

195 3372

UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Nanking
Admin.
President's + Treasurer's reports
1925-1927

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING BULLETIN

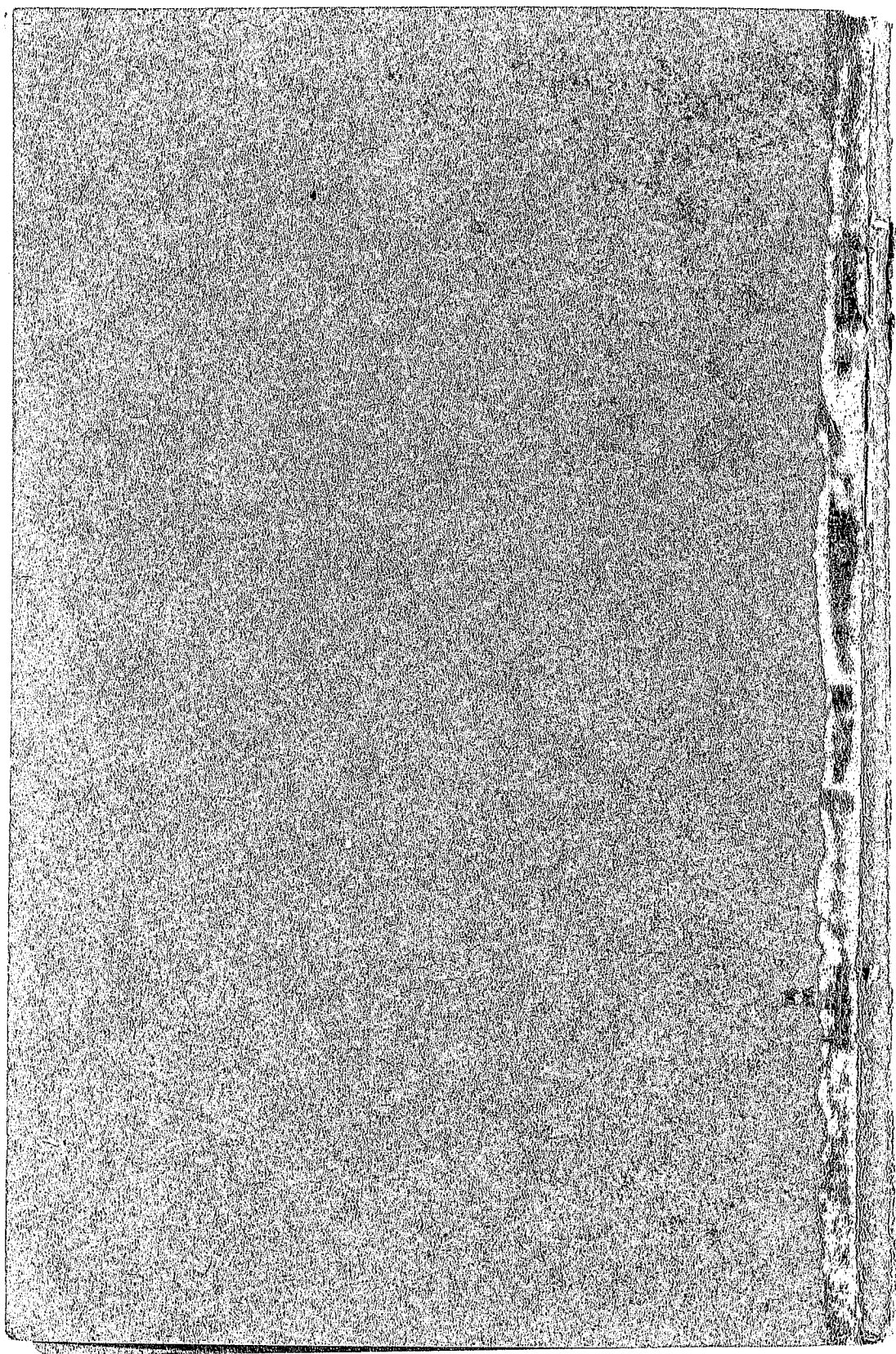
REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
AND THE TREASURER
FOR THE YEAR

1924-1925



VOLUME SEVEN, NUMBER THREE

PRINTED AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS



Vol VII. UNIVERSITY OF NANKING No. 3

BULLETIN

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
AND THE TREASURER
FOR THE YEAR

1924-1925



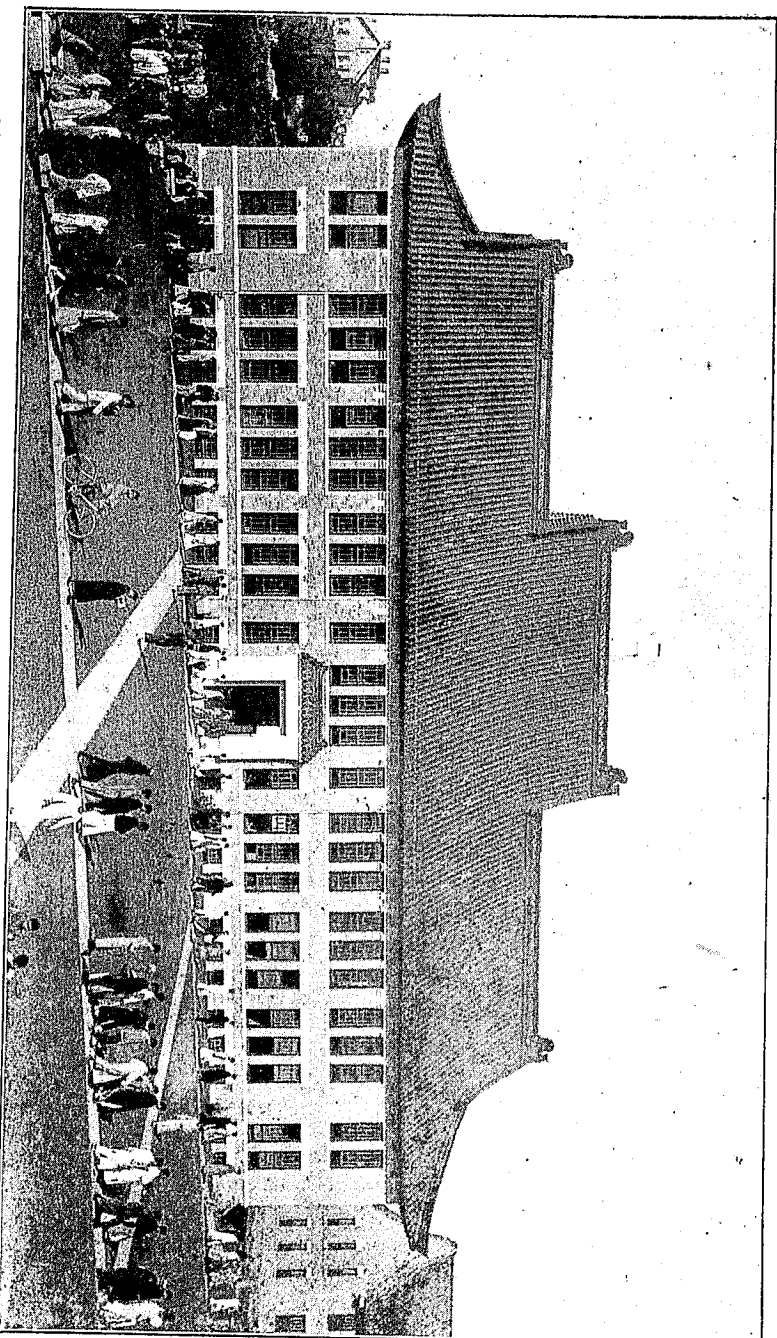
SHANGHAI:

Printed at the Presbyterian Mission Press

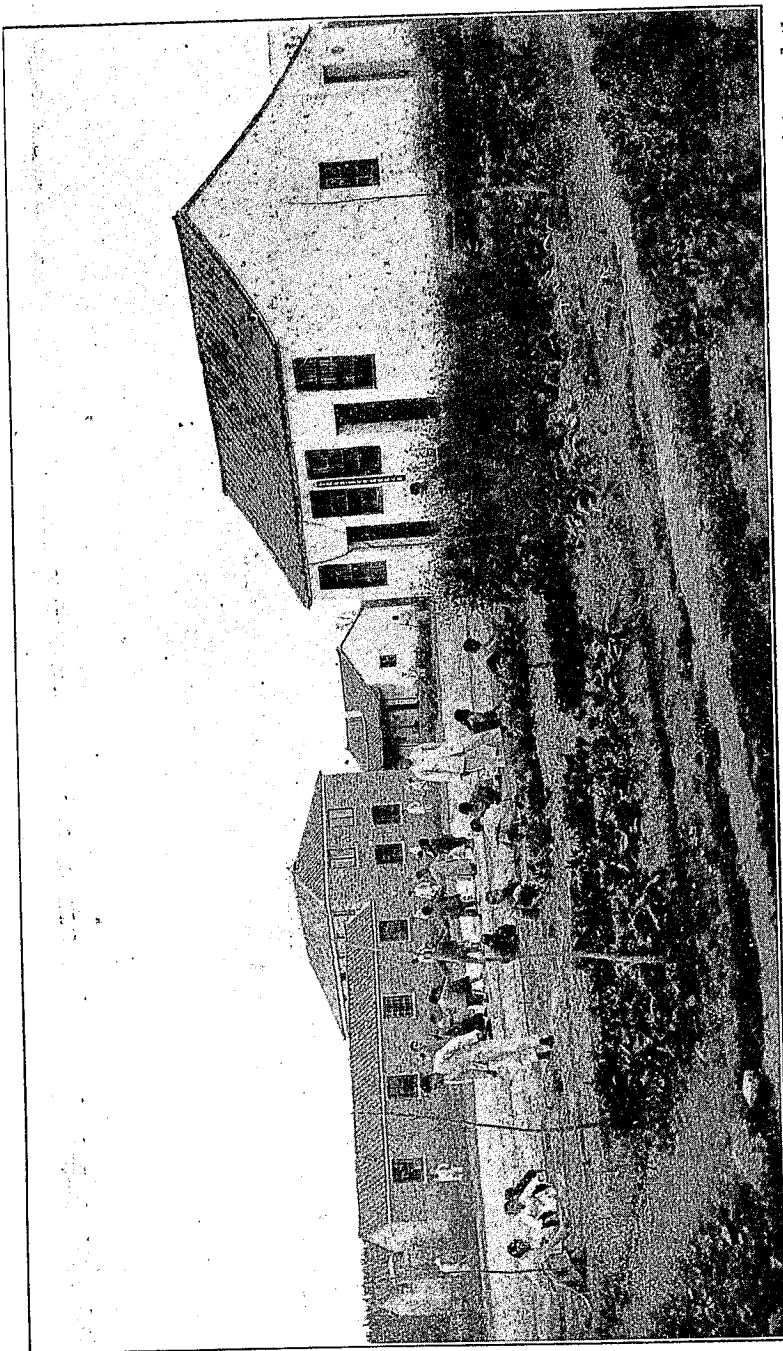
1926

CONTENTS

	<i>Pages.</i>
REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT	1
Enrollment	5
Student Organizations	7
Graduates	8
Faculty Changes	8
Visitors	11
Religious Activities	12
Buildings and Property	14
Publications	15
College of Arts and Science and Subfreshman Department	20
College of Agriculture and Forestry	23
Library	26
University Hospital	32
Department of Missionary Training	36
Summer School	36
Middle and Model Schools	37
Fees	38
Conclusion	40
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	43



Baile Hall, the new College of Agriculture and Forestry Building. In addition to the two main floors, the whole of the basement and the attic has been used. The building is of brick and concrete construction with Chinese tile roof and cost approximately \$100,000 complete with equipment.



The new Rural Normal School buildings; children's gardens in the foreground, the rural school at the right, and the Normal School buildings proper at the left. These latter combine dormitories, dining room, class room, laboratory and outbuildings. Between the normal school and the rural school are the children's play ground and the Normal School students' gardens.

The University of Nanking Report of the President for the Year 1924-1925.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND THE BOARD OF
MANAGERS:

I have the honor to submit to you the report of the University covering the latter part of the year 1924 through October 1925.

Political and national affairs so very greatly affect the student mind and educational activities that one can hardly give an adequate account of the school year 1924-1925 without a brief reference to these otherwise extraneous matters.

Chinese students are much concerned over the constantly changing alignments and annual open hostilities of the military leaders. They feel very keenly the hindrance to progress and to educational activities that these militarists constantly impose upon the country. They recognize that these military leaders are absorbing the finances of the country in their useless encounters, and making all educational work extremely difficult. No one has any idea how the civil authority is to be restored. Those now in military control in the various centres may be entirely changed and others equally impotent to bring order out of chaos may replace them within a few weeks. Not long ago the Military and Civil Governors of this province, the Fengtien party men in power here, gave a reception to the representatives of foreign governments and business and missionary interests. Both of these men have since fled from the city, and their troops, after some minor fighting, have been disarmed. In due time an entirely new set of officials, representing an opposing faction, will be formally installed, only to be ousted themselves when a stronger force can be organized against them. The resulting confusion, distress, demoraliza-

tion of business, cultivation and recruiting of bandits, and all kinds of lawlessness are disheartening, not only to students and educators but to all Chinese alike.

The outstanding political and educational event of the year was the student uprising, due to the shooting by municipal police in Shanghai of a number of students and others on May 30. All who read this report will have already become familiar with that most unfortunate incident. That the movement could develop so rapidly and influence so profoundly the whole student population of China and, through them, undoubtedly the largest number of Chinese people that has ever been affected by any one incident, indicates somewhat the intensity of feeling and the possibility of quickly arousing public sentiment among all classes.

Friends will wonder why Chinese students have taken the leadership in this great patriotic movement. The reason is, probably, because the students are better organized than any other group, having student unions in all large port cities and many interior cities, and some sort of national organization in Shanghai. Then, too, they of all classes feel most keenly the disgrace of so much foreign aggression and foreign domination. Again, being young and inexperienced, they are more daring than others, who, in the bitter competition for life in an old and arrested civilization, have learned that caution and compromise are fundamental to existence. The students, burning with suppressed indignation as they have studied history and have come to realize the injustices perpetuated till this modern age in treaties wrested from the hated and corrupt Manchu dynasty by superior military force, needed only the occasion to explode. Almost any other overt act on the part of any aggressive foreign representative would have served the purpose. They knew that their government was helpless and that their officials would hardly raise a voice of protest. If any reforms, any changing of attitudes, any revision of treaties and righting of wrongs were to be brought about, they were the ones to take the initiative and arouse public feeling. So we must, I think, concede that they have done a real

and valuable service to their country and have inaugurated a movement that will eventually greatly benefit China, primarily, and all Western nations as well. From now on the Chinese people, not merely the students, will steadily and insistently agitate in some form or other till most of the wrongs, as they see them, are righted, or forces put into operation by the foreign powers that will eventually right them. Furthermore, the Chinese people are not going to take up seriously the correcting of their own internal evils until some of the most glaring foreign inhibitions are removed, such as international tariff control, the preferential treatment of foreigners, and the exclusion of Chinese from any part in the government of the international settlements and concessions, no matter how much of the taxes they pay. Dr. Harold Balme of Shantung Christian University very wisely counsels all foreigners in China these days to exercise a vivid imagination and put themselves in the place of the Chinese; to look at this whole matter from their point of view, and thus develop a sympathy with them that will enable them to understand the Chinese as they have not in the past; and then to exercise a patience comparable with the very great patience the Chinese continually exercise. From now until foreign governments treat China as an equal, missionary educational work and, in fact, all missionary work will be much more difficult. Our extraterritorial status, our being backed by gunboats, our holding our property and conducting our work entirely as aliens, all of this necessitates an aloofness, a separation from the people we seek to serve, that is growing intolerable both to them and to us. I am sure the missionary will welcome the day when he can be freed from the very serious handicaps that present treaties and practices force upon him, when he can be more one with his Chinese friends, and when suspicion and distrust, due to the treatment of Western nations, can thus be largely removed. We believe that this day is coming very soon.

So far as the May 30 and following incidents affected the University, we saw fit to discontinue classes from June 3

till June 23, our closing date, allowing our students to participate in all parades, meetings, and other demonstrations. Fortunately a wise group of our Chinese faculty was able to co-operate with the older, leading students, and through them and other wise Chinese teachers and students in other schools, both government and mission, to keep the agitation in Nanking within reasonable bounds, so the standing and reputation of our students and of the University were rather enhanced by the manner in which the University co-operated. For this our Chinese faculty deserves great credit.

The anti-Christian and anti-missionary education activities of the past year or two seem to have decreased considerably, likely due, in part at least, to their being swallowed up in the larger agitations growing out of the May 30 incident. This year the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Education was much less critical of missionary education, and a better understanding is being cultivated between government and Christian educational forces. Dr. W. T. Tao, Chief Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, one of our own graduates, and Mr. Sanford C. C. Chen, Associate General Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association, also one of our graduates, both of them American returned students, have rendered most excellent service to the whole cause of education in China by making the scope, aims, and achievements of Christian education more adequately known. There is great need in China of a much more thorough and widespread knowledge of the place, function, and importance of private and Christian schools in the general education of modern nations, and in this connection Dr. E. W. Wallace's pamphlet on 'The Place of Private Schools in a National System of Education' should be widely published. There is also need of a clear and comprehensive statement as to why, in general, religious teaching is ruled out of public elementary and secondary education in America, and of the present tendency of educational authorities in America to include religious education among the required subjects. The recent unanimous

decision of the Supreme Court of America, declaring unconstitutional the Oregon School Law that planned to compel all parents to send their children to the 'public' (i.e. government) schools to the exclusion of private or church schools is significant of the trend of opinion in favor of educational liberty. A paragraph from the decision of the Supreme Court reads as follows: 'The fundamental theory of liberty upon which all governments in this Union repose, excludes any general power of the State to standardize its children by forcing them to accept instruction from public (government) teachers only. The child is not the mere creature of the State; those who nurture him and direct his destiny have the right, coupled with the high duty, to recognize and prepare him for additional obligations.' This would seem to indicate that Christian parents, or others who for any reason wish their children to attend schools where religious teaching is required should have this liberty, and when they do send their children to private schools they are well within the law and are as 'patriotic' as those who send their children to the public schools where religious teaching has generally been neglected. And what is regarded as the highest and best liberty for American parents and children is, we believe, none too good for Christian parents and children in China.

Enrollment.

When we opened the University in early September 1924, a war between Kiangsu and Chekiang was taking place near Shanghai, but our enrollment was only slightly affected. When we opened the spring semester in February 1925, the war had broken out again a few weeks previously and had just closed. Again our attendance was only slightly affected. This autumn semester began September 10, and while there was no war in progress here then (it has since started) there was much uncertainty as to the enrollment, due to the unprecedented agitation during June and part of the summer. In some centres, undoubtedly, radical anti-Christian agitators tried to take advantage of the situation

by spreading propaganda against mission schools. Apparently, however, in most cases, it has been unavailing and the attendance is normal or even greater than usual. In our own case this is true and the accompanying comparative table will indicate the attendance for the two semesters of the 1924-1925 school year, and also the attendance for the autumn semester of 1925.

	Autumn 1924	Spring 1925	Total added spring 1925	Total dropped spring 1925	Total 1924-5	Autumn 1925
The Colleges:						
Graduate students...	3	2	1	2	4	3
Senior year (formerly 3rd yr. senior college) ...	36	24		12	36	37
Agriculture ...	4	2		2	4	4
Arts ...	14	11		3	14	25
Forestry ...	6	5		1	6	3
Industrial chemistry ...	7	3		4	7	5
Science ...	5	3		2	5	
Junior year (formerly 2nd yr. senior college) ...	37	41	4		41	71
Agriculture ...	6	7	1		7	7
Arts ...	23	26	3		26	52
Forestry ...	3	3			3	4
Industrial chemistry ...	5	5			5	4
Science ...						4
Sophomore year (formerly 1st yr. senior college) ...	77	79	6	4	83	84
Agriculture ...	5	7	2		7	12
Arts ...	59	59	4	4	63	55
Forestry ...	5	5			5	4
Industrial chemistry ...	5	5			5	9
Science ...	3	3			3	4
Freshman year (formerly 2nd yr. junior college) ...	140	134	10	16	150	131
Agriculture ...	17	17	2	2	19	28
Arts ...	97	92	8	13	105	73
Forestry ...	6	5		1	6	4
Industrial chemistry ...	8	8			8	18
Science ...	12	12			12	8
Subfreshman year (formerly 1st yr. junior college) ...	169	199	10	29	228	187
Agriculture ...	33	41	10	2	43	33
Arts ...	95	113	38	20	133	96
Forestry ...	10	13	3		13	11
Industrial chemistry ...	14	16	5	3	19	15
Science ...	17	16	3	4	20	32
Special students ...	3	3	2	2	5	1
Middle school students taking work in college ...	(9)	(14)	(14)	(9)	(23)	(7)
Short course in agriculture ...	40	39	4	5	44	63
Rural normal course ...	16	19	6	3	22	29
Correspondence course in forestry ...	(36)	(41)	(5)		(41)	(48)
School of Nursing ...	36	35		1	36	38

	Autumn 1924	Spring 1925	Total added spring 1925	Total dropped spring 1925	Total 1924-5	Autumn 1925
Senior Middle School:	95	87	10	18	105	104
Third year (see sub-freshman year) ...						
Second year (formerly 4th yr. middle school) ...	39	33	7	13	46	47
First year (formerly 3rd yr. middle school) ...	56	54	3	5	59	57
Junior Middle School:	198	253	95	40	293	238
Third year (formerly 2nd yr. middle school) ...	68	72	11	7	79	81
Second year (formerly 1st yr. middle school) ...	60	100	49	9	109	66
First year (formerly 3rd yr. higher primary) ...	70	81	35	24	105	91
Model School:						
Higher Primary ...	133	124	32	41	165	131
Second year ...	68	77	12	3	80	97
First year ...	65	47	20	38	85	34
Lower Primary ...	56	58	13	11	69	47
Fourth year ...	14	13	2		16	14
Third year ...	17	20	3	3	20	13
Second year ...	13	16	3		16	11
First year ...	12	9	5	8	17	9
Kindergarten ...	22	21	8	9	30	21
Language School:	46	45	5	6	51	58
First year in residence						
October class ...	33	31		2	33	52
January class ...		5	5		5	3
Second year in residence						
October class ...	11	7		4	11	3
January class ...	2	2			2	
Correspondence students ...	(54)	(85)			(85)	*(21)
Total students in residence ...	1,107	1,163	255	199	1,162	1,243
Total correspondence students ...	90	126			126	69

Note: Figures in parentheses are either duplications or correspondence students.

*New registrations from June 30 to October 24, 1925.

Student Organizations.

The following clubs and societies other than the Y.M.C.A. have been organized in the Colleges for the autumn semester of 1925:—the Chinese Calligraphy Club, the Chinese History Club, the Chinese Literature Club, the Chinese Poetry Association, the Pre-Ts'in Study Club, the Chinese Orchestra, the Foreign Music Club, the Glee Club, the Science Association, the Biology Club, the Agricultural Club, the Forestry Association, the Current Events Club, the Economics Club, the Education Club, the Philosophy Club, the Political Science Club, the Comparative Religion Club, and the Senior Club. The Middle School and the Model School have more formal literary societies, both Chinese and English.

Graduates.

Owing to the student agitations, no graduating exercises were held in June, but the number of students who graduated from all departments is as follows:

	1924-5	1923-4
Degree-receiving Graduates:		
Arts 14; Science 10	24	27
Agriculture 4; Forestry 6	10	26
Short Course in Agriculture.. .. .	34	33
Rural Normal Course	12	—
Junior College	98	89
School of Nursing	7	7
Middle School	39	46
Model School:	68	70
Higher Primary	48	57
Lower Primary	10	9
Kindergarten	10	4
	<hr/> 292	<hr/> 298

Faculty Changes.

In the autumn of 1924 Miss Hwang Ih-sing, Miss Tsu Wen-hao, and Mr. Chen Hsiao-hsu joined the faculty of the Model School, and Mr. Wu Ya-peh that of the Middle School; Miss Kathryn Blair arrived from the States in October to teach English in the Middle School, and Mr. Tsu Ming-kao, one of our graduates, has been teaching English, mathematics, and religion in the Middle School since the spring of 1925. In the autumn semester of 1925 Messrs. Hwang Tsong-hai and Yieh Wei-fan became members of the Model School faculty, and Miss Bernice Kelley and Mr. Leng Pao-seng, also one of our graduates, of the Middle School faculty, Mrs. Bruce M. Smith and Mr. Chu Tsieh-yuen, another graduate, filling temporary vacancies in these schools.

The various departments of the colleges were strengthened by the addition of Mr. Tsu Teh-meo (for one semester only) and the following graduates in the autumn of 1924: Messrs. Chang Yuen-wei, Chen Ken, Chiao Chi-ming, Chiao Chi-yuen, Liu Chen-yu, Shen Hsioh-chi, Swen Fang, Tai An-pan, and Wang Sheo; of the following graduates in the spring of 1925: Messrs. Chen Tsong-tsi, Chen Tsu-kwei, Wu Tsing-

tsuen, and Yu Ta-fu; and of Messrs. Li Fang-hsuei, Li Tai-fang, and WuYuin-hwai in the autumn of 1925. In addition to these the following graduates have either returned to the work of the University or are entering it for the first time this semester after further study in America: Messrs. Chang Sing-fu, Chen Yu-gwan, Li Tsi-tung, Li Siao-yuen, Liu Ching-fu, and Liu Kwoh-chuin. Others who joined the faculty in 1924 were Mr. Charles T. Gee, Superintendent of Construction; Miss Bertha Gless for secretarial work in the College of Agriculture and Forestry; and Miss Frances W. Shippen, who spent the school year 1924-1925 with us. Miss Feng Shuh-lan has been teaching in the Department of Chinese since the beginning of the spring semester of 1925. This autumn, besides those previously mentioned, the following are devoting their time to the work of the Colleges: Messrs. Chen Yung, Hoh Lih-chen, Ben Holroyd, Kuo Tansien, Pan Zung-heo, James B. Sharp, Shi Ping-chi, W. G. Whitman, and Wu Chen-chung.

Of all these additional members to our community, twenty-five are our own graduates and two are graduates of other Christian colleges or universities in China; and ten of these are returned students, three of them having the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Ginling College has kindly co-operated in loaning Dr. Irving F. Wood of Smith College, who most acceptably taught a course in comparative religion in the autumn of 1924; Miss Ethel Black, who taught a course in education in the spring of 1925; and Miss Alice C. Darrow, who is teaching a course in psychology during the present semester.

Through the co-operation of Cornell University and the International Education Board, we had the privilege of having Dr. Harry H. Love of the Department of Plant Breeding of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University with us from April to October of this year, directing plant breeding projects.

We are indebted to the China Medical Board for the services of Prof. W. G. Whitman, who arrived in September to help for a year on the problem of better science teaching.

Mr. T. S. Kuo, for several years Principal of the First Agricultural School of Kiangsu, Nanking, and later Acting Dean of the College of Agriculture of Southeastern University, has joined the faculty of the College of Agriculture and Forestry as Co-Dean with Mr. Reisner and will greatly strengthen our work.

Dr. Chen Yu-gwan, who since his return from America has been head of the Science Department of the Peking National University, has become a member of the faculty of our Department of Chemistry and will be of much help in all of our science work.

With the coming of Mr. Chen Yung, Mr. Li Siao-yuen, Dr. Li Tsi-tung, Dr. Liu Kwoh-chuin, and other exceptionally well-trained men, we are moving in the direction of a larger Chinese representation in the administration and teaching of the University.

We were fortunate in securing the services of Miss M. D. Jeffrey on the nursing staff of the Hospital in November 1924, and during the year 1924-1925 were grateful for the services of Dr. W. H. Turner, who had been released by the Presbyterian Mission at Nanhsochow and who attended to the foreign patients in the community and the University students. Miss V. F. Russell arrived from the United States in November 1924 to act as Secretary-Treasurer of the Hospital.

Miss Bauer, and Messrs. Buck, Daniels, Hummel, Illick, Speers, Thomson, and Williams have returned from furlough during the period covered by this report; while Mr. Bates, Mr. J. B. Griffing, Miss Hynds, Miss Mills, Dr. Wilmot, and Miss Wixon have gone on furlough; and Dr. Earl, Mr. C. O. Lee, Miss Shippen and Miss Wilkinson have left China permanently. Miss Woodbridge has joined the Southern Presbyterian Mission, and Mrs. Goddard has returned to her mission, after a very much appreciated service with us as Matron of Meigs Hall. Mrs. Annetta T. Mills is in temporary charge of Meigs Hall.

Mr. Wei Hsioh-ren, who for three years has rendered such good service in the Departments of Physics and

Mathematics, and as chairman of the Committee on Admissions to the Colleges, has been granted a fellowship by the China Medical Board for special study in science in America. He left in the summer and is now at the University of Chicago. After completing special work there he will return to the University.

Visitors.

Among our many visitors were Dr. C. B. McAfee of McCormick Theological Seminary; Dr. A. E. Bostwick of the St. Louis Public Library; Mr. A. Rugh of the Y.M.C.A., Shanghai; Mr. John W. Cook of Brooklyn, New York; Dr. Chen Tao of Tsing Hua College; Mr. Han Ching-hu of the Lecture Department of the Y.M.C.A., Shanghai; Dr. J. B. Tayler of Yenching University; Dr. Harry F. Ward of New York City; Mr. C. J. Huber, General Manager of the Shanghai International Testing House and Far Eastern representative of the United States Testing Company; Mr. O. J. Todd of the International Famine Relief Commission, Peking; Dr. E. L. Bliss, of Shaowu, Fukien; Mr. O. D. Frost, a member of the Silk Association of America; the Rev. Morton Chu, of Hanchuan, Hupeh; Miss Emily Hartwell, of Foochow; Mr. B. C. Bess, Atlantic-Pacific Press representative, Shanghai; Mr. P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington; Dr. Samuel Cochran, Dean of the Medical School, Shantung Christian University; Mr. H. C. Chang, National Christian Council, Shanghai; Sir Albert and Lady Spicer from England; Miss Marion de C. Ward of New York City; Mr. Roger S. Greene and Prof. N. Gist Gee of the China Medical Board, Peking; Mr. H. R. Wells of Hongkong; Mr. Theodore N. Hill of the United Christian Mission, India; Dr. G. D. Wilder of Peking; Mr. P. H. Reimer, Far Eastern representative of the International Harvester Company; Dr. F. D. Gamewell of New York City, formerly on our Board of Managers; Dr. W. R. Warren, editor of the 'World Call'; and Mr. Alexander Paul, Oriental Secretary of the United Christian Missionary Society.

Religious Activities.

A good deal of the religious activity of the University centres in the Y.M.C.A., and under the presidency of Mr. Fu Pao-chen and the advisership of Mr. H. G. Robson, the religious interest of the students has not been neglected. The University maintains required daily and Sunday services and certain courses in the Bible. The students conduct a weekly prayer meeting, a Bible class for servants; a Bible class for children in the neighborhood; and two night schools, one a people's school for adults and children, and the other a public school for children. The Y.M.C.A. maintains a social hall for games and a reading room, has a committee for visiting sick students, conducts two religious clubs, and provides entertainment from time to time for the general student body.

During the year Dr. Cleland B. McAfee of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, conducted for a week a series of most helpful meetings on the general theme, The Christian Conviction. His message met with a most hearty response from faculty and students. Dr. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, conducted a series of lectures on The New Social Order, that were exceedingly helpful and much appreciated by the students and many others in the city. Mr. G. T. B. Davis gave two addresses at which two prayer groups were formed and about seventy joined the Pocket Testament League.

We believe the fact that four of our strongest graduates have entered the Nanking Theological Seminary as post-graduate students is significant and is the beginning of a larger interest on the part of college graduates in the preaching of the Gospel.

In view of the widespread anti-Christian propaganda to which mission schools have been subjected, it is interesting to note that two college-student clubs have been organized entirely on the initiative of the students, to discuss comparative religions. Faculty advisers are invited to meet at the regular weekly sessions. This indicates a real and vital interest in the subject of religion, stimulated, no doubt,

to some extent at least, by the anti-Christian movement. Being college men, aware of criticisms and possibly having an uneasy feeling that they know too little about Buddhism and other Eastern religions, if not about the Christian religion, they desire to go into this whole field to ascertain whether or not they are leaving out something that is important.

The problem of school requirements in religious teaching and in church and chapel attendance is before us with fresh insistence for a better solution. Certain fundamental courses in citizenship, in economics, in history, in religion, etc., are required. We usually designate only the religious courses as 'compulsory,' thus unconsciously attaching an undeserved odium to such courses. Some teachers advocate putting our religious instruction and chapel upon a voluntary basis entirely; others advocate a minimum requirement for all students as in other important branches. The question is still in the discussion stage, but we are seeking earnestly for the best solution possible and weighing carefully all the facts and factors and actual conditions. Past results do not give very convincing evidence that we have as yet found a fundamental solution for the problems, but with patience and wisdom and courage we seek to press forward to better things.

The following figures indicate the number of professed Christians and non-Christians in our student body at the opening of the autumn semester of 1924 and of 1925.

	Autumn 1924		Autumn 1925	
	Chris- tians	Non- Chris- tians	Chris- tians	Non- Chris- tians
The Colleges	139	157	146	181
Subfreshman Department ..	63	106	63	124
Short Course in Agriculture ..	14	26	33	30
Rural Normal Course ..	3	13	11	18
School of Nursing	6	30	33	5
Middle School (not including third year of Senior Middle School) ..	93	200	108	252
Higher Primary School ..	29	104	17	114

Buildings and Property.

The Memorial Unit of the Hospital, for foreign patients and Chinese who wish foreign-style service and food, was begun in July 1924 and completed in May 1925. This building of brick, with reinforced concrete floors, cost Mexican \$30,116.75, including plumbing and installation for steam heat. It will accommodate twenty-four patients.

The new building for agriculture, forestry, and science, named Bailie Hall in honor of Mr. Joseph Bailie, who started our agricultural work in connection with famine relief projects, was begun in November 1924 and completed early in September 1925. It is a brick building, 160.5 ft. by 57.75 ft., with reinforced concrete floors, and is in appearance like Swasey Hall, which it faces across the quadrangle. Both the basement and attic are fully utilized, one feature of the attic being a large lecture room, which will seat 160 students. In the matter of utilization of all available space, both in the basement and under the Chinese roof, this building is the most successful of our group. The total cost, including three hot-air furnaces and furniture costing more than Mexican \$10,000, will be Mexican \$100,000.

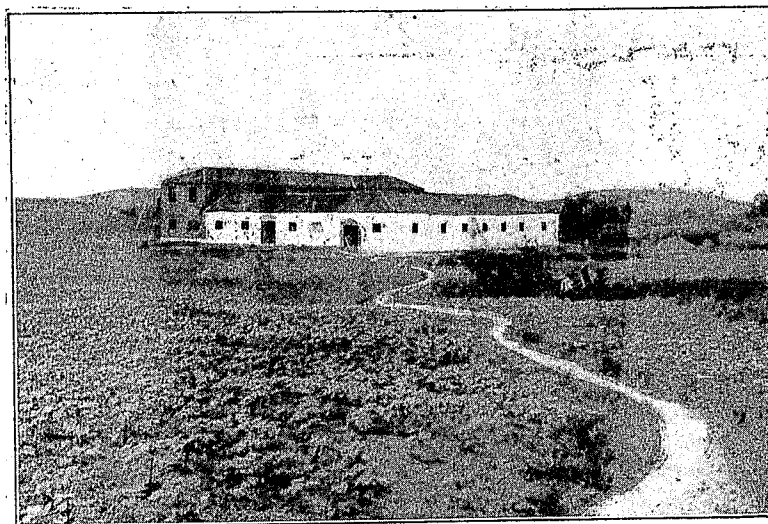
The new administration and classroom building for the Language School, named Keen Hall, in honor of the late Mr. Charles S. Keen, first Dean of the Language School, was begun in December 1924 and completed early in September 1925. Exclusive of steam heating, this building cost Mexican \$36,100, or Mexican \$0.159 per cubic foot. The steam-heating plant cost Mexican \$6,424.

A gravity steam-heating plant was installed in Meigs Hall, the dormitory of the Language School, during the summer of 1925, at a cost of Mexican \$4,100.

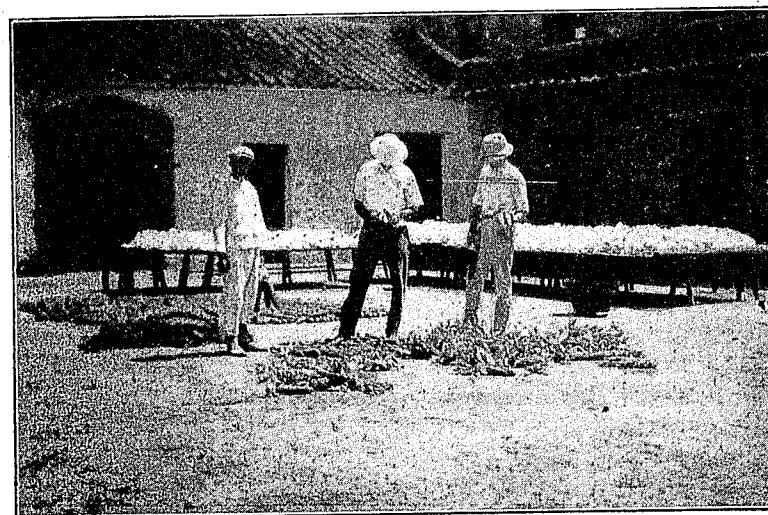
A residence for Mr. Holroyd was built for Mexican \$9,450 or Mexican \$0.22 per cubic foot. This was made possible by the generosity of Mr. E. M. Bowman of Chicago.

One single and two double houses have been erected for five of our Chinese staff, at a total cost of Mexican \$20,000.

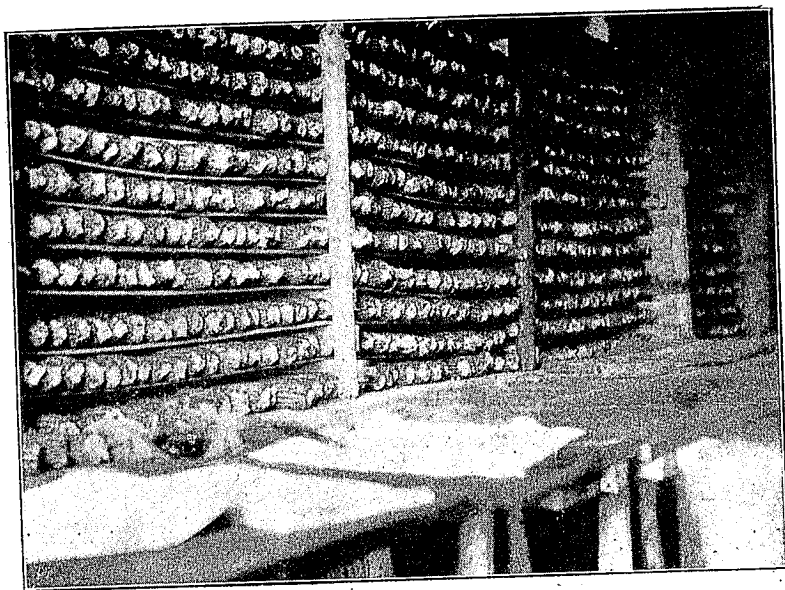
A very satisfactory farm building to house workmen, containing also drying and store rooms, implement and



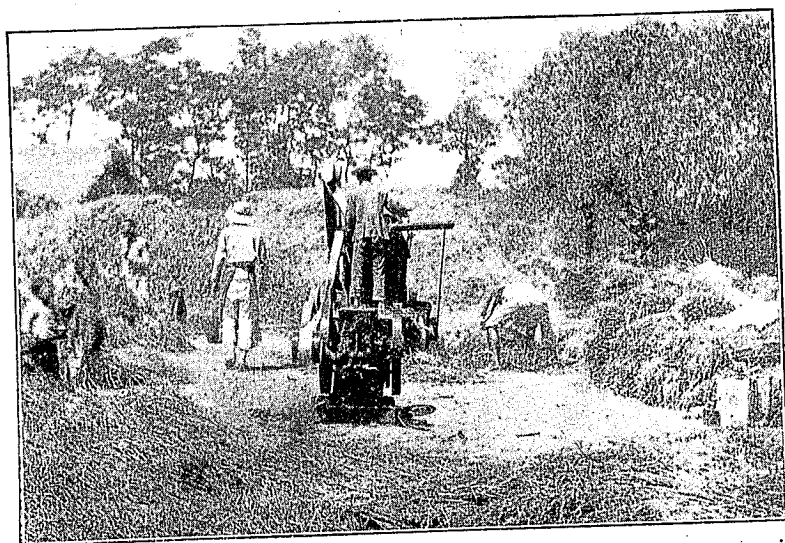
The new Taiping Farm and Experiment Station buildings which provide hanging space for the head and rod row small grain tests, storage for seed, implement room, cattle barn, dormitories for the workmen and kitchen. In the southwest end there is one large room devoted to a rural school. Note the field of improved cotton in the foreground.



A corner of the Taiping farm courtyard. Note the improved cotton on the benches and the corn which has just been selected from the field.



Testing seed corn before distribution to the farmers. Last year more than 10,000 ears of corn were tested by the Department of Agronomy.



The American threshing machine and small kerosene engine to run it has been very much in demand. This picture shows the machine at work on a farmer's threshing floor.

animal quarters, and a small day school for children of the district, which is used as a night school for the workmen and other farmers, near by, has been erected on our farm outside of the Taiping Gate.

Publications.

The following University of Nanking Bulletins have been issued since those listed in our printed report for 1923-1924:

Volume six, number seventeen. Tenth Annual Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Experiment Station 1923-1924.

Volume six, number eighteen. Report of the President and the Treasurer for the Year 1923-1924.

Volume six, number nineteen. Summer School Announcements 1925.

Volume six, number twenty. Special Training Courses for Rural Workers.

Volume six, number twenty-one. University Hospital Annual Report 1924.

Volume seven, number one. Catalogue 1924-1925 with Announcements for the Years 1925-1926 and 1926-1927.

Volume seven, number two. Department of Missionary Training Announcements 1925-1926.

In the Arts and Science Series of our University publications, the following has been issued in the period covered by this report:

Number two. Romanization of Chinese Personal Names. G. W. Sarvis.

In the Agriculture and Forestry Series the following bulletins have been issued:

Volume one, number seven. An Economic and Social Survey of 102 Farms Near Wuhu, Anhwei. Part Two. J. L. Buck.

Volume one, number eight. Summary, University Meteorological Records, University of Nanking, 1895-1923. W. C. Lowdermilk and Shen Hsioh-li.

Volume one, number nine. Famine Prevention Program of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, as Approved by the China Famine Fund Committee.

Volume one, number ten. Weather Records at Co-operative Stations. W. C. Lowdermilk.

In the College of Agriculture and Forestry Miscellaneous Series:

- Number one. Saved Again. (Reprint.) J. B. Griffing.
 Number two. Annual Report, Department of Sericulture.
 Number three. A Christian School with a Rural Message.
 J. B. Griffing.
 Number four. Mapping the Rural Community. Chiao Chi-ming.
 Number five. One of the Least. J. B. Griffing.
 Number six. Cultivation of the Foreign Potato in China.
 R. H. Porter.

Agriculture and Forestry Notes.

Numbers ten to seventeen.

Chinese publications of the College of Agriculture and Forestry:

- Bulletin number two: Culture of American Cotton. Reprinted and revised.
 Agriculture and Forestry Series: An Economic and Social Survey of 102 Farms Near Wuhu, Anhwei. (Parts I and II of the English edition combined.)
 Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper (Nung Ling Pao), in simple Mandarin, issued regularly on the first and fifteenth of each month, and containing many articles relating to various phases of agriculture and rural life, written by members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Volume one, numbers one to twenty-four, January 1, 1924, to December 15, 1924; volume two, numbers twenty-five to forty-four, January 1, 1925, to October 15, 1925.

The following is an interesting list of articles by members of the faculty which have appeared recently in various publications both in China and America. The list includes a few text-books.

- Bates, M. S. Where Christian Living is a Miracle. World Call, April 1924.
 — Present Tendencies of Christian Higher Education. University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIV, No. 1, April 1925.
 Bowen, A. J. Student Vocational Interests. China Mission Year Book 1924.
 — The Effect of the Present Situation of Public Affairs on the Work of Missions. China Mission Year Book 1925.

- Bowen, A. J. The Registration of Christian Schools in China. Alumni Association of Christian Colleges Quarterly, Vol. I, No. 1, September 1925.
 Brede, A. Sources of English Words. University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924.
 — Marko, Captain of Men. University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIV, No. 1, April 1925.
 Buck, Pearl S. Beauty in China. The Forum, Vol. LXXI, No. 326, March 1924.
 — The Clutch of the Ancients. Chinese Recorder, Vol. LV, No. 8, August 1924.
 — It Was Not Like This in the Olden Days. Christian Advocate (New York), September 4, 1924.
 — Certain Aspects of the Chinese Student Mind. The Nation, Vol. CXIX, No. 3092, October 8, 1924.
 — New Difficulties for the Missionary. Reviewed and quoted in the Literary Digest, Vol. LXXXIII, No. 3, October 18, 1924.
 — China, The Eternal. International Review of Missions, Vol. XIII, No. 52, October 1924. Reprinted in The Living Age, February 7, 1925; and in The China Weekly Review, April 11, 1925.
 — Religious Education in the Home. China Sunday School Times, 1924.
 Chen Chuh-hsien. Three articles in Chinese, the first on the history of literary criticism; the second on literature from a philosophical point of view; and the third on the origin of Chinese literary thought.
 Chen Chung-fang. A Trip to Shensi. University of Nanking Magazine (Chinese section), Vol. XIV, No. 1, April 1925.
 Chiao Chi-ming. Four articles in Chinese relating to agriculture. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 16, 18, 21, 22.
 — Mapping the Rural Community. Chinese Recorder, Vol. LV, No. 12, December 1924.
 Chiao Chi-yuen. Chinese Bamboos and Their Cultivation. University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924.
 Clemons, H. A Great Book or Two. University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924.
 — Nature and Man at Kan Ho Yen. (A translation of verses by Yuan Tzu-tsai.) University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIV, No. 1, April 1925.
 Fang Hai-kwan. Nine poems in the Chinese section of the University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIV, No. 1, April 1925.
 Gibbs, C. S. Organizing for Scientific Research in China. Chinese Recorder, Vol. LV, No. 6, June 1924.

- Gibbs, C. S. An Improvised Autoclave for Hospital Laboratories. *China Medical Journal*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 11, November 1924.
- Soil Sanitation and Hookworm Control. *University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XIV, No. 1, April 1925.
- Observations and Experiments on Rinderpest. *China Journal of Science and Arts*, Vol. III, No. 7, July 1925.
- Griffing, J. B. Saved Again. *University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924.
- A Christian School with a Rural Message. *Chinese Recorder*, Vol. LV, No. 12, December 1924.
- Hamilton, C. H. Faith in Immortality. *University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924.
- Hu Siao-shih. An article in Chinese relating to the history of Chinese literature.
- Five poems in the Chinese section of the *University of Nanking Magazine*. Vol. XIV, No. 1, April 1925.
- Hummel, W. F. Training College Students to Teach Religion. *Educational Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 3, July 1925.
- The Results of Compulsory Religious Education in Mission Schools. *Chinese Recorder*, Vol. LVI, No. 9, September 1925.
- Hwa Peh-hsiung. Survey of Forty Cotton Farms in Southern Kiangsu. *Bulletin of the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information*, Vol. II, No. 2, December 1924.
- I Hsien-ting. An article in Chinese giving historical notes on Nanking (Ginling).
- A Discussion on Meng Tsi. *University of Nanking Magazine* (Chinese section), Vol. XIV, No. 1, April 1925.
- Ko Seng. Human Evolution. (A translation.) *University of Nanking Magazine* (Chinese section), Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924.
- Kuh Ying. Eighteen articles in Chinese relating to sericulture. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, Nos. 1-7 (one article); 9 (nine articles); 11; 12; 13-14 (one article); 15; 17; 19; 20 (two articles.)
- Lee, Charles O. Modern Pharmacy in China. *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, Vol. XIII, No. 7, July 1924.
- Lew, Lawrence T. B. The Open Door Policy in China. *University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924.
- Ling Kan. Five articles in Chinese relating to forestry. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, Nos. 5, 7, 8, 16, 22. One of the articles was also published as an *Agriculture and Forestry Pamphlet* in May 1924. (Relation Between Forests and Human Life.)

- Lowdermilk, W. C. A Preliminary Survey of Forest Conditions in Northern Honan and Shantung. *University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924.
- Erosion and Floods in the Yellow River Watershed. *The China Weekly Review*, Shanghai, Vol. XXIX, No. 2, June 14, 1924.
- Slash Disposal in the Western White Pine Type. By J. A. Larsen and W. C. Lowdermilk. Issued as *Forest Service Bulletin*, No. 292, of the United States Department of Agriculture.
- Factors Influencing the Establishment of Engelmann Spruce. *Journal of Agricultural Research*, Vol. XXX, No. 11, June 1, 1925. Reprinted by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, with the co-operation of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and printed by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1925.
- Preparation and Tending of a Forest Nursery. *Journal of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers*, Vol. VI, No. 2, 1925. Reprinted in pamphlet form.
- Some Practical Possibilities in Forestry for China. *Journal of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers*, Vol. VI, No. 4, 1925. Reprinted in pamphlet form.
- The Scientific Method in Teaching. *Educational Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 3, July 1925.
- Owen, L. J. The Budget System. *Educational Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 2, April 1924.
- Price, F. W. Nanking Children; Some Pictures Incident of Child Life in China. *The Linguist*, May 1924.
- Student Movements of the World in Their Relation to Christianity. *Nanking Theological Seminary Quarterly*, Vol. X, No. 2, June 1924.
- Reisner, J. H. The Church in Rural Work. *Chinese Recorder*, Vol. LV, No. 12, December 1924.
- The Church and China's Rural Population. *Chinese Recorder*, Vol. LV, No. 12, December 1924.
- The United States is Chief Purchaser of Best Grades (Chinese Raw Silk). *The China Press*, April 19, 1925.
- The Problem of the Church in Relation to Rural Leadership. *China Mission Year Book* 1925.
- Ren Chen-tung. Two articles in Chinese on forestry, published in the *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, Nos. 21 and 25; and also in the *Shansi Daily News*, November 18, 1924, and January 15, 1925.
- One article in Chinese relating to forestry, published in the *Citizen*, December 3, 1924.

- Ritchey, G. E. Nanking Moves Forward. World Call, September 1924.
- Sending Wheat to the Lamere District. World Call, April 1925.
- San Ken-hsien. Diary of Yu Ping Shan Fang. University of Nanking Magazine (Chinese section), Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924; and Vol. XIV, No. 1, April 1925.
- Sarvis, G. W. Changing Standards in Morals and Religion. China Mission Year Book 1924.
- The Social Situation in China. Journal of Applied Sociology, Vol. IX, No. 4, March-April 1925.
- Missionary Education and Nationalism. University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIV, No. 1, April 1925.
- Shu Ting-ming. An article in Chinese interpreting Lao Tsi.
- Steward, A. N. A Trip to Hwang Shan. China Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. III, No. 2, February 1925.
- Tai An-pang. Nature of the Struggle for Existence. University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924.
- Tao Ming-peh. Two poems in the Chinese section of the University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924.
- Wade-Jones, C. Christian Education in China. University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, June 1924.
- Wan Kwoh-ting. The Problem of Editing Agricultural Text-books for Primary Schools. Chinese Educational Review, Vol. XVI, No. 3, March 1924.
- Agriculture. A Text-book for the New System Higher Primary School. In four volumes. Vol. I, January 1924; Vol. II, March 1924; Vol. III, July 1924.
- A Teacher's School Manual. In four volumes. Vols. I and II, August 1924.
- Wang Sheo. Ten Important Granary Insects. Shansi Daily News, July 4, 1924.
- Remedy for Spring Drought. Shansi Daily News, August 28, 1924.

The College of Arts and Science and Subfreshman Department.

Dean Sarvis is constantly working on the problem of increased educational efficiency. The size of classes is one element in this problem, and the following data on this point may be of interest. Where classes are divided into sections, the sections are not counted as classes, so that the figures may be somewhat misleading in this respect. When staff permits we try to divide extra large classes into sections. During the year 1924-1925 there were:

	Autumn 1924	Spring 1925
classes consisting of 1- 5 students	3	4
classes consisting of 6-10 students	9	6
classes consisting of 11-20 students	18	16
classes consisting of 21-30 students	5	12
classes consisting of 40 or more students	22	25

The average size of the classes was thirty-eight. This shows that the number of small classes is reduced to a minimum and the number of classes of maximum efficiency (eleven to thirty) is large. We still have too many classes that reduce efficiency. This is especially true in Chinese, economics, and beginning sociology. The beginning English classes are divided into sections, as are all laboratory courses, of necessity. Dean Sarvis says, further, on this problem of efficiency: 'It is still true that the faculty of the College of Arts and Science is too largely engaged in teaching work and the details of keeping the machine going, and that insufficient time is being given to research and to writing and to personal contacts with the students. We have hardly been able to plan even to give some men one-half or two-thirds of a teaching load in order that they might do these things. Furthermore, there is often need of giving a man tight work so that he may be able to work up a particular course and adapt it to Chinese conditions. We have all been so much engrossed in educational *processes* that we have hardly had time for educational experiments or for carrying out or planning *policies*. There is great merit in having a system and keeping it working, but room should always be made for working out ideas and adaptations. This is particularly true in China and at the present time. In a word, I should say that our work this year has been perilously "thin," largely because our faculty is normally so crowded by the inevitable duties of the day and because this year our staff has been so very much depleted on account of illness and absences. In normal times, however, our institution compares unfavorably with a good many others in the publications of its faculty of Arts and Science.'

It is proposed to magnify the work of the Committee on Admissions to the Colleges, and instead of calling its head the chairman, to call him the Director of Admissions and extend and more clearly define the functions of this committee and director.

There has been a definite separation between the office of registrar and that of dean, although the Registrar, Mr. San, continues as Chinese Secretary to the Dean. The Registrar acts for the whole college group, the College of Arts and Science, the College of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Subfreshman Department, and so should naturally serve both Colleges. We probably need to define more carefully the duties of the Registrar, as well as indicate just what functions the President should perform and those he should delegate, and which should be left entirely to the Deans. We have no very clearly defined policy as to who shall employ staff members above a certain grade. The developing of separate college consciousness on the part of the two colleges has not yet been attempted but should now be taken up. This would enable us to have special chapel and group meetings with our large entering class, the sub-freshmen, who, because of numbers (175 or so), and because of immaturity, unfamiliarity with our ideals and system, and having among them some inclined to radicalism, constitute a real problem of adjustment and assimilation.

In connection with this group and the freshmen also, we need more dormitories. At present we are able to house only 285 students. These are naturally the older ones, as a rule. Most of the subfreshmen and a great many of the freshmen are obliged to find board and room in near-by hotels or boarding houses, where sanitary and living conditions leave much to be desired, and since we can supervise these places only very incidentally, the moral care that the University should be exerting in dormitories under our own control is largely lacking. As soon as funds are available we shall erect another dormitory, of a less expensive type, to harmonize with those now in use in the east compound. Here we shall hope in due time to house the college entering

classes, within brick walls and easily controlled and supervised.

We have at last, we hope, begun to place our Department of Education upon a more permanent basis. This department has probably suffered more than any other in loss of teachers—Mr. Moss, Dr. Wang, Mr. Hu, Mr. Wade-Jones. Mr. C. F. Liu, who graduated in 1911 and for many years has taught in our Middle School, acting for some time as its principal, recently returned from special study in Teachers' College, Columbia University, and has taken over this department with great zeal and with a splendid knowledge of what is needed. Mr. Hummel will also give most of his time to education but will still offer one or two courses in religion. As the larger number of our students go out as teachers, it is imperative that we prepare them as adequately as we can, professionally, for their life work.

A real advance in our educational work has been made, I think, in the plan put into operation in September of this year, whereby Ginling College and the University of Nanking conduct and develop their science work as a unit. This means that our science teachers and assistants and those of Ginling freely interchange, and in a few classes students interchange to a slight extent. This arrangement will strengthen the science work of both institutions and avoid a certain amount of duplication and expense.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry.

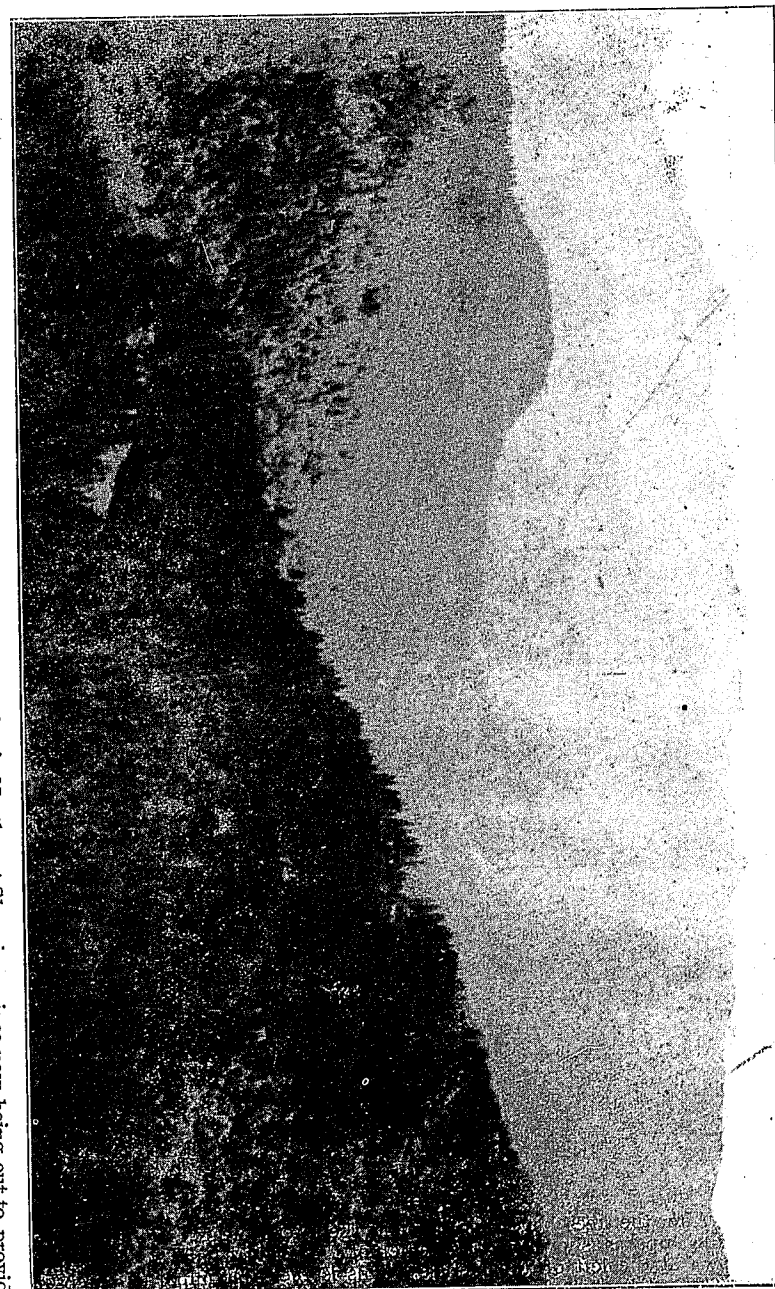
As it is desirable to publish the report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry separately, only the briefest summary of its work will be made here. More and more this part of our University work is serving Christian missions and the rural church throughout China. If the Chinese rural church is ever to become a serving church, the improvement of agriculture and rural life must be taken into account by it, and such service projects as it may well be undertaking along these lines are increasingly being worked out by the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The demand for the help of the extension workers, requests for improved

seeds and farmers' bulletins, the use of the Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, co-operation in mission and union summer schools and conferences, the large use which the missions are making of the college courses as well as the one year special short course in agriculture and the rural normal school—all these things indicate that the College of Agriculture and Forestry is serving the Christian church in China in an increasingly effective and enlarging way.

The completion of Bailie Hall, the Rural Normal School and Experiment Station buildings, along with the Sericulture Building and the Agricultural Gardens buildings, gives the College of Agriculture and Forestry the finest group of buildings for the purpose to be found in China. It has also good working equipment for the field, class room and laboratory. While considerably more land is still needed for experimental and pure seed production purposes, this is no longer the serious problem it has been in the past.

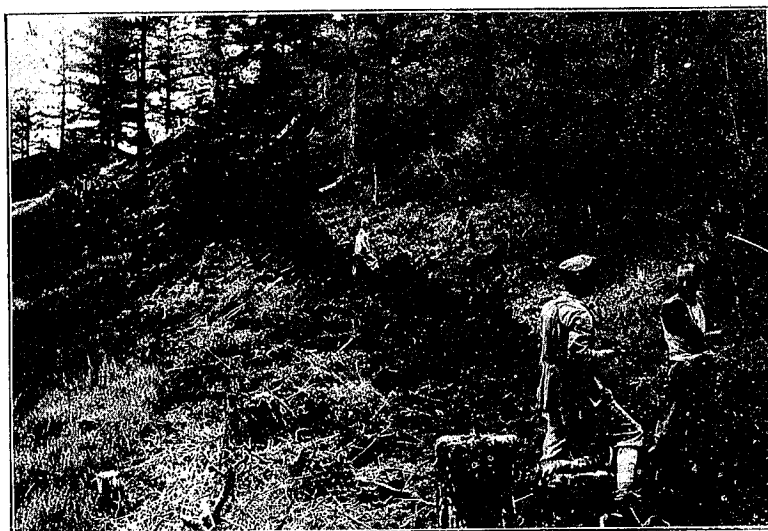
The outstanding item of interest of the year has been the triangular co-operative arrangement made between the International Education Board, the Plant Breeding Department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and the University of Nanking, whereby Cornell will send out to the College of Agriculture and Forestry for six or eight months each year, for a period of five to ten years, a member of its Plant Breeding Department to help in our plant improvement work, which is one of the most important projects under the famine prevention programme. Prof. H. H. Love, as noted elsewhere in this report, was Cornell's first representative. Another phase of this project is the co-operative relationships established between the Presbyterian Mission Station at Nanhsochow, North Anhwei; the Kaifeng Baptist College, Kaifeng, Honan; the South Shantung Industrial School, Yih sien, Shantung; the Central China Teacher's College, Wuchang, Hupeh; the Presbyterian Mission Station, Weihsien, Shantung, at all of which places plant improvement projects are going forward in conjunction with our own work.

A remnant of the original extensive forest area on the mountains in Northwest Shansi province now being cut to provide timberland more land for food production on the mountain slopes.





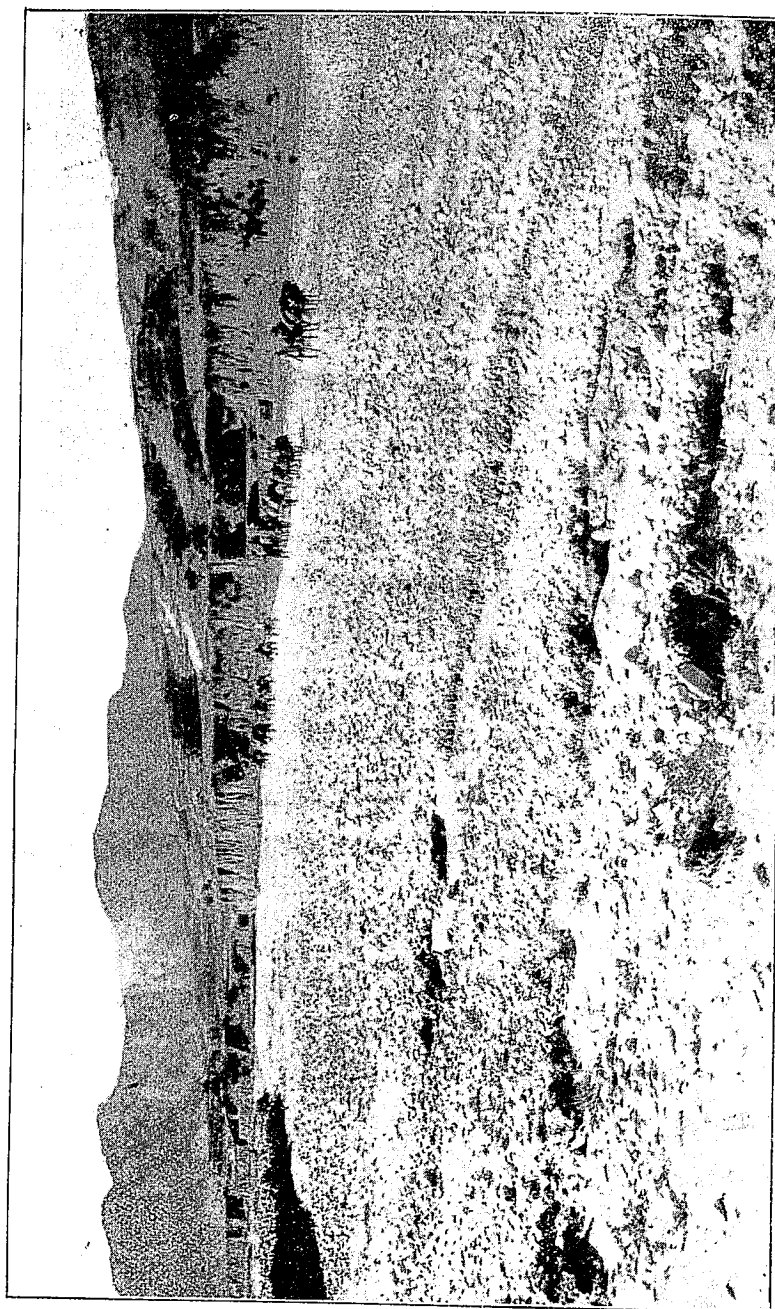
This picture shows the wasteful methods by which the beautiful forest shown in the preceding picture is being cut. More timber is wasted than is being grown by artificial reforestation methods in the plains with the expenditure of many tens of thousands of dollars.



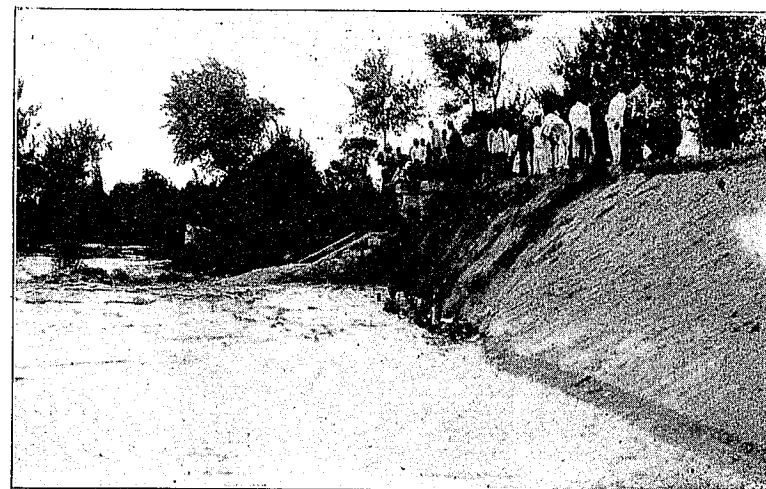
After the trees have been cut and the forests cleared, the rich forest soil is dug up, as shown in the center of the picture, and sowed to oats, as shown at the left of the picture. This is the first important step in the process of soil destruction and derangement of the water run off of the region.



Ten years of cultivation of slopes and planting with oats, as shown in the preceding picture, usually result in such extensive destruction of the soil that a profitable crop can no longer be raised. In the meantime the soil has been washed down by the torrential rains, active erosion has been started on the slopes, adding silt to the already overlaid waters.



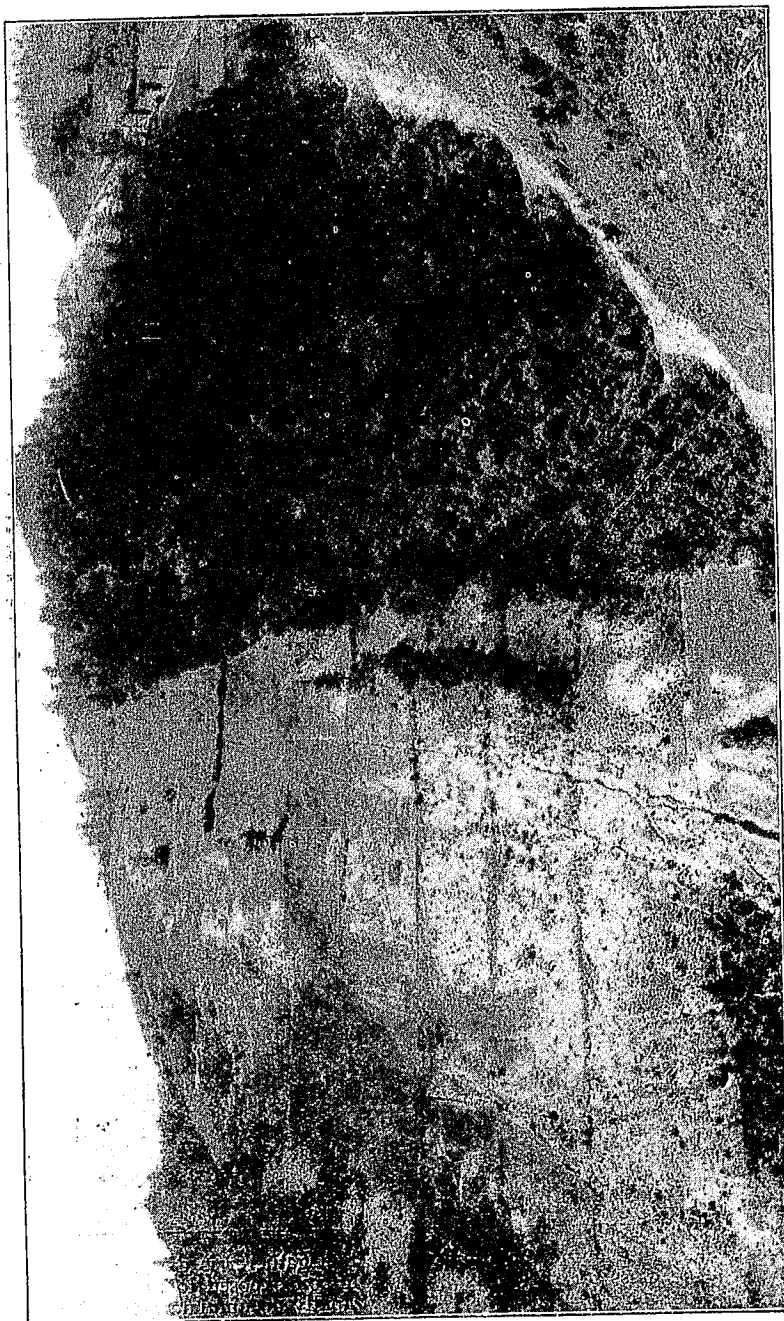
Deforestation with consequent destruction of forest soils results in intermittent stream flow and the development of destructive floods during the time of the rainy seasons. This picture shows a large stream issuing from the mountains in Shansi, from which the soils have been removed through cultivation of the slopes for food.



Floods in the plains have their source in deforested and soil denuded mountains in the interior. This picture shows the bank of the Peking-Hankow Railway being attacked by the flood waters of a river whose bed has been silted up and is unable to carry the load of water and silt brought to it from its upper reaches.



A scene in the Shantung mountains. The fuel gatherer is digging out the roots of the grass for fuel, leaving the thin soil exposed to the rains which carry it off in the flood waters which rapidly accumulate after the summer downpours.



"Contrast Valley" in Northern Shansi where comparative rainfall run-off studies were made in the summer of 1925. It was found that the run-off from the deforested area was sixty times that from the forested area. The soil destruction on this slope proceeded.

The student body of the College of Agriculture and Forestry has shown steady growth for the last three years, as will be seen from the following comparative table:

Year	College	Short Course	Rural Normal
1923-1924 (autumn)	67	39	—
1924-1925 (autumn)	95	40	16
1925-1926 (autumn)	110	63	29

The record of graduates in both agriculture and forestry, which has been prepared by Co-Dean Kuo, is worth noting and indicates very clearly the increasing influence which these graduates are having on the development of agriculture and forestry in China.

'The College has graduated 102 men in agriculture and forestry since it was organized in 1914. The first class of six graduated in 1918. Of these 102 graduates, 75 are now in work directly related to agriculture and forestry, either in teaching, research, extension or as supervisors of practical projects. Another five are in other lines of teaching work. Seven of the graduates are in the United States continuing their study. Six have become officials, and five are in business. Of one graduate at the present we have no record, and two are deceased. Four of the graduates now in business or official life are definitely responsible for work relating to agriculture or forestry. Of the 100 living graduates, therefore, 86 are at the present time directly related to agriculture and forestry work in some one of its many phases. We feel that this is a very unusual record and it is one of which we are very proud.'

Encouraging progress in being made in carrying forward the various projects under the famine prevention programme approved less than two years ago by the China Famine Fund Committee. The College is doing a large amount of research work of a high order and securing much needed and valuable data concerning Chinese agriculture and forestry that is helping the College not only to understand more clearly what the problems are, but is aiding greatly in providing Chinese

data and illustrations for the instruction of students and for carrying on its extension work among the farmers.

In lieu of a fuller report, the illustrations which are being used in the separate report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry are also being used here.

Library.

The University Library has continued to develop favorably during 1924-1925, and we quote in full Mr. Clemons' excellent report.

'Indications of the development of the Library may be found in the year's progress in matters of staff, equipment, and circulation.

'**Staff.** A delightful and highly important event has been the return at the close of the year of Messrs. Li Siao-yuen and Liu Kwoh-chuin, who have been on leave for study in America. Some details from the records of their activities during the period of absence will show the excellent use which they have made of the opportunity for special training and the varied experience which they have gained for the service of the University Library and of the library movement in China.

'Mr. Li Siao-yuen (B. A., Nanking, 1920; appointed to the Library Staff, February, 1920) was absent from Nanking from July, 1921 to April, 1925. He completed the course at the New York State Library School and studied also at the Princeton University Library, at the New York State Teachers' College, at Teachers' College of Columbia University, and at the New School for Social Research in New York City. The degree of B. L. S. (Bachelor of Library Science) was conferred by the New York State Library School in 1923 and the degree of M. A. by Columbia University Teachers' College in 1925. A bibliographical study of publications in foreign languages concerning China which was begun by Mr. Li at the New York State Library School has been continued until it has become an extensive and important collection of material on that subject. Mr. Li had practical library experience as Cataloguer of

the Chinese Collection at the Library of Congress during the summers of 1922, 1923, and 1924; he was Assistant Cataloguer at the New York State Library in 1922-1923; and he was Librarian of the Chinese Collection at Teachers' College Library, Columbia University, in 1924. Mr. Li now becomes Librarian in Charge of the Western Collection at the University of Nanking Library and is planning to develop bibliographical courses that shall be serviceable for college students.

'Mr. Liu Kwoh-chuin (B. A., Nanking, 1920; appointed to the Library Staff, July, 1919) was absent from Nanking from August, 1922 to July, 1925. During these three years he studied at the University of Wisconsin Library School and at the Graduate School of the University of Wisconsin; and he also attended the University of Chicago Summer Session in 1924. The University of Wisconsin conferred on Mr. Liu the degree of M. A. in 1923 and the degree of Ph. D. in 1925. The subject of his doctoral dissertation was "The Problem of Meaning in Contemporary American and British Philosophy." He was University Scholar in Philosophy during 1923-1924, and during 1924-1925 was both University Fellow in Philosophy and Assistant in Philosophy. Doctor Liu is, with the exception of the Librarian, senior member of the Library Staff and now becomes Librarian in Charge of the Chinese Collection; and the College of Arts and Science has invited him to give annually a course in the Department of Philosophy.

'During the absence of Messrs. Li and Liu heavy burdens of general library administration have been carried with noteworthy success by Mr. Chen Chang-wei (B. A., Nanking, 1923; appointed to the Library Staff, July, 1923) and Mr. Shen Hsioh-chi (B. A., Nanking, 1924; on appointment to the Library Staff, August, 1922, through August, 1923, and September, 1924, through August, 1925). In 1924-1925, Mr. Chen has been both Associate Librarian and Chief of Circulation. In the coming year he will, as Librarian in Charge of Circulation, have more opportunity to develop that goal of library endeavour. During 1924-1925, Mr. Shen

has been Cataloguer of Foreign Books. In the autumn of 1924, he accomplished, in commendable fashion, the organization of a Library at the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank head office in Shanghai. Mr. Shen leaves the University in September, 1925, to become Librarian of Fuh Tan University, a position for which his abilities and experience fit him to an eminent degree.

'In the Research Library, Mr. Han Lih-wu (B. A., Nanking, 1924; appointed to the Faculty of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, February, 1924) resigned as Research Associate at the beginning of 1925. Mr. Chen Tsu-kwei (B. S., Nanking, 1923) was in November, 1924, appointed to the Faculty of the College of Agriculture and Forestry as Indexer with the special function of subject indexing agricultural articles in current periodicals published in China. In 1922, Mr. Chen had training under Miss Wead while she was in charge of the co-operative work with the United States Department of Agriculture.

'During 1924-1925, the Library Staff has made progress in organization as an administrative unit in the University and has since January held regular monthly meetings, Mr. Chen Chang-wei acting as Secretary.

'Equipment. In matters of equipment other than books and pamphlets advance has been necessarily slow, since it has seemed wise to delay acquisition of permanent equipment until the Library can be permanently housed. In books and pamphlets, however, the total has grown during the year from 59,908 to 78,593, the increase being distributed as follows:

	30 June 1924	30 June 1925	Increase
Chinese books	28,565	40,724	12,159
Foreign books	11,334	13,158	1,824
Pamphlets	20,009	24,711	4,702
Total	59,908	78,593	18,685

'Of the increase in Chinese books about five-sixths have been of purchases for the Research Library. As in previous

years, a considerable portion of the foreign accessions have been gifts. Limitation of space forbids the inclusion of the full list of donors, though that would give distinction to this report. But mention may at least be made of the important donations by Prof. J. T. Illick and by the Rev. Leslie B. Moss. The figures for books and pamphlets do not include the 220 current periodicals (87 Chinese and 133 foreign) which the Library has received during the year by subscription or by gift.

'Circulation. The total circulation during 1924-1925 amounted to 70,179, a gain of about ten thousand over any previous year. This total includes the reserved book and out-of-library loans from the main library in Severance Hall at the Drum Tower, from the Cooper Hall Branch Library at Kan Ho Yen, and from the Keen Memorial Collection at the Language School. The largest of the items making up this total has been the loans of books reserved for college courses, namely 37,318. The record of circulation by months—which has interest as a sort of pulse of university intellectual activities—has been as follows:

July, 1924	382
August	222
September	6,549
October	10,075
November	4,971
December	8,970
January, 1925	3,834
February	3,922
March	11,105
April	9,280
May	8,374
June	2,495

Total ... 70,179

'In addition to matters of staff, equipment, and circulation there are in the life of a library, just as in the profession of teaching, many significant details which it is well nigh impossible to describe in any report. The few scattered

notes which follow are added with the realization that they fail to make the present record either complete or adequate. But they are included in order that they may suggest some of the additional phases of the library situation during the past year.

'Library Building. The statement that a library building is needed has appeared in every library report for fifteen years; and it has long since become unnecessary to remind users of the Library that this statement represents an urgent need. From the facts already given in the present report it must be evident that in quality of staff, in size of collection, and in extent of use the Library is quite ready for a permanent building—and that library activities are more and more becoming seriously handicapped for lack of it. It should be added that the reiteration of this statement in this report is accompanied by the hearty appreciation of the Library Staff for the efforts that have been made to secure the building.

'Special Libraries. Additions of normal amount have been made to the Children's Library and the Middle School Library, which together form the Cooper Hall Branch, and to the Keen Memorial Collection at the Language School. The Keen Collection, which is in charge of Miss Bertha C. Smith, will be moved during the summer to the new Language School building, Keen Hall.

'A full report for the Research Library has been prepared by Mr. Wan Kwoh-ting for inclusion in the annual report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, but a brief summary may be inserted here. Of the Chinese books added to the Library during the year about 10,000 were purchased on Research Library funds. Work on cataloguing gazetteers, other geographical works, and books on famine has been continued by Mr. Ho Han-san; and Mr. Wan has made progress with an interesting test of the system of arranging Chinese characters which has been devised by him. Progress has been made also with the indexing of books on famine, the

preliminary stages having been completed for three works by Mr. Liu Shen-pu and the final stage for one work by Mr. Wan. Mr. Chen Tsu-kwei has subject indexed for agricultural material parts of seventeen sets of periodicals, the results appearing on 2,000 Chinese cards and 3,700 English cards.

'Cataloguing. In the general library the cataloguing of current accessions has been carried on by Mr. Shen Hsioh-chi for foreign books and by Mr. Tsao Tsu-ping for Chinese books. Several important decisions in regard to cataloguing, however, have been delayed pending the return of Dr. Liu Kwoh-chuin and Mr. Li Siao-yuen. From the recommendation of Mr. Li, based on information gained in the United States, the Library Committee voted in May that the cataloguing of foreign books should be undertaken according to the Library of Congress system.

'Binding. A beginning has been made during the year on the large task of getting the much used Chinese and foreign periodicals bound. The binding has been done in Shanghai, chiefly by the China Baptist Book Store.

'Lectures. During the spring Mr. Chen Chang-wei gave a general lecture on the Library to both the college students at the Drum Tower and to the middle school students at Kan Ho Yen.

'Library Developments in China. 1925 has already proved to be a notable year in the development of a modern library movement in China. At the end of April largely attended meetings were held in Shanghai, which resulted in the successful completion of the preliminaries for the organization of a National Library Association. Messrs. Li Siao-yuen and Shen Hsioh-chi represented the University of Nanking Library at these. In May and June Dr. A. E. Bostwick of the American Library Association visited many cities of China, including Nanking, on the invitation of the National Association for the Advancement of Education in order to

study the public library situation. This visit was the result of vigorous effort on the part of Miss Wood of the Boone University Library; and Doctor Bostwick's report included a recommendation favorable for the use of a portion of the United States indemnity fund for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in China. In June the organization of the Library Association of China, under the presidency of the Hon. Liang Chi-chao, was consummated in Peking. Mr. Li Siao-yuen was a delegate to this inaugural meeting, acting as representative not only of the University of Nanking Library but also of the Library of the National Southeastern University, of the Nanking Library Association, and of the Kiangsu Provincial Library Association. During the summer Mr. Chen Chang-wei plans to journey to Taiyuan-fu to attend the Library Section sessions of the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Education—but that brings us into 1925-1926.

University Hospital.

The whole character of the work of the Hospital was changed suddenly in September, 1924, by the outbreak of war in this section, and all available space in the Hospital was used for the care of wounded soldiers. Even the home for the Chinese nurses in training, which was then under construction, was converted into a temporary hospital. After fighting had been going on for a few days, a call was made on the Military Governor to offer the services of the Hospital free of cost. During the whole period of fighting approximately four hundred soldiers were treated, many of whom were suffering from serious wounds. Our X-ray and fluoroscope were a tremendous asset, enabling the doctors to locate bullets and fragments of shrapnel so that their removal was accomplished without much difficulty. Among the wounded were a great many suffering from wounds of blood vessels with false aneurisms necessitating ligation of many of the big vessels of the body. The entire hospital staff, including nurses and employees, carried on

their work very faithfully under the great pressure of the burden entailed in the care of the wounded.

One of the most satisfactory features of the year has been the erection of a commodious, fireproof building for the residence of the student nurses and students in the laboratory and drug departments. This has filled a long-felt want, as the nurses have had to crowd together in rooms in the basement and other undesirable parts of the regular hospital buildings.

Another important development during the year has been the final consummation of a plan long talked of, namely, the amalgamation of the former Memorial Hospital with the University Hospital. All the funds received from the sale of the former Memorial Hospital and others received from earnings and gifts were turned over to the University Hospital in June, 1924, and a new building, called the Memorial Unit, was immediately begun. This building, which forms the west wing of the new men's ward, was completed and opened for patients in June, 1925. It is a fireproof structure with modern plumbing and steam heat and has a capacity for about twenty-four patients. While it is used for the care of all foreign patients and is run on the same basis and standards as the former Memorial Hospital, it is also available for Chinese who desire foreign-style food and service.

The Hospital's water supply has at last reached something like a satisfactory basis, with a capacity of about 500 piculs (8,000 gals.) of water a day. The new well is connected with the new hospital building by a pumping system and is affording great satisfaction.

We regret very much to report that Dr. L. D. Earl was compelled to resign and return to America in August, 1925, owing to the ill health of Mrs. Earl. Doctor Earl did splendid service during the short time he was with us and it is a great loss to have him leave at this time. For the present the Dentistry Department is entirely under the care of Dr. Chang Cheng-ya, who was trained by Doctors Fellows and Earl.

Miss Victoria F. Russell arrived from America in November, 1924, to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Miss Elizabeth Walker, who, we are distressed to report, was obliged to return to America on account of illness.

The nursing staff suffered a great loss in the resignation of Miss Mildred Wright due to ill health, but we were fortunate in securing the services of Miss Margaret D. Jeffrey in November, 1924, to take her place.

During the year the health of the students of the University has received special attention. Dr. W. H. Turner with his graduate assistant, Mr. Cheo Wan-i, held a daily clinic at both the colleges and the preparatory schools, where an average number of thirty to forty students were seen each day. Trachoma treatments were arranged for certain days of the week. Quite a number of students were found to be suffering from large or septic tonsils and many were found to have nasal defects. Whenever possible they were persuaded to submit to an operation to correct these abnormalities. A marked benefit was noticed in many cases and we feel that the work is a very important part of the hospital programme.

During the year it has been most gratifying to be able to release for the use of three of the Chinese doctors of the staff three of the small buildings formerly used for patients. With an expenditure of a few hundred dollars, it has been possible to make very comfortable and attractive residences for them.

Unquestionably the past year has been one of the most satisfactory years that we have ever had, so far as the conduct of the religious work of the Hospital is concerned. The hospital pastor, Mr. Chu Hsioh-wen, has added new life to this department of the work, and with his several years of successful experience and real vision of the possibilities of hospital evangelistic work, he has given a different tone to our whole institution. In this work he has had the full and hearty co-operation of the doctors and nurses.

One of the most helpful innovations has been the institution of a daily service in the wards, conducted by the student nurses for the patients, from seven to eight o'clock in the morning. It has been really inspiring to know that, rain or shine, hot or cold, the nurses have arranged in some way to have a service with the patients at this hour every day. In addition to this, the student nurses have held classes on certain evenings of the week for teaching the coolies of the Hospital. This has added to the morale and esprit de corps of the Hospital by making the nurses and employees feel that they are a definite part of our institution and that their welfare is a matter of importance and interest to the whole staff. The usual routine methods go on as in previous years, such as daily chapel, Christian Endeavor, Wednesday prayer meetings, and Sunday school. Two Bible classes have been conducted, one for women in the neighborhood by Mrs. Tsai, our Bible-woman, and the other by Miss Warner for the student nurses.

There were about three thousand out-calls during the year, and the special contracts with the Chinese Post Office and the British and American Consulates have been continued. In the case of the Post Office, this is a big responsibility, for all admission to the postal service must pass through the medical examiners at the University Hospital and all cases of illness among the Chinese staff must report for leave of absence. When one realizes what a large number of applicants for positions there are in this part of the province, it can easily be realized what a large work this is.

The following statistics are for the year 1924-1925:

Number of beds in the hospital	120
Total number of in-patients	3,100
Total number of out-patients	16,231
Total number of return visits, out-patients	32,685
Total number of out-patient treatments	48,916
Total number of visits to homes by physicians	3,000
Total number of operations	1,220
Total number of salvarsan treatments	540
Total number of mercuriol treatments	80
Total number of labor cases	45

Department of Missionary Training.

The work of the Language School, under the direction of Mr. Mills, has gone on smoothly. Financial conditions in the United States and disturbed conditions in China have tended to reduce the number of students somewhat.

In view of Mrs. Goddard's resignation from the matronship of Meigs Hall, steps were taken to secure Mrs. George A. Stuart, a former resident of Nanking when Doctor Stuart was President of the former Nanking University. Mrs. Stuart has, however, been delayed in coming to China. In the meantime, through the kindness of Ginling College, we have been fortunate in securing Mrs. Annetta T. Mills to act as matron during the autumn and she is rendering a very efficient and satisfactory service, for which we wish to record our gratitude.

The old and unsatisfactory administration and recitation building was sold in the autumn of 1924 and a very satisfactory building, costing \$42,500, was completed in ample time for the opening of school in October, 1925. It was built with our definite and known needs in mind after a number of years' experience in conducting the Language School, and being steam heated it is proving most satisfactory. This building has been named Keen Hall, in honor of the late Mr. Charles S. Keen, first Dean of the Language School.

With Meigs Hall and Keen Hall, two modern and adequate buildings, the one a dormitory for accommodating twenty-three single ladies, and the other an administration and classroom building that can accommodate seventy-five to eighty students, we believe we now have all the plant we shall be likely to need for this department.

Enrollment statistics will be found on page 7.

Summer School.

Plans had been made for conducting a Summer School from July 6 to August 11, 1925, and a prospectus had been printed and distributed, but the May and June incidents in Shanghai and elsewhere made it seem inadvisable to attempt a summer school this year.

We have decided to discontinue our own more or less special summer school and to co-operate fully with the East China Summer School Association, which includes St. John's University, Shanghai College, Soochow University, Hangchow College, and the University of Nanking. Hitherto our own summer school has prevented our participating in this union school, except in a very small way. We shall, however, continue our summer school work in agriculture and forestry, as considerable of the regular work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry has, of necessity, to be continued during the summer. As it is a separate and specialized type of work and must be given in Nanking and on our own farms outside of the city, we shall continue this summer work but give up the other types of work and join in with the larger group, which meets from year to year at the various college centres. In 1926 it will meet in Soochow.

Our ideal for a summer school in China is one that will help teachers, pastors, mission workers, and agriculturists rather than one that will specially help regular students to graduate a little earlier or make up work in which they may be deficient.

The Middle and Model Schools.

The work in this group of schools has gone forward with little loss, in spite of the usual political disturbances. The attitude of our middle school students during June was, on the whole, very creditable, as they followed in general the practice of the Colleges and the advice of their teachers.

During the year the system of marking students has been changed to correspond with that of the Colleges; also the change to the six-year middle school system has been put into operation and has necessitated adjustments in the primary schools.

Miss Wixon went on regular furlough in January and Mr. Li Shu-shen has been carrying her responsibilities most satisfactorily.

Additional campus space was obtained by enclosing land we own to the south, approximately 100 ft. wide by 500 ft.

long, which has relieved the congestion in playground space. Mr. Chang Wen-ting and Mr. Dieterich have carried on very well the physical and athletic work that Mr. Speers had organized so successfully. With the return of Mr. Speers this autumn this part of the work of the preparatory schools, which is so successful in every way, will again be taken over by him.

Fees.

Our total school budget for 1924-1925, exclusive of the budget for the Famine Funds and the Hospital, amounted to \$351,594.95. The Famine Funds budget amounted to \$94,501, and the Hospital budget to approximately \$96,000, making a total budget of Mexican \$542,095.95.

The following table will show the sources and amounts of fees for the year 1924-1925:

TABLE OF FEES FOR THE YEAR 1924-1925.

	College of Arts and Science	College of Agriculture and Forestry	Sub- freshman Depart- ment	Short Course in Agriculture	Rural Normal Course	Middle School	Higher Primary School	Lower Primary School	Summer School	Language School	Total 1924-1925	Total 1923-1924	Increase or Decrease
Tuition	\$20,169.45	\$4,837.00	\$13,828.00	\$1,738.00	\$192.00	\$19,779.00	\$13,917.50	\$792.00	\$1,911.00	\$7,541.29	\$84,805.24	\$91,877.40	\$7,072.16
Board	3,784.91	1,028.70	1,461.24	624.00	720.00	8,827.00	7,169.00	137.00	1,456.50	7,286.08	32,494.43	42,702.08	10,207.65
Incidentals	3,194.23	733.00	1,800.00	429.00	160.00	2,017.00	1,725.00	3.00	364.59	...	10,425.73	10,642.70	216.97
Room	3,022.00	783.00	741.00	395.00	...	2,679.00	2,106.00	8.00	530.00	...	10,255.00	10,321.54	66.54
Athletics	1,496.36	333.00	951.00	...	...	1,455.00	812.00	107.00	...	...	5,154.36	5,231.00	96.64
Laboratories	2,589.90	907.25	3,819.40	237.00	208.00	...	...	...	318.00	...	8,079.55	7,598.18	481.37 (Increase)
Uniforms	...	...	...	80.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.00	1,464.00	1,384.00
Manual Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	244.00	...	...	...	244.00	496.00	252.00
Magazine	499.50	111.00	317.00	39.00	...	485.00	...	...	...	...	1,451.50	1,459.00	7.50
Medical	498.50	111.00	317.00	...	...	266.00	263.00	2.00	...	...	1,457.50	...	1,457.50 (Increase)
Total 1924-1925	\$35,254.85	\$8,943.95	\$23,234.64	\$3,542.00	\$1,280.00	\$35,499.00	\$26,236.50	\$1,049.00	\$4,580.00	\$14,827.37	\$154,447.31	...	\$17,364.59 (Net Decrease)
Total 1923-1924	\$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	...

Gross receipts not including refunds or deferred credits except Language School (net.)
• Junior College fees in 1923-1924.

Conclusion.

Mission education, along with all missionary work in China, has arrived at the threshold of a new era. Just what its future is to be is a matter of speculation, but we are certain that it will be considerably different from its past. The five or ten years immediately before us will undoubtedly have their trying experiences, as we seek to adapt ourselves to the new spirit rapidly growing in China. One reason why there are so many 'conservative' people in the world is because there is so much trouble and difficulty involved in becoming adjusted to new conditions. Three things seem to me to be essential to missionary educators. First, they should recognize frankly the desire, the need, and the legitimacy of the effort to bring in a new day for China—and, as a wise father rejoices in the growing manhood and independence of his son, sincerely and joyously welcome the new opportunities before them. Then they should seek to enlist the co-operation of the best men possible in working out the adjustments—in fact, in some way demonstrate that it is the task of their Chinese friends and co-laborers, not simply their problem. Finally, as they do this, they should make possible a gradual assumption of functions of administration and control by Chinese Christian leaders. The demands both from the homeland and from China alike make this more and more apparent and desirable. It is quickly and easily stated but will be by no means easy of accomplishment. We trust we are moving forward hopefully in this direction.

I cannot close this report without expressing my sincerest appreciation of the loyal co-operation and faithful work of all my colleagues, in administration, in teaching, and in the very necessary office work. There has been splendid team work and the finest devotion at every point.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. BOWEN, *President.*

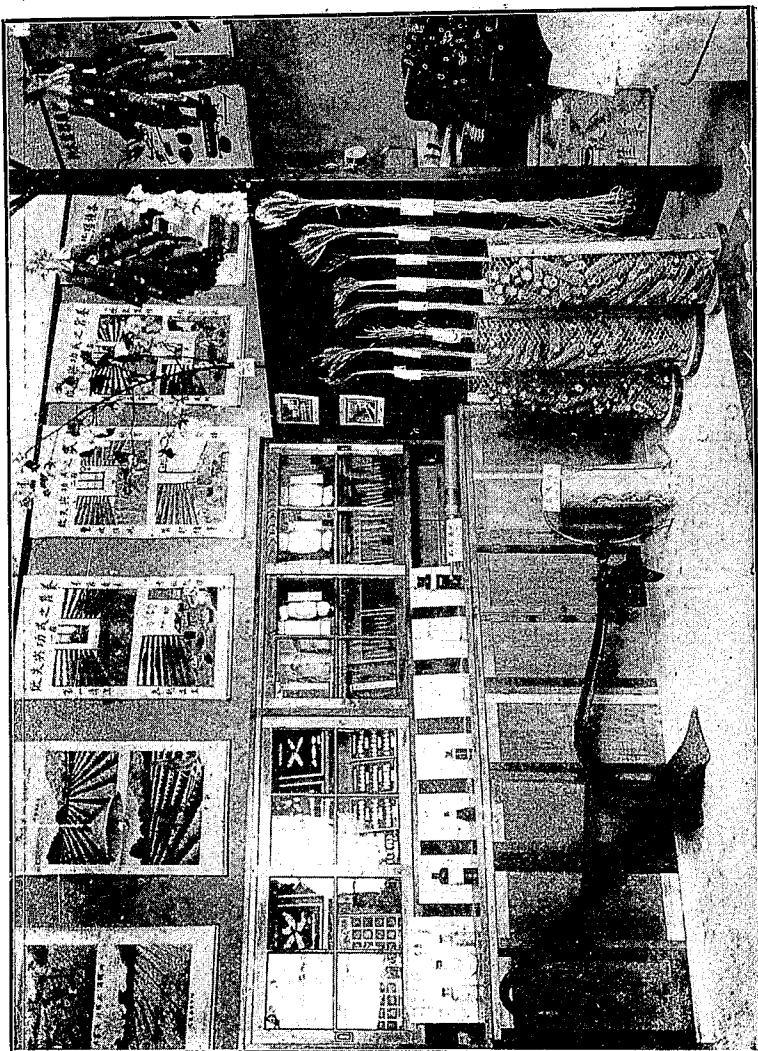
October 31, 1925.



Children in the rural school connected with the Taiping improved seed farm and Experiment Station.



An agricultural class at the North China summer school, Tungchow, Peking, one of the seven summer schools in which the College of Agriculture and Forestry cooperated last summer.



A Corner in the Department of Extension.

Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1924-1925

Nanking, China, October 31, 1925.

To the President of the Board of Managers,
University of Nanking:

I take pleasure in presenting to you the financial report for the University of Nanking for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. Attention may be called to the fact that out of budget receipts for the year we were able to apply Mexican \$2,375.98 on deficit account, which clears the deficit account we have had for the past several years. There appears, however, on pages 62 and 63 our financial statement of June 30, 1925, which shows our present deficit account as Mex. \$19,490.25. This is accounted for by the fact that we have previously carried as an asset, under accounts receivable, the item of expenditure for account of Boston University Nanking Association, amounting to \$10,089.11. For nearly three years we have received no payment on this account and since there seems very little possibility of collecting it, we are listing the account under the head of deficit. The other amount of Mex. \$9,401.14 is the amount borrowed from the Day Fund for the erection of a residence.

On pages 66 and 67 appears the report of the University Hospital covering a period of eighteen months. This year the Hospital has changed its fiscal year to coincide with that of the Board of Trustees and Board of Managers so that all reports may cover the same period. It has been necessary, therefore, to make the proper connection with former reports, to include in our report this year the period as from January 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925. The University Hospital accounts have been put under the same system of classification as the University accounts, and the first part of 1925, Miss Russell, the new Secretary-Treasurer for the Hospital, took over the accounting work which Miss Priest had been carrying on.

Perhaps explanation may be necessary in connection with two property accounts on page 61. House accounts for Mrs. Keen and Mrs. Meigs are accommodation accounts carried by us for the convenience of our Construction Department which superintended the construction of these two residences. These houses are the personal property of the individuals named.

The treasurer's office staff greatly appreciate the co-operation given by the heads of departments in making our budget system a continued success.

Our accounts as submitted for the University and Famine Funds were audited on October 9 and found correct by Thomas D. Begg, Auditor.

Respectfully submitted,

L. J. OWEN.

Treasurer.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT EXPENSE BUDGET

July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925

Receipts:

Mission Remittances—Cash..	..	..	\$ 27,000.00	
Personnel ..	..	..	64,719.80	
Endowment Interest ..	..	..	19,030.88	
Gifts ..	..	..	1,582.60	
General Interest ..	..	..	1,194.86	
Famine Funds ..	..	..	7,460.00	
Contingent ..	..	..	6,000.00	
Language School ..	..	..	18,845.94	
Construction Department ..	..	..	11,920.91	\$157,754.99
Tuition Fees ..	..	..	100,499.46	
Special Fees ..	..	..	42,780.69	
Alumni Fund Interest ..	..	..	1,760.00	
Herbarium Sales ..	..	..	228.71	
Manual Training Sales ..	..	..	89.94	
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	2,096.17	147,454.97
Total Receipts ..	..	..		<u>\$305,209.96</u>

Disbursements:

General Administration ..	..	..	21,271.08	
Operation and Maintenance..	..	..	22,206.19	
Instructional ..	..	..	171,906.44	
Non-Educational ..	..	..	10,350.65	
Special ..	..	..	66,040.24	
Total Expenditures ..	..	..		\$291,774.60
Sinking Funds ..	..	..		13,435.36
Grand Total ..	..	..		<u>\$305,209.96</u>

DEPARTMENTAL

1924-1925

EXPENDITURES.

I. General Administration:

Salaries	\$ 13,949.80	
Office Supplies	1,790.71	
General Expense	5,530.57	\$ 21,271.08

II. Operation and Maintenance:

Salaries	1,666.65	
Wages	2,818.55	
General Expense	9,531.14	
Rents	8,189.85	22,206.19

III. Instructional:

College of Arts and Science	46,894.40	
College of Agriculture and Forestry	38,598.23	
Subfreshman Course	20,677.50	
Middle School	26,383.45	
Model School	11,750.56	
Library	11,656.25	
Language School	12,106.05	
Scholarship Grants:		
Mission Students	\$3,300.	
Nanking Educa. Assn.	540.	3,840.00
		171,906.44

IV. Non-Educational:

Miscellaneous	38.18	
Furlough Reserves	7,164.98	
Medical and Language Study	1,376.79	
New Property	1,770.70	10,350.65

V. Special:

Athletics	2,801.21	
Chemistry Replacement	2,075.18	
Construction Department	7,407.44	
Dormitories and Dining Halls	31,865.44	
Dormitory—Language School	7,325.26	
Magazine	1,412.00	
Medical Clinics for Students	876.51	
Promotional Office—New York	11,765.42	
Regents' Diplomas	511.78	66,040.24

VI. Sinking Funds:

Credits Forwarded	8,759.38	
Applied on Deficit	2,375.98	
Contingent Reserved	2,300.00	13,435.36
		\$305,209.96

SUMMARY REPORT

1924-1925

INCOME.

I. Administration:

Gift—Dwight H. Day	\$ 1,106.25	
Mission Supported Personnel	1,483.35	
Hospital—a/c New York Office Expense	175.00	\$ 2,764.60

II. Operation and Maintenance:

Lights—Middle and Model Schools	158.50	
Rent Receipts	1,762.67	1,921.17

III. Instruction:

Arts and Science College:		
Tuitions	\$ 28,814.33	
Mission Supported Staff.. .. .	19,465.98	
Alumni for Chinese Dept.	1,760.00	50,040.31

Agriculture and Forestry:		
Tuitions	6,731.62	
Baptist Bd. Appropriation	3,000.00	
Mission Supported Staff.. .. .	19,724.94	
Endowment Income (Methodist)	9,183.75	
Famine Funds	7,460.00	
Short Course, Tuitions, etc.	3,861.21	
Herbarium Sales	228.71	50,190.23

Subfreshman Course:		
Tuitions	20,045.96	
Matriculation Fees	2,003.44	
Mission Supported Staff.. .. .	1,365.57	23,414.97

Middle School:		
Tuitions	22,121.40	
Mission Supported Staff.. .. .	12,679.96	34,801.36

Model School:		
Tuitions	16,921.50	
Mission Supported Staff.. .. .	2,100.00	
Manual Training Sales	89.94	19,111.44

Language School:		
Tuitions	7,541.29	
Mission Appropriation	4,000.00	
From Reserve, for Shortage	1,979.39	13,520.68
		191,078.99

IV. General:

Mission Boards, Cash Appropriations.. .. .	24,000.00	
Endowment Interest	9,847.13	
Language School for Overhead Charge	2,000.00	
Interest Items	1,194.86	
Miscellaneous Receipts	476.35	
Contingent Reserved 1923-24	6,000.00	43,518.34

V. Special:

Athletics—Fees	5,154.36	
Chemistry Breakage Fees and Sales	2,176.74	
Construction Department	11,920.91	
Dormitories and Dining Halls	32,001.09	
Dormitories—Language School	7,325.26	
Magazine Fees	1,412.00	
Medical Clinics—for Students—Fees	1,456.50	
Promotional Office—New York—Mission Sup.	3,900.00	
Regents' Diplomas—Fees	580.00	65,926.86
		\$305,209.96

*Administration:**Salaries:*

President and Secretaries	\$ 5,407.15	
Treasurer's Office	4,960.97	
Registrar's Office	1,815.44	
Admissions Office	1,766.24	\$ 13,949.80

Office Supplies:

President's Office	436.69	
Vice President's Office	28.25	
Treasurer's Office	533.17	
Registrar's Office	281.71	
Admissions Office	510.89	1,790.71

General Expense:

Treasurer's Office	93.04	
Catalogues	293.67	
Commencement Expense	80.79	
Y. M. C. A. Appropriation	150.00	
Caps and Gowns	454.50	
Travel	243.26	
Association Dues	870.00	
Sundry	201.93	
Entertainment	43.34	
New York Office	3,100.04	5,530.57
		\$ 21,271.08

Operation and Maintenance:

Salaries:	\$ 1,666.65	\$ 1,666.65
-----------------	-------------	-------------

Wages:

College Servants	934.55	
Middle and Model School	1,240.00	
Language School	404.00	
Electrical (Mao T. L.)	240.00	2,818.55

*General Expense:**Repairs:*

College Bldgs. .. \$	648.43	
Middle and Mod. Sch.	1,617.13	
Language Sch.	205.68	
Residences	1,781.48	4,252.72

Fuel:

College Bldgs.	978.25	
Middle and Mod. Sch.	183.00	
Language Sch.	601.62	1,762.87

Light:

College Bldgs.	770.26	
Middle and Mod. Sch.	326.09	1,096.35

*Operation and Maintenance (continued):**Insurance:*

College Bldgs.	622.14	
Middle and Mod. Sch.	236.27	
Language Sch.	98.50	
Residences	286.43	1,243.34

Bldg. Expense and Supplies:

Colleges	376.04	
Middle and Mod. Sch.	302.89	
Lang. School	104.83	783.76

College Campus Expense	392.10	9,531.14
------------------------------	--------	----------

Rents—Faculty Residences	3,569.00	
Rent Allowances.. ..	4,620.85	8,189.85

\$ 22,206.19

*Instructional:**College of Arts and Science:*

Dean's Office—Salaries	\$ 683.41	
" —Expense	96.62	
Instructional Salaries	41,272.14	
Dept. Supplies and Expense	1,355.20	
Biology Expense and Supplies	226.27	
Physics	281.83	
General Equipment	638.80	
Physics	917.67	
Chemistry	1,422.46	46,894.40

College of Agriculture and Forestry:

Dean's Office—Salaries.. ..	5,571.63	
" —Supplies and Exp.	415.20	
Printing	259.86	
Travel	269.24	
Entertainment	13.70	
Instructional Salaries	23,284.99	
Departmental Supplies	1,861.04	
Agronomy Supplies and Exp.	450.00	
Bacteriology Supplies and Exp.	315.47	
Botany Supplies and Exp.	456.92	
Rural Economics Supplies and Exp.	294.39	
Short Course Supplies and Exp.	3,861.21	
Meteorology Supplies and Exp.	57.05	
Agronomy Equipment	200.00	
Bacteriology Equipment	160.00	
Botany Equipment and Exp.	715.60	
Rural Economics Equip.	31.81	
Chemistry Equip.	380.12	38,598.23

*Instructional (continued):**Subfreshman Year:*

Instructional Salaries	17,396.60	
General Supplies and Expense ..	627.08	
Physics Supplies and Expense ..	785.83	
Physics Equipment	264.17	
Chemistry Equipment	1,603.82	20,677.50

Middle School:

Principal's Office—Salaries ..	3,642.00	
Office Expense and Supplies ..	114.21	
Instructional Salaries	22,259.91	
Departmental Supplies and Exp.	367.33	26,383.45

Model School:

Principal's Office—Salaries ..	1,680.00	
Office Expense and Supplies ..	81.83	
Instructional Salaries	9,190.65	
Departmental Sup. and Expense ..	281.01	
Manual Training	346.70	
General Equipment	170.37	11,750.56

Language School:

Dean's Office Salaries	4,659.96	
Office Expense and Supplies ..	233.63	
Instructional Salaries	5,401.50	
Expense and Supplies	307.56	
Equipment	3.40	
Proportion of Overhead	1,500.00	12,106.05

Library:

Salaries	6,415.98	
Student Assistants	843.00	
Office Supplies and Expense ..	56.00	
Washington Co-operation	44.50	
Binding	328.85	
Cataloguing	233.18	
Supplies	194.34	
Equipment	78.06	
Chinese Periodicals	465.05	
Foreign Periodicals	672.47	
Chinese Books	818.16	
Foreign Books	1,563.87	
Middle School—Books	252.97	
Model School—Books	97.17	
	12,063.60	
Less Special Gifts	407.35	11,656.25

*Instructional (continued):**Scholarship Grants:*

To Mission Students:		
Baptist Mission	90.00	
Christian Mission	1,326.00	
Methodist Mission	1,260.00	
Presbyterian Mission	624.00	
	3,300.00	
To Nanking Educational Ass.	540.00	3,840.00
Total Instructional		\$171,906.44

Non-Educational:

Miscellaneous: Debate Expense ..		\$ 38.18
Furlough Reserves and Expense ..		
Administration	\$ 757.97	
College of Arts and Science	800.00	
College of Agr. and For.	500.00	
Subfreshman Course	2,000.00	
Middle School	1,517.61	
Model School	1,589.40	7,164.98

Medical and Language Study:

Faculty Medical and Dental	1,088.79	
Faculty Language Study	288.00	1,376.79

New Property:

Finishing Attic Hamilton		
Residence	395.00	
Roads and Drains	621.70	
Community Well	461.60	
Finishing Severance Basement ..	184.00	
Desks and Benches	108.40	1,770.70
		\$ 10,350.65

*Special:**Athletics:**Colleges:*

Football Exp... ..	\$ 491.36	
Miscellaneous		
Expense	94.64	
Baseball Exp.	29.25	
Volley Ball		
Expense	46.90	
Basket Ball		
Expense	265.37	
Tennis Expense	185.90	
Track and Field		
Expense	110.77	1,224.19

*Special (continued):**Athletics (continued):**Middle School:*

Miscellaneous		
Expense ..	281.69	
Football Sup...	181.33	
Baseball Sup.	175.00	
Tennis ..	68.50	
Basket Ball ..	130.00	
Field and Track	73.57	
Boy Scouts ..	30.45	940.54

Model School:

Equipment ..	250.24		
Football Exp.	35.01		
Supplies ..	241.10		
Tennis ..	68.50		
Miscellaneous	41.63	\$ 636.48	\$ 2,801.21

Chemistry Replacement:

Apparatus and Supplies			
Replacing Breakage ..	\$ 2,075.18	\$ 2,075.18	

Construction Department:

Salaries ..	4,336.20		
Office Expense and Supplies ..	260.81		
Departmental Supplies ..	810.43		
Reserved for Residence ..	2,000.00	7,407.44	

*Dormitories and Dining Halls:**College Dormitories:*

Wages of Servants ..	447.50		
Repairs ..	185.09		
Light ..	3,084.82		
Insurance ..	154.85		
Supplies and Expense ..	154.88		
Hot Water ..	652.00		
Proctor Salary 37½% ..	450.00		

\$ 5,129.14

College Dining Hall:

Food ..	\$ 5,342.69		
Supplies and			
Expense ..	85.31		
Proctor Salary			
(25%) ..	300.00	5,728.00	

*Special (continued):**Dormitories:**Middle and Model Schools:*

Wages of			
Servants ..	252.00		
Repairs ..	51.34		
Lights ..	2,837.63		
Insurance ..	115.94		
Proctor ..	388.00		
Supplies and			
Expense ..	232.39		
Equipment ..	1,860.00	5,737.30	

*Dining Hall:**Middle and Model Schools:*

Food ..	14,669.18		
Wages of			
Servants ..	144.00		
Supplies and			
Expense ..	70.82		
Proctor ..	387.00	15,271.00	31,865.44

Meigs Hall (Language School)

Servants' Wages ..	910.00		
Repairs ..	123.02		
Fuel ..	1,297.87		
Light ..	124.68		
Insurance ..	95.71		
Supplies and Exp.	205.14		
Hostess Salary ..	1,599.98		
Equipment ..	49.80		
Board Accounts ..	2,919.06	7,325.26	

Magazine: Student Publication 1,412.00

Medical Clinics for Students:

Colleges ..	\$ 376.80		
Middle and Model			
Schools ..	499.71	\$ 876.51	

Promotional Office—New York:

Salary ..	7,016.04		
Office Expense ..	1,937.15		
Travel Expense ..	2,812.23	11,765.42	

Regents' Diplomas: 511.78
\$ 66,040.24

Sinking Funds:

Credits Forwarded:

Agr. and For. Farm	
Crops	\$ 1,072.65
Chemistry	101.56
Clinics:	
Colleges	549.70
Middle and	
Model Schools	128.11
Athletics:	
Varsity	1,683.64
Middle School	514.46
Model School..	282.52
Regents' Diplomas	68.22
Interest Account..	70.43
Students' Deferred	
Credits	953.09
	5,424.38

Reserves:

Library Stack Room	735.00		
Athletic Gymnasium	2,600.00	3,335.00	8,759.38

Contingent for 1925-26 .. ..	..	..	2,300.00
Applied on Deficit .. ..	..	..	2,375.98
			\$ 13,435.36

Chemistry Laboratories (Summary):

Breakage Receipts	\$ 867.53
Sales of Chemicals and	
Supplies	792.00
	\$ 1,659.53
Office Expense	\$ 112.71
Supplies and Apparatus	3,262.14
Servants' Wages	218.50
Fuel	79.70
Duty	261.21
Gasolene	255.10
Repairs	150.71
Equipment	624.30
Laboratory Fees	\$ 2,999.56
General Funds	406.84
	4,964.37
Credit Balance	101.56
	\$ 5,065.93
	\$ 5,065.93

Non-Budget Accounts

The following are open accounts, outside the current expense budget accounts, and give the details covering the balances which appear on the statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Agricultural Experiment Stations:

	Dr.	Cr.
July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 2,086.51
Seed Room Sales		12,168.11
Tree Seed Sales		4,496.59
U. S. A. Purchases	\$ 2,270.34	
Mulberry Production Sales		503.72
Mulberry Orchard Sales		1,156.60
Tree Seed Collection Expense	2,013.35	
Seed Room Expense	1,390.73	
Nursery Stock	1,398.84	
Labor Account—Net	4,737.56	
Materials, Supplies, and Expense	2,532.57	
Salaries	3,576.64	
Printing	440.99	
Building Repairs, etc.	151.33	
Mulberry Production Labor and		
Expense	361.17	
Mulberry Orchard Expense	333.91	
	\$ 19,207.43	\$ 20,411.53
Cr. Balance	1,204.10	
	\$ 20,411.53	\$ 20,411.53

Sericulture:

July 1, 1924, Balance	\$ 3,060.77	
Sales Receipts		\$ 4,022.30
Salaries	2,587.33	
Egg Production Expense	9,652.62	
Materials, Supplies and Expense	403.07	
Labor	771.12	
	\$ 16,474.91	\$ 4,022.30
Dr. Balance		12,452.61*
	\$ 16,474.91	\$ 16,474.91

Cotton Department:

July 1, 1924, Balance	\$ 2,817.99	
1924 Grant from Millowners..		1,000.00
Sales, etc.		10,653.43
Labor	3,208.98	
Station Work	2,068.77	
Materials Expense and Supplies	3,391.56	
Cotton Purchases	6,647.67	
Ginning Expense	452.46	
	\$ 18,587.43	\$ 11,653.43
Dr. Balance		6,934.00*
	\$ 18,587.43	\$ 18,587.43

*These debit balances of July 1, 1925 are guaranteed by the crops, which cannot be sold until after October of each year. The accounts have been covered since this report was made out.

Non-Budget Accounts (continued).

<i>Short Course in Agriculture:</i>	Dr.	Cr.
July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 328.20
Sales Receipts		167.31
Student Fees		3,694.90
Expenditures for Course	\$ 3,141.28	
Plant Investment (add. to bldg.) ..	798.60	
Cr. Balance	250.53	
	<u>\$ 4,190.41</u>	<u>\$ 4,190.41</u>

Summer School: 1924.

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 986.25
Interest on Bank Account		25.28
Student Fees Receipts		4,496.40
Fees Refunded	\$ 9.00	
Catalogues	59.20	
Stationery and Stamps	34.03	
Incidentals	12.77	
Instructional Salaries	1,880.00	
Board	1,076.52	
Administration Salaries	290.00	
Room and Light	289.25	
Materials Supplies and Expense ..	277.05	
Syllabi	328.31	
Office Expense	45.78	
Assistants	17.70	
1923 Expenditures—Additional ..	291.79	
	<u>\$ 4,611.40</u>	<u>\$ 5,507.93</u>
Cr. Balance	896.53	
	<u>\$ 5,507.93</u>	<u>\$ 5,507.93</u>

Language School:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 3,754.42
1924-25 Fees Receipts		7,541.29
Board Appropriation in Lieu of Man		4,000.00
Expenditures for the Year	\$ 13,520.68	
Credit Balance	1,775.03	
	<u>\$ 15,295.71</u>	<u>\$ 15,295.71</u>

Meigs Hall (Language School Dormitory):

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 7,599.85
Receipts for Board, 1924-25		7,286.08
Advanced on Matron's Travel G. \$550	\$ 990.00	
Dormitory Well	393.18	
Expenditures for Year on Board ..	6,139.28	
Cr. Balance	7,363.47	
	<u>\$ 14,885.93</u>	<u>\$ 14,885.93</u>

Non-Budget Accounts (continued).

<i>Alumni Fund:</i>	Dr.	Cr.
July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 12,961.16
Interest on Fixed Deposits		543.51
Transfer to Budget for Chinese Dept.	\$ 500.00	
	<u>\$ 500.00</u>	<u>\$ 13,504.67</u>
Cr. Balance	13,004.67	
	<u>\$ 13,504.67</u>	<u>\$ 13,504.67</u>

Special Gifts—Restricted:

Glee Club		\$ 50.00
Jessie T. Hoffman for Ag. and For. G. \$100		197.00
Miscellaneous		1.27
West End Presby. Church for Residence		5,553.36
First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill.		9,180.00
Cr. Balance	14,981.63	
	<u>\$ 14,981.63</u>	<u>\$ 14,981.63</u>

University Hospital (see Hospital Report pages 66, 67):

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 65,371.60
Memorial Unit		2,000.00
Mission Remittances		6,033.06
Sales, Transfers, etc.		2,092.91
C. M. B. for Current Expense Gold \$9,250		16,349.24
Interest Items		625.56
Miscellaneous Building Gifts ..		5,300.32
C. M. B. for Buildings		14,125.00
Payments for Hospital Account ..	\$ 78,756.63	
	<u>\$ 78,756.63</u>	<u>\$ 111,897.69</u>
Cr. Balance	33,141.06	
	<u>\$ 111,897.69</u>	<u>\$ 111,897.69</u>

Keen Memorial Library:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 41.46
Received on Account		500.00
Additional Gifts, C. E. Buerry G. \$200		386.20
Paul Hutchinson G. 15.00		27.71
G. \$15.00		28.97
Expenditures for Books	\$ 799.68	
Index \$2.50; Bookcase \$12.00 ..	14.50	
	<u>\$ 814.18</u>	
Cr. Balance	170.16	
	<u>\$ 984.34</u>	<u>\$ 984.34</u>

Non-Budget Accounts (continued).

	Dr.	Cr.
<i>University Magazine:</i>		
July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 1,308.88
Magazine Sales		57.52
Advertising Fees		24.00
Magazine Fees—Colleges		927.00
" —Middle School		485.00
3 Issues of Magazine, 1924 ..	\$ 1,367.83	
Refunded—a/c Student Council ..	682.00	
	<u>\$ 2,049.83</u>	<u>\$ 2,802.40</u>
Cr. Balance	752.57	
	<u>\$ 2,802.40</u>	<u>\$ 2,802.40</u>
<i>Y. M. C. A. (Colleges):</i>		
University Appropriation		\$ 150.00
(1924-25)		
Paid Handbook Committee	\$ 75.30	
Supplies	3.87	
Travel to Conference	54.00	
	<u>\$ 133.17</u>	
Cr. Balance	16.83	
	<u>\$ 150.00</u>	<u>\$ 150.00</u>
<i>Y. M. C. A. (Lower Schools):</i>		
Gift from Stewart Evangelistic ..		\$ 240.00
Funds		
On Salaries Account	\$ 75.00	
Cr. Balance	165.00	
	<u>\$ 240.00</u>	<u>\$ 240.00</u>
<i>Athletics:</i>		
<i>Varsity:</i>		
July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 15.00
Students Fees		2,783.36
Refunds and Ticket Sales		109.47
Budget Expenditures	\$ 1,224.19	
Cr. Balance	1,683.64	
	<u>\$ 2,907.83</u>	<u>\$ 2,907.83</u>
<i>Athletic Field and Gymnasium:</i>		
July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 1,270.22
Balance Receipts from Play		12.00
Gift from E. Vogelson G\$125.00 ..		234.12
From University Funds		2,600.00
Grading Expense—Field	\$ 188.21	
Drains	15.20	
Labor	19.35	
Fencing	6.00	
	<u>\$ 228.76</u>	<u>\$ 4,116.34</u>
Cr. Balance	3,887.58	
	<u>\$ 4,116.34</u>	<u>\$ 4,116.34</u>

Non-Budget Accounts (continued).

	Dr.	Cr.
<i>Athletics (continued):</i>		
<i>Middle School:</i>		
Student Fees		\$ 1,455.00
Budget Expenditures	\$ 940.54	
Cr. Balance	514.46	
	<u>\$ 1,455.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,455.00</u>
<i>Model School:</i>		
July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 807.24
Transfer of Credit from M.S. ..		64.66
Athletic Fees		919.00
Budget Expense	\$ 636.48	
Permanent Equipment	871.90	
	<u>\$ 1,508.38</u>	<u>\$ 1,790.90</u>
Cr. Balance	282.52	
	<u>\$ 1,790.90</u>	<u>\$ 1,790.90</u>
<i>Medical Clinics:</i>		
<i>Colleges:</i>		
Medical Fees		\$ 926.50
Drugs and Expense	\$ 376.80	
Cr. Balance	549.70	
	<u>\$ 926.50</u>	<u>\$ 926.50</u>
<i>Middle and Model Schools:</i>		
Medical Fees		\$ 627.82
Drugs and Expense	499.71	
Cr. Balance	128.11	
	<u>\$ 627.82</u>	<u>\$ 627.82</u>
<i>Regents' Diplomas:</i>		
July 1, 1924, Balance	\$ 65.53	
Expenditures	446.25	
Diploma Fees		\$ 580.00
	<u>\$ 511.78</u>	
Cr. Balance	68.22	
	<u>\$ 580.00</u>	<u>\$ 580.00</u>

*Non-Budget Accounts (continued).**Furlough Accounts:*

	Dr.	Cr.
<i>Administration:</i>		
July 1, 1924, Balance	\$ 2,200.00	
Reserved, 1924-25	757.97	
	<u>2,957.97</u>	
Mrs. A. J. Bowen Expense ..	957.97	
Cr. Balance Reserved		\$ 2,000.00
<i>College of Arts and Science:</i>		
July 1, 1924, Balance	1,200.00	
Reserve, 1924-25	800.00	
	<u>2,000.00</u>	
Cr. Balance Reserved		2,000.00
<i>College of Agriculture and Forestry:</i>		
July 1, 1924, Balance	1,200.00	
Reserved, 1924-25	500.00	
	<u>1,700.00</u>	
Cr. Balance Reserved		1,700.00
<i>Subfreshman Course:</i>		
July 1, 1924, Balance	340.65	
Reserved, 1924-25	2,000.00	
Refund a/c Wade-Jones ..	72.00	
	<u>2,412.65</u>	
Rejection Expenses \$ 64.46		
Dora Blackmore Expense ..	1,363.04	
M. Wilkinson Exp. 374.00		
	<u>1,801.50</u>	
Cr. Balance Reserved		611.15
<i>Middle School:</i>		
July 1, 1924, Balance	951.57	
Reserved, 1924-25	1,517.61	
	<u>2,469.18</u>	
A. Kathryn Blair 1,179.18		
Louise Woodbridge 890.00		
	<u>2,069.18</u>	
Cr. Balance Reserve		400.00
<i>Model School:</i>		
Reserved, 1924-25	1,589.40	
Mary Mills Adjustment.. ..	1,589.40	
	<u>3,178.80</u>	
Grand Total Furlough Reserves		\$ 6,711.15

*Non-Budget Accounts (continued).**Scholarships:**1915 Class Scholarship:*

	Dr.	Cr.
July 1, 1924, Balance	\$ 311.00	
Receipts for the Year		\$ 44.00
Dr. Balance		267.00
	<u>\$ 311.00</u>	<u>\$ 311.00</u>

General Scholarship Account:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 398.94
Receipts for the Year		97.48
Scholarships Granted	\$ 320.45	
Cr. Balance	175.97	
	<u>\$ 496.42</u>	<u>\$ 496.42</u>

Forestry Fund Loan Scholarship:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 2,422.98
Loans Returned by Students..		210.00
Final Payment from For. Fund		
Com.		250.00
Loans Made, 1924-25	\$ 540.00	
Cr. Balance	2,342.98	
	<u>\$ 2,882.98</u>	<u>\$ 2,882.98</u>

Sherwin Scholarship:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 2,564.58
Interest on Endowment G\$195.00		362.42
Loans Returned		240.00
Loans Made	\$ 1,200.00	
Cr. Balance	1,967.00	
	<u>\$ 3,167.00</u>	<u>\$ 3,167.00</u>

Williams Scholarship:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 47.95
Interest Received G. \$23.50		43.97
Scholarship Granted	\$ 7.00	
Cr. Balance	84.92	
	<u>\$ 91.92</u>	<u>\$ 91.92</u>

Student Relief Fund:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 454.44
Loans Returned		315.00
Loans Made	\$ 537.06	
Cr. Balance	232.38	
	<u>\$ 769.44</u>	<u>\$ 769.44</u>

Non-Budget Accounts (continued).

Property Accounts:

Dwight H. Day Fund:

	Dr.	Cr.
July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 15,505.90
Loan for Treasurer's Residence ..	\$ 9,900.00	
Cr. Balance	5,605.90	
	\$ 15,505.90	\$ 15,505.90

McCormick Dormitories:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 6,836.36
Sale of Bricks		6,400.00
Balance	\$ 13,236.36	
	\$ 13,236.36	\$ 13,236.36

Bates House No. 25:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 2,767.35
Transfers and Rebates		528.10
Expenditures	\$ 3,295.45	
	\$ 3,295.45	\$ 3,295.45

Owen House, No. 29:

July 1, 1924, Balance	\$ 6,909.04	
Expenditures	2,492.10	
Loan from D. H. Day Fund ..		
G. \$5,000.00		\$ 9,900.00
Cr. Balance	498.86	
	\$ 9,900.00	\$ 9,900.00

Keen Hall (Language School Building):

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 46,937.59
Student Assessments 1924-25 ..		8,944.73
Sale of Old Building		2,100.00
Interest on Fixed Deposits ..		2,189.02
Expenditures on New Building ..	\$ 32,836.90	
Cr. Balance	27,334.44	
	\$ 60,171.34	\$ 60,171.34

Small's House Account:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 1,709.85
Reserved from 1924-25 Receipts ..		
(Construction Dept.)		2,000.00
Cr. Balance		3,709.85

Holroyd House, No. 31:

Received from U.C.M.S.		
G. \$5,000.00	\$ 9,235.00	
Expenditures to June 30, 1925 ..	6,676.95	
Cr. Balance		2,558.05

Non-Budget Accounts (continued).

Property Accounts (continued):

Bailie Hall (New Science Building):

	Dr.	Cr.
China Famine Fund		
Committee	G\$15,000.00	\$ 27,798.79
China Medical Board	5,233.33	9,791.56
E. S. Harkness	5,000.00	9,355.00
J. F. Carruthers G100		
G. S. Thomas 100		
M. S. Gamble 100		
R. A. Wheeler 100	400.00	748.40
Mrs. F. F. Prentiss	2,500.00	4,617.50
J. W. Stitt	1,000.00	1,847.00
J. L. Severance	2,500.00	4,500.00
Expenditures to		
June 30, 1925	\$ 66,444.91	
		\$ 58,658.25
Dr. Balance		7,786.66
	\$ 66,444.91	\$ 66,444.91

Sericulture Building:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 1,872.36
Interest on Bank Account		31.25
Final Payment on Building ..		
Contract	\$ 200.00	
Building Equipment	1,147.49	
Cr. Balance	556.12	
	\$ 1,903.61	\$ 1,903.61

Mrs. Keen's House:

July 1, 1924, Balance		\$ 5,408.01
Received from Mrs. Keen		1,016.88
Transfer of Credit		30.67
Expenditures to June 30, 1925 ..	\$ 6,429.32	
Cr. Balance	26.24	
	\$ 6,455.56	\$ 6,455.56

Mrs. Meigs' House:

Received from Mrs. Meigs on a/c ..		\$ 5,000.00
Credit Transfer, Deposit for ..		
Land		700.00
Expenditures to June 30, 1925 ..	\$ 2,200.00	
Cr. Balance	3,500.00	
	\$ 5,700.00	\$ 5,700.00

FINANCIAL

June

ASSETS.		
<i>Cash on Hand:</i>		
Cash Drawer	\$	88.57
In New York Office		49,494.53
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Gen.		4,114.80
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank No. 810		1,355.74
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Nanking Branch		6,857.55
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Sericulture a/c		289.54
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Alumni		4.67
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Summer School		1,011.53
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Corp. Special ..		1,787.30
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Corp. Hospital..		781.50
International Banking Corp. Language School..		5,499.29
International Banking Corp. Property a/c ..		2,259.38
		<u>\$ 73,544.40</u>
<i>Fixed Deposits:</i>		
Small's House Fund	\$	1,400.00
Alumni Fund		13,000.00
Hospital Funds		25,400.00
K. S. Liu Memorial Fund		217.48
Language School Bldg. Funds		5,136.09
		<u>\$ 45,153.57</u>
<i>Accounts Receivable:</i>		
General	\$	3,852.90
<i>Storerooms:</i>		
Electric Supplies	\$	291.03
Building Supplies		2,126.53
Stationery Stock		464.24
		<u>2,881.80</u>
Faculty Residence Lights		160.66
Sericulture Account		12,452.61
Cotton Department		6,934.00
Students Accounts		475.56
M. S. Bates		81.77
Kwoh Pei		211.72
K. C. Liu		2,083.53
Ing Mei Chi		1,033.10
1925-26 Budget Account.. .. .		2,817.66
Famine Funds (paid in July)		3,464.29
Alumni Interest		1,160.00
<i>Due from Mission Boards:</i>		
U. C. M. S. on Appropriations		1,711.45
Methodist North on Appropriations		1,581.42
Presbyterian North on Appropriations		2,672.60
Baptist North on Appropriations		4,329.23
<i>Scholarships:</i>		
General		91.03
Anhui Provincial Government		463.00
Shantung Provincial Government		240.00
Book Store (Mission Book Co.)		108.20
Bailie Hall		7,786.66
Deferred Accounts		687.06
Subscription Periodical Room		14.12
		<u>Total Assets \$175,992.34</u>
<i>Deficit Accounts:</i>		
Boston University	\$	10,089.11
Treasurer's Residence Loan		9,401.14
		<u>\$ 19,490.25</u>
		<u>\$195,482.59</u>

STATEMENT

30, 1925

LIABILITIES.		
<i>Accounts Payable</i>		
		\$ 2,242.51
<i>Property Funds:</i>		
Dwight H. Day Fund	\$	15,505.90
McCormick Dormitories		13,236.36
Small House		3,709.85
Holroyd House		2,558.05
Sericulture Building		556.12
Mrs. Keen's House		26.24
Mrs. Meigs' House		3,500.00
		<u>\$ 39,092.52</u>
<i>Language School Funds:</i>		
Current Account Reserve	\$	1,775.03
Dormitory Reserve		7,363.47
Building Funds		27,334.44
		<u>\$ 36,472.94</u>
<i>Alumni Fund</i>		
		\$ 13,004.67
<i>Hospital Funds</i>		
		33,141.06
<i>K. S. Liu Memorial Fund</i>		
		229.09
<i>Keen Memorial Library Fund</i>		
		170.16
<i>Cunninghamia Investigation Fund</i>		
		107.53
<i>Restricted Special Funds</i>		
		14,981.63
<i>Scholarships and Student Accounts:</i>		
Forestry Loan Scholarships	\$	2,342.98
Griffing Loan Scholarship		26.88
Sherwin Scholarship		1,967.00
Williams Scholarship		84.92
Students Deposits		237.49
Student Relief		232.38
Student Deferred Credits		1,041.70
		<u>\$ 5,933.35</u>
<i>University Magazine</i>		
		\$ 752.57
<i>Y. M. C. A.—Kuleo</i>		
		16.83
<i>Y. M. C. A.—Kan Ho Yen</i>		
		165.00
<i>Summer School</i>		
		896.53
<i>Special Reserves:</i>		
Short Course in Agriculture	\$	250.53
Chemistry		101.56
Contingent		2,300.00
Furloughs		6,711.15
Medical Clinics		677.81
Athletics, Varsity		1,683.64
Athletics, Field Account		3,887.58
Athletics, Middle School		514.46
Athletics, Model School		282.52
Regents' Diplomas		68.22
Agricultural Experiment Station		1,204.10
		<u>\$ 17,681.57</u>
<i>China Medical Board Grant for Science Equipment</i>		
		17,870.75
<i>China Medical Board Grant for Gas Plant</i>		
		4,897.36
		<u>22,768.11</u>
<i>Vouchers Payable</i>		
		7,556.09
<i>Interest and Exchange</i>		
		270.43
		<u>Total Liabilities \$195,482.59</u>

Deficit Account:

	Dr.	Cr.
July 1, 1924, Balance	\$ 7,008.65	
Miscellaneous Adjustments	174.00	
Promotional Office Expense (N. Y.) (unbudgeted)	6,565.42	
1924-25 Contingent and Reserve		\$ 8,375.98
Interest and Exchange Credits		2,584.65
Additional 1923-24 Income		1,708.22
Sales, Credits, etc.		1,079.22
Transfer of Uncollectable a/c with Boston University	10,089.11	
Loan for Residence	9,401.14	
	<u>\$ 33,238.32</u>	<u>\$ 13,748.07</u>
	\$ 13,748.07	
Net Deficit		19,490.25

E. M. PRIEST, Accountant.

Audited and found correct:

October 9th, 1925.

(Signed) THOMAS D. BEGG,

Auditor.

FAMINE FUNDS REPORT

July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925

Budget approved by Committee of Five, Current ..	\$ 94,501.00
Less Amount Due on Adjustments for 1923-24 ..	11,952.85

Amount Available for Current Expense 1924-25 .. 82,548.15

Expenditures:

Administration	\$ 5,083.34
Agricultural Education	5,303.93
Agricultural Extension	9,752.44
Bacteriology	1,180.51
Co-operative Extension	4,344.07
Economics and Farm Management ..	8,705.63
Farm Crops	5,603.21
Forestry	16,015.30
Plant Disease Control	4,237.12
Research Library	6,816.38
Scholarships	409.00
Furlough and Travel Allowances ..	3,001.17
Contingent	355.50
Medical for Staff	44.00
	<u>\$ 70,851.60</u>

Unexpended Balances to be Cancelled 1924-25 .. 11,696.55

Capital Expenditures During 1924-25.

Balance Normal School Building ..	\$ 6,109.90
Land	4,341.30
Balance 3 Foreign Residences ..	21,556.21
Chinese Residences (5) ..	20,000.00
Science Building G. \$25,000.00 ..	45,394.62
	<u>\$ 97,402.03</u>

Unexpended Capital Appropriations:

Land (approp. \$32,000.00)	\$ 12,874.97
Land (approp. \$5,000.00 Forestry) ..	5,000.00
Science Building (ap. M. \$50,000.00)	4,605.38
	<u>\$ 22,480.35</u>

\$119,882.38

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assets:

Cash: Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Cor.	\$ 2,952.38
Shanghai Com. and Sav. Bank	10,667.83
New York Office	40,109.80
Exchange Due from Trust Co. ..	6,954.73
1925-26 Budget Items Advanced ..	748.34
	<u>\$ 61,433.08</u>

Liabilities:

Agricultural Education—Expense ..	\$ 29.93
Land	17,874.97
Porter Residence	550.16
Griffing Residence	862.49
Lowdermilk Residence	175.85
Science Building	22,201.21
Chinese Residences	16,000.00
1924-25 a/cs Unpaid	3,296.12
University Contra Account	442.35
	<u>\$ 61,433.08</u>

UNIVERSITY January 1, 1924,

EXPENDITURES.

Administration:

Physicians' Salaries Paid by Mission Boards	\$ 30,000.00	
Payroll (not including Dental)	29,001.29	
Promotional Office—New York	2,000.00	
Postage	237.37	
Stationery and Printing	1,555.51	\$ 62,794.17

Operation and Maintenance:

Insurance	\$ 509.59	
Carriages, Cartage and Freight	325.56	
Fuel	3,701.36	
Electric Lights	1,296.75	
Materials, Supplies and Expense	860.49	
Repairs	3,024.13	
Telephone	159.00	
Wages	6,621.81	\$ 16,498.69

Library:

\$ 357.26

Professional:

Pay roll	\$ 14,501.00	
Drugs	10,239.01	
Equipment	5,680.45	
Food	9,673.75	
Optical Department	7,417.70	
Return of Fees	1,245.75	
Supplies, General	9,677.97	
Supplies, Surgical	7,355.94	
Laboratory	997.26	
X-Ray Expense	446.02	
Travel Allowance (Nurses)	23.20	\$ 67,258.05

Dental:

Supplies and Pay roll	\$ 10,637.76
-------------------------------	--------------

Travel:

.. .. .	\$ 3,921.55
---------	-------------

Contingent:

Medical and Language Study	\$ 921.44
------------------------------------	-----------

Buildings:

Equipment	\$ 19,180.42	
Memorial Unit	23,267.73	
Nurses' Home	17,518.34	
New Ward Building	21,432.63	
General Building Supplies and Expense	4,321.62	\$ 85,720.74

Memorial Unit:

Current Expense	\$ 9,308.34
-------------------------	-------------

Total Expenditures \$257,418.00

HOSPITAL to June 30, 1925

RECEIPTS.

January 1, 1924, Balance	\$ 10,493.69
----------------------------------	--------------

Receipts from United States:

For Current Expense:	
Board Salaries of Foreign Physicians	\$ 30,000.00
China Medical Board (2 yrs.)	33,978.36
Mission Boards' Gifts (appropriations)	7,664.80
	\$ 71,643.16

For Buildings:

China Medical Board G\$20,000.00	\$ 38,118.20
China Medical Board	5,000.00
Group Gifts and Individuals	37,609.75
	\$ 80,727.95

Receipts on Field:

For Buildings:	
Memorial Hospital Unit	\$ 25,188.00

For Current Expense:

House Rent	\$ 300.00
Miscellaneous	221.05
Gifts	2,727.40
Contract Practice	4,687.50
Drugs	6,597.86
Interest and Exchange	815.05
Laboratory	2,842.88
Medicine and Dressings	10,174.08
Optical Department	11,704.03
Operations	11,241.28
Private Practice	7,469.27
Registrations	3,561.52
Room Rent	23,589.83
Supplies General	1,360.60
Supplies, Surgical	1,671.60
Travel (refund)	190.76
X-Ray	563.80
Refractions	1,150.00
Physical Examinations, etc.	149.73
Equipment Sold	1,049.02
	\$ 92,067.26

Dental Department	\$ 12,260.96
Memorial Unit Receipts	10,047.05

Total Receipts	\$302,428.07
Less Expenditures	257,418.00

\$ 45,010.07

Accounts Receivable To Jan. 1, 1925	\$ 3,812.65
To June 30, 1925	1,730.08
Cash on Hand	6,326.28
Cash with University Treasurer	33,141.06
	\$ 45,010.07

NEW YORK

Balance Sheet

ASSETS.		
<i>Permanent Funds:</i>		
Endowment Funds and Investments	..	.. G\$216,503.25
Cash Awaiting Investment	.. ..	.. 246.75
		G\$216,750.00
<i>Plant Funds:</i>		
Land	.. ..	\$ 49,036.00
Buildings—University	.. ..	302,307.64
Buildings—Hospital	.. ..	103,680.70
Residences—University	.. ..	49,592.00
Residences—Hospital	.. ..	24,000.00
Equipment—University	.. ..	21,596.94
Equipment—Hospital	.. ..	54,747.17
For Architectural Fees	.. ..	2,600.00
For Buildings—Undesignated	.. ..	11,000.00
Plant Cash on Hand	.. ..	41,773.95
		\$660,334.40
<i>Current Funds:</i>		
Account Receivable	.. ..	\$ 900.00
Current Cash—Hospital	.. ..	10,310.37
Current Cash—University General	.. ..	1,147.33
Cash—Famine Funds	.. ..	24,074.62
		\$ 36,432.32

ACCOUNTS

June 30, 1925

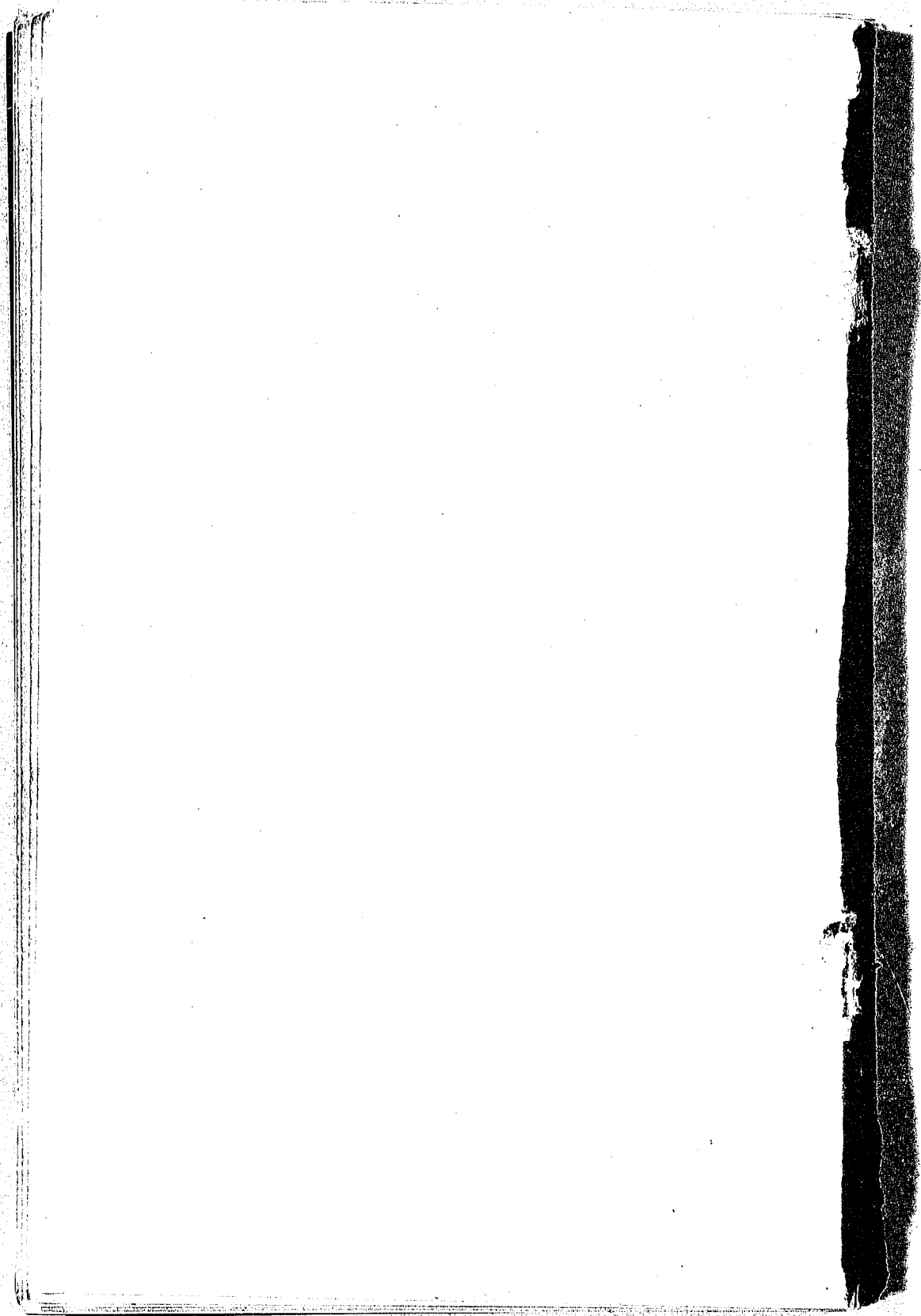
LIABILITIES.		
<i>Permanent Funds:</i>		
Sherwin Endowment	.. ..	.. G\$ 5,000.00
General Endowment	.. ..	.. 1,000.00
Hall Endowment	.. ..	.. 50,000.00
United Christian Missionary Society	.. ..	.. 10,000.00
Methodist for Agriculture and Forestry	.. ..	.. 100,000.00
Swasey Endowment	.. ..	.. 48,750.00
Harriett M. Williams Scholarship	.. ..	.. 1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wood Scholarship	.. ..	.. 1,000.00
		G\$216,750.00
<i>Plant Funds:</i>		
Co-operating Boards	.. ..	.. \$433,548.00
Special Gifts	.. ..	.. 102,289.16
Hospital	.. ..	.. 106,165.00
Current Funds—Transferred	.. ..	.. 18,332.24
		\$660,334.40
<i>Current Funds:</i>		
Endowment Income	.. ..	\$ 2.75
Suspense Account..	.. ..	445.77
Famine Funds Receipts	.. ..	24,074.62
Sherwin Endowment	.. ..	367.50
Managers Reserve 1924-25 General	.. ..	1,231.31
Managers Reserve 1924-25 Hospital	.. ..	10,310.37
		\$ 36,432.32

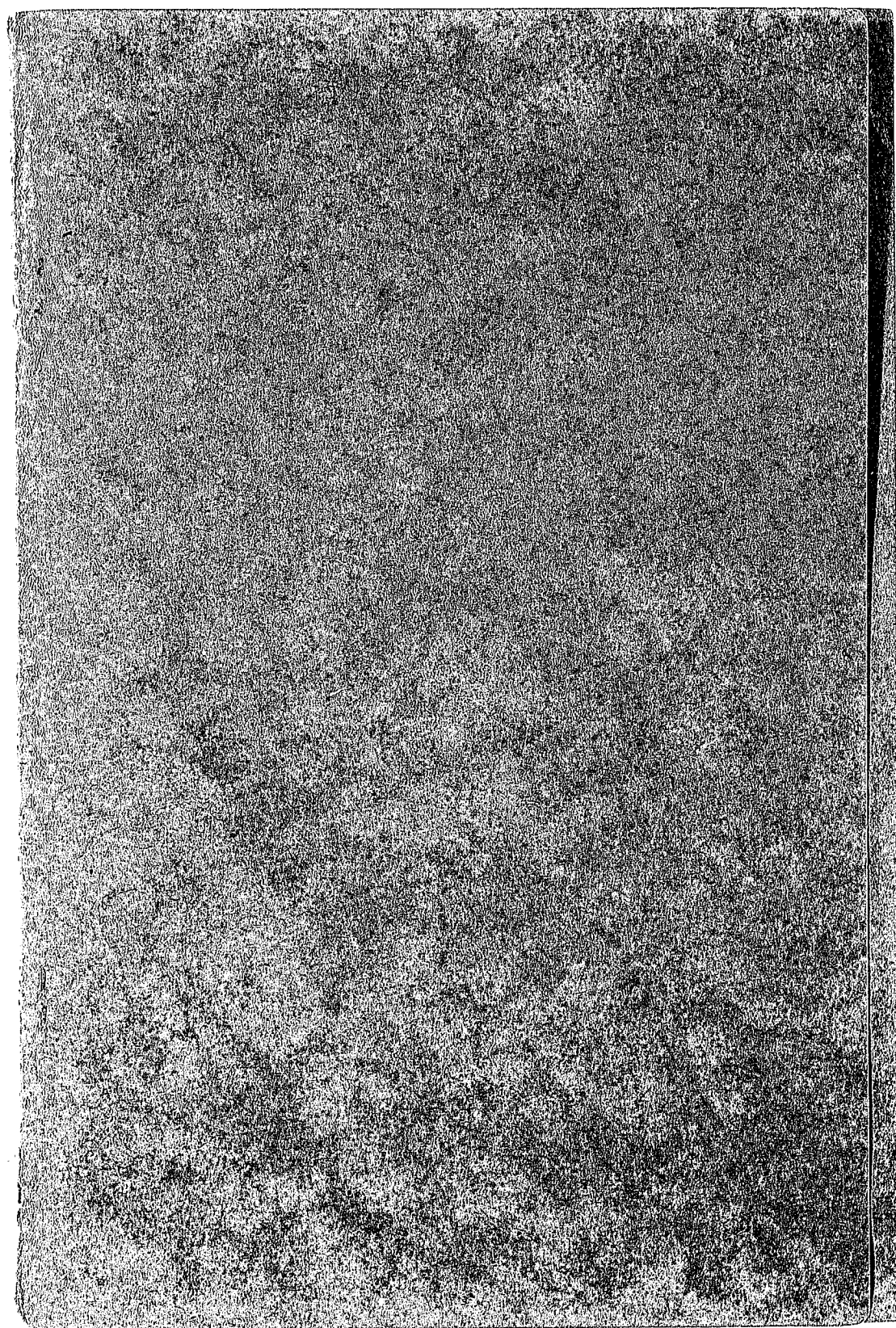
Reconciliation of New York Office cash on hand with Field Accounts:
June 30, 1925.

Plant	.. ..	G\$ 41,773.95
Hospital Current	.. ..	10,310.37
General	.. ..	1,147.33
		G\$ 53,231.65

Outstanding Drafts..	G\$ 25,147.00
Held in N. Y. and not on our Books	.. 951.06
	G\$ 26,098.06

	G\$ 27,133.59	Mex \$49,494.53 p. 62.
Famine Fund Cash in New York	G\$ 24,074.62	Mex \$40,109.80 p. 65.





UNIVERSITY OF NANKING BULLETIN

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
AND THE TREASURER
FOR THE YEAR

1925-1926



VOLUME SEVEN, NUMBER SEVEN

PRINTED AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS



Vol. VII. UNIVERSITY OF NANKING No. 7.
BULLETIN

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
AND THE TREASURER
FOR THE YEAR
1925-1926



SHANGHAI:
Printed at the Presbyterian Mission Press
1927

CONTENTS

	<i>Page.</i>
Report of the President for the Year 1925-1926 ..	1
Enrollment	11
Student Organizations	13
Graduates	14
Faculty Changes	14
Visitors	18
Religious Activities	20
Buildings and Property	21
Publications	22
The College of Arts and Science and Subfreshman Year	34
The College of Agriculture and Forestry	36
The Library	49
The University Hospital	57
The Department of Missionary Training	59
The Middle School	61
The Model School	62
Fees	62
Statement of Most Urgent Needs	64
Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1925-1926 ..	65

The University of Nanking
Report of the President for the Year
1925-1926.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND THE BOARD OF MANAGERS:

I have the honour to submit to you the annual report of the University, covering the period from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926.

Few, in the homeland at least, realize fully that modern militarism, modern warfare, has come to China. If any one thinks that the essential equipment of a soldier in China to-day is a fan and an umbrella, an old black-powder gun and a teapot, he is sadly mistaken. There are actually and effectively used in warfare in China now about all of the modern implements and methods, except poison gas (if we except that employed by the newspapers): the very latest high-power, smokeless-powder rifles, all kinds of modern cannon, large and small, trenches and trench mortars, hand grenades, bombs from aeroplanes, brass helmets, armored cars and armored trains. Moreover, competent foreign instructors in the use of all these are not only present in the base camps and training fields, but in the front-line trenches. Trained mercenary troops, fearless and inspiring, are employed on both sides. So, with these experienced foreign troops, improved implements, and up-to-date methods, warfare in China is no longer a summer pastime with relatively few injured. Rain and snow no longer delay campaigns, but real warfare of the 1914-1918 kind is taking place. In the face of this no one will predict how or when China is to get rid of the militarism now raging or when civil government can be resumed. Equally, no one knows how or when a central, national government can again be organized and allowed to function. Political and military chaos seem to be inevitable for some considerable time yet.

Still, outside of the fighting areas and the worst bandit regions, trade and commerce and life in general go on more or less normally and in a way quite impossible in a more highly organized and closely connected western country.

We are glad to report, however, that political and national affairs during this school year have disturbed the student mind much less than usual. After the May 30 incident of 1925 and the unprecedented agitation which lasted until well after the usual time for closing schools that summer, it was feared that the unrest would carry over into the next school year. Fortunately, we have been happily disappointed, at least in Central China. While the students are no less interested in national affairs, the more intense and radical of them are now less vocal and less active. This is due partly to disillusionment and to a realization that astute politicians have been using them for their own selfish ends that have no connection with the national developments desired, and partly to a firmer attitude on the part of officials against radical student movements. Also, it was realized that instead of the whole mass of students, or even a large majority, being engaged in particular activities, only a very small number of aggressive leaders among them were monopolizing the field, in the name of the whole student body, whereas the main body kept silent and inactive and frequently did not even know what the few were doing. This majority is now refusing to allow a few aggressive and radical leaders to dominate and misrepresent it.

All this does not mean that the Chinese students are losing interest in their national affairs, but rather that in the confusion and turmoil of conflicting factions and the utter lack of any clear principle as a reason for their fighting, the students do not as yet see any solution to national problems or know just what is best to be done. There is bitter disappointment in the failures of the past ten years and the lack of progress and national betterment. Possibly there is some pessimism and despair and weak resignation to what seems to be the inevitable hopelessness of the situation. But we fail to see the inner meaning of the struggle

and agitation, however crude, on the part of the students and the intellectual leaders if we fail to see a deepening current of intense longing and determination for better national and better international adjustments. During the past few years the students' minds have been concentrated upon the wrongs and the evils, both those that have grown up internally and those that have been imposed upon them from without by foreign powers. They are now beginning to consider more deeply and quietly how these wrongs and evils may be corrected. The popular and somewhat negative way of immediately revising all treaties, doing away with foreign institutions, at once taking their rightful leadership in all things Chinese—all with little regard for past history or present conditions—is found difficult of achievement. And so there is a more sober and a deeper thoughtfulness regarding methods of solving these baffling problems and a disposition to seek to find more positive methods, as well as negative ones. In the meantime the students are settling down to more strictly intellectual pursuits and are giving a less divided attention to their studies.

If there have been sobering changes in the attitudes and the thinking of students and leaders of Chinese thought, there have been no less sobering changes on the part of the missionary. The agitation, the criticisms, the revealings of sentiment and attitudes have caused the missionary and mission authorities to re-think into their problems, to restate and clarify their real objectives. And this process is proving of immense value to them and to their cause. The matters have not yet been thought through sufficiently and it is yet too early to arrive at final conclusions, but the missionary is convinced that he still has definite contributions to make, that he probably must make them in somewhat different ways than formerly, and that probably his task is going to be more difficult in the future than it has been in the past. Hitherto he has been dealing with brick and mortar, with the tools of his task, with the outskirts and preliminaries of the problems. From now on he will be dealing more with the spiritual, the real heart of the matter; and his methods, his

message, his outlook will need to be more vital and fundamental. It is infinitely more simple and easy to erect and equip your science hall and your college chapel than it is to make these agencies contribute wisely to the real—the spiritual—welfare of the student and his country. It is very much easier to assume and carry the burdens and responsibilities of administration and finance than wisely and helpfully to share and transfer these burdens and responsibilities so that a finer and a greater product will result for the Church of Christ in China. While the missionary must still give serious thought to what he shall do, he must now give more serious thought to the reason why he does it and how he does it. While he must still most unselfishly do things for people, he must with a greater unselfishness do vital things with people. It is much more difficult to be a co-labourer than an employer or a labourer, a sharer than a giver or a receiver.

And so the missionary educator faces the future with a desire and a determination to correct past mistakes, to free himself of accumulated weaknesses, but, above all, to discover more effective ways of doing his task; of helping to impart an education that will help men to live, not merely to get a living; of training the whole man, body, mind, and spirit, so that sound scholarship, real culture, and Christian character may be combined in such a way as to enable men to lift up the less fortunate, to promote all human welfare.

He is convinced as never before of China's need for Christ and for the Christian religion. He humbly acknowledges his partial failure either adequately to understand or to interpret Christ in the present expressions and organized agencies of Christianity. He craves the opportunity of trying to make a better application with the help of his Chinese colleagues and students. He desires more the spirit of a learner, of an experimenter along with others, trying to find out how best to apply The Way, The Truth, The Life to China. He is not in doubt as to the 'What'—that is Christ; the doubt is as to the 'How,' and he believes he can in better cooperation find a better 'How.'

The two questions that have received the most attention in Christian schools, in faculty discussions and in educational meetings, have been those of registration and of religious education.

In regard to registration, there is distinct progress. By the new regulations issued by the Ministry of Education in Peking November 16, 1925, for the registration of schools supported by contributions of foreigners, that is, of mission schools, these schools have been put in an entirely new and desirable position. No longer need they be regarded as in a class entirely separate and by themselves; they may now take the position accorded to any other private schools. Of course, to secure this position certain conditions or regulations must be fulfilled. It is worth while stating these.

1. All grades of schools established by contributions from foreigners, if carried on according to the regulations and laws issued by the Ministry of Education governing different grades of schools, may apply to the local educational administrative offices for recognition.
2. Such schools must have their names begin with (Sze Lih) "private" and must have in their announcements the words, "private school."
3. The principal of the school should be a Chinese. If the present principal is a foreigner, there must be a Chinese vice-principal who will be responsible for the application for recognition.
4. If the school or college has a board of directors or managers, a majority shall be Chinese.
5. Schools shall not take the propagation of religion as their aim.
6. The curriculum of the schools shall be in accordance with that announced by the Ministry and religion shall not be included as a required course.

To mission school educators there seems to be no doubt as to the desirability of our schools securing such a relation to the recognized governmental system that we shall be a regular contributing part and factor in the great enterprise. These schools are here to help China, not only in the particular ways we believe they can best help, but also in the ways the

Chinese authorities and Chinese Christian educators believe they can best help. There were, however, certain ambiguities in the wording of Clauses Five and Six of the regulations of the Ministry of Education that it was thought desirable to have cleared up, so that there would be no cause for complaint, either on the part of the authorities or on the part of the schools, after they had registered. It was therefore in the spirit and because of the belief expressed above that the General Board of the China Christian Educational Association, upon the recommendation of the Council of Higher Education, passed the following resolution at its annual meeting in May 1926:

'Christian educational institutions have been established to serve the interests of China and should conform to the law of the land and official regulations. The Chinese constitution having guaranteed full religious liberty, it follows that laws and official regulations cannot be inconsistent with this fundamental principle. There is general agreement as to the desirability of the registration of Christian educational institutions, but there exists uncertainty among some Christian educators as to what is involved in Clause Five and the last part of Clause Six of the regulations of the Ministry of Education, promulgated on November 16, 1925. Therefore,

'Resolved:

'(1) That a group of persons be sent to present, informally, to the Ministry of Education the desire of Christian schools to register and the difficulties facing them, and to seek a solution of the problem.

'(2) That we urge the Christian educational institutions to put Clauses One, Two, Three, Four, and the first part of Clause Six of the Regulations of November 16, 1925, into effect as rapidly as possible.

'(3) That Christian educational institutions which are prepared to register under the government regulations of November 16, 1925, do so.'

Unfortunately, due to fighting and many disturbances in Peking, the committee mentioned under (1) has not been able to proceed to Peking, but Dr. T. T. Lew of Peking on June 28, 1926, in his capacity as a private citizen and a Christian university teacher, petitioned the then serving Minister asking for an interpretation of Clause Five. The Minister very courteously replied on July 6 as follows:

'In answering the petition for an interpretation of Clause Five of the *Regulations Concerning the Recognition of Schools Established with Contributions Made by Foreigners*, as to whether the Clause solely emphasizes the aim of the school or whether it is inconsistent with the freedom of religious faith and of the propagation of religion, etc., our official answer is hereby given that Clause Five of the said regulations as promulgated means that when an educational institution is established it should have as its aim the educational aim which is formulated and proclaimed by the Ministry. It means that in the institution there should be no compulsion on any student to accept any religious faith or to attend any religious rites and ceremonies. It sets no limitations whatever upon liberty of religious faith and the liberty of propagating religion.

'Sixth of July in the fifteenth year of the Republic of China.

By order of the Minister of Education.
(Seal)

Doctor Lew has also, with the aid of a member of the Ministry of Education, secured the latest revised statement of the aims of various grades of schools, which are worth quoting.

Statements of Educational Aims Officially Promulgated by the Ministry of Education.

'1. *The Aim of Citizen Schools* (elementary schools), quoted from the Revised Order of the Ministry Concerning Citizen Schools, promulgated in January of the ninth year of the Republic (1920).

國民學校宗旨

(見民國九年一月修正之國民學校令)

國民學校施行國家根本教育以注意兒童身心之發育施以適當陶冶並授以國民道德之基礎及國民生活必需之知識技能為本旨

Translation

'The citizen schools in carrying out the fundamental education of the nation should have as their fundamental aim the development of the bodies and minds of children by giving

them adequate training in the moral basis for citizenship, and the knowledge and skill necessary for their livelihood.'

2. *The Aim of Higher Primary Schools*, quoted from the Official Order of the Ministry, No. 30, issued on July 31st of the fourth year of the Republic (1915), revised in November of the 5th year of the Republic (1926) as the Higher Primary School Order.

高等小學校宗旨

(見民國四年七月三十一日教令第三十號
五年十月修正之高等小學校令)

高等小學校以增進國民學校之學業完成普通之教育為宗旨

Translation

'The aim of the higher primary school should be to advance the learning provided in the citizen schools, completing general education.'

3. *The Aim of Middle Schools*, quoted from the Order of the Ministry, No. 13, concerning Middle Schools, published on the 28th of September of the first year of the Republic (1911), and the Middle School Regulations issued on the second day of December of the first year of the Republic. This has remained unchanged.

中學校宗旨

(見民國元年九月廿八日部令第十五號
元年十二月二日中學校令)

中學校以完足普通教育造成健全國民為宗旨

Translation

'The aim of the middle schools should be the completion of general education and the building up of strong, perfect citizenship.'

4. *The Aim of Colleges and Universities*, quoted from the Official Order of the Ministry issued on the 27th day of

September, sixth year of the Republic (1917); also the Official Order No. 23, issued in the 13th year of the Republic (1925).

大學校宗旨

(見民國六年九月廿七日部令
十三年部令第廿三號)

大學校以教授高深學術養成碩學宏材應國家需要為宗旨

Translation

'The aim of the colleges and universities should be the imparting of higher and deeper knowledge to nurture mature scholars and great personalities in order to meet the needs of the nation.'

5. *The General Aim of the Educational System of China.*

In the eleventh year of the Republic (1922) during the Cabinet of Dr. Wang Chung Hui, the Ministry of Education submitted its Revised Plan of the Educational System. It was published in the form of a Presidential mandate, on the first day of November of the eleventh year of the Republic. It set up seven principles which can be accepted as the general educational aim of the entire educational system of China. They are as follows:—

學校系統改革案標準

(見十一年十一月一日大總統令)

- (一) 適應社會進化之需要
- (二) 發揮平民教育精神
- (三) 謀簡性之發展
- (四) 注意國民經濟力
- (五) 注意生活教育
- (六) 使教育易為普及
- (七) 多留各地方伸縮餘地

Translation

1. To meet the need for social progress.
2. To develop the spirit of popular education.

3. To attain the development of individuality.
4. To give due attention to the economic ability of the citizens.
5. To give due attention to vocational education.
6. To facilitate the promotion of general education.
7. To give ample room for modifications that will meet local needs.'

This official interpretation and official statement of aims would seem to me to give the mission schools entire liberty of religious teaching and the propagation of religion as an essential part, as we regard it, of training good men for lives of loyal and effective citizenship. Our aims include all of the strictly educational aims and there is no indication or evident intention to limit the aims of any school exclusively to those stated. We believe our aims, while embracing specifically all of those officially stated, go far beyond them. The accomplishing of those aims takes us into the second matter, that of religious education.

No other topic is so vigorously or so often discussed just at present in educational circles, and the debated question is as to the comparative merits of voluntary and of required religious instruction. The government regulations concerning registration did not raise this issue, for, several years before the matter of registration was considered, doubts as to the wisdom of requirement or compulsion in religious education had been finding expression. In the colleges we find no unanimity of opinion about it, except on the part of the students. The majority (though not all by any means) of the Chinese Christian teachers favour the voluntary basis; while the missionary teachers are about equally divided, the younger men who have more recently graduated from American colleges in general favouring the voluntary basis, and the older men, who graduated before 'religious education' was a special subject in colleges, in general favouring the older method, required courses. For the lower schools, where there are practically no electives, nearly all, Chinese and foreign, favour some kind of requirement.

Our own practice in the colleges has been a minimum of required courses, with a fair range of elective courses available, and with quite a number of voluntary, non-credit courses offered on Sunday under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Beginning with the autumn of 1926 we are offering a strong required course of five hours for the subfreshmen, designed to give them some definite knowledge of what is meant by religion and what is meant by the Christian religion. For the four college years a carefully worked out series of five-hour elective courses will be offered, and, in addition, one-hour elective credit courses, carefully graded for the four years, are to be offered on Sundays. Already the registration for these one-hour credit courses is very gratifying. Many of our entering students come from government schools—more than come to any other of the Christian universities. We wish every student who comes to us to know our purpose and to secure some intellectual knowledge, at least, about religion in general and Christianity in particular, hence the required course in the subfreshman year. When there are government-school students entering the freshman or other college years, we shall try to meet that situation, but there are practically none now. A Council of Religious Education, as a part of the China Christian Educational Association, has been organized and is studying the whole problem in all its phases. We shall expect increasing help from the Council in this vital part of our task.

Enrollment.

In view of the uncertainties arising out of the May 30 affair and the fear of radical agitators, we asked the three or four of such known students in the University to enter some other institution. After considerable reluctance, they kindly agreed to do so, and while we, of course, still have some students who are more active in political affairs than others, we have had no open agitators, and the student body has been most commendably quiet and given its undivided attention to study. There was perhaps a slight decline in the quality, not in the number, of the entering subfreshman class in the autumn, but that has been largely corrected by

dropping out those unable to carry the work creditably and stiffening up on the requirements for those entering in the spring.

A new procedure has been determined upon during the year that will, we believe, improve the quality of our entering classes. This policy is to receive students without entrance examinations who come to us from middle schools of proved excellence and who graduate in the upper three-fifths of the class. This policy is being put into effect in September, 1926.

The accompanying comparative table will give many details of enrollment for those interested in such matters. The total number of students in residence in the autumn of 1924 was 1,107; in the autumn of 1925 it was 1,247.

	Autumn 1925	Spring 1926	*Total added spring 1926	*Total dropped spring 1926	Total 1925-6	Total 1924-5
The Colleges:						
Graduate students ...	3	3	3	3	6	4
Senior year: ...	37	29			37	36
Agriculture ...	4	3		1	4	4
Arts ...	25	21		4	25	14
Forestry ...	3	1		2	3	6
Industrial chemistry ...	5	4		1	5	7
Science ...						5
Junior year: ...	71	63	1	9	72	41
Agriculture ...	7	6		1	7	7
Arts ...	52	48	1	5	53	26
Forestry ...	4	3		1	4	3
Industrial chemistry ...	4	2		2	4	5
Science ...	4	4			4	
Sophomore year: ...	84	77	2	9	86	83
Agriculture ...	12	10		2	12	7
Arts ...	55	52	1	4	56	63
Forestry ...	4	5			5	5
Industrial chemistry ...	9	6		3	9	3
Science ...	4	4			4	3
Freshman year: ...	131	130	2	4	134	150
Agriculture ...	28	30			30	19
Arts ...	73	70		3	73	105
Forestry ...	4	4			4	6
Industrial chemistry ...	18	17		1	18	8
Science ...	8	9	1		9	12
Subfreshman year: ...	187	213	50	24	237	228
Agriculture ...	33	37	4	18	37	43
Arts ...	96	113	35		131	133
Forestry ...	11	12			12	13
Industrial chemistry ...	15	20	6	1	21	19
Science ...	32	31	4	5	36	20
Special students ...						3
Middle school students taking some work in college ...	(8)	(13)	(6)	(1)	(14)	(23)
Short course in agriculture ...	63	48		15	63	44
Rural normal course ...	28	37	13	4	41	22
Correspondence course in fore- stry ...	(48)	(48)			(48)	(41)
School of Nursing: ...	41	44	4	1	45	36
Men ...	38	37			38	36
Women ...	3	7	4		7	

* Includes those who changed classification in the spring.

	Spring 1925	Spring 1926	*Total added spring 1926	*Total dropped spring 1926	Total 1925-6	Total 1924-5
†Senior Middle School: ...	104	99	49	54	153	105
Second year ...	47	51	23	19	70	46
First year ...	57	48	26	35	83	59
Junior Middle School: ...	238	249	132	121	370	293
Third year ...	81	93	44	32	125	79
Second year ...	66	62	36	40	102	109
First year ...	91	94	52	49	143	105
Model School: ...						
Higher primary: ...	131	121	56	66	187	165
Second year ...	97	83	36	50	133	80
First year ...	34	38	20	16	54	85
Lower primary: ...	47	55	13	5	60	69
Fourth year ...	15	11		4	15	16
Third year ...	12	19	7		19	20
Second year ...	9	12	3		12	16
First year ...	11	13	3	1	14	17
Kindergarten ...	23	33	13	3	36	30
Language School: ...	58	69	16	5	74	51
First year in residence: ...						
October class ...	52	47		5	52	33
January class ...	3	16	13		16	5
Second year in residence: ...						
October class ...	3	3			3	11
January class ...		3			3	2
Correspondence students ...	(105)	(105)	3		(105)	(85)
Total students in residence ...	1,247	1,272	357	332	1,604	1,362
Total correspondence students ...	153	153			153	126

* Includes those who changed classification in spring.

† Third year senior middle school students included in subfreshman year.

Note: Figures in parentheses are either duplications or correspondence students.

Student Organizations.

A list of the student organizations for the school year shows that our students have extra-curriculum activities and interests of a wide range and of worthwhile content. They usually meet once a week and most of them have a faculty member as adviser. In addition to the Y.M.C.A. there are the following organizations: The Camera Club, the Chinese Calligraphy Club, the Chinese History Club, the Chinese Literature Club, the Chinese Poetry Association, the Pre-Ts'in Study Club, the Chinese Orchestra, the Foreign Music Club, the Glee Club, the Science Association, the Biology Club, the Agricultural Club, the Forestry Association, the Current Events Club, the Economics Club, the Education Club, the Philosophy Club, the Political Science Club, the Comparative Religion Club, the Sinological Club, and the Senior Club. The Middle School and the Model

School have more formal literary societies, both Chinese and English.

Graduates.

At the commencement of 1926 the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Dr. Chen Ching-yi, and the commencement address was given by the Hon. Chiang Wen-ih, Commissioner of Education for Kiangsu province.

Thirty-two men were recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and thirteen for the degree of Bachelor of Science, five of the latter being graduated from the College of Arts and Science and eight from the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

The entire number of students graduating, not counting those in the Language School, is as follows:

	1925-6	1924-5
Bachelor of Arts	32	14
Bachelor of Science	5	10
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture	5	4
Bachelor of Science in Forestry	3	6
Special One Year Course in Agriculture	43	34
Rural Normal Course	25	12
Junior College	—	98
School of Nursing	7	7
Medical Laboratory Technicians	3	—
Dentist	1	—
Senior Middle School	38	39
Junior Middle School	54	
Model School:		
Higher Primary	66	48
Lower Primary.. .. .	10	10
Kindergarten	12	10
	304	292

Faculty Changes.

In the Model School, Mr. Ling Shwen-chi resigned, to our regret, and Mr. Wu Tieh-seng was engaged to take his place. Mrs. C. E. Hunnex and Mrs. W. G. Whitman taught some English classes very acceptably during the spring, and Mr. Chang Hong-fah and Mr. Chi Hsioh-ran were employed to teach music and drawing respectively.

Mr. Chang Wen-ting, assistant teacher of physical education at the Middle School, was called away to military service in October, 1925, and Mr. Speers was obliged to conduct all the classes in this department alone. We were fortunate, however, in having Mr. Hu Ken-chiu return to this work in the spring and so relieve Mr. Speers. Mr. Mih Si-chuen, who graduated from St. John's University in 1925, came in the spring of 1926 to teach English in the Middle School; Mr. Li Ching-hsiang, one of our graduates of 1924, to teach Chinese, the first of our college graduates to teach Chinese in the Middle School; and Mr. Fu Pao-chen, a graduate of 1925, became proctor.

We were pleased to have Mr. Chen Chuh-hsuen return to us in the spring semester to take charge of the Department of Chinese in the College of Arts and Science. Miss Feng Shuh-lan, who had been substituting for Mr. Chen, left the University at the end of the autumn semester, and Mr. Hoh Lih-chuen, also of the Department of Chinese, resigned during the spring semester, his place being taken by Mr. Yieh Chang-ting. We were fortunate in securing Miss Lillie F. Abbott and Mr. Ben Holroyd, both of the United Christian Missionary Society, for English in the colleges. Mr. J. B. Sharp resigned at the end of the autumn semester but we were able to secure Miss Thirza M. Pierce for a course in English during the spring.

We are indebted to the Nanking Theological Seminary for the help given us by Messrs. Chang Fang, C. Stanley Smith, and W. H. Stuart in the Department of Religion, and to Mr. Li Yao-tung, who also gave a course in this department.

Mr. Chen Yang-tsai has been giving a course in Japanese for agriculture and forestry students during this year, and Mr. Wu Ken-ming a special course in horticulture. After his graduation from the College of Agriculture and Forestry in January, Mr. Ong Teh-tsi joined the staff of the Department of Agronomy. Mr. Li Tsi-hsing, a graduate of 1918, was appointed editor and manager of our agriculture and forestry newspaper, the Nung Ling Sin Pao, in December,

1925. We regret very much that Dr. Li Tsi-tung of the Department of Forestry was obliged to resign after the close of the spring semester, on account of home affairs, and that Mr. Chang Chi-wen, who was acting as head of the Department of Rural Education after Mr. J. B. Griffing's return to the United States on furlough, had to give up work for practically the whole of the spring semester on account of ill health. The work of the department has been handled very ably by Mr. Chang Yuen-wei in this emergency.

Mr. Sarvis left on furlough late in June, and Dr. Y. G. Chen, who graduated with us in 1915 and later specialized in chemistry in the United States, has kindly consented to take the acting deanship of the College of Arts and Science in September. He will bring new ideas and a larger Chinese contact into our whole work.

Dr. H. H. Love, of Cornell University, after spending about eight months with us, returned to America in October, 1925. Dr. C. H. Myers, also supported by Cornell University and the International Education Board, arrived in April, 1926, to carry forward the plant breeding work begun by Doctor Love. He is accompanied by Mr. Shen Tsong-han, a student registered for his doctor's degree in plant breeding in the graduate school at Cornell, who has received a scholarship from the International Education Board that enables him to be with Doctor Myers for this year's work.

Prof. W. G. Whitman, who came to us in September, 1925, remained through the school year helping to improve our science teaching. His work consisted, in the main, in holding conferences with the science instructors; reorganizing our beginning course in physics and our middle school science courses; organizing the supply department, and demonstration equipment; and giving a course in the teaching of science, as well as one in elementary physics. Professor Whitman has rendered a very important service to the University and we wish to thank him, and the China Medical Board who made his coming to us possible financially.

A cooperative plan for jointly carrying the science work of Ginling College with our own has been worked out and

put in operation during the year and the results have been quite encouraging for both institutions. In addition to the exchange of science teachers, there has been a limited exchange in science students also, but the two institutions are situated too far apart to make this practical with large classes.

Mr. San Ken-hsien, of the Class of 1923, who from the time he graduated had been our very efficient college registrar, died in November, 1925. His death is a great loss to our work, as he handled the registrar's work and various committee duties very satisfactorily, besides teaching a course in religion in the Middle School. Fortunately we were able to secure the services of Mr. Ma Wen-hwan as registrar in January, 1926. Mr. Ma graduated in 1924 and was a successful teacher before coming to us as registrar. He was able to have several months of work with Mr. Sarvis in the office before the latter left on furlough and is handling the work of the office most effectively.

We are also happy to report that Mr. C. C. Liu and Mr. S. S. Li have consented to assume the principalship of the Middle School and the Primary School respectively. Both Mr. Liu and Mr. Li are our own graduates, have taught for years in these schools, and have served successfully as associate principals and acting principals. I am sure we are to be congratulated upon being able to have these experienced men assume responsible administrative duties.

Miss Dorothy DeGross and Miss Kathryn Blair were both unexpectedly called back to the United States by the serious illness of parents, Miss DeGross leaving at the end of April and Miss Blair in May; and Miss Bernice Kelley resigned at the end of the school year to return to the United States.

The following left for furlough: Miss Priest in February, Mr. Ritchey and family in April, and Mr. Steward and family, Mr. Sarvis and family, Miss Warner and Miss Jeffrey towards the end of the school year.

Mr. Caldwell with his family also returned to the United States at the end of the school year, after five years of service with us, and does not plan to return. He has given faithful

and conscientious service and our best wishes go with him and his family.

Miss Wixon, Mr. Bates and family, and Mr. J. B. Griffing and family return from furlough early this coming autumn. Miss Mills returned at the beginning of the spring semester, and Miss Hynds of the Hospital early in July.

In the Hospital, Dr. Chiang Tsong-chi, a graduate of the Chekiang Medical College, joined the staff during the year, as did Dr. Li Si-ren, a graduate of the Shantung Christian University Medical School. Miss Jessie J. Ferguson joined the nursing staff in April, and with the opening of the training school for women, the following nurses were employed: the Misses Kong Pao-yu, Li Ling-teh, Tang Suin-tsu and Wu Mei-shen.

Visitors:

During the year we have had many visitors but it is possible to name only a few. The British-China Indemnity Delegation visited the University in April, the delegation being composed of Viscount Willingdon (chairman), Dame Adelaide Anderson, Prof. Hu Shih, Prof. W. E. Soothill, Dr. V. K. Ting, Dr. C. C. Wang, and Mr. R. F. Johnston (secretary); and we were likewise pleased to have visits from the following: the Rev. J. H. Golden of Decatur, Illinois, the Rev. Robert N. Simpson of Birmingham, Alabama, and the Rev. Cleveland Kliehauer of Seattle, Washington, members of the commission sent out by the United Christian Missionary Society; the Rev. W. R. Warren, editor of the 'World Call,' St. Louis, Missouri; the Rev. Alexander Paul, Oriental Secretary of the United Christian Missionary Society; Mr. Fletcher Brockman, Associate General Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations, New York City; Prof. Edwin G. Conklin, head of the Department of Biology of Princeton University; Dr. Henry H. Sweets, Secretary of Christian Education, Southern Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky; Dr. J. W. Jones of the United States Department of Agriculture, Director of the Biggs Rice Field Station, Biggs, California; Dean K. C.

Babcock of the University of Illinois; Dr. J. Russell Smith, Professor of Economic Geography at Columbia University; Mr. W. M. Danner, Founder and General Secretary of the International Mission for Lepers; Dr. H. L. Russell, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, special representative of the International Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Mr. Wyman S. Smith, secretary to Dean Russell; Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City; Dr. R. G. Boville, Founder and International Director of the Daily Vacation Bible Schools; Mr. Joseph Bailie, who started our agricultural work and who is now interested in establishing schools in various plants in Shanghai for the training of mechanics; Major W. S. Patton, M.D., Professor of Pathology in Edinburgh University, who has been spending a year in the North, chiefly at Shantung Christian University, studying kalar azar; and Mr. John R. Coates, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cardiff, who has come to China specially for the Kuling and Mokanshan summer conventions.

In addition to these visitors from abroad, we have been honoured by a visit from the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, H. E. Chen Tao-ih; Mr. T. Z. Koo, Associate General Secretary of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of China, who led a series of evangelistic meetings for the students; Bishop L. H. Roots of Hankow; Dr. E. M. Poteat of Shanghai College; the Commissioner of Education for Kiangsu Province, Mr. Chiang Wen-ih; Dr. R. Y. Lo of Shanghai and Mr. Tsiang Chuh-chuan, President of Southeastern University; Dr. Kiang Kan-hu, noted leader of modern thought in China; Dr. C. S. Miao, Secretary of Religious Education of the China Christian Educational Association; the Rev. Chen Ching-yi and the Rev. K. T. Chung of the National Christian Council; Dr. E. W. Wallace and Mr. E. C. Lobenstine of the China Christian Educational Association; Mr. Roger S. Greene and Mr. N. Gist Gee of the China Medical Board, Peking; Dr. J. C. Ferguson of Peking; Mr. B. Burgoyne Chapman, principal of the Central China Teachers' College, Wuchang, Hupeh; Mr. Gordon K.

Middleton, who has charge of the agricultural work of the Kaifeng Baptist School; Mr. H. G. Brown, head of the Department of Education of the West China Union University; Mr. Harry White and Mr. Lewis Irwin of the Presbyterian Mission, Nansuchow, Anhwei; and Dr. P. S. Evans of Shantung Christian University.

Besides these visitors we have been fortunate in securing local pastors and members of the Nanking Theological Seminary faculty to preach on Sundays; and members of the faculty of the National Southeastern University and other institutions have cooperated by lecturing to our students on Saturday mornings.

A meeting of the Board of Managers brought the members of the Board together in Nanking in March.

Religious Activities.

The Y. M. C. A. has had a good year under the leadership of Mr. Cheo Ting-ih and Mr. Wang Sih-ling and has carried on the usual activities. A new feature, and one that is proving increasingly useful and significant, is the Twinem Meditation Room. This is a quiet room in Bailie Hall, that has been set aside for the exclusive use of students and teachers for prayer and meditation. Mrs. Paul D. Twinem, in memory of her husband, who died in the work here in September, 1923, has furnished the room very completely and beautifully. We are very grateful indeed to Mrs. Twinem for this added equipment specifically dedicated to the spiritual welfare of the University. The students' weekly prayer meeting is held in this room on Thursday evenings.

The people's school work of the Y. M. C. A. has been especially good this year. A separate building has been rented and sixty-five students have been instructed by nineteen different voluntary teachers.

During the year Mr. T. Z. Koo of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of China held a series of special meetings for the college students, that were much appreciated both by students and faculty.

In connection with our religious work for the college students I wish to point out that during the past year 235

college and subfreshman students have been compelled to live in hotels and boarding houses near the Drum Tower. Inevitably we have comparatively little control or supervision of these places. This large number of students, who also are our youngest and most immature young men, thus thrown out amid the unsanitary conditions of these hotels and the moral and spiritual dangers surrounding them, certainly constitutes a most serious situation for a supposedly Christian institution. This condition must very soon be remedied by providing adequate dormitories, where we can better control and influence the activities of these immature students.

Buildings and Property.

In addition to the completion last autumn of Bailie Hall, Keen Hall, and several residences, and the erection of a gymnasium for the college students, there has been little actual construction for the University. The gymnasium has a clear floor space of 60 ft. x 90 ft. besides four office and service rooms. It is one of the most satisfactory buildings we have and cost only \$7,500 Mexican.

The usual annual repairs have been kept up and our property is in good condition.

A large amount of work for others has been done during the year. For the United Christian Missionary Society a modern, fireproof school building, costing \$40,000 Mexican, and a splendid building on the South Gate street for all of the women's work of the mission, costing \$60,000 Mexican, were completed. For the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China a very suitable building costing \$19,000 Mexican was erected. A dispensary and a residence for the American Church Mission at Anking were designed and are in the process of erection.

The Construction Department, in addition to earning enough to cover all salaries of the department, office expenses, and departmental supplies, has contributed \$5,302 Mexican to our general budget and placed \$263 Mexican in the reserve fund for a future house for Mr. Small.

Publications.

The following University of Nanking Bulletins have been issued since those listed in the Report of the President and the Treasurer for the Year 1924-1925:

Volume seven, number three. Report of the President and the Treasurer for the Year 1924-1925.

Volume seven, number four. Eleventh Annual Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Experiment Station 1924-1925.

Volume seven, number five. Special Training Courses for Rural Workers 1926-1927.

Volume seven, number six (wrongly numbered volume six, number eighteen). University Hospital Annual Report, 1925.

The Library has published the following:

Keen Memorial Collection of Books Relating to China.

University of Nanking Library Regulations, 1926.

In the Agriculture and Forestry Series the following have been published:

Bulletins:

Number eleven. Forest Destruction and Slope Denudation in the Province of Shansi. W. C. Lowdermilk.

Number twelve. Report of the Conference of Christian Rural Leaders, February 2-5, 1926 (by F. W. Price), and Report of the Conference on Agricultural Education, February 8-9, 1924 (by J. H. Reisner).

Number thirteen. An Economic and Social Survey of 150 Farms, Yenshan County, Chihli Province, China. J. L. Buck.

Circulars:

Number seven. Revaluating the Rural Church. J. H. Reisner.

Number eight. Kernel Smut of Kaoliang and Its Control. R. H. Porter.

Number nine. Plant Lice and Methods of Control. R. H. Porter.

Number ten. Rediscovering the Rural Folk. J. W. Decker.

Number eleven. The Nematode Disease of Wheat and Its Control. R. H. Porter.

Number twelve. Planting the Church in Our Land.

Daily Meteorological Records:

Number six. January, February, March, 1925.

Number seven. April, May, June, 1925.

Number eight. July, August, September, 1925.

Agriculture and Forestry Notes:

Numbers eighteen to twenty-three.

Miscellaneous:

Nursery Stock and Seed Lists for 1925 and 1926.

Seeds of Chinese Trees, 1925, 1926.

The following publications in Chinese have been issued by the College of Agriculture and Forestry:

Bulletins:

Number twenty-eight. General Suggestions on Methods of Selection and Testing to be Followed by the Department of Agronomy and Cooperating Organizations in Plant Improvement Work. H. H. Love, translated by T. S. Kuo.

Number twenty-nine. School Nurseries. J. H. Reisner, translated by Kang Han. (Reprint.)

Number thirty. Farm Tenancy in Quinsan and Nantung, in the Province of Kiangsu, and Suhsien, in the Province of Anhwei. Chiao Chi-ming.

Number thirty-one. Method of Locating a Rural Community. Chiao Chi-ming.

Number thirty-two. Practical Farm Book-keeping. Swen Wen-yu.

Farmer's Bulletins:

Number ten. Comparison of Income from the Management of a Woodlot and that from Grass Return Only. Ren Chen-tung.

Number eleven. Deep Ploughing. Shao Teh-hsing.

Number twelve. Cotton Culture. J. B. Griffing and Shao Teh-hsing.

Number thirteen. A Typical Farmer. G. E. Ritchey and Wang Sheo. Reprinted from the Nung Ling Sing Pao, April, 1926.

Number fourteen. Kernel Smut of Kaoliang and Its Control. R. H. Porter and Yu Ta-fu.

Number fifteen. Plant Lice and Method of Control. R. H. Porter and Yu Ta-fu.

Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper (Nung Ling Sin Pao):

Volume two, numbers forty-five (November 1, 1925) to forty-eight (December 15, 1926). Issued the first and fifteenth of each month.

Volume three, numbers forty-nine (January 1, 1926) to seventy-nine (November 10, 1926). Issued every ten days.

Agriculture and Forestry Notes:

Numbers one to nine, October 1, 1925, to November 1, 1926.

Circulars:

- Number six. Catalogue of the College of Agriculture and Forestry Summer School.
- Number seven. Catalogue of the College of Agriculture and Forestry Short Course.
- Number eight. Catalogue of the Rural Normal School.
- Number nine. Catalogue of the Correspondence Course of the Department of Forestry.

Announcements:

- Number eight. Nursery Stock and Seed List, 1925.
- Number nine. Regulations of the Department of Sericulture Governing the Selling of Silkworm Eggs and Young Mulberry Trees.
- Number ten. Nursery Stock and Seed List, 1926.
- Number eleven. List of Farm Implements.

The following books have been prepared by the members of the faculty indicated below:

- Brede, A. English Essays for the New Day. A Collection of Essays in Science, Education and Character, Nature and the Land, with Introduction and Notes. Commercial Press, 1925. (In English.)
- Chang Chi-wen. Cotton. Commercial Press, March, 1926. (In Chinese.)
- Griffing, J. B., and Shao Teh-hsing. Elementary Agricultural Readers for Primary Schools, Vols. I and II, with Teacher's Manual. Edward Evans & Sons. (In Chinese.)
- Illick, J. T. A Laboratory Manual for College Biology. Edward Evans & Sons, 1925. (In English.)
- Wan Kwoh-ting. Agriculture. A Textbook for the New System Higher Primary School. Vol. IV. Commercial Press, 1925. (In Chinese.)
- Agriculture. A Teacher's Manual. Vol. III, May, 1925; Vol. IV, August, 1925. Commercial Press. (In Chinese.)
- Library of Useful Knowledge for Juveniles. In twenty volumes. Commercial Press. (In Chinese.)
 - Book of Wonder, three volumes, January, 1925.
 - Book of Famous Books, two volumes, June, 1925.
 - Book of Familiar Things, one volume, July, 1925.
 - Book of All Countries, three volumes, July, 1925.
 - Remaining volumes in press.

The following is a list of articles by members of the faculty which have appeared in various publications in China and America since the list published in the report for 1924-1925 was made out:

- Bowen, A. J. The Contagion of Ideas. The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIV, No. 2, November, 1925.
- English Address at the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of Ginling College (November 1, 1925), published in The Ginling College Magazine, Vol. II, No. 1, December, 1925 (Tenth Birthday Issue).
- Administration and Organization of the University of Nanking. Translated into Chinese and published in The China Christian Educational Quarterly, Vol. I, No. 4, December, 1925.
- Support of Christian Work Compared with That of Chinese Ceremonies and Practices. China Christian Year Book, 1926.
- Economic Status of Christian Schools and Economic Strength of Chinese. China Christian Year Book, 1926.
- A Friend of the Poor (Joseph Bailie). North-China Daily News, March 12, 1926.
- Review of Volume One of The San Kuo, or The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, by C. H. Brewitt-Taylor. The China Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. V, No. 1, July, 1926.
- The Porcelain Tower. The China Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. V, No. 2, August, 1926.
- Brede, A. Tennyson's Treatment of Science and Religion. English Student, Vol. XI, Nos. 2, 3, 4, February, March, April, 1925.
- Student Culture. English Student, Vol. XI, No. 5, May, 1925.
- Edgar Allen Poe and His Tales. English Student, Vol. XI, Nos. 10, 11, 12, October, November, December, 1925.
- The Teaching of College English. Educational Review, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, January, 1926.
- Euphues, the Finely Tempered Nature. English Student, Vol. XII, Nos. 6, 7, June, July, 1926.
- Buck, J. L. Price Changes in China. The Effect of Famines and the Recent Rise in Prices. Journal of the American Statistical Association, June, 1925.
- Buck, Pearl S. A Chinese Woman Speaks. A Story. Asia, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 4 and 5, April and May, 1926.
- and Shao Teh-hsing. Lao Wang, the Farmer. Chinese Recorder, Vol. LVII, No. 4, April, 1926.
- Chang Chi-wen. Feature Aspects of Some Leading Cotton Producing Countries, Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 39, August 1, 1925.
- Cotton Varieties Adaptable to China. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 39, August 1, 1925.

- Chang Chi-wen. Duties of an Experiment Station. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 50, January 11, 1926.
- A Few Things a New Rural School Should Bear in Mind. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 52, February 1, 1926.
 - Utilizing Public Land for Experimental Work. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 56, March 11, 1926.
 - Advantages of Using a Planter. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 56, March 11, 1926.
 - Methods of Growing Cotton. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 56, March 11, 1926.
- Chen Chang-wei. The University Library. Chinese section of *The University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XIV, No. 2, April, 1926.
- My Trip to Peking and Taiyuanfu. *The University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XV, No. 2, April, 1926.
 - and Hummel, W. F. A Brief Guide to Noted Places in Nanking (prepared for the thirteenth annual meeting of the East China Christian Educational Association, and later translated into Chinese for the use of the Summer School for Rural Workers, University of Nanking), July, 1926.
- Chen Chuh-hsuen. The Origin of Modern Literary Thought—Sung, Yuen, Ming, and Ching. Chinese section of *The University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XV, No. 3, June, 1926.
- The School System of the Sung Dynasty. Chinese section of *The University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XV, No. 2, April, 1926.
- Chen Ken. Contribution of the Department of Bacteriology to Rural Workers. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 53, February 21, 1926.
- Chen Yung. How to Improve Forestry in Gin Lin Tao Under Present Conditions. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 49, January 1, 1926.
- Which is the Best Season in Which to Sow Chinese Privet Seed. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 58, April 1, 1926.
- Cheo Ming-i. Report on the Summer School at Pehtungshien. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 41, September 1, 1925.
- The Good Landlord. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 50, January 11, 1926.
 - Report on Barley and Wheat in Nanking and Chinkiang. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 66, June 21, 1926.
 - How to Ruralize the Rural Church. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 74, September 11, 1926.

- Cheo Ming-i. Methods and Results of Agricultural Extension Work. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 52, February 11, 1926.
- The Summer School Planned by the Department of Extension. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 65, June 11, 1926.
- Chiao Chi-ming. What an Ideal Chinese Rural Community Organization Should Be Like. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 37, July 1, 1925.
- The Human Basis in Agricultural Production. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 38, July 5, 1925.
 - A Rural Community Improvement Programme. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 47, December 1, 1925.
 - Locating the Rural Community in Relation to Social Service. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 53, February 11, 1926.
 - A Summary of Farm Tenancy in China. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 63, May 21, 1926.
 - Method of Locating a Rural Community. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, Nos. 70, 71, August 1, 11, 1926. Reprinted as Bulletin No. 31.
 - Population Problems in China. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 78, October 21, 1926.
 - The Way to Build a Country Road. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 80, November 11, 1926.
- Clemons, H. A Modern Epic Drama. *The University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XV, No. 2, April, 1926.
- Gibbs, C. S. Wool Balls in Kid-Goats. *China Journal of Science and Arts*, Vol. IV, No. 4, April, 1926. Reprinted in pamphlet form.
- Flacherie or 'Wilt-Disease' of Silkworms. *China Journal of Science and Arts*, Vol. V, No. 2, August, 1926.
- Griffing, J. B. Where Science Combats Famine. *The Christian Herald*, March 6, 1926.
- Hamilton, C. H. An Interview with Tai Shu. *The University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XV, No. 1, January, 1926.
- Heh Chin-ming. A New Hope of Improving Wheat in China. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 39, August 1, 1925.
- The Desire of the Department of Agronomy to Help Rural Workers. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 52, February 1, 1926.
 - Progress Made During the Year by the Department of Agronomy. *Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper*, No. 62, May 1, 1926.
- Hoh Lih-chwen. Literary Art. Chinese section of *The University of Nanking Magazine*, Vol. XV, No. 2, April, 1926.

- Hsu Chen. Important Agricultural Economic Problems in China at the Present Time. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 38, July 15, 1925.
- A New Year's Greeting. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 49, January 1, 1926.
 - Why Borrowing Money Through Rural Cooperative Credit is Better than Individual Borrowing. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 51, January 21, 1926.
 - The Organization of a Rural Cooperative Credit Society. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 52, February 11, 1926.
 - Some Recommendations for Improving Rural Economics. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 64, June 1, 1926.
 - Relation Between Rural Cooperative Credit Societies and the Improvement of Rural Districts. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 65, June 11, 1926.
 - Relation Between Rural Credit Borrowing and the Thrift of the Farmer. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 78, December 11, 1926.
- Hu Siao-shih. Proof or Evidences for the Article 'Yuen Yu Pien.' Chinese section of The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 1, January, 1926.
- Hummel, W. F., and Chen Chang-wei. A Brief Guide to Noted Places in Nanking. (See under Chen Chang-wei.)
- Hwa Peh-hsiung. Report of an Agricultural Survey at Shunhwachen, Kiangsu. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 37, July 1, 1925.
- Agricultural Proverbs. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 38, July 15, 1925.
- Illick, J. T. Life. The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 2, April, 1926.
- Ip, N. K. Forestry in China. China Year Book, 1926, Chapter XXI.
- Arbor Day. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 58, April 1, 1926.
- Jones, E. V. The Place of Athletics in College Life. The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIV, No. 2, November, 1925.
- Kuo Tan-sien. New Light on Agricultural Education. Chinese section of The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 2, April, 1926.
- Agricultural Problems in Suiyuan. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 42, 43, September 15, October 1, 1925.
 - The Outlook for Commercial Fertilizers in China. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 42, September 15, 1925.
 - My Impressions of Our Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 49, January 1, 1926.

- Kuo Tan-sien. Translation of article by Dr. H. H. Love on Methods of Selection and Testing in Plant Improvement Work. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 62 and 66, May 1 and June 21, 1926.
- A Plea to Rural Leaders to Attend the Summer School of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 65, June 11, 1926.
- Li Siao-yuen. The Storehouse for Books and the Public Library. Library Science Quarterly, Vol. I, No. 3, September, 1926.
- Li Tsih-hsing. New Source on the Seashore of Kiangsu. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 50, January 11, 1926.
- Prevention of Animal Diseases. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 50, January 11, 1926.
 - Rice Problems. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 51, January 21, 1926.
 - Longevity of Plant Seeds. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 51, January 21, 1926.
 - Welcome to Rural Workers. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 52, February 1, 1926.
 - How to Carry on Rural Education in China Successfully. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 53, February 11, 1926; and Journal of the Agricultural Association, No. 50, May, 1926.
 - A Few Words on Superstitions. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 54, February 21, 1926.
 - The Prevention of Animal Diseases. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 54, February 21, 1926.
 - Two Important Facts Concerning Sericulture. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 55, March 1, 1926.
 - How to Make a Profit in the Growing of Cotton. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 56, March 11, 1926.
 - Good Points of the 'Million Dollar' Variety of Cotton. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 56, March 11, 1926.
 - Method of Estimating the Yield of Cotton. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 56, March 11, 1926.
 - Fertilizer Formulae for Cultivated Plants. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 57, March 21, 1926.
 - Reclamation Work in Kiangsu. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 57, 67, March 21 and July 1, 1926; and Tai Pin Tao Pao, Vol. I, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, March-May, 1926.
 - The Uncultivated Land of China. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 59, April 11, 1926.
 - The Raising of Silkworms. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 60, April 21, 1926.
 - A Proper Use for the Boxer Indemnity Fund. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 61, May 1, 1926.

- Li Tsih-hsing. The Making of Insecticides and Fungicides. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 63, May 21, 1926.
- Estimating the Price of Fertilizers. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 63, May 21, 1926.
 - Economic Side of the Reclamation Work in Kiangsu. Agricultural Science, Vol. III, No. 3, June, 1926.
 - Common Knowledge Regarding Soils. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 64, June 1, 1926.
 - The Summer School of 1926. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 65, June 11, 1926.
 - Common Knowledge Regarding Cultivation of the Soil. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 65, 66, June 11 and 21, 1926.
 - Common Knowledge Regarding Animal Husbandry. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 67, July 1, 1926.
 - Common Knowledge Regarding Fertilizers. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 68, July 11, 1926.
 - The Twenty-four Festivals. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 74, September 11, 1926.
 - Common Knowledge Regarding Plant Diseases. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 75, 76, 77, 79, September 21, October 1, 11, November 1, 1926.
 - The Temperature Inside the Earth. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 76, October 1, 1926.
 - A Study of the Salt Content in the Soil Along the Coast of Kiangsu. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 79, November 1, 1926.
 - The Cultivation of Flowering Plants. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 81, November 21, 1926.
- Li Ying-hwei. The Selection and Storing of Seeds in the Autumn. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 42, 44, 45, September 15, October 15, November 1, 1925.
- The Farmer's Work after the Autumn. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 46, 47, November 15, December 1, 1925.
 - A Secret of the Increasing Prosperity of Farmers. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 61, May 1, 1926.
 - Comparison Between Old and New Rural Schools. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 77, October 11, 1926.
- Ling Kan. General Forest Conditions of Fanshanhsien, Shansi. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 42, September 15, 1925.
- Farm Forests. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 43, 44, October 1 and 15, 1926.
 - Treatment of Tree Seeds after Collection. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 50, January 11, 1926.

- Ling Kan. Cultivation of the Bamboo. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 59, April 11, 1926.
- Liu Kwoh-chuin. The Development of American Pragmatism. Chinese section of The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 1, January, 1926.
- Some Recent Chinese Works in Library Science. Library Science Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 2, June, 1926.
 - A Study of the Classification of the Ssu Ku Chuen Shu. Library Science Quarterly, Vol. I, No. 3, September, 1926.
- Love, H. H. The Important Features of Pure Seed Wheat. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 39, August 1, 1925.
- Is It Right to Introduce New Varieties of Wheat from Far Places? Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 39, August 1, 1925.
- Lowdermilk, W. C. The Profession of Forester. The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIV, No. 2, November, 1925; and Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 31, April 1, 1925.
- Forest Destruction and Slope Denudation in the Province of Shansi. China Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. IV, No. 3, March, 1926. Reprinted as Bulletin 11 of the College of Agriculture and Forestry Series.
 - The Changing Evaporation Precipitation Cycle on North China. Paper No. 5, read March 23, 1926, before the Engineering Society of China at the 1925-1926 session. Printed as Vol. XXV of the Society's publications.
 - Forest Conservation in Shansi. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 58, 59, April 1 and 11, 1926.
 - A Call for Men in China with Special Training in the Methods and Practice of Reclaiming Mountain Lands Through Afforestation. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 81, November 21, 1926.
- Porter, R. H. Cultivation of the Foreign Potato in China. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 48, December 15, 1925.
- Kernel Smut of Kaoliang and Its Control. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 61, May 1, 1926; and Circular No. 8 of the College of Agriculture and Forestry Series.
 - Plant Lice and Methods of Control. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 61, May 1, 1926; and Circular No. 9 of the College of Agriculture and Forestry Series.
 - A Preliminary Report of Surveys for Plant Disease in East China, June 1, 1926. The Plant Disease Reporter, Supplement No. 46, printed by the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.
 - Some Plant Pathological Problems of China. China Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. V, No. 1, July, 1926; and The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 3, June, 1926.

- Price, F. W. The New Programme of Religious Education in the Chinese Church. Chinese Recorder, Vol. LVI, No. 12, December, 1925.
- Reisner, J. H. Examples of Rural Minded Christian Leaders. China Christian Advocate, December, 1925. Reprinted.
- Revaluating the Rural Church. Chinese Recorder, Vol. LVII, No. 4, April, 1926.
- A Plea for the Rural Church of China. Zion's Herald, August 4, 1926.
- Agriculture in the Programme of Christian Education. Educational Review, Vol. XVIII, No. 4, October, 1926.
- Reforming Farm Life. China Christian Year Book, 1926.
- China Famine Fund Balance Committee. China Christian Year Book, 1926.
- Ren Chen-tung. A Review and Awakening During the Chinese New Year. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 49, January 1, 1926.
- The Distribution of Rain Water and Its Significance. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 51, January 21, 1926.
- The Advantage of Leaving Trees When Cutting Grass. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 54, February 21, 1926.
- The Communal Forest of Tsinyuanhsien, Shansi. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 58, 61, April 1 and May 1, 1926.
- Translation of Mr. Lowdermilk's article: A Call for Men in China with Special Training in the Methods and Practice of Reclaiming Mountain Lands Through Afforestation. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 81, November 21, 1926.
- Forest Economics in Liuwuhsien, Shansi. Chinese section of the University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 2, April, 1926.
- Ritchey, G. E. The Selection of Corn. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 39, August 1, 1925.
- The Advantage of Using Smut-free Barley Seed. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 39, August 1, 1925.
- San Ken-hsien. The 'Yu Pin Shan Fan' Diary. Chinese section of The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XIV. No. 2, November, 1925.
- Sarvis, G. W. Review of 'China and the West' by Prof. W. E. Soothill. Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. LVII, 1926.

- Sarvis, G. W. Review of 'Country Life in South China,' Vol. I, 'The Sociology of Familism,' by Daniel H. Kulp II. Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. LVII, 1926.
- Review of 'New New Terms' by Evan Morgan. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. LVII, 1926.
- Review of 'The Family in Classical China' by H. P. Wilkinson. Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. LVII, 1926.
- Shao Teh-hsing. The Birthday. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 49, January 1, 1926.
- and Pearl S. Buck. Lao Wang, the Farmer. Chinese Recorder, Vol. LVII, No. 4, April, 1926.
- Sharp, J. B. Toward the Realm of Superior Man. The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 1, January, 1926.
- Swen Wen-yu. General Summary of a Study of the Weights and Measures of China. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 38, July 15, 1925.
- Observations on a Small Religious 'Hwei' at Lin I Hsien, Shantung. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 37, July 1, 1925.
- Practical Farm Bookkeeping. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 68, 69, July 11 and 21, 1926. Also printed as Chinese Bulletin No. 32 of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.
- Principles and Method of Calculating the Cost of Production of Crops. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 78. October 21, 1926.
- Tao Ming-peh. Secretary Training. Chinese section of The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 2, April, 1926.
- Thomson, J. C. Nanking University is Promoting Science. China Press, September 6, 1925. Reprinted in the English bulletin of the National Association for the Advancement of Education, and translated into Chinese for the Chinese bulletin issued by this Association.
- Wan Kwoh-ting. Arrangement of Chinese Characters. The Eastern Miscellany, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, January, 1926.
- On Chinese Dictionaries. Library Science Quarterly, Vol. I, No. 1, January, 1926.
- Revised Codes for the Arrangement of Chinese Characters by the Form of Strokes. Library Science Quarterly, Vol. I, No. 2, April, 1926.
- Revolution in Chinese Agriculture. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 63, May 21, 1926.

- Wang Sheo. Method Used in the University of Nanking for Wheat Propagation. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 39, August 1, 1925.
- The Future Soy Bean. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 39, August 1, 1925.
 - Relation Between Improved Crops and the Civilization of a Country. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 39, August 1, 1925.
 - The Importance of Using Pure Wheat Seed. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 39, August 1, 1925.
 - Is It Right to Introduce New Varieties of Wheat from Far Places? (Translation of article by H. H. Love.) Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 39, August 1, 1925.
 - The Importance of Deep Plowing in the Autumn. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 45, October 15, 1925.
 - The Desirability of Rotating Crops Year After Year. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 47, November 1, 1925.
 - How to Make a Country Rich by Crop Improvement. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 48, November 15, 1925.
 - Method Employed by the University of Nanking to Improve the Soy Bean. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, Nos. 73, 74, September 1, 11, 1926.
 - Experimenting with the Soy Bean. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 81, November 21, 1926.
- Whitman, W. G. The Science Teacher. The University of Nanking Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 2, April, 1926.
- Yu Ta-fu. A Brief Report on the Department of Plant Pathology of the University of Nanking for 1924-1925. Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper, No. 52, February 11, 1926.

College of Arts and Science and Subfreshman Year.

This college, though not strictly vocational or professional, still continues to draw by far the largest number of students. In America there has been of recent years much study and discussion of the place and function of the arts college, and there seems to be a tendency to restrict somewhat the elective system in the first two years and to intensify it more in the last two years, though keeping it within a narrower range. The arts college, however, seems to have come to stay, even in this age of specialization. The young men and women who can afford it are more and more taking

a full arts and science college course before undertaking professional studies, for the broader outlook, the better grasp of affairs, and for the cultural foundation it affords. And as long as education stresses and encourages the art of living, at least equally with the art of making a living, the cultural college, usually regarded as the arts and science college, will have its place.

In China, this seems even more essential, where students must learn the history, literature, and culture of their own civilization very intimately, and also the history, literature, and culture of the West. Four years is all too brief to permit this and does not allow of very much specialization or intensive cultivation of one field during this period. But this desire for specialization is so strong that it is met as well as possible, perhaps, under the circumstances, by a system of majors and minors. The defects of too scattering and broad a range and the dangers of too narrow and restricted culture, however, will always give educators problems for debate and experimentation.

In our own case, lack of funds has compelled us to take a course fraught with the gravest dangers, educationally. We are using in this college far too many men who in their preparation for teaching have only the general training of the arts college. They have not taken postgraduate or sufficient special work. And we are offering far too few advanced, elective courses. We simply do not have the teachers sufficient to offer the advanced courses that a small, first class college should make available. The men we have are overburdened with elementary and general courses. We most urgently need an additional income of \$10,000 gold for more and better trained teachers for this college.

The subfreshman year will be necessary till the six-year middle schools are fully operating and till most of the middle schools give better preparation. Few have adequate laboratory work in physics or other sciences. Also, both in English and in Chinese, many do not prepare students to carry college-grade work. So we find such a year an absolute necessity, and for us it is best administered under

the college group. Without dormitories for these students, however, the best results with them are impossible.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry.

The principal developments in the College of Agriculture and Forestry during the past year have been the satisfactory increase in the size of the student body, particularly among the college students; the progress made in our research and investigation work, much of which is proving of international interest; the greatly increased number of contacts with farmers, especially through the distribution of better seeds and the control of plant diseases; the combined progress of our plant improvement programme, which is being carried forward with the cooperation of the Department of Plant Breeding of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University and the International Education Board; the undertaking of a cooperative project in a study of the Hwai river watershed with the Shanghai Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee; the large and successful conference of Christian rural leaders held in Nanking in February, 1926; and in a large and effective summer school (held in 1926) which included an institute of crop improvement.

Our policy is to cooperate wherever possible with other organizations that are interested in or that are working on problems directly or indirectly related to our own work. Among the organizations with whom we are cooperating are the China International Famine Relief Commission, Peking, in the organization and administration of rural cooperative credit societies; the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, in the production and distribution of improved silkworm eggs; the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee, Shanghai, in a study of the Hwai river watershed; the Mass Education Movement, Peking, in their rural survey work; the National Christian Council and many other Christian bodies in China. Our cooperative plant improvement project has been increased by the addition of the Kiangsu Second Provincial Agricultural Experiment Station at Hsuehchowfu, Northern Kiangsu, to the list of co-operators. The other institutions with whom we have been

cooperating in our plant improvement projects are as indicated in the last annual report: the Kaifeng Baptist School, Kaifeng, Honan; the Shantung Agricultural and Industrial School, Yih sien, Shantung; the Agricultural Department of the Presbyterian Mission Station at Nankhsueh, Northern Anhwei; Central China Teacher's College, Wuchang, Hupeh; the Agricultural Department of Point Breeze Academy, Presbyterian Mission (North), Weihsien, Shantung; the Kiangsu Provincial Agricultural School, Soochow, Kiangsu; and the Wusih Wheat Improvement Experiment Station, Wusih, Kiangsu. The cooperative relationship with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Tsing Hua College, by which we make available the services of the visiting Cornell professors of plant breeding for as long a time as possible once each summer, has been continued. In August, 1925 Professor Love spent a number of days at Tsing Hua College, and in August 1926 Professor Myers also spent a number of days with them, conferring with them on their plans and methods of experimental work. This last year half of the travelling expenses incident to the cooperation were met by Tsing Hua College.

Early in the year a cooperative project was entered into with the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee, Shanghai, whereby the Department of Forestry, through its Division of Forest Research, undertook a cover and erosion survey of the watershed of the Hwai river valley, including the location of a number of meteorological stations for the reporting of rainfall, temperature and evaporation. The location of these meteorological stations was carried out under the direction of the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee in cooperation with the Zikawei Observatory of Shanghai. The necessary meteorological equipment, consisting of rain gauges, evaporimeters, and maximum-minimum thermometers, was provided for the setting up of twenty-five primary stations for rainfall, temperature and evaporation data, and ten secondary stations for rainfall only.

The triangular cooperative plant improvement project between Cornell University, the International Education

Board and the University of Nanking, whereby Cornell University makes available for a number of months each year a member of its Plant Breeding Department, the International Education Board provides financial aid to Cornell University in order that the Cornell professor may have a somewhat longer time away from Ithaca, and the University of Nanking provides travel expenses to and from America and maintenance and travel while in China, is now in its second year. The organization of the project was reported last year. Professor Myers, the second representative from Cornell, spent from March 24 to October 18, 1926, in Nanking. Excellent progress has been made in the carrying forward of the programme. To the original cooperators here in China has been added the Second Kiangsu Provincial Experiment Station at Hsuehchowfu, Kiangsu. During Professor Myers' stay in China one or two visits were made to each of the cooperating stations, with the exception of Weihsien. The cooperative project was very greatly strengthened through the personal help which was provided by Professor Myers' visits to the individual stations and also through the Summer Institute of Plant Improvement, which was attended by not only practically all of our cooperators but by a large number of men responsible for plant breeding work in government experiment stations. The organization of our experimental work here in Nanking was further developed by Professor Myers, who performed constructive service not only in the carrying forward of the field work but through his personal contacts with the plant breeding staff. The influence of this cooperative crop improvement project is already assuming much wider proportions than had originally been anticipated. Not only is all the work included in the Nanking crop improvement project with its cooperating agencies being carried forward on a careful scientific basis, but our methods are being adopted by a number of the most important agricultural experiment stations in China. While it is recognized that the adoption of a method is one thing and the careful and scientific carrying out of a method is another thing, nevertheless the adoption of proper methods

is a tremendous step forward in the development of scientific plant breeding work in China. The results so far secured have in every way justified the confidence of those who have shared in projecting this cooperative undertaking, and, while we still have a long way to go and much work remains to be done, everything points to the cooperation proving a success and a great benefit to the furtherance of crop improvement and the increase of food production in China.

Progress has been made in the cooperative plant exchange with the United States National Museum, whereby this latter organization will send to the University herbarium certain complete sets of Chinese plants collected in China during the past five years, totalling approximately 15,000 numbers. Several thousand plants have already been received from the United States National Museum and a similar number have been sent, or are ready to be sent, to Washington in return.

We again acknowledge with very great appreciation the continued cooperation and annual grant of \$5,000 Mexican from the Forestry Fund Committee of Shanghai. This grant applies, as in the past, to the work of the Department of Forestry, which this year has cooperated, as already noted, with the Shanghai Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee in a study of the Hwai river watershed. The Forestry Fund Committee is administering the surplus famine funds from the Hwai river flood famine of 1913.

There has been no change in the government scholarships which have been made to certain provincial students to study in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Anhwei province maintains eight scholarships for agriculture and forestry students from this province, and Shantung province maintains three scholarships for forestry students.

With two main purposes in view, namely, concentration of thought on the problem of ruralizing the programme of the rural church and the bringing of rural leaders into closer touch with the work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry to the end that it might more effectively serve the rural church in China, a conference of Christian rural leaders

was held February 2-5, 1926. In spite of the date being so near the Chinese New Year and the interruption in communications, particularly in the north, which kept quite a number of prospective delegates at home, there were 217 out-of-town delegates, of whom only sixteen were foreigners. All the meetings were conducted in Chinese. In addition to these delegates there were at each session many members of the faculty and student body of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and of the Nanking Theological Seminary. The attendance at the various sessions averaged about 250. Thirteen provinces and eighteen denominations were represented. There was a total of twenty-nine ordained pastors, eighty-four preachers, twenty-four farmers, three business men, thirty-five teachers, and twenty-seven students registered as delegates, and many visitors. The morning sessions were given over to general conference discussions dealing with the religious ideas and practices of the rural people, the ruralizing of the programme of the rural church, and service projects for the rural church. For the afternoon sessions a series of lectures was prepared and given by members of the faculty of the College, on such topics as agricultural fairs and exhibits, rural education, rural services, rural cooperative credit societies, and the improvement of crops. Entertainments were provided for the evenings, consisting of plays suitable for rural audiences, and a lecture, illustrated with moving pictures, on rural public health and hygiene. Very excellent exhibits were prepared by the various departments and daily afternoon excursions were arranged so that delegates could visit the different activities of the College.

The Summer School for Rural Workers held July 9 to August 7, 1926, designed primarily for rural teachers and preachers, superseded the former University Summer School, which has merged with the summer school organized and administered by the East China Christian Educational Association. In order to make the work as concise and effective as possible, special courses were worked out for each group. For preachers the following courses were required: methods and material for extension work; rural sociology and

economics, including rural cooperative organizations and two courses in the form of daily conferences, one on rural religious ideas and practices and the other on ruralizing country church work. For teachers the following courses were required: teaching elementary agriculture (using Mr. Griffing's 'Agricultural Readers' and 'Teacher's Manuals' as texts), methods and material for extension work, educational psychology, and methods of teaching. All these required courses were given in the morning and in the afternoon a number of elective courses were offered, among them being courses in religious education, the improvement of small grain crops, sericulture, forestry, sanitation and hygiene, and mass education. Two hundred and twenty-four students were registered from fourteen provinces and about fifteen denominations were represented. The largest single group in the summer school was teachers, of whom there were eighty-four. There were sixty-one preachers. Among the teachers were a number who had been sent under government auspices. The American Church Mission, with twenty-five preachers and ten teachers, had the largest group. There were sixty-two enrolled from Kiangsu, fifty-five from Anhwei, twenty-six from Shantung, thirteen from Hupeh, and from nine to one from each of the other ten provinces. Three missionaries, including one Y. W. C. A. worker, also attended the summer school. Cooperating with the College of Agriculture and Forestry were the National Council on Health Education, which was represented by Doctor Macklin of Nanking, and the Mass Education Movement, represented by Dr. Paul Fugh. The International Harvester Company put on a big demonstration of improved farm implements adapted to Chinese agricultural conditions. Excellent book exhibits were held by the Commercial Press, the Chung Hwa Book Company, and the Christian Literature Society through their Nanking agencies. Arnold and Company, and Brunner, Mond and Company of Shanghai sent interesting exhibits of commercial fertilizers. The College of Agriculture and Forestry also had an exhibit of its own publications. It is difficult in a short paragraph to summarize the actual work that was

accomplished in the classroom and field, but from letters which we have received from various sources, from those who attended the summer school and from missionaries who were interested in sending pastors and teachers, it is quite evident that the summer school made a deep impression on many of those who attended. The two conference hours of the preachers' group on 'Religious Ideas and Practices' and 'Ruralizing the Rural Church Programme' were full of ideas and suggestions and the interest and active discussion on the part of the preachers in these problems indicating their alertness and their thoughtfulness augur well for the future of the Chinese rural church.

In connection with the Summer School for Rural Workers there was held a special Institute of Crop Improvement, designed especially for the personnel connected with our cooperative plant improvement projects and for members of government agricultural experimental stations and agricultural schools. Twenty-three were regularly enrolled for full time work and, in addition, sixteen visitors took part of the work. Of the twenty-three enrolled for full time, fourteen were from government agricultural experiment stations and agricultural institutions, six were from missions, and three were advanced students in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Of the visitors, six were from government experiment stations and nine were students, including advanced students from the National Southeastern University and the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The institute was of very great value not only in strengthening our cooperative plant improvement project, but also in the influence which it had on the personnel and the methods in use at agricultural institutions and experiment stations under government auspices.

Requests have come from many parts of China and from many people for the services of the Department of Extension, and these have been met as far as possible. The most important development of the year has been the securing of farmer cooperators to demonstrate the value of our improved seed and one method of plant disease control which has been

worked out by the Division of Plant Pathology. Another important development has been the setting aside of a member of the staff to do intensive extension work on a few projects in an area close by Nanking and near to our Experiment Station. The Department of Extension carried a large share of the responsibility for the conference of Christian rural leaders. It was also responsible for one very large class in the summer school for rural workers, on methods and materials for extension work. Partial statistics covering extension field trips made to places away from Nanking show that 121 places in the seven provinces of Chihli, Honan, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Chekiang were visited; that 136 moving-picture and nine stereoptican shows were given; that 164 exhibits were shown; that 160 lectures were given; that four plays were organized and supervised; and that approximately 111,280 people were present at the various programmes. The majority of the programmes were arranged through missions and Chinese pastors. The co-operation invariably was everything that could be hoped for. Entertainment and local travel were usually provided, particularly on extended trips under the direction of a single mission organization. The audiences vary from college and university students down through middle school, primary school and country school students, and from the merchant and gentry classes in the country to the illiterate but nevertheless, in their own way, wise and practical farmers. By far the majority belong to the latter group. Naturally the interest of the different groups varies greatly and must be met by the extension field men. While the majority of the extension lectures deal with problems of agriculture, such as improved seed, better silkworm eggs that will produce better silk cocoons, the control of plant diseases, and diseases and maintenance of soil fertility, other problems are touched upon, such as better village programmes; the need for patriotic rural leaders and rural workers; how gentry land owners, tradesmen, and storekeepers can help the country; improved seed and improved people; problems of population; mass education; the place of the rural church in better

community life, etc., etc. The Department of Extension co-operated with the other departments in the College of Agriculture and Forestry in the distribution and sale of silkworm eggs and improved seed of corn, cotton, and wheat. Wheat was treated for smut control for many farmers. A very visible result of our extension activities is a very much larger and more active demand for such seeds as the various departments of the College have been able to develop.

In a number of local areas in the region between Nanking and Chinkiang, the cooperation of over sixty farmers has been secured to carry out, usually over a three-year period, demonstration tests on the value and use of our improved seeds. These cooperative undertakings were begun last spring. To demonstrate the value of our improved wheat comparative plots of improved seed and the farmer's own seed were planted by twenty-six cooperators. A number of the farmers are also making tests of copper carbonate dust for the control of covered smut of hulless barley. Under the cooperative agreement the farmers furnish land, and labour, and agree to carry out the comparative tests according to very simple rules which have been worked out for them. The improved seed is furnished without cost by the College. Regular visitation by members of the Department of Extension who are responsible for the individual cooperative projects is a part of the cooperative programme. The very great value of this form of extension work is self-evident. Where cooperative tests prove successful an immediate attempt will be made to organize farmers into cooperative improved seed producing clubs which seed will be used for sale and distribution among other farmers in the region. Care has been taken in the selection of crops and varieties so that successful results are reasonably assured. Of all the projects undertaken, without doubt the one that excites the largest amount of interest in the individual farmers is the one of smut control, as the farmer has had not only no control over smut but has no hope of its control.

Departmental extension activities have been carried on within several departments of the College, usually in co-

operation with the staff of the Department of Extension. The Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management has organized and supervised, as well as furnished, funds for a number of rural cooperative credit and marketing societies. It is also aiding several farmers in keeping careful accounts of the year's business on the farm and has aided locally in making several community surveys. The Division of Plant Pathology of the Department of Biology has organized extension projects in the control of covered smut of hulless barley, kaoliang, and millet, which are being carried out in cooperation with the Department of Extension. Fungicides and insecticides have been prepared and supplied to large numbers of customers and a great many questions concerning the control of plant diseases and insects have been answered. The Division of Bacteriology treated a large number of cattle for rinderpest. The Department of Forestry has helped a great many people through its correspondence course; some very excellent articles have been provided for publication in current Chinese magazines, both in English and Chinese and a number of helpful lectures have been given on various occasions. The Department of Cotton Improvement distributed about twelve tons of improved cotton seed. The Department of Sericulture distributed practically all of 750,000 layings of improved, disease-free silkworm eggs. The Department of Agronomy distributed 100 bushels of improved corn seed and 325 bushels of wheat seed. The Department of Rural Education carried on an active extension programme through the students of the Rural Normal School and in connection with their demonstration rural schools, particularly the school at Wukiang.

Practically every member of the College of Agriculture and Forestry is spending a part of his time in research and investigation of agricultural and forestry problems. These studies are not only valuable because of the information which they make available regarding agricultural and forestry conditions and problems in China, but also because of the influence such knowledge has in making the teaching work

of the College more pertinent to the needs of the student body. A more detailed report on the investigational, experimental, and research work being carried on by the various departments will be found in the Twelfth Annual Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, which is being published in addition to the Report of the President.

Beginning with number forty-nine of volume three, the Agriculture and Forestry Newspaper (Nung Ling Sin Pao) is being published every ten days instead of twice a month as previously. That the newspaper is a very great help and is appreciated by its readers is attested by the receipt of scores of letters from subscribers and readers indicating its value to them.

The following table shows a satisfactory increase in our student body during the past three years:

Year	College Course	Special Short Course	Rural Normal Course
1923-1924	67	39	—
1924-1925	95	40	16
1925-1926	110	63	29

Eight men were graduated from the College of Agriculture and Forestry during the year (five in agriculture and three in forestry) and were granted the degree of Bachelor of Science by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. There were forty-three graduates of the Special One Year Course in Agriculture, to whom certificates were given, and twenty-three graduates of the Rural Normal School, to whom special Rural Normal School certificates were issued.

The following table shows the distribution by occupation of the graduates of the College of Agriculture and Forestry from 1918 to 1926 inclusive. During this time nine classes graduated, in which sixty-two men specialized in agriculture and forty-eight in forestry. Of these 110 graduates, eighty-five, or a little over seventy-seven per cent., are engaged in work directly relating to agriculture and forestry, either in research, extension, supervision of practical

agriculture and forestry projects, or in rural social work; five are engaged in official life, and eight in business; nine are pursuing advanced studies either in China or abroad; we have no record of one; and two are deceased. At the present time we are unable to fill a number of requests for graduates.

Distribution of College Graduates by Occupation.

Class	Teaching in Government and Private schools	Christian schools	Agriculture and Forestry Projects	Social and Religious Work	Public Life	Business	Further Study In China	Abroad	No Record	Deceased	Total
1918	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
1919	7	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	17
1920	5	1	9	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	20
1921	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	8
1922	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6
1923	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	11
1924	6	9	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	25
1925	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
1926	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	8
Total	33	15	36	1	5	8	2	7	1	2	110

Beginning September 1926, graduate instruction will be given in the following four groups: plant industry; biology; rural education, economics and sociology; and forestry. Tentative regulations concerning such studies have been drawn up by the Committee on Graduate Instruction as follows:

1. Only those students who have shown superior ability will be admitted to graduate study as candidates for the master's degree.
2. The College of Arts and Science will for the present accept candidates for the graduate degree on a fellowship basis only; the College of Agriculture and Forestry may accept students on a non-fellowship basis by special arrangement.
3. The regular fellowship plan will require the candidate to spend two years, studying half-time and assisting half-time, in one of the departments in which he is doing graduate work.

4. The fellowship grant shall be \$350 a year, or \$175 each semester, and shall be awarded year by year.

5. All graduate students doing work for credit shall pay a proportionate part of tuition and incidentals, all of the magazine, library and medical fees, but no athletic fee. The laboratory and materials fee shall be according to the rules of the departments.

6. Each graduate student shall be assigned to an adviser—a member of the staff in his major department, who, in cooperation with the professors concerned, shall arrange his schedule and outline the problem for research or investigation.

7. Forty credits shall be required for the master's degree, which shall be distributed into a major and one or two minors as arranged with the adviser. The distribution of credits shall be either twenty-five in the major and fifteen in one minor, or twenty in the major and ten in each of two minors. The number of credits for the work on the problem, together with the thesis, shall be from ten to twenty-five as arranged with the adviser. The courses making up the major and minors may be chosen from one department or may consist of a group of related courses from two or more departments.

8. No course completed with a grade below three will count toward the master's degree.

9. Candidates for the master's degree shall be required to stand an oral examination on the work done for the degree conducted by three members of the staff, one of whom shall be the professor under whom the problem was done. These examinations shall be open to graduate students and members of the staff and shall be held not less than ten days before commencement. The examining committee shall be appointed by the Committee on Graduate Instruction.

10. Each candidate for the master's degree shall be required to present for the approval of the Committee on Graduate Instruction six weeks before the day of graduation a thesis embodying the results and conclusions of his research or investigation. The thesis in its final form after revision and correction according to the suggestions and criticisms of the Committee shall be submitted in quadruplicate (bound according to specifications) neatly typed, at least ten days before the day of graduation. Two copies of the thesis shall go to the library and two to the department in which the major work was done.

11. The general direction of the work of the candidates for the master's degree shall be in the hands of the Committee on Graduate Instruction. All courses of study, projects, and problems are subject to their approval. Professors in charge of investigations or research shall make reports on the progress of the same at least once each term.

The number of graduate students whom the College is able to take care of for the next few years will be relatively small, but there is great need for the courses being offered and the College is quite adequately prepared to carry on graduate instruction in the four groups designated. It is desirable that the amount of graduate instruction offered be increased as rapidly as possible.

The Library.

The following report prepared by the Librarian indicates the growth of the service rendered by the library staff and the urgent need there is for a library building that will enable the library to meet more adequately the needs of students and faculty.

'The year from 1 July, 1925 through 30 June, 1926 has seen new vigour injected into the progress of the university library through the return of Dr. Liu Kwoh-chuin and Mr. Li Siao-yuen. It has been possible for the library staff and the library committee to grapple with a number of problems which had been pending for several years; the regular library work has gone steadily on; and the staff has taken its share in general university activities and in the development of the modern library movement in China.

'The decisions concerning library administration are likely to affect the future more than the present year; but a brief statement of the more important of these ought to have a place in this year's record.

'It has been decided to card catalogue the Chinese collection on the basis of a new classification which is being worked out with extreme care by its author, Dr. Liu Kwoh-chuin. This classification treats Chinese literature, old and new, as a whole and from a viewpoint that is primarily Chinese. The actual process of cataloguing was started during the New Year vacation and work will be pushed, with the aid of a specially increased cataloguing staff, during next year.

'It has also been decided, as was stated in last year's report, to card catalogue the Western collection on the basis of the Library of Congress classification, using Library of Congress printed cards as far as possible. Interesting methods of employing cross references between the catalogues of the Western and the Chinese collections are being devised by Mr. Li Siao-yuen and Dr. Liu Kwoh-chuin. Mr. Li has made a good start in training a specially increased cataloguing staff for the work on the Western collection, and progress has been achieved in the actual cataloguing.

'It is hoped that more than half of this double task of cataloguing can be finished by the end of 1926-1927; but even with the special effort that is planned, the whole undertaking will probably require the greater part of two years. Enough has already been accomplished in 1925-1926, however, to make apparent the great value of the results for all phases of library use.

'By arrangements with the Colleges, college grade courses, one each semester and counting two and a half credits each, will be offered next year in bibliography and library science. These are planned to give general information to students in the use of books and libraries. They will be taught by Mr. Li Siao-yuen, who has unusually good equipment for such instruction from his training at the New York State Library School, his wide observation of libraries in China and in the United States, and his experience in teaching similar courses at the summer school of the National Southeastern University in 1925 and at the summer school of the East China Christian Educational Association in Soochow in 1926.

'The Research Library has undertaken an important project which is due to the initiative and careful planning of Mr. Wan Kwoh-ting, Chief of that Library. With the present year the Research Library has been drawing to a close its former method of indexing a selected number (a very small number it had to be) of old Chinese writings on agriculture; and with the year 1926-1927 a start will be made on the compilation of an Agricultural Encyclopaedia Sinica composed of quotations from the material on agricultural subjects in Chinese literature. The experience that has been gained in the cooperative work with the Department of Agriculture in Washington and in the Research Library indexing will all be utilized in this task, especially in the selection of quotations and in the work of making a thoroughgoing index.

'Other actions concerning library administration include the decisions (1) that all purchases of books be made through the library; (2) that there be no departmental libraries; (3) that all books for student reference or reserved reading be limited to use in the general library; and (4) that the division of book funds for college departmental Western books be arranged by the librarians and the deans of the Colleges in conference, and be based both on amount of use of reserved books and on special conditions in the departments.

'While effort was thus being expended on the investigations and deliberations leading to these decisions, *regular library work* has gone steadily on during the year.

'The accessions have amounted to 9,922 Chinese books, 1,567 Western books, and 3,940 pamphlets (mostly Western), a total of 15,429 titles. Among the accessions a large number has been of books purchased on Research Library, Keen Memorial Collection, and other special funds. There have been many gifts also, the library collec-

tions owing much during this year, as in previous years, to its generous friends. The limitations of this report do not permit of the inclusion of a full list of donors; but among others there should be named Mrs. Edna K. Settlemyer of Indiana, United States, President A. J. Bowen and Professors Chen Chuh-hsuen, Chen Yü-gwan, and J. T. Illick of the University, the Rev. A. R. Kepler of Nanking, and Liu Han-i, Esq., of Shanghai.

'As usual the library space has been increased perforce, the whole of the north side of the second floor and the whole of the central section of the third or attic floor of Severance Hall now being occupied by the library; and adjustments to give greater capacity for readers' seats and for books have been accomplished in several rooms already occupied. The Keen Memorial Collection has been pleasantly located in room C 1 of Keen Hall.

'The circulation for the year, for all parts of the library, reached a total of 70,104 loans. Of these 38,425 were of reserved books for college courses. The open hours for the Severance Hall reading rooms were increased to ninety-three and one-half a week during term time. The process of wholesale cataloguing necessarily complicates, temporarily, the work of circulation; and a vexing cause of inconvenience during the spring semester has been the uncertainty of the electric lights. Mr. Chen Chang-wei, Chief of Circulation, has been meeting these emergencies with characteristic patience and diligence; and it seems fairly safe to claim for him the year's record, among members of the university faculty, for the greatest number of hours spent on office duty.

'The library staff has continued its monthly meetings during the year with Mr. Li Siao-yuen as Chairman and Mr. Chen Chang-wei as Secretary. During the enforced absence of the librarian in September, October, and November the staff vigorously and effectively carried on his part in the administration of the library.

'In addition to the work of organization and of regular library service, the staff has taken its share in *more general activities*, such as university instruction and committee membership, writing for publication, and aiding in the library movement in China.

'Doctor Liu has given a five credit course in the department of philosophy each semester, and he has been a member of the Council for the College of Arts and Science. Mr. Li has served on both the General Meetings and the Publications Committees of the University Faculty and he has initiated a promising movement towards vacation reading by college students. Mr. Wan and Mr. Chen Tsu-kwei have taken their part in the faculty activities of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

'The titles of publications during the year by members of the library staff are included in the list on pages 25-34, under the names

of Messrs. Chen Chang-wei, Clemons, Li Siao-yuen, Liu Kwoh-chuin, and Wan Kwoh-ting.

In the developing library movement in China the staff of this library has continued its interest and cooperation. During the summer of 1925 Mr. Chen Chang-wei attended the library section meetings in the biennial conference held at Taiyuanfu of the National Association for the Advancement of Education. An entertaining account of his trip was published in English in the March 1926 number of the University of Nanking Magazine. The library section meetings of the biennial conference held at Shanghai College in February 1926 of the China Christian Association for Higher Education were attended by the librarian, and papers prepared by Mr. Li Siao-yuen and Dr. Liu Kwoh-chuin were read at those meetings. Mr. Li has been the executive head of the Nanking Library Association during the year, and through the discussions and good fellowship of the meetings of this association progress has been made in cooperation among Nanking librarians and in the common understanding of the city's library needs. For the next year Mr. Li has been elected treasurer and Doctor Liu secretary of this local organization. Doctor Liu has, in addition to library work and teaching, carried through, as editor-in-chief, the heavy task of starting the Library Science Quarterly, an important official publication of the Library Association of China; and he has been elected a Vice Chairman of the Executive Board of the national association for 1926-1927.

Such is a brief statement of the decisions concerning library administration, of the regular library work, and of the more general activities of the staff during the year. *The need for a library building* has become so pressing that it would seem to give a truer perspective of the actual library situation if we devote a large part of the space permitted for this year's report to a review of the reasons for that need.

In the Report of the President of the University issued in August 1911 was this sentence: "It does not take a seer to realize the necessity of planning for and erecting an adequate library building—a building that will be a credit to the Christian culture and academic attainment we represent." Fifteen years later this general statement certainly continues to be true; but the specific causes for the necessity have become as plain and definite and urgent as the vision of any seer of a decade and a half ago could possibly have discerned.

The first reason is architectural symmetry. Since the report of 1911 the central group of five college and university buildings at the Drum Tower section of the campus has been planned and four of them, Severance, Swasey, and Bailie Halls and Sage Chapel, have been erected. The group has been designed to form an harmonious and impressive whole—and both the harmony and the impressiveness are distressingly incomplete without the fifth or library building.

The second reason is the crowding caused in the other college and university buildings through the necessity of accommodating temporarily the library collections and activities. The library now occupies nineteen rooms in five different buildings, with a floor space of approximately 13,000 square feet. The greatest sufferer is the College of Arts and Science, into whose classroom space in Severance Hall the library has penetrated like an infection. Indeed the word "infection" reminds one of an operation performed this year in the university hospital, in which Doctor Hutcheson removed a 132½ pound tumour from a patient who weighed but ninety-seven pounds after the operation (*China Medical Journal*, April 1926). For the patient College of Arts and Science the removal of the main library from Severance Hall to a new building would be a similarly beneficent operation.

But this illustration must not be pressed too far. A library building is not needed merely to get the library out of the way. The library is not a malignant unit of the University. In these fifteen years, in spite of cramped quarters and limited resources, this unit has made an earnest effort to live up to its high privilege of general university and community service. In extent of use, in size of collections, and in quality of staff, even more than in lack of architectural symmetry and completeness and in the crowding of other units, has become apparent the urgent need for a separate and adequate library building.

The third reason is, therefore, the large use of the library—that for which this unit primarily exists. The development of that use may be seen from the number of loans in each of the last fourteen academic years (circulation totals not having been recorded for the years before 1912-1913).

1912-1913	2,280 loans
1913-1914	1,359 "
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 "
1923-1924	58,126 "
1924-1925	70,179 "
1925-1926	70,104 "

The task of meeting such a demand for books is proving more and more difficult in the restricted space in which the circulation department has to keep its records and to work; and a circulation department which

is eager to attain to efficiency of service the disheartening quality of the task is an undeserved penalty. Furthermore, the readers are at rush hours constantly hampered in their use of books and periodicals by overcrowding in the limited accommodations of the present reading rooms. The situation is such that the bulk of the readers' winter garments actually adds to the problem of arranging for seating capacity in the main library reading rooms during the cold months.

The fourth reason is the accelerating development in the size of the collections during these fifteen years. The figures are as follows:

	Chinese Collection	Western Collection	Pamphlet Collection	Total
August 1911	—	2,250	—	2,250+
December 1912	—	—	—	3,063
December 1913	1,702	4,560	1,114	7,376
December 1914	2,495	5,192	1,166	8,853
30 June 1916	3,290	5,500	3,162	11,952
30 June 1917	5,306	6,167	7,631	19,104
30 June 1918	6,342	7,140	9,207	22,689
30 June 1919	7,457	7,919	10,135	25,511
30 June 1920	7,583	8,246	10,942	26,771
30 June 1921	9,093	8,337	13,540	30,970
30 June 1922	13,348	8,726	14,720	36,794
30 June 1923	15,276	10,043	17,912	43,231
30 June 1924	28,565	11,334	20,009	59,908
30 June 1925	40,724	13,158	24,711	78,593
30 June 1926	50,646	14,725	28,651	94,022

These figures do not include the unbound periodicals and newspapers. During 1925-1926 the library has subscribed to or received by gift 250 current periodicals and newspapers (110 Chinese and 140 Western). This unbound material grows like bamboo shoots; and it is live material which is capable of well nigh as many uses as a bamboo grove. The problem of storing this and the other collections in a manner that will permit of ready consultation is becoming so difficult that the library in its present quarters faces a dismaying prospect of diminishing efficiency.

Notwithstanding the growth of the collections in the library, the fact should be interpolated that increased funds for book buying are almost as urgent a need as that of the library building. The increase of the collections has been due to gifts and special funds rather than to regular appropriations. The growth of the pamphlet collection in 1916-1917 and later was a result of solicitation, chiefly on the part of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, for donations and exchanges of pamphlet material on agriculture; the growth of the Chinese collection since 1923 has been a result chiefly from special funds for the Research Library; and the growth of the Western collection during the past two years has been in part a result of special gifts and of

the special fund for the Keen Memorial Collection. In order to make possible the wholesale cataloguing of the books and pamphlets, \$2,000 of the regular book appropriation for 1926-1927 has had to be side-tracked for cataloguing expenses; which means that the growth during the next year will have to depend largely on gifts.

Another view of the extent of the gifts may be revealed by an enumeration of some of the regular sources for accessions—and this also serves to indicate something of the importance of the collections which are becoming a part of the library. The library is a designated depository for all the publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and of the League of Nations. Through arrangements of gift or exchange it receives the publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, of the Smithsonian Institution, of the National Museum, of the Department of Agriculture, of the Geological Survey, and of the Public Health Service of the United States; and also of various agricultural, cooperative, educational, historical, religious, and scientific organizations of China, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, England, Germany, Hawaii, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Palestine, Philippine Islands, Russia, South Africa, and the States of the United States. This very list brings us back to the chief need, that of a library building. For it is due to the generous donors that these deposits or gifts be so housed that readers may have ready and convenient access to them.

The fifth reason is the development of a library staff in which the University of Nanking may take legitimate pride. In 1911 there was one librarian doing part time work; in 1925-1926 there have been twelve regular members of the staff, seven doing full time work, fifteen student circulation assistants doing part time work, and two janitors. Five of the general staff and two of the Research Library staff are college graduates—indeed in degrees the staff has four B. A.'s, three B. S.'s, one B. L. S., four M. A.'s, and one Ph. D. The librarian in charge of the Chinese collection and the librarian in charge of the Western collection, after several years of experience in this library, have had technical training in two of the best library schools in the United States (one in the Library School of Wisconsin University and the other in the New York State Library School at Albany). The Research Library is unique among libraries in China, and its staff combines experience with skill and adaptability in meeting what is recognized to be an unusual opportunity for service both to scholarship and to practical agriculture. Of course it is a revealing test of ability to have this combined staff forced to prove its worth by coping with limitations and difficulties. But such a test has already reached what may fairly be called the point of saturation. The time has arrived when that staff deserves equipment that will enable it to show its highest value.

These are some of the reasons why the University of Nanking urgently needs a library building. In 1926, as in 1911, it does not take

a seer to realize the value of an adequate library building in an institution that has been established and maintained as a home for Chinese Christian education. The practical need of completing the college group of buildings and of relieving crowded conditions are pressing external reasons of to-day. More urgent still are the reasons arising from the internal growth of the library. When one considers the size of the collections already assembled and the opportunity for expansion which a fireproof building would give in a country with a literature as vast as that of China, when one considers the tradition of usefulness already established in this library, when one considers the quality of the staff that is prepared to administer such an organization as would be possible if there were adequate equipment, one is moved to affirm that there are few investments that would bring as real a return as would investment in a library building for the University of Nanking.

In addition to the data given in the report of the Librarian it is pertinent to add figures showing the use of floor space, the increase in staff, and the growth of the budget as indications of the development that has taken place in the University Library.

In 1911 the Library used 1,500 sq. ft. of space in 2 rooms in Cooper Hall.

In 1916 it required 4,200 sq. ft. of space in 7 rooms in Cooper Hall.

In 1921 it required 7,500 sq. ft. of space in 10 rooms in Cooper and Severance Halls.

In 1926 it required 13,000 sq. ft. of space in 19 rooms in 5 different buildings.

In 1911 two part-time teachers and three or four student assistants were able to handle the work.

In 1916, 1 full-time teacher

1 part-time teacher and 8 student assistants were needed.

In 1921, 3 full-time teachers

4 part-time teachers and 18 student assistants were needed.

In 1926, 7 full-time teachers

5 part-time teachers and 15 student assistants were needed.

In 1917 the total expenses of the Library were Mex. \$2,268, of which \$271 was used for books and periodicals, and \$1,752 was used for salaries.

In 1921, the total expenses were Mex. \$8,792, of which \$2,734 was used for books and periodicals, and \$5,814 was used for salaries.

In 1926, the total expenses were Mex. \$19,713, of which \$8,302 was used for books and periodicals, and \$9,984 was used for salaries.

We have also been able to secure certain statistics that show where we stand in a number of important matters as compared with similar institutions.

	Sochow University	South-eastern University	St. John's University	Hangchow College	Yale in China	Shantung Christian University	Shanghai College	University of Nanking
Total budget ...	\$7,940	\$13,000	\$8,831	\$2,140	\$3,000	\$5,500	\$5,000	\$21,861
Amount spent for books and periodicals ...	2,750	5,000	2,809	1,867	1,400	3,000	2,500	7,910
Number of foreign books ...	5,500	9,689	17,625	4,000	6,917	12,000	8,980	14,725
Number of Chinese books ...	9,000	31,445	14,000	8,000	3,748	11,706	10,579	50,646
Number of pamphlets ...	8,000	27,000	1,495	—	—	650	2,000	28,651
Total use of books—one year ...	18,459	49,374	33,033	—	—	10,000+	24,003	70,104
Hours library open per week:								
During term ...	43	69	50½	59	71	86	69	93½
On holidays ...	6	18	18	12	12	60	38	36
Separate library building?	No	Yes; cost \$165,000	Yes; cost \$25,500	No	No	Yes; cost \$70,000	No	No
Size of library staff:								
Full-time staff ...	3	9	5	(wife of 1 faculty member)	4	5	3½	7
Student assistants	2	—	2	3	—	—	3	15
Special emphasis	—	General and research	Far East English collection	Chinese books	—	Seminar rooms; general reading room	New books; bulletin board; photo and art clubs	Children's library; Keen collection on China and the East; research use

The University Hospital.

I am able here to give only a brief summary of the most excellent work of the hospital. Those wishing more details may find the same in the printed annual report of the Superintendent, Dr. A. C. Hutcheson (University of Nanking Bulletin, Volume Seven, Number Six).

We have on our staff seven full-time Chinese and five full-time and one part-time foreign physicians; one Chinese dentist; one Chinese and one foreign laboratory technicians with six students in training; one Chinese pharmacist; nine Chinese and five foreign graduate nurses, and forty-five nurses in training; besides one foreign secretary-treasurer

and a Chinese assistant, one Chinese social secretary. and two Chinese hospital evangelists.

In spite of political disturbances and some agitation carried on among the student nurses by outside agitators, the Hospital has given 365 busy, crowded days of service. The eye, ear, nose, and throat department, under Doctors Peterson and Chen, has had an unusual number of patients, many, both Chinese and foreign, coming long distances to be treated.

The training departments graduated seven nurses, three laboratory technicians, and one dentist. This graduate dentist is responsible for the dentistry work of the Hospital, Doctor Earl having been called back permanently to the United States last summer.

A training school for women nurses was opened in September, 1925, and seven young women are being trained in this department in addition to the thirty-seven men nurses in the training school for men.

The building programme, started three years ago, has been entirely completed. This consisted of two additional wings, a memorial unit occupying one wing; the addition of a third floor to the old hospital building for use as dormitories for the women nurses; and a fine home for the men nurses. The total cost for completing this programme was \$130,000 Mexican.

Friends in the homeland may be interested in our schedule of fees, which are as follows:

In-patient rates: (Chinese Currency).

D. Ward, \$2.00 per week (men).

Less than one week, 37 cents per day.

West Side Wards, \$3.00 per week (men or women).

Less than one week, 59 cents per day.

Tuberculous Ward, \$3.00 per week (men).

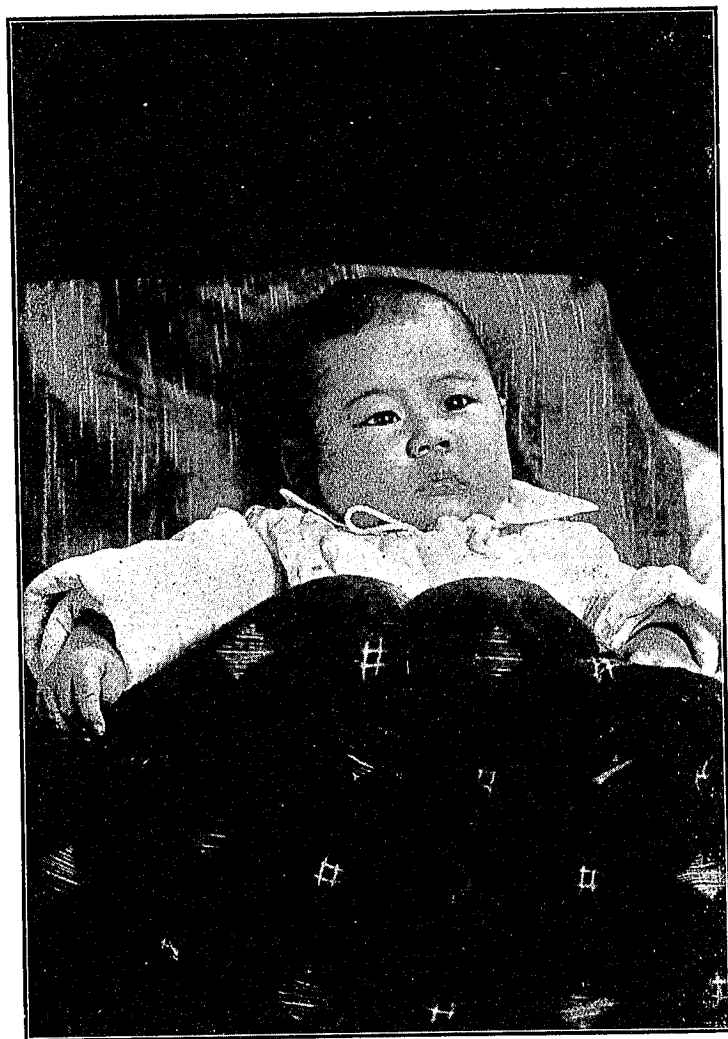
West Side Private Rooms:

First class, women, \$1.30 per day.

Second class, women, \$0.65 per day.

First class, men, \$1.50 per day.

Second class, men, \$0.80 per day.



This is David Soo Ren Yin, aged four months, weight nineteen pounds four ounces, length twenty-eight inches. He has never been sick and has come to the hospital regularly to the Well Baby Clinic to be weighed and measured.

David is a grandson of the Rev. Ting Li-Mei, the well known Shantung evangelist.

Note: These fees include food. There are no accommodations for women in the \$2.00 per week ward. The rates quoted include ordinary medicines and dressings, but for certain very expensive drugs and dressings, vaccines and antitoxins, an extra fee is charged. All fees for operations are in addition to the regular rates.

The total expenditures of the Hospital for the year were \$118,215 Mexican, and the income, \$119,703 Mexican.

Another interesting development of the work has been a 'better baby' campaign, as part of an educational programme to promote infant welfare work in Nanking, under the care of Dr. Helen Pryor, and a sample of the babies that are brought to the clinic may be seen on the opposite page. No charge is made and any child under school age is eligible. A complete physical examination is given each child on its first visit and weight and length subsequently checked once a month to determine rate of growth. Advice on feeding is given where needed and special diets are worked out for babies presenting difficult feeding problems. Individual record cards, baby weight books, and various pamphlets on infant hygiene, published by the Council on Health Education, are being used. One hundred and twenty babies were on the roll for the first three months.

The following is a summary of statistics for the year:

Number of beds in hospital	.. .. .	150
Total number of in-patients	.. .. .	3,291
Total number of out-patients	.. .. .	16,409
Total number of return visits	.. .. .	30,242
Total number of out-patient treatments	.. .. .	46,651
Total number of visits to homes	.. .. .	3,000
Total number of operations	.. .. .	1,217
Total number of Salvarsan treatments	.. .. .	817
Total number of labor cases	.. .. .	69

The Department of Missionary Training.

The year that has just passed has been a very satisfactory one in all respects. There has been an enrollment of seventy-four students in the different classes, making an increase of nearly twenty over the number in attendance last year. They have come under the following missions:

American Church	10
Baptist, North	3
Children's Special Service	1
Church Missionary Society	3
Congregational	3
Evangelical	3
Friends	3
Ginling College	3
Methodist Episcopal, North	7
Methodist Episcopal, South	3
Norwegian Missionary Society	2
Presbyterian, North	6
Presbyterian, South	8
Reformed Church in U. S.	4
Seventh Day Advent	11
United Christian Missionary	1
Independent	3

74

Sixty-six have been taking first-year work in residence, and seven, second-year work. One hundred and five have been regularly taking the correspondence courses.

The new building, with its effective heating plant, has greatly facilitated the work and helped the spirit of the school. Under the leadership of Mr. Chia and Mr. Wang the high standard of teaching has been kept up and excellent results obtained from the students.

Increased emphasis has been placed on the lecture courses during the year, and, in addition to several series of lectures by noted specialists, at least one other lecture per week has been offered. These lectures have greatly helped the new students in making the necessary adjustments.

The Keen Memorial Collection of books on and relating to China has afforded increased facilities for aiding the students to learn about China. Each student is required to read and report on four such books. There are now 693 volumes in the collection and 618 books were borrowed during the year, mostly by language school students, though the books are available to other residents of the city.

A library for the teachers, consisting chiefly of books in Chinese, periodicals, and newspapers, has done a great deal

to interest and help them in their work through outside reading. The younger teachers are required to hand in outlines of books read. This library is filling a real need.

Mrs. A. T. Mills has given great satisfaction as hostess of Meigs Hall, where seventeen of the unmarried young women have lived very happily. And we are grateful to Dean S. J. Mills, who has so conducted the school that it has greatly contributed to the well being of the University as a whole and of the community.

Beginning with the autumn of 1926, arrangements have been made to provide a Hupeh dialect department, so that students who would have gone to the former language school of the London Missionary Society and the American Church Mission in Changsha will take their language study in Nanking but with Hupeh teachers.

The Middle School.

Soon after the opening of the autumn semester of 1925 Mr. Wilson broke down in health, owing to long continued overwork. Mr. C. C. Liu took charge of the Middle School and for the whole year has conducted the school very successfully, the faculty cooperating most loyally. Beginning with the coming school year it has been thought best that Mr. Liu be made principal and that Mr. Wilson act as his associate.

Hitherto in the Middle School there have been heads of the Chinese work and physical education only, but during this year heads of the different phases of the work were appointed, with a view to better working out improvements and centering responsibilities. Mr. L. C. Leng heads up the mathematics; Mr. F. W. Dieterich, the religious education; Mr. C. H. Chen, geography; Mr. A. P. Tai, science; and, until her return to the United States, Miss Blair directed the English work.

Some changes have been made in the matter of entrance examinations and admissions. Mr. L. C. Leng has been appointed to take charge of matters connected with these, to

try to unify the work. More specific work for Saturday mornings has been arranged for, as hitherto the majority of the students wasted this half day to a great extent. Now classes in music, drawing, certain exercises, etc., are offered and each student must choose one item in which he is interested. Unusual interest in the welfare of the school has been taken by the students, which has been manifested in the making of and caring for flower beds, in planting trees on Arbor Day, and, in general, trying to care for and beautify the campus.

The Model School.

During Miss Wixon's absence on furlough, Mr. S. S. Li has been in charge of the Model School. We are hereafter changing the name of this administrative unit to Primary School, since, under the reorganization of middle school and primary education, this seems to be more in harmony with prevailing practice, and it has been decided to appoint Mr. S. S. Li as principal. Under his guidance we have had a very good year.

Music and singing have been added to the curriculum, as well as drawing, and the children have enjoyed these subjects. As in the Middle School, more definite and better organized Saturday forenoon work has been arranged for.

Fees.

The following table of fees will be of interest.

TABLE OF FEES FOR THE YEAR 1925-1926.

	College of Arts and Science	College of Agriculture and Forestry	Sub- freshman Depart- ment	Short Course in Agriculture	Rural Normal Course	Middle School	Higher Primary School	Lower Primary School	Language School	Summer School	Total 1925-1926	Total 1924-1925	Increase or Decrease
Tuition	\$20,076.00	\$6,696.00	\$15,676.00	\$2,314.00	\$384.00	\$20,924.40	\$16,039.50	\$75.75	\$18,642.87	..	\$101,478.32	\$84,805.24	\$16,673.28
Board	1,323.96	514.72	467.68	984.00	1,456.82	6,242.00	5,754.20	167.75	7,336.49	..	24,247.62	32,494.43	8,246.81 (Decrease)
Incidentals	3,148.00	959.00	2,030.00	585.00	338.00	2,540.00	2,170.00	10.00	..	..	11,780.00	10,425.73	1,354.27
Room	2,912.00	904.00	826.00	..	..	2,352.00	1,692.00	12.00	..	..	8,698.00	10,235.00	1,537.00 (Decrease)
Athletics	1,491.00	447.00	1,077.00	..	..	1,824.00	1,053.00	91.50	..	..	5,683.50	5,154.36	529.14
Laboratories	2,749.00	1,072.00	4,279.28	837.00	330.00	..	..	..	..	..	9,267.28	8,079.55	1,187.73
Uniforms	..	..	..	116.00	72.50	..	..	..	..	..	188.50	80.00	108.50
Manual Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	462.00	..	..	..	462.00	244.00	218.00
Magazine	499.00	149.00	359.00	194.00	..	508.00	183.00	..	..	..	1,892.00	1,431.50	460.50
Medical	281.00	73.00	216.00	..	..	278.00	280.00	1.00	..	..	1,129.00	1,457.50	328.50 (Decrease)
Library	499.00	149.00	359.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,007.00	..	1,007.00
Total 1925-1926	\$32,978.96	\$10,963.72	\$25,289.96	\$5,030.00	\$2,581.32	\$34,368.40	\$27,633.70	\$1,008.00	\$25,979.36	..	\$165,833.42	..	..
Total 1924-1925	\$35,254.85	\$8,943.95	\$23,234.64	\$3,542.00	\$1,280.00	\$35,499.00	\$26,236.50	\$1,049.00	\$14,827.37	\$4,580.00	..	\$154,447.31	\$11,386.11 (Net Increase)

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

Statement of Most Urgent Needs.

The following list is somewhat in the order of importance, but not entirely so.

1. Four additional dormitories:
2 three-unit dormitories, costing Mex. \$38,000 each.
2 two-unit " " 25,000 "
2. (1) A library building costing Mex. \$200,000, to be fireproof throughout, plans for same to be worked out by Messrs. Perkins, Fellows, and Hamilton, architects, Chicago.
(2) Endowment for Library, G.\$100,000.
3. A gymnasium for the Middle School, costing Mex. \$8,000.
4. Two residences, costing Mex. \$9,000 each (for Mr. Ritchey and Mr. Steward).
5. Five residences for members of the Chinese staff, costing Mex. \$25,000.
6. Bathing, toilet, and storage building in connection with the college gymnasium, together with well and better sanitary arrangements, costing in all Mex. \$10,000.
7. Endowment, general—G.\$200,000 to G.\$300,000, from which G.\$10,000 should go annually to increase the faculty of the College of Arts and Science.
8. Minimum increase in faculty of College of Arts and Science:
1 man—foreigner—for English.
1 man—foreigner—for sociology and economics.
3 men—Chinese—for philosophy, mathematics, physics.
9. A pension or old-age scheme for the whole staff, which should be worked out at the earliest possible moment.
10. Finishing off the basement of Severance Hall, Mex. \$4,000.

A. J. BOWEN,
President.

Nanking, August 30, 1926.

Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1925-1926

Nanking, China, December 1, 1926.

To the President of the Board of Managers,

University of Nanking:

I take pleasure in presenting to you the financial report for the University of Nanking for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926. We closed the year having kept within our receipts and were able to apply a surplus from budget accounts against our deficit. We are still carrying the unpaid account of the Boston University Nanking Association, amounting to \$10,089.11 Mexican. If this could be covered, our deficit could be eliminated this year.

The absence of Miss Priest on furlough has considerably handicapped the work in the treasurer's office. I acknowledge with sincere appreciation, however, the cooperation on the part of my Chinese assistants, Mr. Sie Siang and Mr. Chu Pei-tsiang, who have given so generously of extra time and effort in helping to keep up the work. Both have met the emergency in a most acceptable way. Miss Priest will return in the spring of 1927.

Our accounts as submitted for the University and the Famine Funds were audited and found correct on September 25 by Mr. Thomas D. Begg, Auditor.

Respectfully submitted,

L. J. OWEN,
Treasurer.

REPORT FOR 1925-1926.

67

SUMMARY OF CURRENT EXPENSE BUDGET

July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926

Receipts:

Mission remittances—cash	\$ 27,000.00	
—personnel	64,621.09	
Endowment interest	21,364.52	
Gifts	1,302.63	
Famine funds	7,000.00	
Language school	29,363.97	
Construction department	11,500.00	
Miscellaneous	60,965.79	\$223,118.00
<hr/>		
Tuition fees	104,079.60	
Special fees	41,815.63	
Alumni fund interest	1,040.00	
Agronomy sales	221.97	
Herbarium sales	196.75	
Manual training sales	23.25	
Miscellaneous sales	718.56	148,095.76
<hr/>		
Total Receipts		\$371,213.76

Disbursements:

General administration	\$ 25,105.67	
Operation and maintenance	24,487.77	
Instructional	194,160.88	
Non-educational	10,224.01	
Special	107,779.03	
<hr/>		
Total Expenditures		\$361,757.36

Reserves:

		9,456.40
Grand Total		\$371,213.76

DEPARTMENTAL

1925-1926				
EXPENDITURES.				
I. General Administration:				
Salaries	\$ 16,558.72			
Office supplies	1,652.76			
General expense	6,894.19	\$ 25,105.67		
II. Operation and Maintenance:				
Salaries	1,699.92			
Wages	2,824.44			
General expense	10,184.39			
Rents	9,779.02	24,487.77		
III. Instructional:				
College of Arts and Science	50,505.60			
College of Agriculture and Forestry	35,882.97			
Subfreshman Department	29,010.75			
Middle School	28,668.94			
Primary School	15,772.73			
Language School	15,377.89			
Library	15,190.00			
Scholarship grants:				
Mission students	3,212.00			
Nanking Educa. Assn.	540.00	3,752.00	194,160.88	
IV. Non-Educational:				
Miscellaneous	78.77			
Furlough reserves	7,824.76			
Medical and language study	1,320.48			
New property	1,000.00	10,224.01		
V. Special:				
Athletics	6,817.01			
Agricultural experiment stations	54,652.73			
Chemistry replacement	2,860.17			
Construction department	6,198.00			
Dormitories and dining halls	25,382.19			
Dormitory—Language School	8,721.10			
Magazine	1,837.99			
Medical clinics	1,002.72			
Regents' diploma	307.12	107,779.03		
VI. Reserves:				
Credits forwarded	2,364.28			
Applied on deficit	4,625.00			
Contingent reserved	2,467.12	9,456.40		
		\$371,213.76		

SUMMARY REPORT

1925-1926				
I. Administration: INCOME.				
Gift—Dwight H. Day	\$ 1,150.01			
Mission supported personnel	3,720.00			
Hospital—account New York office expense	175.00			
Miscellaneous	620.38	\$ 5,665.39		
II. Operation and Maintenance:				
Gift—campus	152.62			
Lights—middle and model schools	143.00			
Rent receipts	1,221.03	1,516.65		
III. Instructional:				
College of Arts and Science:				
Tuition	\$ 29,222.08			
Mission supported staff	16,809.96			
Alumni for Chinese dept.	520.00			
Sale of instruction to Ginling	2,640.00			
In lieu of 2 mos. salary, U.C.M.S.	431.41	49,623.45		
College of Agriculture and Forestry:				
Tuition	8,826.21			
Baptist board appropriation	3,000.00			
Mission supported staff	18,429.84			
In lieu of representative Endowment income (Methodist)	9,304.20			
Famine funds	7,000.00			
Agronomy sales	221.97			
Herbarium sales	196.75	50,978.97		
Subfreshman Department:				
Tuition	22,652.33			
Matriculation fees	1,603.40			
Sale of instruction	1,513.65			
Mission supported staff	5,975.00			
Alumni for Chinese department	520.00	32,264.38		
Middle School:				
Tuition	24,208.18			
Mission supported staff	12,617.40	36,825.58		
Primary School:				
Tuition	19,170.80			
Mission supported staff	2,637.48			
Manual training sales	23.25	21,831.53		
Language School:				
Tuition	15,770.50			
Rents	2,405.37			
Sale of secretarial service	467.00	18,642.87	210,166.78	
IV. General:				
Mission boards—cash appropriations	24,000.00			
Language school for overhead charge	2,000.00			
Endowment interest	12,060.32			
Miscellaneous sales	718.56	38,778.88		
V. Special:				
Athletics—fees	7,515.84			
Agr. exp. station receipts and accts. rec.	54,652.73			
Chemistry breakage fees and sales	2,909.81			
Construction department	11,500.00			
Dormitories and dining halls	26,171.59			
Dormitory—Language School	8,721.10			
Magazine fees	1,837.99			
Medical clinics	1,130.00			
Regents' diploma fees	647.00	115,086.06		
		\$371,213.76		

*Administration:**Salaries:*

President and secretaries	\$ 5,150.45	
Vice-president's office	3,738.00	
Treasurer's office	5,533.44	
Registrar's office	1,330.03	
Admissions office	806.80	\$ 16,558.72

Office Supplies:

President's office	306.75	
Vice-president's office	61.96	
Treasurer's office	502.32	
Registrar's office	392.69	
Admissions office	389.04	1,652.76

General Expense:

Treasurer's office	251.12	
Catalogues	1,083.09	
Commencement expense	157.07	
Y. M. C. A. Appropriation:		
The Colleges	129.64	
Middle and Primary Schools	600.00	729.64
Travel	205.40	
Association dues	870.00	
Sundry	191.42	
Museum	4.00	
New York office	3,402.45	6,894.19
		\$ 25,105.67

Operation and Maintenance:

Salaries:	\$ 1,699.92	\$ 1,699.92
Wages:		
College servants	1,363.84	
Middle and Primary schools servants	948.00	
Language school	512.60	2,824.44

General Expense:

Repairs:		
College buildings	556.11	
Middle and Primary schools	768.95	
Language school	59.47	
Faculty residences	2,124.26	3,508.79
Fuel:		
College buildings	1,601.13	
Middle and Primary schools	223.50	
Language school	929.50	2,754.13

Operation and Maintenance (continued):
General Expense (continued).

Light:		
College buildings	668.96	
Middle and Primary schools	399.00	1,067.96
Insurance:		
College buildings	789.67	
Middle and Primary schools	183.24	
Language school	111.92	
Faculty residences	447.21	\$ 1,532.04
Building Expense and Supplies:		
The colleges	362.81	
Middle and Primary schools	160.47	
Language school	145.57	668.85
College campus expense		652.62 \$ 10,184.39
Rents—faculty residences		4,148.00
Rent allowances		5,631.02 9,779.02

Instructional:

College of Arts and Science:		
Dean's office—salaries	900.00	
" —expense	142.97	
Instructional salaries	43,349.60	
Departmental supplies and expense	1,028.60	
Biology expense and supplies	149.43	
Physics expense and supplies	1,037.05	
Chemistry expense and supplies	1,280.00	
General equipment	558.34	
Physics equipment	2,059.61	\$ 50,505.60

College of Agriculture and Forestry:

Dean's office—salaries	8,263.47	
" —expense	743.96	
Printing	466.98	
Travel	127.50	
Entertainment	32.52	
Instructional salaries	22,741.18	
Departmental supplies	3.50	
Agronomy supplies and expense	48.65	
Bacteriology supplies and expense	219.79	
Botany supplies and expense	120.09	
Rural economics supplies and expense	294.61	
Meteorology supplies and expense	125.35	
Herbarium supplies and expense	398.70	
Zoology supplies and expense	34.07	
General equipment	938.35	
Agronomy	597.38	
Botany	226.48	
Chemistry	500.39	35,882.97

Instructional (continued):

Subfreshman Department:			
Instructional salaries	25,902.49		
General supplies and expense	350.95		
Physics supplies and expense	1,010.35		
Chemistry supplies and expense	1,658.33		
Physics equipment	88.63	29,010.75	
Middle School:			
Principal's office—salaries	\$ 3,264.92		
Office expense and supplies	94.78		
Instructional salaries	24,439.98		
Departmental supplies and expense	869.26	\$ 28,668.94	
Primary School:			
Principal's office—salaries	2,150.00		
Office expense and supplies	37.81		
Instructional salaries	11,240.19		
Departmental supplies and expense	388.38		
Manual training	429.93		
General equipment	1,526.42	15,772.73	
Language School:			
Dean's office—salaries	5,679.96		
Office expense and supplies	288.01		
Instructional salaries	6,891.56		
Expense and supplies	443.35		
Equipment	75.01		
Proportion of overhead	2,000.00	15,377.89	
Library:			
Salaries	9,130.00		
Student assistants	1,100.00		
Office supplies and expense	100.00		
Washington cooperation	300.00		
Binding	200.00		
Cataloguing	250.00		
Supplies	200.00		
Equipment	100.00		
Chinese periodicals	400.00		
" books	800.00		
" " —Middle school	200.00		
" " —Model school	70.00		
Foreign periodicals	600.00		
" books	300.00		
" " —the colleges	1,310.00		
" " —Middle school	100.00		
" " —Model school	30.00	15,190.00	
Scholarship Grants:			
To mission students:			
Christian mission	1,187.00		
Methodist mission	1,260.00		
Presbyterian mission	765.00		
	3,212.00		
To Nanking Educational Association	540.00	3,752.00	
Total Instructional		\$194,160.88	

Non-Educational:

Miscellaneous: Debate expense		\$ 78.77	
Furlough Reserves and Expense:			
Administration	980.79		
College of arts and science	1,000.00		
College of agriculture and forestry	1,000.00		
Subfreshman department	1,000.00		
Middle school	1,847.89		
Primary school	1,036.83		
Language school	959.25	7,824.76	
Medical and Language Study:			
Faculty—medical and dental	1,204.98		
Faculty language study	115.50	1,320.48	
New Property:			
On gymnasium		1,000.00	
		\$ 10,224.01	
Special:			
Athletics:			
The Colleges:			
Tennis	444.94		
Football	574.72		
Basket ball	415.45		
Baseball	111.00		
Track	293.03		
Indoor baseball and volley ball	113.25		
Salaries (keeper and gym. boy)	181.00		
General expense and supplies	289.17		
Gymnasium and field equipment	355.86		
Transfer to gymnasium	2,068.92	4,847.34	
Middle School:			
Football	350.79		
Basket ball	230.04		
Tennis	227.50		
Track	75.00		
General supplies	578.29	1,461.62	
Primary School:			
Football	48.09		
Basket ball	34.50		
Tennis	75.00		
Baseball	20.53		
General supplies	263.93		
Boy scouts	66.00	508.05	6,817.01
Agricultural Experiment Stations:			
			54,652.73
Chemistry Replacement:			
Apparatus and supplies—replacing breakage			2,860.17

Special (continued):

Construction Department:			
Salaries	\$ 4,940.46		
Office expense and supplies	440.22		
Departmental supplies	554.48		
Reserved for residence	262.84	\$ 6,198.00	

Dormitories and Dining Halls:

College dormitories:			
Wages of servants ..	463.40		
Repairs	979.44		
Lights	2,516.57		
Insurance	175.87		
Materials supplies and expense	460.00		
Hot water	1,083.65		
Proctor's salary ..	450.00	6,128.93	

Middle and Primary Schools Dormitories:

Wages of servants ..	279.38		
Repairs	149.28		
Light	2,471.51		
Insurance	141.13		
Materials supplies and expense	177.04		
Proctor's salary ..	306.00		
Equipment	1,198.79	4,723.13	

College Dining Hall.

Food	2,056.95		
Supplies and expense ..	6.75		
Proctor's salary ..	300.00	2,363.70	

Middle and Primary Schools Dining Hall:

Food	11,596.55		
Wages of servants ..	162.00		
Materials supplies and expense	101.88		
Proctor's salary ..	306.00	12,166.43	25,382.19

Meigs Hall (Language School):

Wages of servants ..	864.22		
Repairs	1,284.92		
Fuel	1,125.00		
Light	194.00		
Insurance	95.71		
Materials supplies and expense	119.32		
Hostess' salary ..	1,235.52		
Equipment	89.70		
Board	3,712.71	8,721.10	8,721.10

Special (continued):

Magazine—student publication	1,837.99	1,837.99	
Medical Clinics for Students:			
The colleges	451.91		
Middle and primary	550.81	1,002.72	1,002.72
Regents' diplomas		307.12	307.12
			\$107,779.03

Reserves:

Credits forwarded:			
Student deferred credits	601.98		
Language school	546.67		
Athletics:			
Middle school	62.38		
Primary school	636.45		
Medical clinics:			
The colleges	119.09		
Middle and primary schools	8.19		
Chemistry	49.64		
Regents' diplomas	339.88	\$ 2,364.28	
Contingent		2,467.12	
Applied on deficit		4,625.00	
			\$ 9,456.40

Chemistry Laboratories (Summary):

1924-1925 credit forwarded	101.56		
Breakage receipts	\$ 2,494.77		
Sale of chemicals, and supplies	313.48	\$ 2,909.81	
Office expense	\$ 307.69		
Wages of servants	373.90		
Repairs	93.85		
Fuel	107.60		
Gasoline	181.26		
Supplies and apparatus	4,030.26		
Duty and landing charges	418.89		
Equipment	785.44		
Laboratory fees		3,438.72	
	\$ 6,298.89	\$ 6,348.53	
Credit balance	49.64		
	\$ 6,348.53	\$ 6,348.53	

Agricultural Experiment Stations:

July 1, 1925, balance	\$ 1,204.10	
Tree seed sales	525.54	
Seed room sales	22,535.92	
Mulberry production sales	320.80	
Mulberry orchard sales	1,649.11	
Purchases in U.S.A.	\$ 2,483.81	
Tree seed collection expense	3,891.54	
Seed room expense	5,640.47	
Nursery stock	1,496.73	
Labour account—net	6,707.96	
Materials, supplies and expense	3,674.82	
Salaries	5,779.80	
Printing	446.77	
Building repairs, etc.	415.74	
Mulberry production expense	397.51	
Mulberry orchard expense	352.03	
	\$ 31,287.18	\$ 26,235.47
Dr. balance		5,051.71
	\$ 31,287.18	\$ 31,287.18

Sericulture:

Sales (Silk Association, G. \$8,000 or Mex. \$14,336 included)	\$ 30,081.96	
Salaries	\$ 2,936.00	
Egg production expense (including labour)	12,548.56	
Materials, supplies and expense	381.19	
Labour	28.00	
	\$ 15,893.75	\$ 30,081.96
1924-1925 overexpenditure	12,452.61	
Credit balance	1,735.60	
	\$ 30,081.96	\$ 30,081.96

Cotton Department:

Sales	\$ 7,102.79	
Labour	\$ 4,669.51	
Station work	652.24	
Supplies and expense	1,082.32	
Ginning	535.30	
Cotton purchase	532.43	
	\$ 7,471.80	\$ 7,102.79
1924-1925 overexpenditure	6,934.00	
Dr. balance		7,303.01
	\$ 14,405.80	\$ 14,405.80

Non-Budget Accounts

The following are open accounts, outside the current expense budget accounts, and give the details covering the balances which appear on the statement of assets and liabilities.

	Dr.	Cr.
<i>Summer School:</i>		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 896.53
Interest on bank account		18.72
Supplies and expense (including advertising)	\$ 62.87	
Cr. balance	852.38	
	\$ 915.25	\$ 915.25
<i>Language School:</i>		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 1,775.03
1925-1926 fees receipts		15,770.50
Rents		2,405.37
Sale of secretary's time		467.00
Expenditures for the year	\$ 18,096.20	
Cr. balance	2,321.70	
	\$ 20,417.90	\$ 20,417.90
<i>Meigs Hall (Language School Dormitory):</i>		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 7,363.47
Refund on travel account, Mrs. Stuart		807.50
Receipts for board, 1925-1926		6,528.99
Current expense budget	\$ 8,721.10	
Installation of new heating plant	4,046.51	
	\$ 12,767.61	\$ 14,699.96
Cr. balance	1,932.35	
	\$ 14,699.96	\$ 14,699.96
<i>Alumni Fund:</i>		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 13,004.67
Interest on fixed deposits		1,040.00
Receipts		50.00
Transfer to budget for Chinese department	\$ 1,040.00	
Cr. balance	13,054.67	
	\$ 14,094.67	\$ 14,094.67
<i>Special Gifts—Restricted:</i>		
1924-1925 balance		\$ 14,981.63
Additional gifts:		
A. W. Davidson for campus		200.00
Cornell-in-China for lounge room		
G. \$200		392.21
Miscellaneous gifts for library books		332.27
J. H. Hollister for agriculture and forestry G. \$500		959.50
M. E. Church, Eden, for biology, G. \$15.00		28.74
Transferred to cover special accounts	\$ 153.89	
Cr. balance	16,740.46	
	\$ 16,894.35	\$ 16,894.35

Non-Budget Accounts (continued).

	Dr.	Cr.
<i>University Hospital:</i>		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 33,141.06
Mission remittances		4,371.69
Sales, transfers, etc.		1,857.37
C. M. B. for current expense		19,219.94
Interest items		1,217.91
Miscellaneous building gifts		7,271.96
Payments for hospital account	\$ 24,105.13	
Cr. balance	42,974.80	
	\$ 67,079.93	\$ 67,079.93
<i>Keen Memorial Library:</i>		
July 1, 1925, balance		170.16
Received on account		1,022.08
Expenditures for books	853.64	
Cr. balance	338.60	
	\$ 1,192.24	\$ 1,192.24
<i>Foreign Books—Illick Fund:</i>		
Received on account		490.44
Expenditures for books	285.62	
Cr. balance	204.82	
	\$ 490.44	\$ 490.44
<i>Science Books—Y. G. Chen Gift:</i>		
Gift payments		\$ 300.00
Expenditures for books	\$ 23.71	
Cr. balance	276.29	
	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
<i>University Magazine:</i>		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 752.57
Magazine fees—the colleges		1,007.00
" —middle school		691.00
4 issues of magazine	\$ 1,837.23	
Cr. balance	613.34	
	\$ 2,450.57	\$ 2,450.57
<i>Athletics:</i>		
College athletic field and gymnasium:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 3,887.58
From athletic association current receipts		2,068.92
From university general budget		1,000.00
Expenditures	\$ 6,942.78	
Cr. balance	13.72	
	\$ 6,956.50	\$ 6,956.50

*Non-Budget Accounts (continued).**Athletics (continued):*

	Dr.	Cr.
<i>Middle School:</i>		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 514.46
Student fees		1,524.00
Budget expenditures	\$ 1,461.62	
Cr. balance	576.84	
	\$ 2,038.46	\$ 2,038.46
<i>Primary School:</i>		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 282.52
Student fees		1,144.50
Budget expenditures	\$ 508.05	
Cr. balance	918.97	
	\$ 1,427.02	\$ 1,427.02
<i>Medical Clinics:</i>		
The Colleges:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 549.70
Student fees		571.00
Drugs and expense	\$ 451.91	
Cr. balance	668.79	
	\$ 1,120.70	\$ 1,120.70
<i>Middle and Primary Schools:</i>		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 128.11
Student fees		559.00
Drugs and expense	\$ 550.81	
Cr. balance	136.30	
	\$ 687.11	\$ 687.11
<i>Regents' Diplomas:</i>		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 68.22
Diploma fees		647.00
Expenditures	\$ 307.12	
Cr. balance	408.10	
	\$ 715.22	\$ 715.22
<i>Agricultural Summer School:</i>		
Received on account		\$ 500.00
Expenditures to June 30, 1926	\$ 40.64	
Cr. balance	459.36	
	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00
<i>International Education Board:</i>		
Received G. \$339.27		\$ 658.78
Expenditures to June 30, 1926	\$ 360.78	
Cr. balance	298.00	
	\$ 658.78	\$ 658.78

Non-Budget Accounts (continued).

Furlough and Travel:

	Dr.	Cr.
Administration:		
July 1, 1925, balance	\$ 2,000.00	
Reserved, 1925-1926	980.79	
	<u>\$ 2,980.79</u>	
Miss E. M. Priest expense (half) ..	480.79	\$ 2,500.00
College of Arts and Science:		
July 1, 1925, balance	\$ 2,000.00	
Reserved, 1925-1926	1,000.00	3,000.00
College of Agriculture and Forestry:		
July 1, 1925, balance	\$ 1,700.00	
Reserved, 1925-1926	1,000.00	
	<u>\$ 2,700.00</u>	
Miss E. M. Priest expense (half) ..	240.40	
Miss D. DeGroff expense	517.29	1,942.31
Subfreshman Department:		
July 1, 1925, balance	\$ 611.15	
Reserved, 1925-1926	1,000.00	
	<u>\$ 1,611.15</u>	
B. L. Griffing—freight	65.90	\$ 1,545.25
Middle School:		
July 1, 1925, balance	\$ 400.00	
Reserved, 1925-1926	1,847.89	
	<u>\$ 2,247.89</u>	
Miss B. L. Kelley	\$ 666.53	
Miss A. K. Blair	896.26	
Miss M. L. Whipple	685.10	2,247.89
Primary School:		
Refund—account Miss Mills	\$ 414.55	
Reserved, 1925-1926	1,036.83	
	<u>\$ 1,451.38</u>	
Miss Mary N. Mills	1,051.38	400.00
		<u>\$ 9,387.56</u>
Scholarships:		
Class of 1915 Scholarship:		
July 1, 1925, balance	\$ 267.00	
Receipts for the year		\$ 61.00
Dr. balance		206.00
	<u>\$ 267.00</u>	<u>\$ 267.00</u>

Non-Budget Accounts (continued).

Scholarships (continued):

	Dr.	Cr.
General Scholarship Account:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 175.97
Receipts for the year		83.25
Scholarship granted	\$ 90.00	
Cr. balance	169.22	
	<u>\$ 259.22</u>	<u>\$ 259.22</u>
Willard G. and Jennie B. Welker Scholarship:		
Receipts, G. \$150.00		\$ 279.85
Scholarship granted	\$ 115.00	
Cr. balance	164.85	
	<u>\$ 279.85</u>	<u>\$ 279.85</u>
Forestry Fund Loan Scholarship:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 2,342.98
Loans returned by students		81.00
Loans made 1925-1926	\$ 315.00	
Cr. balance	2,108.98	
	<u>\$ 2,423.98</u>	<u>\$ 2,423.98</u>
J. B. Griffing Scholarship Fund:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 26.88
Receipts		75.05
Scholarship granted	\$ 20.00	
Cr. balance	81.93	
	<u>\$ 101.93</u>	<u>\$ 101.93</u>
Sherwin Scholarship:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 1,967.00
Loans returned		636.00
Loans made	\$ 500.00	
Cr. balance	2,103.00	
	<u>\$ 2,603.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,603.00</u>
Williams Scholarship:		
July 1, 1925, balance		84.92
Loan made	\$ 7.00	
Cr. balance	77.92	
	<u>\$ 84.92</u>	<u>\$ 84.92</u>
Student Relief Fund:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 232.38
Loans returned		357.92
Loans made	\$ 156.00	
Cr. balance	434.30	
	<u>\$ 590.30</u>	<u>\$ 590.30</u>

*Non-Budget Accounts (continued).**Property Accounts:*

	Dr.	Cr.
Dwight H. Day Fund:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 5,605.90
Residence loan returned		9,900.00
Cr. balance		\$ 15,505.90
McCormick Dormitories:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 13,236.36
Expenditures	\$ 26.00	
Cr. balance	13,210.36	
	\$ 13,236.36	\$ 13,236.36
Keen Hall (Language School Building):		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 27,334.44
Materials sold (old building)		510.56
Interest on fixed deposit		579.46
Expenditures on new building	\$ 10,983.89	
Cr. balance	17,440.57	
	\$ 28,424.46	\$ 28,424.46
Baillie Hall:		
China Famine Fund Committee (G. \$10,000 and exchange adjust- ment)		\$ 22,501.21
China Medical Board (G. \$8,250.93) Vogelson gift G.\$500.00 T. H. Somerville 100.00 S. B. Hawley 100.00 H. E. Osborn 500.00 Anonymous 46.06 H. A. Moses 1,000.00 G.\$2,246.06		15,012.04
		4,292.51
Materials sold		827.69
Expenditures to June 30, 1926	\$ 44,985.28	
	\$ 44,985.28	\$ 42,633.45
Dr. balance		2,351.83
	\$ 44,985.28	\$ 44,985.28
Sericulture Building:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 556.12
Sale of equipment (biology)		100.00
Interest		5.81
Expenditures and equipment	\$ 246.45	
Cr. balance	415.48	
	\$ 661.93	\$ 661.93

*Non-Budget Accounts (continued).**Property Accounts (continued):*

Holroyd House, No. 31:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 2,558.05
Transfer from personnel account		685.36
Expenditures to June 30, 1926	\$ 2,876.79	
Cr. balance	366.62	
	\$ 3,243.41	\$ 3,243.41
Mrs. Meigs House:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 3,500.00
Receipts on account		3,712.19
Expenditures to June 30, 1926	\$ 7,220.89	
Dr. balance		8.70
	\$ 7,220.89	\$ 7,220.89
Small House:		
July 1, 1925, balance		\$ 3,709.85
Reserved from 1925-1926 (Construction Dept.)		262.84
Interest on fixed deposit		140.00
Cr. balance		\$ 4,112.69

FINANCIAL

June

<i>Cash on Hand:</i>	ASSETS.		
Cash drawer ..		\$ 8,649.83	
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, No. 810 ..		8,152.83	
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Nanking, No. 115 ..		289.61	
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, summer school, No. 85 ..		852.38	
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, alumni, No. 3754 ..		4.67	
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, sericulture		295.35	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, general		421.03	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkew, special		713.31	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, hospital funds		2,094.61	
International Banking Corporation, language school ..		462.32	
International Banking Corporation, property ..		781.80	
New York office—cash ..		23,461.05	
		<u>\$ 46,178.79</u>	
<i>Fixed Deposits:</i>			
University hospital ..	\$ 30,000.00		
McCormick dormitory fund ..	13,236.36		
Day fund ..	5,605.90		
Library books account ..	307.27		
Alumni fund ..	13,050.00		
Dr. K. S. Liu memorial fund ..	220.73		
Small's residence fund ..	3,849.85		
Language school fund ..	9,776.89	76,047.00	
<i>Accounts Receivable:</i>			
General ..		5,683.06	
Storerooms:			
Building supplies ..	2,053.27		
Stationery stock ..	255.94	2,309.21	
Seedroom ..	5,051.71		
Cotton accounts ..	7,303.01		
Anhui government scholarships ..	369.00		
Shantung government scholarships ..	480.00	13,203.72	
<i>Mission remittances:</i>			
Baptist, North ..	4,111.97		
Methodist, North ..	3,417.60		
Presbyterian, North ..	1,204.85		
United Christian Missionary Society ..	365.45	9,099.87	
Residence lights ..	65.72		
C. M. B. book gifts ..	317.94		
1926-1927 budget accounts ..	1,745.95		
Bookstore ..	108.20		
Bailie hall ..	2,351.83		
Land ..	447.00		
Deferred accounts ..	557.47		
Meigs house ..	8.70		
Total Assets ..		<u>\$158,124.46</u>	
<i>Deficit Account—June 30, 1926:</i>			
Boston university ..	10,089.11		
General deficit ..	1,345.00	11,434.11	
		<u>\$169,558.57</u>	

STATEMENT

30, 1926

	LIABILITIES.		
<i>Accounts Payable</i> ..			855.27
<i>Property Funds:</i>			
McCormick gifts ..	13,210.36		
Dwight H. Day gift ..	15,505.90		
Language school building funds ..	17,440.57		
Small's residence ..	4,112.69		
Holroyd residence ..	366.62	50,636.14	
<i>Language School Reserves:</i>			
Meigs hall dormitory ..	1,932.35		
Language school ..	2,321.70	4,254.05	
<i>Scholarships:</i>			
General scholarship fund ..	128.07		
Forestry loan scholarship fund ..	2,108.98		
Griffing loan scholarship fund ..	81.93		
Sherwin scholarship fund ..	2,103.00		
Williams scholarship fund ..	77.92	4,499.90	
<i>Special Reserves:</i>			
Peanut survey—gift ..	150.00		
Library ..	514.68		
Chemistry ..	49.64		
Contingent ..	2,467.12		
Furloughs ..	9,387.56		
Medical clinics ..	805.09		
Athletics—varsity ..	13.72		
" middle school ..	576.84		
" primary school ..	918.97		
Regents' diplomas ..	408.10		
Sericulture department ..	2,151.08	17,442.80	
<i>Miscellaneous Open Accounts:</i>			
International education board—salary account ..	298.00		
Alumni fund ..	13,054.67		
Subscription periodical room ..	49.25		
University hospital funds ..	42,974.80		
Dr. K. S. Liu memorial fund—books ..	232.34		
Dr. Y. G. Chen gift—books ..	276.29		
Keen memorial collection—books ..	338.60		
J. T. Illick gift—books ..	204.82		
Cunninghamia investigation grant ..	107.53		
Gas plant funds ..	5,897.36		
Restricted special gifts ..	16,740.46		
Student accounts—deferred credits, etc. ..	1,769.20		
University magazine account ..	613.34		
Caps and gowns account ..	70.00		
Agriculture and forestry summer school account ..	459.36		
General summer school account ..	852.38		
China Medical Board grant for science equipment ..	2,916.47		
China Medical Board grant for science professor ..	479.25		
Vouchers payable ..	3,786.29		
Interest and exchange ..	750.00		
Total Liabilities ..		<u>\$169,558.57</u>	

SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 1926

Liabilities:

Accounts payable	855.27	
Property funds	50,636.14	
Language school reserves	4,254.05	
Scholarship accounts	4,499.90	
Special reserves	17,442.80	
University hospital funds	42,974.80	
Alumni fund	13,054.67	
Restricted special gifts	16,740.46	
Miscellaneous open accounts	19,100.48	169,558.57

Assets:

Cash on hand	8,649.83	
Bank accounts	14,067.91	
New York office	23,461.05	46,178.79
Fixed deposits		76,047.00
Accounts receivable:		
Mission boards	9,099.87	
General	26,798.80	158,124.46
		11,434.11

Deficit:

Boston University	\$ 10,089.11
General deficit (balance on	
Treasurer's residence)	1,345.00
	\$ 11,434.11

Sie Siang, Acting Accountant.

Certified correct:

September 25, 1926.

(Signed) THOMAS D. BEGG,
Auditor.

FAMINE FUNDS REPORT

(Showing Departmental Net Expenditures)

July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926

Current budget approved by Committee of Five, G. \$38,880 M. \$77,760.00
Other receipts for the year 10,856.90

Amount available for current expense M. \$88,616.90

Expenditures:

Administration and publicity	\$ 4,289.14	
Agricultural education	11,075.35	
Short course in agriculture	4,321.74	
Agricultural extension	6,509.93	
Bacteriology	1,725.32	
Cooperative extension	5,523.78	
Economics and farm management	8,597.56	
Farm crops	10,161.09	
Forestry	18,942.64	
Plant disease control	5,329.77	
Research library	6,515.32	
Scholarships	871.00	
Furlough and travel	3,841.38	
Medical for staff	219.77	87,923.79

Unexpended balances to be cancelled M. \$ 693.11

Capital Expenditures 1925-1926:

Science building	\$ 4,605.38	
Land purchases	9,672.83	M. \$14,278.21

Unexpended Capital Appropriations:

Land	M. \$ 8,202.14
--------------	----------------

Trial Balance

June 30, 1926

	Dr.	Cr.
Land and improvement		\$ 8,202.14
Research library		182.74
J. B. Griffing house		387.46
Chinese faculty residences		180.24
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$ 397.89	
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank	20,885.03	12,721.02
New York office		5,846.43
Vouchers payable	5,613.23	
Exchange	623.88	
1926-1927 budget accounts		
	\$ 27,520.03	\$ 27,520.03

Certified a corrected copy of
balance as on June 30, 1926.(Signed) THOMAS D. BEGG,
Auditor.

UNIVERSITY
July 1, 1925, to

EXPENDITURES.

Administration:

Mission board salaries and expenses of foreign physicians	\$ 20,000.00	
Payroll (dental not included)	13,354.73	
Postage	121.73	
Stationery and printing	1,130.60	\$ 34,607.06

Operation and Maintenance:

Insurance	416.72	
Carriage, cartage and freight	129.17	
Fuel	3,809.44	
Electric lights	1,785.68	
Materials, supplies and expense	853.54	
Repairs	3,011.39	
Telephone	85.50	
Wages	4,699.94	14,791.38

Library:

178.29 178.29

Professional:

Repairs on rented houses	206.65	
Payroll	13,846.69	
Drugs	7,676.60	
Equipment	3,885.24	
Food	9,922.50	
Optical supplies and expense	4,772.71	
Room rent fees returned	783.02	
Operation fees returned	968.90	
Laboratory equipment and supplies	2,486.59	
X-ray supplies	213.08	
General supplies	3,638.18	
Surgical supplies	5,869.03	
Travel	2,535.51	56,804.70

Contingent:

Medical students	270.00	
Foreign staff medical	2.50	
Student nurses—contingent fees returned	70.00	
Study	463.50	806.00

Dental:

Salaries, supplies and expense	3,442.88	3,442.88
--------------------------------------	----------	----------

Memorial Unit:

Current expense	10,845.08	10,845.08
-----------------------	-----------	-----------

Building Account:

Memorial Unit	1,075.20	
General building, supplies, and expense	5,064.28	6,139.48
		127,614.87

HOSPITAL

June 30, 1926

RECEIPTS.

Receipts From United States:

For Current Expense:

Mission board salaries and expenses of foreign physicians	\$ 20,000.00	
China Medical Board—1926 (calendar year appropriation)	17,586.74	
Mission board appropriations	4,521.69	\$ 42,108.43

For Buildings:

China Medical Board—balance of building appropriation	1,633.20	
Group gifts and individual gifts	7,339.65	8,972.85

Receipts on the Field:

Equipment sold	30.00	
Hospital houses rented	1,500.00	
Gifts	854.55	
Contract practice	2,600.83	
Drugs sold	4,987.19	
Interest and exchange	1,234.84	
Laboratory fees	1,735.64	
Medicines and dressings	8,147.38	
Optical department	4,601.46	
Refractions	587.00	
Operations	9,474.97	
Private practice	3,547.10	
Registrations	2,968.99	
Patient's board and room rent	23,674.56	
General supplies	598.03	
Surgical supplies	1,468.10	
Refund on travel	292.57	
X-ray fees	395.20	
Special examination, etc.	529.08	
Telephone refund	20.00	69,247.49

Contingent fees from student nurses	305.00	305.00
Dental Department	5,248.93	5,248.93
Memorial Unit	11,570.62	11,570.62

137,453.32

SUMMARY.

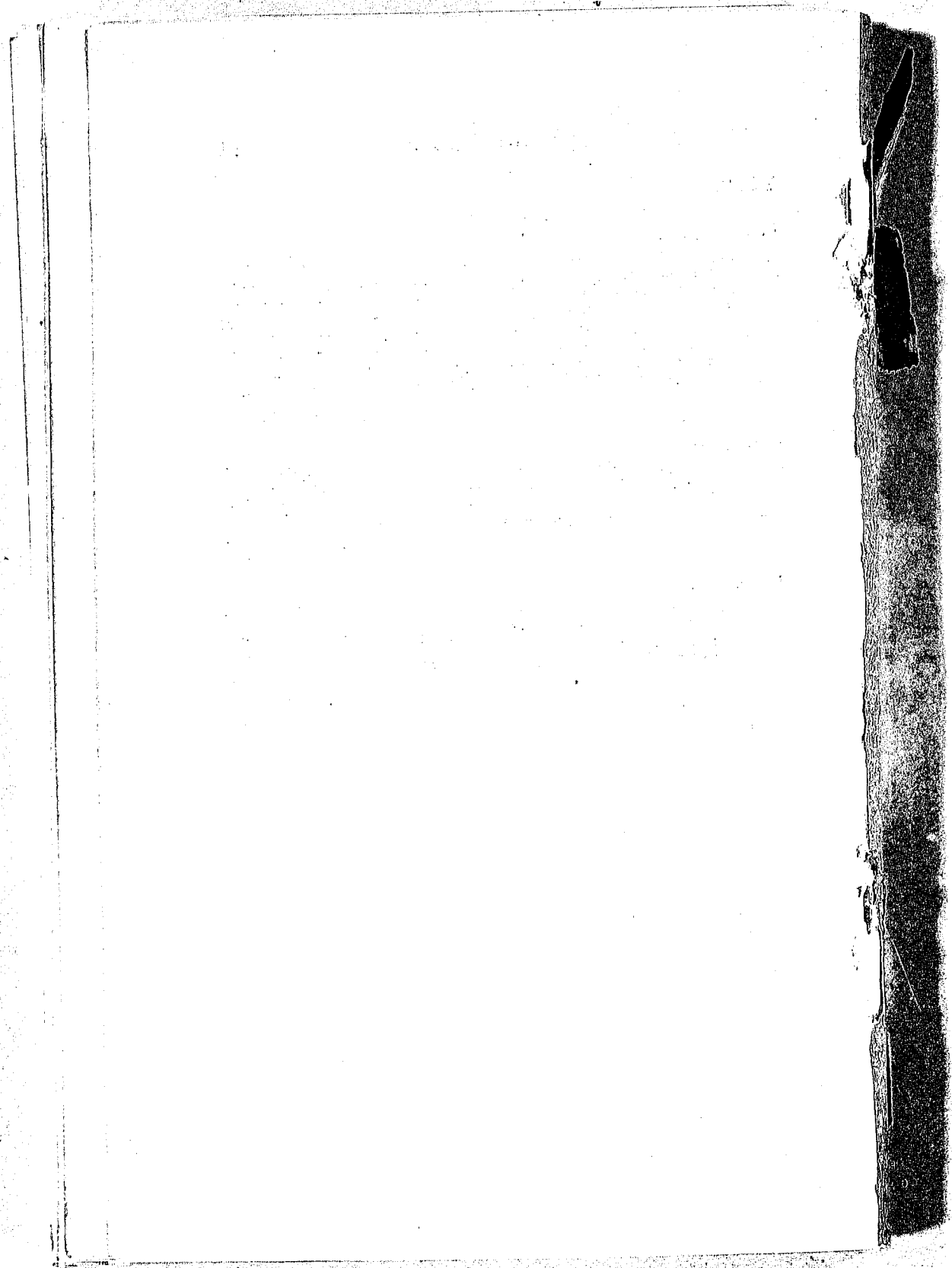
Accounts receivable to June 30, 1925	5,542.73	
Cash on hand Hospital Treasurer	6,326.28	
Cash on hand University Treasurer	33,141.06	
Total receipts	137,453.32	\$182,463.39
Total current expenditures	121,475.39	
Building expenditures	6,139.48	
Accounts receivable to June 30, 1926	5,462.20	
Cash on hand with Hospital Treasurer	6,411.52	
Cash on hand in New York and with University Treasurer	12,974.80	
Endowment Fund	30,000.00	\$182,463.39

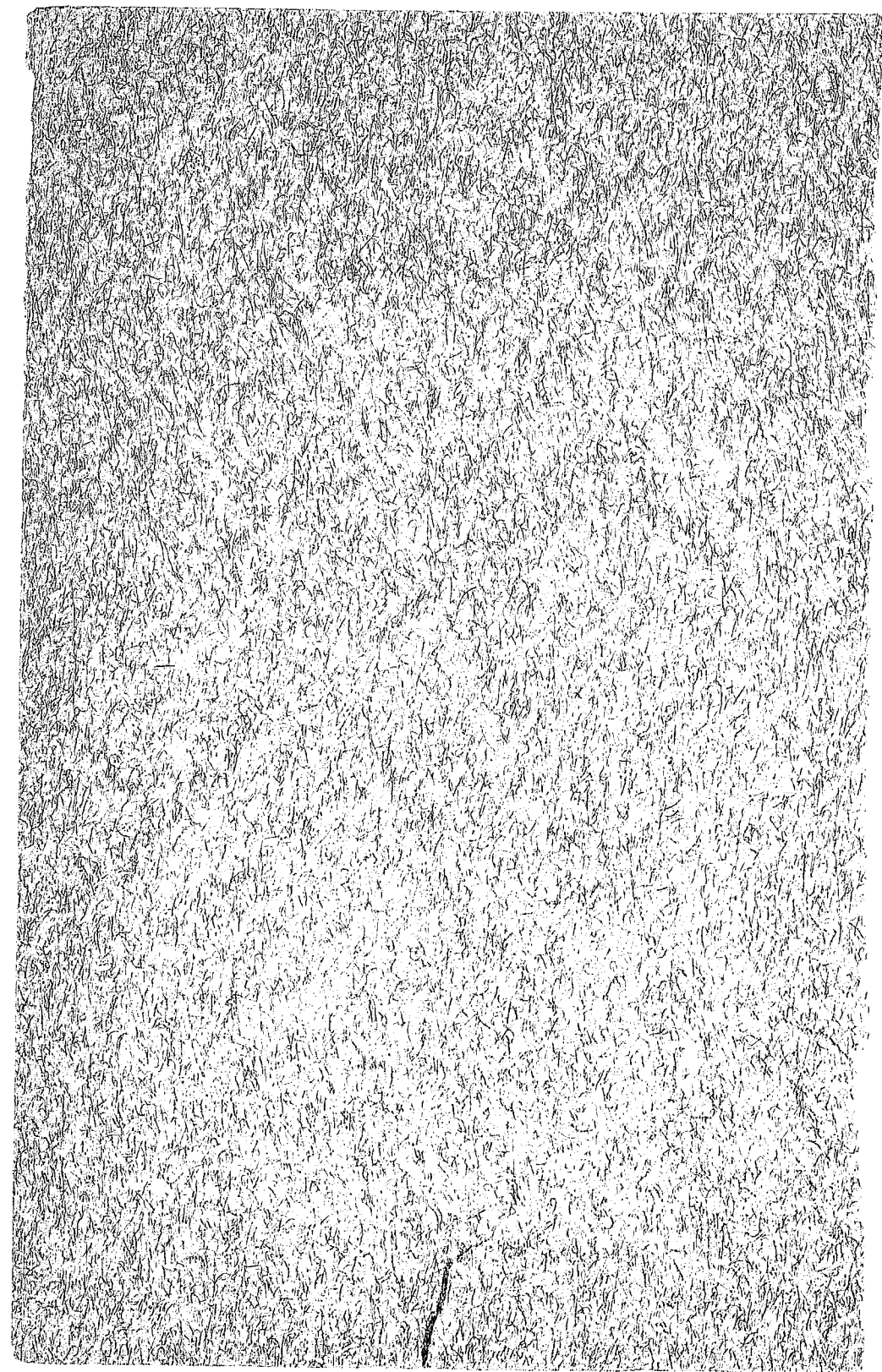
NEW

ASSETS.			
Endowment funds and investments		G.\$216,503.75	
Cash awaiting investment		246.25	
		<u>G.\$216,750.00</u>	
<i>Plant Funds:</i>			
Land		G.\$ 53,036.00	
Buildings—University		335,059.06	
Buildings—Hospital		109,554.03	
Residences—University		51,092.00	
Residences—Hospital		24,000.00	
Equipment—University		28,583.77	
Equipment—Hospital		54,503.95	
Architectural fees		2,600.00	
Buildings undesignated		11,000.00	
Plant cash on hand		7,576.45	
		<u>G.\$677,005.26</u>	
<i>Current Funds:</i>			
Accounts receivable		G.\$ 1,580.16	
Current cash—University general		4,536.19	
Famine funds		13,505.08	
Hospital		10,135.26	
Special		3,160.26	
		<u>G.\$ 32,916.95</u>	

YORK

LIABILITIES.			
<i>Permanent Funds:</i>			
Sherwin Endowment		G.\$ 5,000.00	
General Endowment		1,000.00	
Hall Endowment		50,000.00	
U.C.M.S. Endowment		10,000.00	
M. E. Endowment		100,000.00	
Swasey Endowment		48,750.00	
Harriet M. Williams Scholarship		1,000.00	
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wood Scholarship		1,000.00	
		<u>G.\$216,750.00</u>	
<i>Plant Funds:</i>			
Cooperating boards		G.\$433,548.00	
Special gifts		113,921.76	
Hospital funds		111,203.26	
Current Funds—Transferred		18,332.24	
		<u>G.\$677,005.26</u>	
<i>Current Funds:</i>			
Suspense		G.\$ 673.58	
Managers' Reserves 1925-1926, general		8,603.03	
Managers' Reserves 1925-1926, hospital		10,135.26	
Famine funds		13,505.08	
		<u>G.\$ 32,916.95</u>	

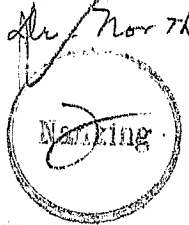




TRANSFER

Report of President Bowen for Nov 74

REPORT of Dr. A.J. Bowen, President of the University of Nanking to the Trustees of the University of Nanking at their meeting held June 9, 1927.



Just a few words to set forth the situation at the University as shown from recent letters received from Mr. Reisner, Dean Kuo and Mr. Owen.

1. For the administration of the University. You will have seen by the minutes of the board of managers of April 19th and 20th that they appointed three administration committees; one for the colleges, one for the secondary schools and one for the hospital.

The administration committee for the colleges - Dean Kuo, chairman, Dean Chen, Vice-chairman and Dr. Liu, secretary - was functioning very well, in fact a committee of nine from whom the seven on the committee were chosen took charge before we left. The colleges were opened at once and when we last heard three hundred and fifty of the five hundred odd students were back at their studies.

Up to May 12th the Middle School had not been able to open. Mr. C. F. Liu had not yet returned to Nanking, soldiers were still in the building, but Mr. Liu was going up in a few days and they hoped to be able to open.

The Primary group had opened two weeks or so earlier and was running but with difficulties on account of the soldiers in the compound.

The Hospital had not yet opened on May 12th - we shall consider that under another item on the agenda so I will not go into details here.

You will know from the minutes of the Board of Managers that Mr. Reisner was appointed adviser and administrative representative of the Board of Managers, the Board of Trustees and the President of the University.

2. Property. Mr. Gee, our engineer and builder, went to Shanghai about May 10th and reported on the condition of the property. We had estimated the damage to the residence would be Mexican \$30,500.00, but he thought it would require Mexican \$50,000. while three residences would probably not be worth repairing at all. It will doubtless require more than we estimated for the hospital, but the language school is in better condition than we feared from the first reports. The

The roof was going on the third dormitory which was up to the eaves when we left, and Mr. Gee anticipated no difficulty in completing the building within the original appropriation - funds for which are in Shanghai.

3. Sericulture work. The work in sericulture was going on normally and the prospects for a good cocoon crop were excellent.
4. Extension work. the Extension workers were out in the country on their usual trips but reported that the people were disturbed and restless.

5. Student cooperation. The college students were cooperating most loyally with the administration committees and had discontinued the student council and had chosen a committee of five - the very best students in the school - to help the administration committee in any way they desired.
6. Accounts and treasurer's work. Mr. Owen was able to have his two assistants bring all books and valuable papers in the safe to Shanghai and was getting the accounts in order for a clear report. All the hospital books and accounts were lost, but Mr. Owen's books have the summarized items although not the detailed accounts. Mr. Owen, as you know, has resigned and is leaving Shanghai on July 22d, and Miss Priest will return to Shanghai on August 16th to continue the work of the Treasurer's office.
7. A final word as to what is planned for the fall. I do not expect any foreigner can return by September, certainly not to live as the houses are all greatly damaged. Minimum budgets are being prepared and should reach here about June 20th. I think undoubtedly our College administration committee and possibly the secondary group committee can function as they are at present. If so, the local income should just about care for all running expenses in Nanking. The regular Board appropriations, endowment income, etc. will be required for the staff here and for the rest of the extraordinary expenses such as travel, etc. until completely paid.

.....*

The HOSPITAL

The committee for the hospital has not been able to function for two chief reasons: (1) Differences, jealousies, and some radicalism within our hospital staff. A new doctor, Dr. Tseng, was added to take Dr. Peterson's work in eye, ear, throat and nose, and he is a Hunanese and seems to be a disturbing element among the staff; (2) The military at an early date took the hospital over and are running it as a military and semi-public hospital - which means the military are running it, but allow some civilian patients in some parts of it, no doubt.

It will be very difficult to get the military out unless we are prepared to run it, and so far the committee had not been able to get in shape to do so.