned and supported Chinese schools, one who knows the facts can hardly believe. On the contrary, I believe the facts will show that they are more loyal, more patriotic, and more vitally concerned in developing China in every good way for the Chinese. Christian Chinese, the product of these schools in large part, are the most active in trying to preserve Chinese culture and all of the good things of China's age-long civilization. Christian educators, likewise, are much more concerned with maintaining all the immeasurable good in Chinese culture and civilization than

in seeking to introduce Western culture and civilization. The religion we place at the foundation of all our work and emphasis is not a Western religion, and we are longing for the day when Chinese Christian saints will interpret their and our Christ in terms and forms that will be truly Chinese, and with a persuasiveness and a power that will mightily recommend Him to their own people. Until that day comes Christianity will lag and will continue to be a more or less foreign religion.

The best Chinese Christian minds of China are giving much attention to the problem of developing an indigenous Chinese Christian Church. A frank and careful study of the origin of Christianity and of the growth and spread of the Christian Church will surely be suggestive to this earnest group of young men. Probably we should not have had an indigenous Christian Church in Asia Minor or in Rome had Paul and Peter and John sought to establish it from a professorial chair at the University of Antioch or the College of Ephesus. These men facing the problem of an indigenous Christian Church went out personally into the towns and villages and by firsthand, direct work, in the name of the Master, built up indigenous churches. And as the indigenous church moved westward the best minds and the strongest leaders of the various countries went forth from college hall and executive office to gather groups of believers into churches and to shepherd and instruct them in the ways of Christ. The indigenous church in America was established by the circuit rider, the lonely preacher of the Gospel, going forth and doing the indispensable work himself. "The Kingdom cometh not by observation" and the indigenous Chinese Church cometh not by missionary or Chinese Christian teacher or executive telling some one else how to establish it. Until the best minds, the most highly trained, the most deeply consecrated and most able Chinese young men, giving up all in a consuming passion for Christ and His Kingdom, go out personally and found churches and gather together and inspire and lead believers, the indigenous church will be unborn. Such churches will call and make an appeal to our

students and graduates that the heavily subsidized and foreignized churches now with great difficulty make.

Student Body.

The University enrolment as shown on page 8 may be compared with the enrolment as printed on page 12 of the last report. As we have reached the maximum of attendance the totals do not greatly differ, except between schools and departments. As the larger number of junior college students fill up the senior college classes, the latter will grow somewhat larger and the others become correspondingly smaller. Increasing care and more effective entrance examinations are decreasing the number of students who need to be dropped because they are unable to carry the work. Of the 333 who took the entrance tests, 241 were from government and private middle schools and 92 were from mission schools, to which should be added 27 graduates of our own Middle School who were admitted without the special entrance examination. The 221 admitted in the autumn of 1923 chose the following courses, which is a fair index of vocational interests:

Arts	110
Agriculture	38
Science	22
Business	18
Education	16
Industrial Chemistry	8
Forestry	4
Premedical	2
Undecided	3

The following table will show the number of students enrolled in each department during the year.

	Autumn 1922	Autumn 1923	Spring 1924	Total added* Spring 1924	Total dropped* Spring 1924	Total 1923-4
Junior College I ...	167	180	216	60	24	240
General ...	122	180	216	60	24	240
Business ...	33					
Education ...	12					
Junior College II ...	75	120	122	5	3	125
General ...	54	97	100	5	3	125
Business ...	18	18	17			
Education ...	3	5	5			
Senior Colleges I ...	51	52	49	1	4	53
Agriculture ...	11	8	8			
Arts and Science ...	34	41	38			
Forestry ...	6	3	3			
Senior Colleges II ...	44	34	36	3	1	37
Agriculture ...	11	6	6			
Arts and Science ...	22	24	26			
Forestry ...	11	4	4			
Senior Colleges III ...	31	48	27	2	23	50
Agriculture ...	6	12	6			
Arts and Science ...	21	25	17			
Forestry ...	4	11	4			
Graduate students ...	2	2	2	2	2	4
J. C. students taking some work in Middle School ...	(16)	(16)	(11)	(11)	(18)	(13)
Special students in J. C. ...	17	17	5	5	2	(14)
Short course in Agriculture ...	44	44	39	39	35	39
Rural Normal course ...					18	18
Short course in Sericulture ...	26	26	16	16		16
School of Nursing ...	30	30	36	36		36
Middle School ...	239	264	271	50	43	314
Fourth year ...	48	55	44	6	17	61
Third year ...	69	52	47	3	8	55
Second year ...	62	85	84	9	10	94
First year ...	60	72	96	32	8	104
Model School ...	273	295	307	65	53	360
Higher Primary ...	208	228	220	39	47	267
Lower Primary ...	43	53	62	12	3	65
Kindergarten ...	22	14	25	14	3	28
Summer School ...	(236)					
Language School ...	94	95	99	11	7	106
1st year in residence						
October class ...	62	78	76			
January class ...		3	10			
2nd year in residence	26	14	13			
Special students	6					
Correspondence students ...	(170)	(175)				
	1,093	1,186	1,220			1,722

Omit figures in parentheses in adding up totals.

*Includes those who changed classification in spring.

The college clubs of the present semester are the Economics Club, the Science Association, the Chinese History Club, the History Club, the Oral English Club, the Political Science Club, the Chinese Orchestra, the Chinese Literary Society, the Forestry Association, the Agricultural Club, the Chinese Poetry and Prose Club, the Psychology Club, and the Senior Club. Each club has its faculty adviser, who not only meets weekly with the members but who personally goes over the material with each one who is to take part in the programme. The clubs serve to broaden the interest and knowledge of the students, give training in various forms of public address, and make natural points of contact between students and faculty. The Middle and Model School students have their literary societies in which they take much interest and which are very helpful in developing the students along many lines.

Graduates.

The largest number of degree-receiving graduates in our history were presented for degrees on June 23, there being fifty-six, including three from the Theological Seminary who have taken work in both institutions. The Rev. K. T. Chung, of the National Christian Council, gave the baccalaureate sermon, and Dr. H. C. Zen, formerly of the National Board of Education, now Vice-President of Southeastern University, delivered the commencement address. Omitting the Language School the total number of graduates from all department was 301, as compared with 239 the year before.

1923-4 1922-3

Degree-receiving graduates:

Theology	3		
Arts 25; Science 2	27		
Agriculture 14; Forestry 12 ..	26	56	29
Sericulture			21
Short course in Agriculture		33	44
Junior College (including Education 4;			
Business Administration 13) ..		89	58
School of Nursing		7	3
Middle School (including Education 13;			
Business Administration 11) ..		46	34

Model School:

Higher Primary	..	..	..	..	57	23
Lower Primary	..	..	..	..	9	16
Kindergarten	..	..	..	..	4	11
					301	239

Faculty Changes.

Mission schools have been much criticized because of the poor knowledge on the part of their graduates of the Chinese language and literature, and of the inability of the graduates adequately to use good Chinese in writing. While a large part of this criticism is based upon a knowledge of conditions some ten years ago, and while much better teaching of Chinese is now general in mission schools, still there is much to be desired—which is also true of government schools, in reference to the teaching of Chinese. In order further to improve our teaching of Chinese subjects, Mr. C. C. Ch'en, who has been head of the Department of Chinese, made detailed and very constructive recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers, which were approved and have this autumn been put into effect. In addition to reorganizing and revising the courses of study, the main element in the step forward has been the securing of two high-grade classics teachers, paying them higher salaries than we pay returned students and thus being able to secure outstanding men. These two men are (1) Mr. Hu Siao-shih, a graduate of Teachers' College, Nanking, formerly at the head of Teachers' College, Wuchang, and also at one time professor of Chinese in Northwestern University, Shensi. Mr. Hu is in charge of the Department of Chinese during Mr. C. C. Ch'en's absence, and his time in class is given to courses in Chinese literature. (2) Mr. Ch'en Chuhsuen, who has been in charge of the Department of Chinese in the Teachers' College for Women, Peking, and also in Southeastern University, and has also been connected with the Bureau of National History, Peking, is professor of philosophy. In addition to these men, Mr. Fang Hai-kwan, who has taught Chinese history in various schools, been the editor of the Ming Fu Pao, Peking, and of the Sing Pao,

Kiukiang, as well as an inspector of the Kiangsi Educational Bureau, is instructor of history, Mr. I Hsien-ting is teaching literature to the college students in this department, and Mr. Cheo Chi-shan, language, while Mr. Shu Shi-chen is an assistant instructor. The new men have been enthusiastically welcomed by the faculty and students and have taken up their work with great earnestness and vigor and every promise of the highest success.

During the year the following graduates of 1923 of the College of Arts and Science joined our staff: Chang Tsi-hwa, for mathematics; Chen Chang-wei, as associate librarian; Han Lih-wu, as investigator and translator in the Famine Research Library; Ko Seng, as assistant in sociology and education; and Tsai Wei-fan, for English in the Middle School. The following graduates of 1924 of the College of Agriculture and Forestry have entered the various departments of that college: Heh Ching-ming, K'an Han, Li Teh-i, Li Ying-hwei, Ling Kan, Ren Chen-tung, Shen Hsioh-li, and Swen Wen-yü, also Shen Sheo-tsuen a graduate of 1922. Wang Kwoh-ting, a graduate of 1920, in January joined the staff of the Research Library. In addition to these graduates, the following returned students, all our own graduates, became members of the faculty: Chen Yu-meng, Hsu Chen-ken, and Liu Tsung-pen.

We were pleased to have Mr. Nelson S. Chen return to the Department of Biology but regret that he has had to resign at the end of the school year to continue his studies in Peking and in the United States. Mr. K. K. Jeu (Ch'iu Chia-kwei), a graduate of Soochow University, joined the staff of the Department of Chemistry, and Mr. C. O. Lee was loaned by the Methodist Episcopal Mission for the work of that department during Mr. Thomson's absence on furlough. Mr. Burgoyne Griffing has made a welcome addition to the Department of Physics; Miss Marion Hedrick, Miss Maude B. Wilkinson, and Mr. Charles J. Woodbridge to the Department of English; and Messrs. Chi Wen-ling, Shu Shi-tung, and Shi Tsi-hen to the Department of Chinese.

Mr. M. L. Hancock, a horticulturist, graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. R. H. Porter, a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College and formerly on the faculty of that college, a plant pathologist, arrived for the work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry in September; and Miss Dorothy De Groff in January for secretarial work in that college.

Mr. Shen En-yung became business manager for the Middle and Model Schools, and Mr. Chang Wen-ching came to assist in the physical education work of these schools. Mrs. Shen Sung-mei, a kindergartner, and Miss Yu Shwen-chen, a grade teacher, joined the faculty of the Model School.

Dr. Laura H. Wild, professor of Biblical literature at Mount Holyoke College, who was spending her sabbatical year at Ginling College, and Dr. Mary B. Treudley, of the Ginling College faculty, very kindly gave courses in religion and sociology respectively in the autumn semester of 1923. Mr. Frank W. Price, Mr. W. L. Sanders, and Dr. J. W. Walker also gave their services gratuitously to the religious work of the University.

Dr. W. A. Hoover of Gibson City, Illinois, came to Nanking for the year to give his time to the Dental Department of the University Hospital, thus enabling Dr. L. D. Earl, who is now in charge of this department, to devote his time to language study. Dr. R. A. Peterson was released by the Methodist Mission for most of the year to take charge of the eye, ear, and throat work.

The nursing staff of the Hospital has been strengthened by the arrival of Miss E. A. Hunt and Miss H. G. Van Vliet, who have spent the year in language study.

We regret to record the resignation from the Hospital staff of Miss Elizabeth Walker for health reasons, after ten years of faithful service. We also regret that Mr. C. L. Chien, who was in charge of our Department of Sericulture, resigned in September 1923, to go into business, as did Mr. Hu Tien-tsing, upon the temporary closing out of the Department of Education.

We are sorry to have to record the closing of the School of Business Administration. Both our Alumni and the students and professors of Boston University were instrumental in our opening this work. Boston University sent out Mr. C. E. Akerstrom to give his full time to the department, and he has served the University faithfully and consistently. Owing to inability adequately to finance this department, it was found necessary to close it in June; and Mr. Akerstrom and his family returned to the United States.

We are very sorry indeed to record the death of Mr. Paul DeWitt Twinem on September 23, 1923, after an operation for appendicitis. How earnestly he had given himself to the religious work among the college students we have attempted to indicate on a later page.

Mr. Hummel, Mr. Illick, and Mr. Thomson were on furlough during 1923-4 and returned for the opening of school in September. Mr. Buck, and Mr. Speers, and Mr. Wade-Jones have left on furlough, and we are expecting Doctor Williams to return some time in December.

Candidates for Faculty Positions.

We have been feeling the need for a full and clear general statement from the administrative officers of the University regarding the qualifications and purposes of every person who comes to work in the University from America. We wish to have each one, before deciding to come to us, know more specifically the situation, the work, and the conditions here on the field, and especially what we expect of each one. The following statement is an attempt to cover frankly the most essential matters as they appear to us, of course with our point of view in mind rather than the point of view of the prospective candidate. We take it for granted that men and women who look to the mission field as a place for their life work are doing so with the highest ideals of devotion and service. We only desire that such ideals shall

grow increasingly important as one attempts to realize them among us.

I. Each candidate should have specific and special training for the particular work to be done. Concerning each person desired or position to be filled, it will be our policy to send to our New York office a detailed statement as to just what the work is, and the general and specific training required. Unless clearly stated to the contrary, one newly out will not be "at the head" or "in charge" of any important work. He or she will be a "learner" for the first year or two at least. Also, frequently the exigencies of the work require us to ask one to do things or teach courses not previously mentioned or that one may feel he or she is not adequately specialized in. This, of course, is always avoided if possible. The point to keep in mind is that one should always be willing to fit into the work as seems best and necessary, and the administration will always respect to the utmost one's desires and convictions.

II. We very definitely desire that every one sent to us, whether teacher of any kind or any other foreign worker, whether for short term or for regular term, board supported or university supported or self-supporting, shall have full sympathy with mission work, shall regard himself or herself as a *missionary*, and shall have a missionary spirit. This, we believe, requires a clear and strong faith in Christ, a sincere purpose to make Him known, and a frank and wholehearted alignment of one's life with the missionaries and their programme. We believe it also requires a real willingness to sacrifice, to live simply, and to identify one's self with the Chinese in every possible helpful way. With married people this applies to the wife quite as much as to the husband. A husband's success very largely depends upon the wife's sympathy and understanding and upon her entering into his work with him and, if possible, taking some active part in the work of the University. The wife's position in the University is not at all analogous to that of the wife of a college professor at home but is more like that of the wife of a pastor at home.

Single people usually live with some missionary family, if possible connected with the University, paying about Mexican \$50.00 (U. S \$25.00) per month for board and for care of rooms, and usually buying their own coal to heat their bedrooms. They pay for their own laundry and furnish their rooms, if the hostesses require it, from their "outfit allowance," and provide their own bedding, towels, etc. They should not, however, look upon the family who thus take them in as "running a boarding house" but should regard themselves more as members of the household of the family. A man and his wife for the first year or two, as a rule, also live with some older family. It is not possible that every family connected with the University shall have its own house, at least for the first few years. There

must always be some moving about on the part of some as furloughs come and go, and of course it is the newer people with fewer children who usually have to be moved. New missionaries should not feel too badly about this. All of the older ones have had to do it! Most missionaries who have lived on the field ten years have occupied from three to five different houses. With the exception of beds, which need to be brought from home or purchased in Shanghai, fairly serviceable and attractive furniture can be made in Nanking at less cost than bringing furniture from home would involve.

III. One who has serious personal debts or *heavy* financial obligations to parents or relatives in the homeland would, usually, be unable to fulfill them and at the same time live comfortably on a missionary support. Most missionaries are able to live fairly comfortably upon their allowance and at the same time carry a reasonable amount of life insurance. The contract which accompanies this statement will give much necessary information as to duties, policies, and many other items. This should be filled out and signed in America, though some items need to be filled in after the field is reached. In general the University, as is the case with the missionary societies, aims to give a comfortable support only, and to so care for its staff that they shall be contented and happy and shall be able to live so as to do their work effectively, but usually a "missionary spirit" and a "missionary salary" must go together.

The following is the scale of salaries and allowances paid by the University of Nanking to full-time workers:

A. SALARIES:	Married.	Single.
1st 5 yrs.	G. \$1,300 or Mex. \$2,600	G. \$800 or Mex. \$1,600
2nd 5 yrs.	1,400 " " 2,800	850 " " 1,700
3rd 5 yrs.	1,500 " " 3,000	900 " " 1,800
4th 5 yrs. and thereafter	1,600 " " 3,200	950 " " 1,900

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES:

1- 6 yrs. of age	G. \$100 or Mex. \$200 yearly
6-14 yrs. of age	200 " " 400 "
14 to college age	250 " " 500 "
in college	300 " "
Salary begins on date of sailing.	

B. OUTFIT:

- An outfit allowance of G. \$100 for a three-year contract worker.
- An outfit allowance of G. \$250 for a five-year contract worker.
- An outfit allowance of G. \$500 for a married five-year contract worker.

C. TRAVEL:

Travel expenses from the home of the worker in the United States to Nanking, China, by most direct route. The University will also pay travel expenses from Nanking, China, to home address of worker.

FREIGHT ALLOWANCE of two cubic tons (ship measurement forty cubic feet to the ton) for a single worker; four cubic tons for married couple; one-half this amount for outgoing after furlough.

D. RESIDENCE:

Residential quarters (unfurnished) to be provided in Nanking.

E. MEDICAL:

The following upon approval of two University physicians and Finance Committee of the Board of Managers:

- (1) Medical fees (including those of outside physicians where there is no University physician), prescribed medicines, and treatment.
- (2) Surgical fees and dressings.
- (3) Obstetrical fees and nursing for two weeks.
- (4) Travel to and from hospital.
- (5) Travel to and from hospital of attendant in case of necessity.
- (6) Ocular examination.

F. DENTAL:

Half dental fees to be paid by University when approved beforehand.

G. FURLOUGH:

In case of life agreement, a furlough of a year at home of worker will be granted after a period of five years for the first term and of six years for the second and succeeding terms. Furlough salaries and allowances will be as follows:

Single, G. \$900 per year; married, G. \$1,800 per year plus children's allowances.

A grant not to exceed G. \$25 per month for rent, for families that require such assistance.

A study allowance may be granted to certain individuals by the Trustees upon recommendation of the Board of Managers.

Allowance of one-half medical and one-half dental expense upon request when incurred with prior approval.

H. LANGUAGE STUDY:

In the case of a life agreement, the University of Nanking will allow one year and a half of language study, to be arranged for in consultation with the President of the University during the first three years of service.

In the case of a five-year contract, the University of Nanking will grant one-half day for one year for language study, to be arranged for in consultation with the President of the University, during the first three years of service.

(The cost of the above study will be assumed by the University of Nanking.)

It is understood that in signing the contract the worker agrees that if for any reason he or she resigns the position before the expiration of one-half the term of the contract he or she will reimburse the University of Nanking for such proportion of the outgoing and outfit expenses as the time of actual service bears to one-half the full term of service as set forth in the contract, and that in case he or she resigns before the completion of the contract the University of Nanking shall not be under obligation for travel expenses to the United States of America, except in case of sickness in his or her immediate family.

IV. There is an excellent American school in Nanking for grade children as well as for high school work students. The annual tuition fees in the grades are Mexican \$140, and in the high school, \$220. The Nanking foreign community consists of about three or four hundred adults, the majority of whom are American missionaries.

Health conditions in Nanking are quite satisfactory; that is, one who is habitually well in America will, with reasonable care, be well in Nanking. Most Americans, however, need to give more attention to regular hours for sleep and to more and to regular exercise. One who is highly nervous, irritable, dyspeptic, morose, or pessimistic should not come to China. The way we live our daily lives with our students, our servants, our coolie laborers, our fellow missionaries very largely determines our effectiveness.

Usually the foreigner is well advised to spend a month or six weeks during the hot summer at one of the mountain or seaside resorts. The University is not able to provide summer residences, so each individual or family rents a cottage or room as is convenient. The winters are cold, due not so much to a very low temperature as to excessive dampness in the atmosphere, and also to the fact that homes, churches, and school buildings are not well heated. One needs, therefore, to bring very warm woollens and heavy winter clothing.

V. Our mental attitude towards those who in some ways are so different from ourselves and in other ways so like us—towards

"the Chinese" and towards their civilization—is of very great importance. An attitude of looking down from a superior height, of condescension, of "know it all," of patronizing or a feeling of superiority, either personal or racial or as affecting the two civilizations, is inevitably communicated by us and is deeply resented by thinking Chinese. While we come as teachers we come also as learners and with a deep sense of our own inadequacy for the task, well knowing that the many differences between us are relatively unimportant and that we must earnestly strive to win men, not to our civilization or to our culture, but only to their and to our Christ. Our attitude should be that of John the Baptist when he said. "He must increase but I must decrease."

VI. The ability to work with others harmoniously and constructively—capacity for team work—is also very essential. One who is overzealous for carrying through *his* or *her* idea or plan, one who is obstinate and cannot see the other man's point of view, or one who feels hurt when his or her plan is not followed, should probably remain at home. We desire men and women with clear-cut and positive convictions, but we must have, in conflicting convictions, a good sportsmanship and a willingness to give and take, and that cheerfully. Nanking is noted for its spirit of cooperation and fellowship and one may look forward to the happiest and most fruitful days of one's life in his or her work here in Nanking.

Contract Between the University of Nanking
and _____

1. DURATION. This contract will remain in force from _____ to _____
2. RENEWAL. This contract may be renewed, upon mutual agreement and endorsement, not later than two months prior to the date of expiration.
3. TERMINATION. This contract shall not be terminated before the date of expiration except for the following reasons:
 - A. By the University, only because of moral delinquency on the part of _____ or because of proved failure on his part to attend satisfactorily to duties assigned in accordance with this contract.
 - B. By _____, only because of loss of health or of equal necessity, or because of proved failure on the part of the University to fulfill the conditions to which it has agreed in this contract.

C. By mutual consent, and upon terms accepted by both parties. In case of the termination of the contract for reasons stated in (A) the University shall pay only such salary as may be due on the date of said termination. In case of termination because of the proved failure of the University to fulfill the conditions agreed upon in the contract, the University shall pay two months' salary in addition to that due at the date of termination, provided that such payment shall not exceed the total due by the terms of the contract. In case of termination because of failure of health or equal necessity on the part of _____, the President of the University shall determine equitable conditions of termination, or, if desired by _____, the matter shall be referred to a special committee constituted as provided in section 4.

4. DISAGREEMENTS. All questions arising under the terms of this contract shall, if agreement cannot be reached between _____ and Dean _____, be referred to the President of the University, who shall if possible make a satisfactory settlement. If desired by _____, however, the questions shall be adjudicated by a special committee of three persons appointed by the President from the Advisory Council and satisfactory to _____. The decision of this special committee shall be final.

5. REMUNERATION shall be as indicated in the Statement for Candidates for Positions in the University of Nanking.

6. DUTIES. _____ shall be required to do a minimum of _____ hours of work annually, i.e., approximately _____ hours weekly for _____ weeks, including all time given specifically to University activities, namely, instruction, preparation, correction, consultation, supervision, administration, extension, writing, research, office, secretarial, and committee activities. Particularly shall it be the duty of each member of the staff to attend chapel, faculty meetings, and other general University gatherings, and to take part in general activities in the interest of the institution. It shall be the duty of _____ to make such report as to the use of his time as may be called for and to comply with all regulations established by the University.

Specifically the duties of _____ shall be _____.

7. VACATIONS. All vacations shall be under full salary. Adjustments of the dates of vacations may be made with the approval of _____. The vacations of _____ shall be approximately as follows: _____

8. ABSENCES. Absences at times other than those provided for in section 7 shall be arranged with_____. Any expense to the University which may be incurred through supplying services made necessary by such absences may be charged against _____'s salary.

9. OUTSIDE WORK. As a full-time member of the University staff_____ is required to give all his/her available energy to the work of the University. In no circumstances is _____ to undertake any regular outside work for pay unless this be previously reported to the President and the income therefrom turned in to the University treasury. Since salaries and allowances are paid to both husbands and wives, it is further understood that both Mr. and Mrs. _____ are required to conform to this regulation.

10. MEMBERSHIP IN FACULTIES. It is understood that in accepting this contract_____ becomes a regular voting member of the University Faculty and of the Faculty of_____.

11. COPIES OF THIS CONTRACT. Signed copies of this contract shall be kept by_____, by_____, the head of the Department of_____, and by the Treasurer of the University. The Treasurer shall not begin salary payments until he has received such signed copy.

This contract is in detail and as a whole agreed to by:

1. The Person Employed

2. The University

Witness

Dean

Witness

President

Date_____

Visitors.

Among our visitors who led chapel, preached, or lectured to our students during the year were: Dr. Harold Balme, of Shantung Christian University; Mr. G. B. Barbour, of the Department of Geology, Yenching University; Dr. H. S. Bucklin, of Brown University; Dr. Andrew Cameron, Chancellor of Otago University, New Zealand; Rev. Cheo Chikao of Nanking; Rev. Peter Chuan, of the National Christian

Council; Dr. J. M. Coulter, of the Department of Botany, University of Chicago; Mr. R. A. Doan, of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking, one of the representatives of the United Christian Missionary Society; the Commissioner of Education, Nanking; Dr. J. C. Ferguson, of our Board of Managers; Mr. Harry A. Franck, traveller and writer; Mr. G. C. Hood, of our Board of Managers; the Hon. Hsiung Hsi-ling, ex-Premier; Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, of the United States Consular Service; Dr. Kiang Kan-hu, the socialist and president of the Southern University, Shanghai; Rev. Kwoh Ching-yao and Rev. Li Yu-yung of Nanking; Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, of the National Christian Council; Dr. C. W. Luh, of Southeastern University; Dr. W. E. Macklin and Mr. Edwin Marx, of the United Christian Mission; Mr. C. H. McCloy, of Southeastern University; Mr. O. R. McGill, of the Y. M. C. A.; Rev. Alexander Paul, Oriental Secretary of the United Christian Missionary Society; Dr. James Bissett Pratt, of Williams College; Dr. Karl L. Reichelt, of the Christian Mission to the Buddhists; Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of "The Chinese Recorder;" Miss Martha L. Root, writer and lecturer; Dr. H. F. Rowe, of the Nanking Theological Seminary; Rev. L. S. Ruland, of the Presbyterian Mission, Nanking; Mr. Mark Shaw, of Tokyo; Rev. J. Wesley Shen, of the Nanking Theological Seminary; Rev. T. K. Shen, of the American Church Mission, Nanking; Dr. Warren H. Stuart, of the Nanking Theological Seminary; Mr. Vail, of the Y. M. C. A. in Russia; Mr. Wen Pei-shan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Nanking; and Dr. Laura H. Wild, of the Department of Bible, Mt. Holyoke College.

Religious Activities.

The death of Mr. Twinem in the autumn of 1923 very greatly crippled our religious work, for Mr. and Mrs. Twinem were most diligent in personal work and in having groups of students in their home for prayer and consultation about life problems and religious difficulties. Mr. Twinem's life of service and devotion to the Master made a strong im-

pression on the students, and it was not easy to provide adequately for his class work and his other religious activities. Fortunately Mr. Francis Price and Mrs. Buck came forward and took most of the class work and not a little of the personal work and the answering of the students' many religious questions. Throughout the rest of the school year both Mr. Price and Mrs. Buck were most active and helpful in the religious work and we wish to record our thanks to them and to the Seminary for releasing Mr. Price for so much of his time. Then in the spring semester, thanks to Bishop Birney and the Sunday School Board of the Methodist Church, Mr. W. L. Sanders, their representative in China, was released to give full time to Bible teaching for the semester. His work was very much appreciated by the students, and in addition to a full teaching schedule he gave much time to personal work and interviews. We record our very deep appreciation to Mr. Sanders and to his Board for this service. Mr. Price, Mrs. Buck, Mr. Sanders, and others specially interested in Bible teaching and religious education also gave much time to reorganizing our courses and planning for more effective methods. During the late spring the Methodist Church decided to release Mr. Horace G. Robson for permanent work in the University, to take Mr. Twinem's place, giving his full time to teaching Bible courses to the younger college men and to the religious life and problems of the students. Mr. Robson is splendidly equipped by training and by experience and by natural qualifications for this most important work and has entered upon his duties this autumn with enthusiasm and with well-thought-out plans. With Mr. Hummel's return, with continued help from Mr. Price, with some reorganization and the enlisting of quite a number of other faculty members for the regular Sunday classes, and with better courses in the process of development, our religious work has never before been so well manned or organized.

The Y. M. C. A. has also had excellent leadership and has done good service. A regular students' prayer meeting has been conducted, several people's schools started and

financed and carried on, and this organization has led in all good works and been a steadying and conserving force for the whole student body.

During May, Mr. Peter Chuan, of the National Christian Council, held six days of special meetings and private interviews with both our college and our middle school students. As a result of these decision meetings fifty college and fifty-five middle school students declared their purpose to live according to the Christian standard; twelve other college and thirty-five other middle school students wished to be baptized and to unite with the church; and one hundred and one other college and fifty-six middle school students expressed a desire to engage in some definite Christian service. The following figures show the number of Christians and non-Christians in the student body at the time of entering in the autumn semester of 1923.

	Christians.	non-Christians.
Colleges	202	252
Middle School	112	153
Higher Primary	67	152
Short Course in Agriculture	11	28
(of 28 non-Christians 6 became Christians during the year, 12 expect to become Christians)		
Rural Normal Course	14	4
(of the 4 non-Christians 1 became a Christian during the year, 1 expects to become a Christian)		
School of Nursing	29	7
(of the 7 non-Christians 5 were baptized during the year) ..		

As usual, college and middle school students took a prominent part in the Daily Vacation Bible Schools from July 6 to August 9. Thirty-four schools in the city, and seventeen in the surrounding country, fifty-one in all, were opened, with forty-nine principals and one hundred and thirty teachers. There were 1,716 pupils in attendance, and \$946 was expended. It is reported that the grade of work

done was the best so far attained. The number of such vacation schools is limited only by the funds available. It is regarded as a patriotic and a Christian duty to teach and supervise these schools, so teachers can be readily secured.

Buildings and Property.

Besides the usual routine work of house assignments and repairs on University property there has been under construction for the University during the past year a woman's ward for the University Hospital covering approximately sixty-seven fang, with three reinforced concrete floors, fully equipped with steam heat and plumbing and having ramps in place of stairways. Besides accommodating seventy-five bed patients it has rooms for the nurses and staff. The total cost of this building, including plumbing and heating, was about Mexican \$70,000. There is also nearly completed for the Hospital a nurses' home, with three upper floors of reinforced concrete, each covering approximately twenty-eight fang of ground. There is accommodation here for fifty nurses. The ground floor, which is of cement, is to be used for class rooms and bath rooms. The total cost of this building will be approximately Mexican \$20,000. The Reisner residence, which cost about Mexican \$9,500, was completed during the year; the Owen and Bates residences have just been completed at a cost of about Mexican \$9,000 each. Besides these buildings there are now three houses under construction for the accommodation of members of the faculty supported by the China Famine Fund, each house to cost approximately Mexican \$9,500. The plans for the Memorial Ward of the University Hospital, for the use of foreign patients and Chinese wishing the same accommodations, have been completed, the contract has been let, and work is progressing slowly and will be completed by the end of the year. This ward will be steam heated and have plumbing, and will accommodate twenty-five patients. It will cost approximately Mexican \$25,000. Plans have also been completed and approved for the west science building. The contract has been let, but sufficient funds are not yet in hand to start

actual construction. Preliminary plans have been drawn for a dormitory and for the reconstruction of the classroom building for the Language School. Besides this work two wells have been drilled, one for the Hospital and one for the Language School compound.

In addition the Construction Department has done the following for other missions and institutions during the past year: (1) the installation of a water supply and drainage system for Ginling College, including the designing of a pump to meet the peculiar conditions at their well, the whole to cost approximately Mexican \$25,000; (2) for the American Church Mission in Bishop Huntington's diocese, at Nanchang-fu, Kiangsi, the architectural work for a school and church building, to cost about Mexican \$40,000; at Anking, Anhwei, plans for a boys' school to cost about Mexican \$30,000, and preliminary plans for a dispensary, a foreign nurses' home, and a woman's ward, all three to cost about Mexican \$40,000; (3) for the American Church Mission at Hsiakwan, Nanking, oversight of the construction of two school buildings and two residences, the total cost of which was Mexican \$50,000; (4) the designing and construction of a residence for Hitt Training School, Nanking, costing approximately Mexican \$15,000.

Publications.

The following University of Nanking Bulletins have been issued since those listed in the annual report for 1922-3 appeared:

- Volume six, number twelve Annual Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Experiment Station, 1922-1923.
- Volume six, number thirteen. Report of the President and the Treasurer for the Year 1922-1923.
- Volume six, number fourteen. Special Training Courses for Rural Workers offered by the College of Agriculture and Forestry, 1924-1925.
- Volume six, number fifteen. Summer School Announcements, 1924. (In both Chinese and English.)
- Volume six, number sixteen. University Hospital Annual Report, 1923.

Many articles contributed by members of the faculty have been printed in various magazines both in China and America, and both in the Chinese language and in English. Daily meteorological records from the Freeman meteorological station on our campus, under the charge of Mr. Lowdermilk, are now published quarterly. A large number of bulletins and articles in Chinese have been issued, such as Rural Community Survey Outlines, School Nursery Bulletin, Nursery Stock and Seed List for 1924, and Farm Management Survey Outlines. A very readable and much appreciated agriculture and forestry newspaper is published in Chinese fortnightly, and the Agriculture and Forestry Notes, issued every other week, are very useful and are being widely read. A full list of the bulletins of the Agriculture and Forestry Series will be found in the detailed report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, published separately.

In addition to the above publications an exhaustive bibliography on Chinese agricultural literature, prepared by Messrs. Mao Yung and Wang Kwoh-ting, has been published by the University Library.

In addition to books and articles written by faculty members, it is very encouraging to note that several students, on their own initiative, are producing books that have been stimulated by their class work. One student is turning out a very creditable history of Japan, carefully worked out on the basis of some twenty English books on Japan and all possible Chinese and Japanese material available. That there is a real need for such a work in Chinese is emphasized by the fact that considerable search has failed to bring to light one suitable book in Chinese on the history of Japan.

Another book of very high quality by one of our students is on the British government, based on a large number of the best authorities, which will meet a real need and have no real competitor in the Chinese language. One of our teachers declares that both this book and the one on the history of Japan are better than popular English and American works on these subjects, and equal the better quality of advanced text books.

Students are translating many articles for Chinese magazines and writing editorials for newspapers, and one of our senior students recently translated Will Irwin's "The Next War." Some time (possibly in the senior year) given to seminar type of work in the main departments of the College of Arts and Science would be of great value to these students who are able to produce books, editorials, and articles in Chinese that are widely read and of considerable influence.

The College of Arts and Science and Junior College.

As stated elsewhere, both the College of Arts and Science and the College of Agriculture and Forestry have adopted the standard four-year college basis, but until conditions in middle school education change and graduates from efficient and bona fide six-year middle schools begin to come to us in sufficient numbers, we shall continue to give a "sub-freshman" year; that is, make our college courses five years in length. With four-year middle schools, both government and mission, just making the change to six-year schools, and with no adequate increase in middle school budget for scientific equipment or better-trained teachers, and also with the inevitable necessity of students having to study two sets of learning, Chinese and Western, we anticipate that it will be some time before college courses can be covered in four years in any adequate manner.

The College of Arts and Science still continues to make the largest appeal to students. This is perhaps due to the fact that it is more directly a vocational training for teaching, which still absorbs the larger part of our graduates. Also it is a more frankly cultural course and is more and more recognized as a prerequisite for later specialized training. China's age-long traditional training was almost exclusively cultural, even though it frequently led to official life, and it speaks well for China's youth that in these days of insistent demand for "bread and butter" education and practical industrial education—all that kind that leads most quickly and directly to material things—so many are taking time for a cultural education.

The College of Arts and Science is still in need of increased income and additional teachers. It makes no such appeals and has no "earning departments" as has much of the work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. To be able to make two blades of grass grow where one or none grew before or to develop from an inferior cotton a "Million Dollar" variety the equal of the world's best, makes a much stronger dollar-getting appeal than the ability to make two ideas grow where one or none existed before, or the ideal (which is, of course, shared by the College of Agriculture and Forestry) to make a better man out of an inferior specimen.

The China Medical Board is making us a grant of Mexican \$30,000 for the purchase of science equipment, and Mexican \$15,000 for the support of a specialist in the teaching of science. They are also granting us Mexican \$25,000 on the new science building for agriculture and forestry. All of these gifts will very definitely strengthen the College of Arts and Science, both by added equipment, which is much needed, and by releasing classroom and laboratory space needed by the arts and science men. We are extremely grateful to the China Medical Board for these timely grants.

We have spoken elsewhere of the strengthening of our Chinese department by the addition of two high-grade men to whom are paid unusually high salaries. The library report shows that we have been adding very largely to our Chinese books. The new teachers are seeing to it that much more library work and outside reading are required by the students in the classics courses, and thus we are doing our utmost to see that Chinese learning is emphasized and encouraged by the administration, as is Western learning. The gradual swing back to a better appreciation of Chinese culture and Chinese civilization on the part of Chinese students these days gives promise of mission schools being able to get better results than in the past.

We must again emphasize the absolute need of the College of Arts and Science for greater emphasis on education. We need two well-trained men, one Chinese and one American,

for this department at once. Mr. Wade-Jones on his return from furlough will give all his time to education, but even with the courses that Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Hummel give in this general subject we are not beginning to do our duty by the large number of our graduates who go into teaching as their life work. Just as soon as the Boards can take on the additional men, one of these is to be for education. And we shall be able to budget for another man, Chinese, for education in 1925. Financial provision is made for a physical director and we are looking for a suitable man.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry.

This section is a summary of Dean Reisner's excellent full report which is being printed separately and can be had on application.

The year under review has witnessed a rapid expansion of our work due in large part to the new projects undertaken in connection with our famine prevention programme, which has been approved by the American Famine Fund Committee. There has been a big increase in the number of teachers, associates, and assistants. Instruction has been better cared for, our extension work has been considerably enlarged, and all investigation and research work much more effectively organized. We record with much pleasure the continuation for another three-year period of the annual grant of \$5,000 from the Forestry Fund Committee of Shanghai, which administers surplus famine funds from the Hwai River flood famines of 1913, to be used as in the past for the work of the Department of Forestry. Much needed equipment for class, laboratory, and field use has been added. We have had more requests from missionary and Chinese interests for co-operation than we could take care of. The year's work in sericulture, cotton, and cereal improvement has been highly successful. Our direct contacts with the farmers have been greatly increased. We are four-fifths of the way towards the \$100,000 required for the erection of the badly needed

College of Agriculture and Forestry building, which we hope will be ready for occupancy September 1, 1925.

The outstanding event of the year was the approval by the American Famine Fund Committee of the ten-year famine prevention programme and budget, made possible by the allocation to the University for famine prevention work of \$675,000 gold by the American Committee for China Famine Fund of New York. The famine prevention programme includes the following projects: forestry instruction, extension and research, agricultural extension, farm crops improvement and pure seed farms, economic and farm management studies in famine areas, cooperative extension projects in famine areas, plant disease control, animal disease control, rural engineering, rural education, and research library. The full programme, with detailed statements concerning each project, was published in May as a bulletin of the Agriculture and Forestry Series, volume one, number nine.

It has not yet been possible for the Cornell-in-China Club to put into operation its plans for developing agricultural extension work in connection with our famine prevention programme, but progress is being made by the Club in getting the cooperation actually under way and we hope that the first Cornell representative will arrive on the field within the coming year.

During the year our research and investigational work has been reorganized and placed under the supervision of the committee on research and investigation. This committee has done a very real service in organizing our work so that it is clearly evident how much of our time, energy, and budget is being used in this way, and what is the type of work which we are undertaking. Nothing that we are doing is more important than these investigation and research projects because it is only as we gain accurate information relating to Chinese agriculture and forestry that we are able to develop a type of instruction that is based on actual Chinese conditions or to make effective contributions through our extension programme. The following projects have been

approved and for the most part assigned to members of the faculty:—

Animal Diseases (including Poultry).

- The Control of Epitheliome Contagiosum (bird pox).
- The Control of Hemorrhagic Septicemia (fowl cholera).
- The Control of Epitheliome Contagiosum and Hemorrhagic Septicemia in Fowls.
- The Control of Rinderpest in Cattle.
- The Investigation of Nodular Disease in Goats.
- The Control of Internal Parasites in the Domestic Fowl.
- Control of Rinderpest at Nanhsochow, Anhwei.
- Rinderpest Control at Kaifeng, Honan.
- The Investigation of Poultry Diseases.

Agricultural Education.

- Nung Ming Tsien Tz Ko (Farmers' One Thousand Character Lessons).

Animal Husbandry.

- Improving Native Cattle Around Kaifeng, Honan.

Botany, including Herbarium.

- The Herbarium.
- A Manual of the Flora of Nanking and Vicinity.
- An Index to the Chinese Names of Plants.
- Woody-Plant Collection of Wang Shan and Nan Shan Ranges, Anhwei.

Farm Management.

- A Study of Present Day Systems of Rural Credit and Savings.
- A Study of Present Day Rural Cooperative Enterprises.
- A Farm Management Survey at Nanhsochow, Anhwei.
- A Study of the Marketing of Wheat, Beans, Sesamum and Kaoliang at Nanhsochow, Anhwei.
- A Farm Management Survey at Yen Shan, Chihli.
- A Farm Management Survey at Lin I, Shantung.
- A Study of the Types of Farming at Lin I, Shantung.
- A Farm Management Survey at Wu Tai, Shansi.
- A Farm Management Survey at Swen Hwa Chen, Nanking.
- A Farm Management Survey at Liankan, Fukien.
- A Farm Management Survey at Nanan, Anhwei (1921).
- A Farm Management Survey at Nanan, Anhwei (1922).
- A Farm Management Survey at Chung Hai, Chekiang.
- A Farm Management Survey at Wu-Siang, Shansi.

Forest Research.

- Tree Studies.
- Seed Storage.

Seed Testing.
 Source of Seed.
 Planting Site Indicators.
 Timber and Fuel Prices.
 Wood Distillation.
 Temple Forests.
 Vegetative and Surface Conditions of the Yellow River Watershed.
 General Forestry Conditions of the Localities Traversed During Woody-Plant Collection Trip. (Wang Shan and Nan Shan, Anhwei).
 Utilization of Waste Land at Yih sien, Shantung, by Practice of Reforestation.
 Weather Records and Reporting.
 River Dike Plantations.

Horticulture.

Western Pear Collection.
 Persimmon Collection.
 Improvement of Pomegranates by Western Introductions.
 Summer Propagation of Mulberry.
 Methods of Grafting Mulberry.
 Citrus Collection.
 Improvement of Fruits at Yih sien, Shantung.
 Preservation of Fruits at Yih sien, Shantung.

Irrigation Projects.

Irrigation of Winter Wheat at Nanh suchow, Anhwei.
 Spring Irrigation of Grain at Kaifeng, Honan.
 New Design for Irrigation Pump.
 Improvement of Wells for Irrigation.

Plant Pathology.

Collection and Classification of the Fungi of China.
 Control of Flag Smut of Wheat.
 Control of Fruit Diseases and Insects at Yih sien, Shantung.

Research Library.

History of Famines in China.

Sericulture, including Silkworm Diseases.

Improvement of Summer Silkworm Seed.
 Relation of Types of Silkworm Egg Layings to Incidence of Pebrine.
 Studies in Commercial Qualities of Varieties of Silk Cocoons.
 Determination of Percent of Silkworm Egg Layings from a Given Quantity of Cocoons of Different Varieties of Silkworms.
 An Investigation of Silkworm Diseases.

Soils and Fertilizers.

Laboratory Studies of Bacteria Occurring in Chinese Soils.

Interesting data concerning the objects of these investigations and the method of carrying them through will be found in the detailed report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Experiment Station for 1923-1924.

During the year the Agricultural Gardens have used 34,382 days of labor, an increase of 10,000 days over the previous year, and the equivalent of 112 laborers throughout the year. The conditions surrounding our labor have very greatly improved, due primarily to the interest and efforts of Mr. Shao Teh-hsing. Mr. Shao has been trying to make and is succeeding in making more than just "coolie workmen" out of the laborers. This is being accomplished by evening schools, Sunday services, Bible classes, an anti-gambling and anti-drinking club, plays, and other forms of recreation during the year.

Sales of tree, vegetable, and flower seeds, nursery stock, etc., amounted to \$17,185.14 for the year. This is an increase over the previous year's sales of about \$2,000. Our sales to foreign countries, chiefly the United States, of the seeds of wild fruit trees, forest trees, and ornamentals amounted to G. \$2,400. With the coming of Mr. Hancock our plant propagation work has made much progress.

The herbarium has had steady growth during the year. The named plants have been augmented by about 300 specimens of the George Forest collection from Yunnan, sent through the Edinburgh Botanic Garden; by over 300 new species of Chinese plants from Professor Tsoong of Shanghai; and by 100 species from the Oregon Agricultural College. These were all secured on an exchange basis. The herbarium now consists of approximately (a) 4,000 mounted specimens in the reference file, representing about 1,500 species; (b) 3,000 specimens awaiting identification, including the W. Y. Chun Hainan collection and a large collection of Hupeh plants which will be available for the reference file soon; and (c) about 10,000 identified duplicate specimens for sale or exchange.

The arrangement for the identification of our collections, which we had with Dr. E. D. Merrill, now Dean of the California State College of Agriculture, while he was Director of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands, is, happily for us, to be continued. We have recently sent to him in California about 800 named specimens from our herbarium, as well as a considerable number of plants to be named.

The work in cotton improvement during 1923 was handicapped by a reduction in resources and by an unfavorable season due to excessive rains. An unexpected but very much appreciated contribution of \$2,500 Mexican from the Foreign Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China in September made it possible for us to close the season without a deficit.

In the autumn of 1923 the Ewo Cotton Mill, the Naigai Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill, and the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill, all members of the Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China, cooperated in conducting careful mill tests on commercial cotton which had been produced on the University seed farms, with results which indicated better than any other tests could possibly indicate the success of the cotton improvement work which had been carried on during the previous three years with the cooperation and financial support of the Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association. These mill tests indicated that the American Trice variety was equal in every respect to Good Middling American and, quoting from one of the mill reports, it was "better than many deliveries of Good Middling American." The American Acala variety proved to be superior in all points to Good Middling American. Perhaps the most significant test was that of the "Million Dollar," a Chinese variety which originated from a single plant selection from a cotton field in Woosung, near Shanghai, in 1919. To quote further from one of the reports; "This cotton supersedes our ordinary Chinese cotton in texture, length, quality, and color, and was able to spin much finer counts with increased draft. Revolutions of front roller and revolutions of spindles were greatly increased, those

predominant factors resulting with such a cotton as the sample in far superior yarns, considerable increase in production, less waste, and less labor required, and we are confident that if it were possible to have this class quality of cotton all through, it would reduce the cost of labor fifty per cent."

The Rural Normal Training School was opened at the beginning of the spring semester, a special class of students being admitted in February and continued through the University Summer School, of which it became a part by special arrangement. Twenty students were enrolled. Two courses were offered and given, the first having in mind the training calculated to prepare the students for positions as community leaders, teachers, or pastors in the villages or smaller country places; the second, the training of them for positions such as experiment station managers, rural school superintendents, teachers of agriculture in the higher primary and lower middle schools, etc.

Thirty-six students enrolled for the 1923-1924 special one year short course in agriculture, of whom twenty-nine completed the eleven months' work and were granted certificates.

In sericulture this has been the College's most successful year. This was made possible by the very excellent facilities offered by our new commodious sericulture building, the gift of the Silk Association of America, and by the strenuous and loyal efforts put forth by Mr. Kuh Ying, head of the department, and his associates. The total egg production for 1924 is 592,374 layings, compared with 340,300 layings for 1923. In the spring many farmers in and about Nanking came to the sericulture building to purchase more summer crop eggs than we could supply, which indicated both the growing confidence of local silk growers in our work and that there is a place for the production of improved bivoltine varieties of silkworms in the extension and improvement of cocoon production.

The second American Silk Mission during their visit to Nanking in the spring of 1923 pledged the support of the Silk

Association of America to the work of the department for 1923 to the extent of G. \$4,000, and for 1924 the Association has contributed G. \$3,000. These contributions have made possible our carrying on this important work.

Owing to an oversight in the last annual report the recognition by the Peking Ministry of Education of the College of Agriculture was not recorded. This recognition was accorded by the Ministry in 1922 after an investigation made by a special committee appointed by the Ministry. The College of Forestry was not registered, partly on a point of technicality and partly because it was understaffed. Since the College of Agriculture was registered by the Ministry it has practically doubled in number of faculty and size of budget, with a commensurate increase in the work of instruction, research, and extension. The College of Forestry has been greatly strengthened and its programme enlarged so that we hope to have it also recognized at an early date.

Library.

Again Mr. Clemons has given us a report that cannot be summarized without expanding it, so we take the liberty of giving it in full.

Size and Use. The earliest report of the University of Nanking Library that has been found on file was made by Dr. Frederick G. Henke for the year 1912. The report records the size of the library collection at the end of that year and the circulation figures for the last six months of that year. For comparison we place with those records the totals for the academic year which has just ended, July 1923 through June 1924.

Total number of books and pamphlets:

31 December 1912	..	..	..	..	3,063
30 June 1924	..	..	..	..	59,908

Number of out-of-library loans:

July through December 1912	..	..	..	153
July 1923 through June 1924	..	..	..	11,647

Number of reading-room loans:

July through December 1912	..	..	..	1,043
July 1923 through June 1924	..	..	..	46,479

Total number of loans:

July through December 1912	..	..	..	1,196
July 1923 through June 1924	..	..	..	58,126

The present members of the faculty who were connected with the University when Doctor Henke was Librarian recall the excellent condition into which Doctor and Mrs. Henke brought the small but live collection of that day. *The indication that this Library has been used is the most significant fact in its short history.* In 1912 a collection numbering at the end of the year 3,063 items had 1,196 loans in six months, approximately 2,392 loans in twelve months. In 1923-1924 a collection numbering at the end of the year 59,908 items has had 58,126 loans in twelve months. Starting with a good proportion of loans for the number of books and pamphlets, the proportion of loans has increased even though the total collection has been multiplied nearly twenty times.

Cataloguing. A portion of Doctor Henke's report dealt with the problem of cataloguing. At present the problem is a still more baffling one; and until the return of Mr. Li Siao-yuen and Mr. Liu Kwoh-chuin from the United States it does not seem that it will be possible to handle it with complete satisfaction to readers and to library staff.

Building. Since the time of Doctor Henke's report the need of a special building for the Library has been yearly becoming more apparent and pressing. The Library is now located in sixteen rooms, including two attics, in five different buildings, as follows:

- Severance Hall, six rooms and half of the third or attic floor;
- Cooper Hall, five rooms;
- Language School Administration Hall, one room;
- Hospital Dispensary, one room and the attic;
- Short Course in Agriculture building, one room.

Immediately after the 1924 Commencement in June work was started in extending the two floor stack in Severance Hall into the former Subscription Periodical Room. The attic floor of Severance Hall now contains twenty-seven large, roughly made book cases which are filled with volumes. The reading rooms and the offices in Severance Hall have become inadequate to the point of hampering both readers and staff. The fine Keen Memorial Collection is poorly housed in the Language School. It has been impossible to catalogue or administer the Hospital and Short Course parts of the collection. And, along with the use of leather for book binding, there has developed on the part of the staff an excessive use of leather for shoe soles.

Special Collections. Two new special collections have been added during the year: the Research Library, which is being developed for use in connection with the famine prevention projects and undertakings administered through the College of Agriculture and Forestry and for which a grant has been made from the famine funds; and

the Memorial Collection of books relating to the Far East which has been made possible by the subscriptions of former and present Language School students and of other friends of the late Dean of the Language School, Charles S. Keen. Each collection has its own staff, that of the Research Library being members of the College of Agriculture and Forestry faculty, and that of the Keen Collection being members of the Language School staff or student body, the Librarian giving some general supervision to each staff.

Towards the close of the year the Library was notified from Geneva, Switzerland, that it had been selected as the depository library for China of the publications of the League of Nations.

These and the other valuable special collections, such as the publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the Children's Library, will benefit greatly by more adequate library space. Indeed it is a question whether the present Library would be justified in attempting to house further special collections.

Additions. During 1923-1924 the collection has been increased by 13,289 Chinese books, 1,291 foreign books, and 2,097 pamphlets, a total of 16,677 items. The large increase in Chinese books has been chiefly due to the growth of the Research Library through the interest and aid of Dean Reisner of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. For lack of space the list of donors for this year is omitted from this report; but it should not be omitted that another significant fact in the history of this Library from the days of Doctor Henke has been the number and generosity of its benefactors.

Publication. In June the Library issued its first publication, in the form of a bibliography of Chinese literature on agriculture. This was compiled by Mr. Mao Yung, formerly Associate Chief of the Cooperative Work, and was prepared for the press by Mr. Wang Kwoh-ting, Chief of the Research Library, with the assistance of Messrs. Liu Shen-pu and Ho Han-san of the Research Library.

Staff. Because of the illness of the Librarian during the first semester, an unexpected and heavy burden of responsibility was thrown upon Mr. Chen Chang-wei '23, Associate Librarian. It is due to his untiring labours and his quiet efficiency that the work of the Library proceeded through that semester with little outward sign of the difficulties that were involved. The loyal service of Mr. Shen Hsioh-chi '24, in charge of the English cataloguing, of Mr. Tsao Tsu-ping, '27, in charge of the Chinese cataloguing and of the Cooper Hall Library, and of Mr. Chiao Chi-yuen '24, in charge of the pamphlet collection, and of other assistants aided in the successful meeting of that emergency.

Mr. Chen Chang-wei '23, who had been a student assistant for several years, was appointed Associate Librarian and Chief of the

Circulation Department beginning with July 1923. Two months later he became Acting Librarian and continued as such through a large part of the academic year.

Mr. Wang Kwoh-ting '20 became Chief of the Research Library in January, coming from an editorial position with the Commercial Press.

Mr. Han Lih-wu '24 in February began work in the Research Library on a study of the history of famines in China. As has been stated, he and Mr. Wang are members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. Shen Hsioh-chi '24, who has had varied training in the Library, has accepted a full time position as Cataloguer for the year 1924-1925.

Excellent reports have come concerning the two members of the staff who are in the United States. Mr. Liu Kwoh-chuin '20 has been the holder of a Fellowship in the University of Wisconsin during the year, and has specialized in library science and philosophy. We look for his return to the Library in the summer of 1925.

Mr. Li Siao-yuen '20 held a position in the Chinese Section of the Library of Congress in Washington during the summer of 1923 and, as holder of a Tsinghua Scholarship, has been during the academic year studying at Columbia University. He has also been completing an extensive bibliography of foreign writings on China. We look for his return to the Library during the first semester of 1924-1925.

University Hospital.

Doctor Hutcheson has given us this brief summary of his work during the school year. His full annual report for 1923 is printed as University of Nanking Bulletin, volume six, number sixteen. Friends wishing the full report should write to Doctor Hutcheson or to my office.

The year covered by the dates June 1923 to June 1924 might truthfully be called the most successful year of the University Hospital, for not only has the personnel of the staff been larger and the number of patients treated greater than any previous year, but also during the year the financial campaign inaugurated for the extension and growth of the Hospital culminated successfully.

For the first time in its history the University Hospital has not only had a foreign physician in charge of each of its departments, medicine, surgery, eye, ear, nose and throat respectively, but it was able also to make a moderate start on a programme of public health and hygiene among certain schools of the city under the leadership of Doctor Wilmot.

The outstanding features of the year are the following:

(1) the success of the financial campaign, involving the raising of Mexican \$45,000 to meet an equal amount from the China Medical Board for the purpose of extension and growth of the Hospital; (2) the erection of a new hospital building; (3) the purchase and installation of an X-ray unit with a Delco lighting plant for the Hospital; (4) the inauguration of a separate clinic for the care of the University of Nanking students by Doctor Wilmot with the follow-up work for these students; (5) the full staffing of each of the departments with a foreign physician; (6) the amalgamation of the former Foreign Memorial Hospital with the University Hospital as an integral part of the latter institution.

One of the most-thought-of problems during the last two years has been the question as to whether we would succeed in raising the sum of Mexican \$45,000 for the Hospital to meet a similar grant from the China Medical Board. The raising of this sum has been a difficult problem and the efforts of Doctor Hutcheson and Doctor Williams in America were not productive of much success in this campaign until the last month in 1923, when a cable was received, stating that this sum was practically guaranteed. This cable afterwards proved to be slightly erroneous, but later efforts have, along with an extension of time by the China Medical Board, practically assured the success of this whole campaign.

The new building, which is called the Woman's Wing, is a splendid fireproof building with a total cost, including heating and waterworks, of Mexican \$70,000. It was formally opened in May, 1924, with a large attendance and felicitous speeches from Chinese and foreign guests, including Doctor Sloan, the former superintendent. This building, besides housing Chinese patients, is the temporary home of the old Foreign Memorial Hospital, pending the erection of a new building to take care of that work.

For the first time in all these years, after many unsuccessful attempts to install a satisfactory X-ray outfit, we have one installed and doing good work.

On the side of equipment one of the most notable features has been the installation of a well with pump allowing running water throughout the new building. This well took almost a year for its completion and was constructed under many difficulties, but at last is proving quite a blessing.

The care of the hundreds of students of the University of Nanking has always been an important but difficult problem of the University Hospital, and though special privileges and service have been granted the students in the past, yet the arrangement has never been entirely satisfactory for either side. This year, for the first time, due to our larger staff, the University Hospital has been able to liberate Doctor Wilmot to take especial care of these students.

He has held a daily clinic for them and carried on follow-up work for trachoma and other diseases which have needed special treatment.

The laboratory continues to be not only one of the most useful and necessary parts of our hospital work, but it has enlarged the sphere of its activities by the opening of a small training class for laboratory technicians for other needy hospitals. This is a service which is greatly needed and appreciated by the hospitals working in smaller centres, and there is more demand for this student training than the University Hospital is able to accommodate.

There has been real progress, we feel, in the religious work of the institution. The regular pastor, Mr. Chu, is a man of most attractive personality, with several years of successful experience and a real vision for the possibilities of hospital work. Under his leadership, with the cooperation of the assistant evangelist, Mr. Kao, at least eight of the nurses have been baptized, the head cook of the institution, and many patients. The work of the Bible-woman has been faithful and fruitful.

Our programme for development, on which we are rapidly working, is the building of a home for the Chinese nurses and other students of the institution, the housing of the Chinese doctors in suitable residences, a new and up-to-date kitchen and laundry, and the building of a Memorial Unit where satisfactory service will be given to patients of all nationalities. When our financial campaign is completed we feel assured that all of these objects will be within our grasp. In fact, most of these improvements and buildings are already under way.

The School of Nursing had a most successful year with thirty-six pupils in training. Those who graduated graduated with high honors and the school made a reputation for itself in the fact that none of the applicants failed to become members of the Nursing Association of China, all receiving honors.

The Dental Department was most fortunate in having Dr. W. A. Hoover, an experienced dentist from America, in charge for the year, and he rendered a great service to the Hospital and to all Chinese and foreign residents of Nanking by his unselfish devotion to his work here during his sabbatical year.

The following are statistics for the year 1923-4:

Number of beds in the hospital	124
Total number of in-patients	2,689
Total number of out-patients	15,491
Total number of return visits, out-patients	33,095
Total number out-patient treatments	48,586
Total number of visits to homes by physicians	4,000
Total number of operations	1,213

Total number of salvarsan treatments	713
Total number of labor cases	44
Total number of laboratory examinations	18,141

Department of Missionary Training.

The death of Mr. Charles S. Keen, head of the department, a year ago last May was a very great loss to the whole institution. Fortunately Miss Maude L. Leyda, who was working with Mr. Keen as assistant, was able to carry on very successfully till the summer of 1924. The Presbyterian Mission has kindly released Mr. Samuel J. Mills to become the permanent head of the department, and Mr. Mills has entered upon his new duties with enthusiasm and a thorough knowledge of the problems and work.

The department closed its year's work in residence June 12, having had 106 full-time students in residence, besides some twenty others taking part-time work. All but four were missionaries who are to work in the nine provinces of Anhwei, Chekiang, Fukien, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Kweichow, and Manchuria. Practically every resident student carried at least one appointment weekly, helping in the work of the various missions, associations, government schools, and clinics of the city.

The Chinese staff of forty-five teachers have regularly conducted Bible classes twice weekly, as well as prayer meetings and normal class discussions, and they have added forty volumes to their own Chinese library during the year. A three weeks' normal class for out-of-town teachers of Mandarin was held in September, with fourteen in attendance. Missions or missionaries are thus enabled to have chosen teachers come to Nanking to learn our methods and material and then during the year teach more or less expertly in the various stations those who are going on with the second to fifth years' courses of study.

There have been forty-five students in the second year correspondence course, and 133 in the third to fifth years' correspondence course. Since July 1, 1923, the following certificates for courses completed have been issued:—

5th year certificates	8
4th year certificates	10
3rd year certificates	11
2nd year certificates	35
1st year certificates	54

Total 118

Mrs. Goddard has continued to render most acceptable service as matron of Meigs Hall and has acted as mother and adviser and friend to the twenty-three young women living there during the year. Unfortunately Mrs. Goddard feels the burden of this work and asks to be relieved without fail by June, 1925, and earlier if it can be possibly arranged. We are extremely grateful to Mrs. Goddard and to her mission for these years of most helpful service, and to the Presbyterian Mission and Board for releasing Mr. Mills for his important work as Dean.

Summer School.

The Summer School running from July 4 to August 12 of this year was conducted, as formerly, for mission and church workers, and for those engaged or interested in agriculture as teachers, farmers, and rural workers. Mr. Hung was again Director, and Messrs. San Ken-hsien, Wu Shan, Sie King-tsu, Li Han-seng, Chen Chang-wei, Tao Ming-peh, and Miss Wu rendered valuable service on the administrative side.

The courses, forty in number, were given under four groups, namely, Education, Agriculture, Religion, and English and Mathematics. Some of the classes being too large, they were divided into two or three sections, so forty-two classes of thirty-seven courses were conducted. Owing to our not being able, as in past years through the help of the Milton Stewart Evangelistic Fund, to help on the expenses of pastors and Bible-women wishing to attend, no one registered in the religious group, though one course for church workers was given, Principles and Methods of Teaching Religion. We are very anxious for pastors and evangelists to attend and receive fresh inspiration and suggestions for their

work, but unless some financial aid is given them by mission or special funds they find it impossible to do so. The University so far has not been able to budget any sum for this work, and the Summer School has been self-supporting except for gifts secured from interested friends.

This year the Summer School students had unusual opportunities for hearing noted Chinese leaders in education, as the Association for the Promotion of Education held its third annual meeting in Nanking during July, and the National Science Association also met in Nanking during July. Two lectures per week were given by various leaders and our students were also allowed to attend the public meetings of these organizations. Various entertainments were regularly given through the session and the fellowship and good feeling were especially beneficial to all. Daily chapel and Sunday church services were regularly held.

Through the very careful and economical management of the Director, the Summer School closed with a credit balance of Mexican \$1,026.12. The University is not able to do its best by the Summer School because its own Department of Education is at such a low ebb, hence we have to depend almost entirely on outside teachers for all courses in education, and these are among the most popular and essential courses. About two-thirds of the total number of courses offered were in education; three-fourths of the instructors were secured from other institutions. From every point of view the University needs to build up its Department of Education. Until we can more regularly and more largely draw on our own teachers, and until we can draw in our mission pastors and workers, the Summer School cannot fulfill its highest usefulness.

	1923	1924
Number of students registered	255	321
Men	192	258
Women	63	63
Number of students who actually attended ..	236	319
Men	186	256
Women	50	63

Number of students who dropped out during the session	4	7
Men	3	4
Women	1	3
Number of courses taught	23	37
Number of teachers	22	34
Number of students in		
Agriculture group	59	60
Education group	104	147
Religion group	45	0
Unclassified (1924, English and Mathematics)	28	112
Number of non-Christians	50	43
Men	49	38
Women	1	5
Number of Christians	165	164
Men	116	110
Women	49	54
Religion unknown	21	112

The Middle and Model Schools.

Mr. Wilson, the principal, has been on furlough during the school year, and Mr. C. F. Liu, the acting principal, left early in April to attend the Methodist General Conference at Springfield, Massachusetts, as a lay delegate. Mr. C. C. Liu, the proctor for many years, has been in charge since April and has cared for the work very satisfactorily until the return of Mr. Wilson. The list of attendance and graduates can be seen elsewhere in this report, on pages 8 and 9.

Special mention should be made of the very excellent work of Mr. J. M. Speers, Jr., in the physical training and athletic work of the Kan Ho Yen group of students. He has organized and directed and enthused all the students, and even the servants, so that all are taking part in games and physical exercises. The care with which he has followed up the medical and physical examinations is well illustrated in the following report of cases treated and helped, from February 25 to June 6, 1924.

Total clinic days	84
Total patients	2,932
Average number patients daily	35
Total individuals (November 1-June 6)	
Students	420
Teachers	11
Servants	13
	444
School days lost	250
Sent to hospital for treatment	172
Total cost of clinic, November 1-June 6	\$300
Dental treatment	209
Cost to students	\$607
Collected to date	\$400
Trachoma class twice weekly	58
Tonsil operations	18
Other operations	5
Vaccination voluntary	94
Vaccination compulsory	84
Left school with T. B.	16
Dismissed for disease	3

The religious and spiritual life of the students has also been specially looked after by Mr. Wang Ch'iang, loyally aided by the faculty and by other voluntary workers.

The need for a gymnasium for this group of students is very urgent and as an investment would bring in returns such as no other investment can equal. A separate kitchen is also much needed as the present lower floor of the north side of the dormitory is made dark and unsanitary by the location and style of structure of the present kitchen. We shall hope to finance this in due time from the regular budget, but the gymnasium, costing \$4,000 or \$5,000 gold, waits upon interested friends, probably from abroad.

Beginning with September 3, 1924, the Middle School becomes a "six-year middle school." This is compassed by taking into the first year junior middle school the last year of the higher primary school, and taking from the junior college their first year and making it the last year of the senior middle school. Owing to location of laboratories and to lack of class room and dormitory space, however, this last year of the six-year middle school is to be given in the college

buildings as a "sub-freshman" class. In this way the former and very satisfactory plan of a two-year junior college and a three-year senior college is still carried out with the same staffs and equipment but under different names merely.

Woman's Auxiliary.

About two years ago the faculty wives organized a Woman's Auxiliary to help the University in its financial difficulties. This organization has proved very helpful not only in raising funds by holding sales and conducting a salesroom where tapestries and other products are sold, but also in arousing the active interest of the faculty ladies in all of the activities of the University. During the first year they cleared sufficient to buy a piece of property long desired by the University and to finance the rebuilding of the structure on it into a residence for one of the foreign families. In addition they closed the year ending September 30, 1924, with a credit balance of Mexican \$4,859.42 and are thus accumulating a fund from which they hope to contribute later towards the building of homes for Chinese members of the faculty. Their expense budget for the coming year includes Mexican \$2,200 for the salary of Mrs. Keen and rent of a house, \$500 for social entertainments and cultural programmes for the students, and \$100 for incidentals. The Auxiliary is proving an especially useful adjunct to our work for the students. Mrs. Clemons was chairman for the two first years, and Mrs. Hamilton is now chairman.

Fees.

The following table, which can readily be compared with the same figures for 1922-3, shows a total increase of \$20,403 over last year. Our total budget for all these schools and departments was Mexican \$348,453.47 (exclusive of work supported by funds provided by the China Famine Fund Committee, amounting to Mexican \$140,000), and this fees statement shows that \$171,811.90 was met by fees, which is a fairly good proportion. It is interesting to note that on June 30, the close of our fiscal year, our Treasurer was able to apply \$7,000 from unused budget balances to our deficit, reducing that deficit to \$7,008.44.

TABLE OF FEES FOR THE YEAR 1923-1924.

	College of Arts and Science	College of Agriculture and Forestry	Junior College	Short Course in Agriculture	Middle School	Higher Primary School	Lower Primary School	Summer School	Language School	Total 1923-1924	Total 1922-1923	Increase or Decrease
Tuition ..	\$5,542.50	\$3,915.00	\$27,213.00	\$1,650.00	\$20,637.00	\$5,497.83	\$ 812.00	\$1,911.00	\$14,699.07	\$91,877.40	\$78,284.61	\$13,592.79
Board ..	1,430.40	1,310.00	7,146.38	1,405.00	9,490.60	7,825.00	129.00	1,456.50	12,508.20	42,702.08	41,685.29	1,016.79
Room ..	1,191.30	808.00	2,830.24	..	2,426.00	2,528.00	8.00	530.00	..	10,321.54	10,266.50	55.04
Incidentals ..	1,023.60	624.00	3,921.60	443.00	2,673.00	1,590.00	3.00	364.50	..	10,642.70	7,900.59	2,742.11
Athletics ..	465.00	276.00	1,893.00	..	1,605.00	894.00	118.00	..	..	5,251.00	5,057.70	193.30
Laboratories ..	1,000.00	511.00	5,596.18	491.00	..	..	..	..	..	7,598.18	4,327.37	3,270.81
Uniforms..	..	..	410.00	104.00	365.00	585.00	..	..	..	1,464.00	1,985.00	(Decrease) 521.00
Manual Training	..	..	..	..	..	496.00	..	..	..	496.00	742.00	(Decrease) 246.00
Magazine ..	154.00	91.00	630.00	49.00	535.00	..	..	..	..	1,459.00	1,159.82	299.10
	\$10,806.80	\$ 7,535.00	\$49,640.40	\$4,143.00	\$37,731.60	\$29,415.83	\$1,070.00	\$4,262.00	\$27,207.27	\$171,811.90	...	...
1923-1924	\$ 9,508.24	\$ 8,133.73	\$41,784.85	\$4,513.50	\$33,874.10	\$26,016.79	\$1,382.00	\$3,357.63	\$22,838.04	...	\$151,408.88	...
1922-1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gross receipts not including refunds, except Language School (net.)

Conclusion.

Doctor Williams has been in the States for nearly three years and has had the hardest and the most discouraging task of any of us. Conditions in the churches and in the missionary societies have been such as to make the securing of funds very difficult. However, considerable money has been raised to apply on our deficit, to build the new wing on the Hospital, and better to house our staff. The final arrangements with the China Medical Board for renewing their appropriations to the Hospital for another five years and for making generous grants to the University for equipment and for building were concluded by Doctor Williams. Also the interest of old friends in the University has been deepened, new friends made for us, and the good name and information of the good work of the University very widely spread in America by Doctor Williams' untiring and undiscouraged labors there. It seemed best to the Trustees and to me that Dr. and Mrs. Williams should soon return to China and again help in the tasks and problems at this end, and it is planned that they start back about the middle of November. They will receive a very hearty welcome from their many friends, both Chinese and foreign.

Shortly before I left the States on my return, word was received that Mr. Moss was severing his connection with the China Union Universities Office in order to be with Mr. F. P. Turner as associate secretary in the work of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. Mr. Moss has served the Fukien Christian Union University, Peking University, Shantung Christian University, and the University of Nanking most acceptably and efficiently nearly two years. We regret exceedingly that he is leaving our work, and he leaves with our very deep appreciation of his services and with our very best wishes for a similar success in his new duties. Mr. Moss was a regular appointee of the Baptist Board in the University for five years from September 1915 to November 1920, serving as Dean of the Junior College, Acting Dean of the School of

Education, Registrar of the Colleges, and a teacher in education and history. Therefore, though not working exclusively for the University of Nanking in New York, we feel his loss all the keener because of both his and Mrs. Moss' years of very helpful and very pleasant associations with us in Nanking. We are glad to note before going to press that Mr. Moss' place has been filled by Dr. Eric North, who has been Secretary of our Board of Trustees for several years; has helped inaugurate our budget and accounting system, and is thoroughly familiar with all our work and the work Mr. Moss was doing. We are therefore expecting the same satisfactory service from our New York office that has been of such great help here, especially in connection with our accounts and orders.

Special mention should be made of the unusually fine work Mr. Owen, as treasurer, and Miss Priest, as accountant, have been doing during the year under review. They have fully and most successfully put the new budget and accounting system into operation, are keeping the heads of all departments fully aware of how their funds stand, and are enabling us to run well within our budget, and though obliged at times to check us up, they have done this most essential piece of service for the University in a way that has kept us all happy about it. It is not too much to say that the whole morale of the University has been greatly improved and a satisfying sense of safety and of confidence has been achieved by the work of Mr. Owen and Miss Priest. In this connection thanks are due also to Mr. Cressy and Mr. Lobenstein and to the Finance Committee for the important part they have played in accomplishing these satisfying results.

The deficit at present (November 1, 1924) stands at Mexican \$5,307.03, and since our last report has been reduced from Mexican \$42,268.41, as follows:

REPORT FOR 1923-1924.

Agriculture and Forestry endowment	G. \$5,158.92	\$12,285.00
Brown gift of G. \$5,000 through J. E. Williams	.. .. .	9,904.72
Transfer of credit from 1922 account	.. .. .	1,873.89
Questionable 1922 income materialized	.. .. .	1,158.92
Remittance covering 1922 salary for W. C. Lowdermilk	.. .. .	808.86
Sale of land to house appropriations	.. .. .	800.00
Library—for Washington cooperation	.. .. .	940.69
Miscellaneous receipts	.. .. .	678.27
Savings from 1923-4 budget	.. .. .	8,358.55
Interest and exchange	.. .. .	152.48
		<hr/>
		\$36,961.38
Deficit, October 1, 1924	.. .. .	5,307.03
		<hr/>
		\$42,268.41

This shows that the University has very frankly seen its financial problem and is facing and meeting it in an encouraging manner. One cannot overstate his appreciation of the entire loyalty and cooperation of our whole staff in both meeting our financial situation and in carrying on our ordinary work. Each one has done his or her work faithfully and in a fine spirit of cooperation and fellowship.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. BOWEN, *President.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924

INCOME.

From U. S. A.

Mission Board appropriations:

Baptist, North ..	Gold \$1,500.00	\$3,000.00
Methodist Episcopal,		
North		8,000.00
Presbyterian, North ..		8,000.00
U. C. M. S. ..		8,000.00
Mission Board supported staff ..		61,826.90

Interest on endowments:

Methodist, North ..	Gold \$5,000.00	9,625.55
U. C. M. S. ..	2,000.00	3,682.94
Ambrose Swasey, ..	2,485.01	4,743.91
General endowment ..		47.28

Restricted gifts:

Dwight H. Day ..	Gold \$ 851.45	1,640.42
Mrs. S. J. Bowen ..		724.93
		\$109,291.93

On Field:

Fees: Chinese students:

Matriculation ..	775.00
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Colleges:

Arts and Science ..	10,632.48
Agr. and Forestry ..	8,991.77
Junior College ..	49,560.40
Agr. Short Course ..	5,572.46
Middle School ..	38,388.20
Model School ..	30,849.01
	144,769.32

Fees: Foreign students:

Language School:

Tuition ..	14,699.07
Dormitory ..	14,698.21
	29,397.28

Construction Department income ..	11,680.25
University Hospital on exp. N.Y. ..	4,000.00
Forestry Fund Committee ..	5,000.00
Language School—grounds and bldgs. ..	2,000.00
Alumni Fund—current expense ..	169.34
	197,016.19

Total income \$306,308.12

EXPENDITURES.

Administration:

President's office:

Salary	\$3,074.89
Secretary and assistants ..	2,671.68
Office expense and supplies	451.08
	\$6,197.65

Treasurer's office:

Salary	3,199.92
Assistants	1,171.78
Office expense and supplies	476.25
	4,847.95

Registrar's office:

Salary	800.04
Assistants	674.80
Office expense and supplies	211.76
	\$1,686.60

New York office

2,010.15

College Admissions office:

Chairman	780.00
Assistants	267.44
Office expense and supplies	150.50
	1,197.94

General:

Catalogues, reports, etc ..	542.89
Commencement and public	
occasions	224.50
College Y. M. C. A. ..	363.39
Middle School Y. M. C. A.	395.00
Retiring allowance T. S.	
Yao	300.00
Board of Managers' travel,	
etc.	187.55
Educational associations,	
dues,	820.00
Sundry	159.95
Interest on loans ..	145.52
	3,138.80
	\$19,079.09

Operation and Maintenance:

Superintendent's office:

Salary	1,599.96
Assistants	24.19
Office expense and supplies	28.00
	1,652.15

College buildings:

Service	943.00	
Repairs	895.74	
Fuel	764.51	
Light	3,148.25	
Insurance	502.17	
Supplies and expense ..	373.23	
Campus upkeep	300.08	6,926.98

Middle and Model School buildings:

Service	\$1,106.00	
Repairs	128.53	
Fuel	208.50	
Light	1,696.81	
Insurance	236.27	
Supplies and expense ..	322.35	\$3,698.46

Language School buildings:

Service	367.00	
Repairs	203.74	
Fuel	432.08	
Insurance	67.91	
Expense and supplies ..	159.94	1,230.67

Faculty residences:

Repairs	626.98	
Insurance	291.56	
Rent	2,676.66	
Salary	180.00	
Caldwell house, construction	905.34	4,680.54
		\$18,188.80

College of Arts and Science:

Salary of Dean	189.96	
Office expense and supplies ..	7.77	
Salaries of instructors ..	19,110.91	
Dept. expense and supplies ..	221.64	
Departmental equipment ..	87.30	
Physics equipment ..	42.74	
Physics expense and supplies ..	138.32	
Chemistry expense and supplies ..	837.72	
Chemistry equipment ..	499.00	21,135.36

College of Agriculture and Forestry:

Salary of Dean	2,958.00	
Salaries of assistants ..	1,313.12	
Office expense and supplies ..	553.54	
Travel	182.13	
Printing	368.35	
Entertainment	39.81	
Salaries of instructors ..	23,751.67	
Agronomy expense and supplies ..	39.02	
Bacteriology expense and supplies ..	424.49	
Botany expense and supplies ..	140.00	
Forestry expense and supplies ..	178.76	
Economics and farm management ..	319.38	
Agr. short course exp. and supplies ..	5,136.54	
Departmental equipment ..	1,121.60	36,526.41

Junior College:

Salary of Dean	\$ 570.00	
Salary of assistants ..	200.00	
Office expense and supplies ..	29.08	
Travel and furlough expense ..	6,002.80	
Salaries of instructors ..	34,373.35	
Dept. expense and supplies ..	1,593.64	
Physics Dept. exp. and supplies ..	1,050.50	
Physics equipment ..	705.94	
Chemistry expense and supplies ..	2,482.00	
Chemistry equipment ..	1,071.85	
Departmental equipment ..	335.71	\$48,414.87

Middle School:

Salaries of Principals ..	3,199.95	
Salary of assistants ..	144.00	
Office expense ..	117.11	
Travel and furlough ..	878.31	
Salaries of instructors ..	24,010.87	
Departmental supplies and expense ..	520.61	
Departmental equipment ..	21.60	
Library	222.77	29,115.22

Model School:

Salary of Principal ..	1,225.00	
Salary of assistants ..	167.00	
Office expense and supplies	76.54	
Travel and furlough expense	592.09	
Salaries of instructors ..	10,112.34	
Departmental supplies and expense	246.14	
Manual training	465.68	
Departmental equipment..	290.00	
Library	56.58	13,231.37

Language School:

Acting Dean and assistants	3,099.96	
Office expense and supplies	54.95	
Salaries of head teachers	1,230.00	
Salaries of instructors ..	6,637.50	
Dept. expense and supplies	519.54	
Normal course	53.45	11,595.40

Library:

Salary of Librarian ..	3,399.96	
Salaries of assistants ..	3,554.18	
Salaries of student assistants	186.85	
Office expense and supplies	51.32	
Washington cooperation..	1,399.06	
Binding	224.00	
Cataloguing	399.25	
Library supplies	303.69	
Books, foreign	2,710.05	
Books, Chinese	533.24	
Equipment	98.51	12,860.11

Non-Educational:

Museum	\$ 50.00	
Medical clinic	268.60	
Furlough expense (Adm)	297.50	
Furlough reserves ..	3,997.50	
Debate	46.80	
Athletics—Varsity ..	2,974.55	
Middle School	1,769.66	
Model School..	350.65	
Staff language study ..	123.40	
Uniforms	1,245.00	\$11,123.66

Promotional office—New York City	14,224.38
Construction Department	3,844.61

Dormitories and Dining Halls:

College dormitories ..	1,602.29	
Kan Ho Yen dormitories	3,207.48	
Meigs Hall (Language School)	3,030.26	
College dining hall ..	10,167.32	
Kan Ho Yen dining hall..	16,666.80	
Language School dining hall	5,720.56	40,394.71

Refunds—Board and laboratory fees, etc.	3,508.28
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Total expenditures	\$283,242.27
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SUMMARY.

Income:

Mission Board appropriations ..	\$27,000.00	
" Boards supported staff ..	61,826.90	
Interest on endowment	18,099.68	
Gifts—restricted	7,365.35	
Fees—grand total	174,166.60	
University Hospital	4,000.00	
Construction Department	11,680.25	
Language School	2,000.00	
Alumni Fund	169.34	\$306,308.12

Expenditures:

Administration	\$19,079.09	
Operation and Maintenance	18,188.80	
College of Arts and Science	21,135.36	
" Agriculture and Forestry	36,526.41	
Junior College	48,414.87	
Middle School	29,115.22	
Model School	13,231.37	
Language School	11,595.40	
Library	12,860.11	
Dormitories and dining halls	40,394.71	
Promotion	14,224.38	
Construction Department	3,844.61	
Non-educational items	11,123.66	
Reserves	15,718.90	
Refunds on fees, grand total	3,508.28	
Applied on deficit	7,346.95	\$306,308.12

DEFICIT ACCOUNT.

As reported July 1, 1923		\$42,268.41
Credited by		
Agriculture and Forestry endowment	\$12,285.00	
Gift from Brown to apply Gold \$4,938	9,904.72	
Transfer of credit from 1922 a/c ..	1,873.89	
Questionable 1922 income materialized	1,158.92	
Remittance covering 1922 salary ..	808.86	
Sale of land to house appropriations	800.00	
Library—for Washington cooperation	940.19	
Miscellaneous receipts	141.44	
Saving from 1923-4 budget	7,346.95	35,259.97
July 1, 1924—Deficit		\$7,008.44

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

June 30, 1924.

Liabilities:

Accts. payable (U. C. M. S.)	\$2,261.16	
" " (A. J. B.) ..	278.27	\$2,539.43

Property funds:

Day fund (less loan for residence)	8,596.86	
McCormick dormitory ..	6,836.36	
Bates residence	2,767.35	
Sericulture building	1,872.36	
Mrs. Keen's residence	5,408.01	
Small residence	1,709.85	
Interest account	421.83	

27,612.62

Bank deposit	20,790.50	
Fixed	1,400.00	22,190.50
		5,422.12

Language School accounts:

Reserve for school accounts	3,817.06	
" " Meigs Hall	7,599.85	
" " buildings	46,937.99	

58,354.90

Bank deposit	12,158.02	
Fixed	28,136.09	40,294.11
		18,060.79

Alumni fund:

Bank deposit	1,961.16	
Fixed	11,000.00	12,961.16

Hospital and special funds:

Hospital account	65,371.60	
Liu memorial	229.09	
Cunninghamia grant	107.53	
Restricted funds	1,707.81	
Keen memorial library	41.46	

67,457.49

Hospital bank			
a/c ..	46,902.77		
Hospital fixed			
deposit ..	20,000.00		
Liu memorial			
deposit ..	217.48	67,120.25	337.24

Scholarships and students' accounts:

Sherwin endowment ..	2,564.58		
Williams ..	47.95		
General scholarships ..	87.94		
Forestry loan ..	2,422.98		
Students relief ..	454.44		
" deposit ..	219.22		
" def. credits ..	453.82	6,250.93	

University magazine ..	1,308.88		
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Special reserves:

College of Agr. and For.	3,177.25		
Contingent ..	6,000.00		
Furloughs ..	5,892.22		
Athletics ..	2,082.46		
Special equipment (Kan			
Ho Yen) ..	3,228.68	20,380.61	

Vouchers payable ..	4,919.61		
Interest and exchange ..	501.85		
Suspense ..	678.60	\$60,400.06	

Total Liabilities carried forward ..	\$60,400.06		
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Assets:

Cash:

On hand June 30, 1924 ..	\$ 512.45		
Hongkong and Sh. Bank			
Corp. (Gen) ..	1,432.60		
Sh. Com. and S. Bank			
(General) ..	10,212.46		
Sh. Com. and S. Bank			
(Nanking General), ..	3,133.31		
Hongkong and Sh. Bank			
Corp. (Special) ..	4,726.99	\$20,017.81	

Accts. receivable:

General ..	10,738.43		
New York office account..	6,266.37		
Mission remittances ..	3,186.65		
Boston University ..	5,608.37		
Scholarship accounts ..	325.00		
Stock and storeroom ac-			
counts ..	1,441.62		
Regents diplomas ..	65.53		
Bookstore ..	364.16		
Agr. experiment station..	5,377.68	33,373.81	53,391.62

Expense deficit account, June 30, 1924 ..	\$7,008.44		
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SUMMARY.

Liabilities:

Accounts payable ..	\$2,539.43		
Property funds ..	\$27,612.62		
Lang. School prop. fund ..	46,937.99	74,550.61	
Alumni fund ..	12,961.16		
Hospital funds ..	65,371.60		
Special funds, restricted ..	14,956.84		
Vouchers payable ..	4,919.61		
Reserves:			
Language School ..	11,416.91		
Travel, contingencies, etc.	15,069.47	26,486.38	
Interest and exchange ..	501.85		
Suspense ..	678.60	\$202,966.08	

Assets:

Cash on hand ..	512.45		
Banks—current accounts ..	101,317.81		
Fixed deposits ..	60,753.57		
Accounts receivable ..	33,373.81	\$195,957.64	
Expense deficit ..	7,008.44		
		\$202,966.08	

Trial Balance After Closing

June 30, 1924.

New York office account	\$6,266.37	
U. C. M. S. Mission remittance	1,804.29	
Methodist remittance	1,147.03	
Presbyterian remittance	168.60	
Baptist remittance	66.73	
Boston University	5,608.37	
Cunninghamia investigation fund		\$ 107.53
Special restricted funds		1,707.81
Sherwin endowment		2,564.58
Williams endowment		47.95
Suspense items		678.60
University magazine		1,308.88
Stationery stock	543.48	
Faculty electric lights	57.64	
Electric supply storeroom	299.14	
Special reserve, College of Agr. and Forestry		2,737.01
Botany reserve (herbarium account)		105.50
Meteorological account		6.54
Short course in agriculture		328.20
Language School		3,754.42
Language School Library		62.64
Contingent		6,000.00
Reserve for admn. furloughs		2,200.00
Reserve for College of Arts and Science		1,200.00
Reserve for Junior College		340.65
Reserve for College of Agr. and Forestry		1,200.00
Reserve for Middle School		951.57
Athletic field account		1,270.22
Athletic varsity		5.00
Athletic Model School		807.24
Special equipment for lower schools		3,228.68
Meigs Hall account		7,599.85
Alumni fund		12,961.16
Regents diplomas	65.53	
A. G. Small house account		1,709.85
Construction dept. storeroom	599.00	
Agr. experiment station		2,086.51
Sericulture department	3,060.77	
Sericulture building		1,872.36
Cotton department	2,817.99	
Agronomy department	1,585.43	
Language School building fund		46,937.99

Accounts receivable	3,899.84	
Accounts receivable M. S. Bates	33.37	
Accounts receivable students	144.63	
Accounts receivable Kwoh Pei	491.72	
Accounts receivable Liu Kwoh-chuin	2,083.53	
Accounts receivable Ing Mei-chi	2,116.73	
Accounts receivable budget 1924-5	1,834.08	
Accounts payable U. C. M. S.		2,261.16
Accounts payable A. J. Bowen		278.27
Bookstore	364.16	
Deficit expense account	7,008.44	
Scholarships, general		87.94
Scholarships, forestry loan		2,422.98
Scholarships, Anhwei	\$ 85.00	
Scholarships, Shantung	240.00	
Day gift—property account		\$15,505.90
McCormick property account		6,836.36
Students relief		454.44
Students deposits		219.22
Cash	512.45	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, gen.	1,432.60	
Shanghai Com. and Sav. Bank	10,212.46	
Shanghai Com. and Sav. Bank (Nanking)	3,133.31	
Alumni bank account	1,961.16	
Sericulture building account	1,871.55	
Special funds	4,726.99	
Hospital bank account	46,902.77	
Lang. School building—bank	12,158.02	
Property funds bank	18,918.95	
Interest and exchange		501.85
Property funds interest		421.83
Vouchers payable		4,919.61
Fixed deposits	60,753.57	
Students deferred credits		453.82
Subscription periodical room	76.89	
Hospital accounts		65,371.60
Bates house account		2,767.35
Owen house account	6,909.04	
Keen Memorial Library		41.46
Mrs. Keen's house account		5,408.01
Liu memorial fund		229.09
	\$211,961.63	\$211,961.63

Current Funds and Liabilities:

Receipts—China Medical Board (unused balance)	G. \$ 913.13
Receipts—from other sources—Agriculture	3,000.00
Suspense	4,881.40
General Famine Fund receipts (unused balance) ..	1,286.06
Receipts from Sherwin endowment income (subject to draft by field)	122.50
Sale of seeds—College of Agriculture (subject to draft by field)	316.53
Reserve for Managers acct. 1923-4 to cover drafts drawn prior to June 30, but not presented for payment	1,609.47
Total current funds and liabilities	G. \$ 12,129.09

ASSETS.

Permanent Fund Investments:

Endowment fund investments:—(a) Sherwin fund..	G. \$ 4,932.50
(b) General fund ..	966.25
Other permanent fund investments:—	
(a) Harriet M. Williams scholarship	993.75
Cash awaiting investment	807.50
Total permanent fund investments	G. \$ 7,700.00

Plant Section:

Land	G. \$ 49,036.00
Architectural fees	G. \$ 2,600.00
For buildings—Undesignated	11,000.00
Buildings:—(a) University	277,223.00
(b) Hospital	89,250.00
Residences:—(a) University	46,092.00
(b) Hospital	24,000.00
Equipment:—(a) University	16,596.94
(b) Hospital	53,828.87
Plant cash on hand	1,458.43
Total plant assets	G. \$571,085.24

Current Section:

United Christian Missionary Society (amt. due to June 30)	G. \$ 1,000.00
Cash current—Hospital	913.13
Cash current—General	8,214.75
Managers account—Deficit for 1923-4	715.15
General Famine Fund—Cash	1,286.06
Total current assets	G. \$ 12,129.09

