195 3370

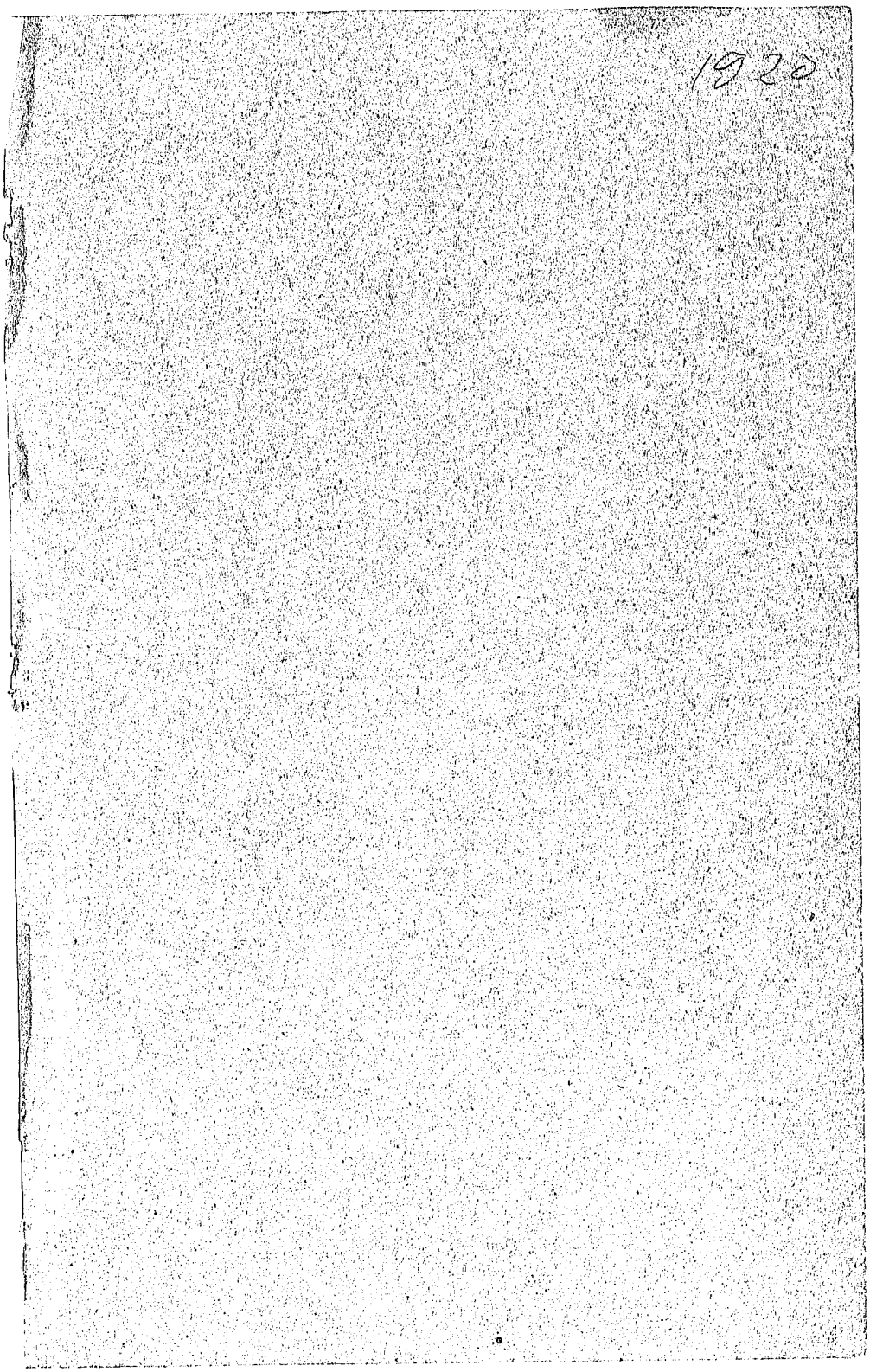
UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

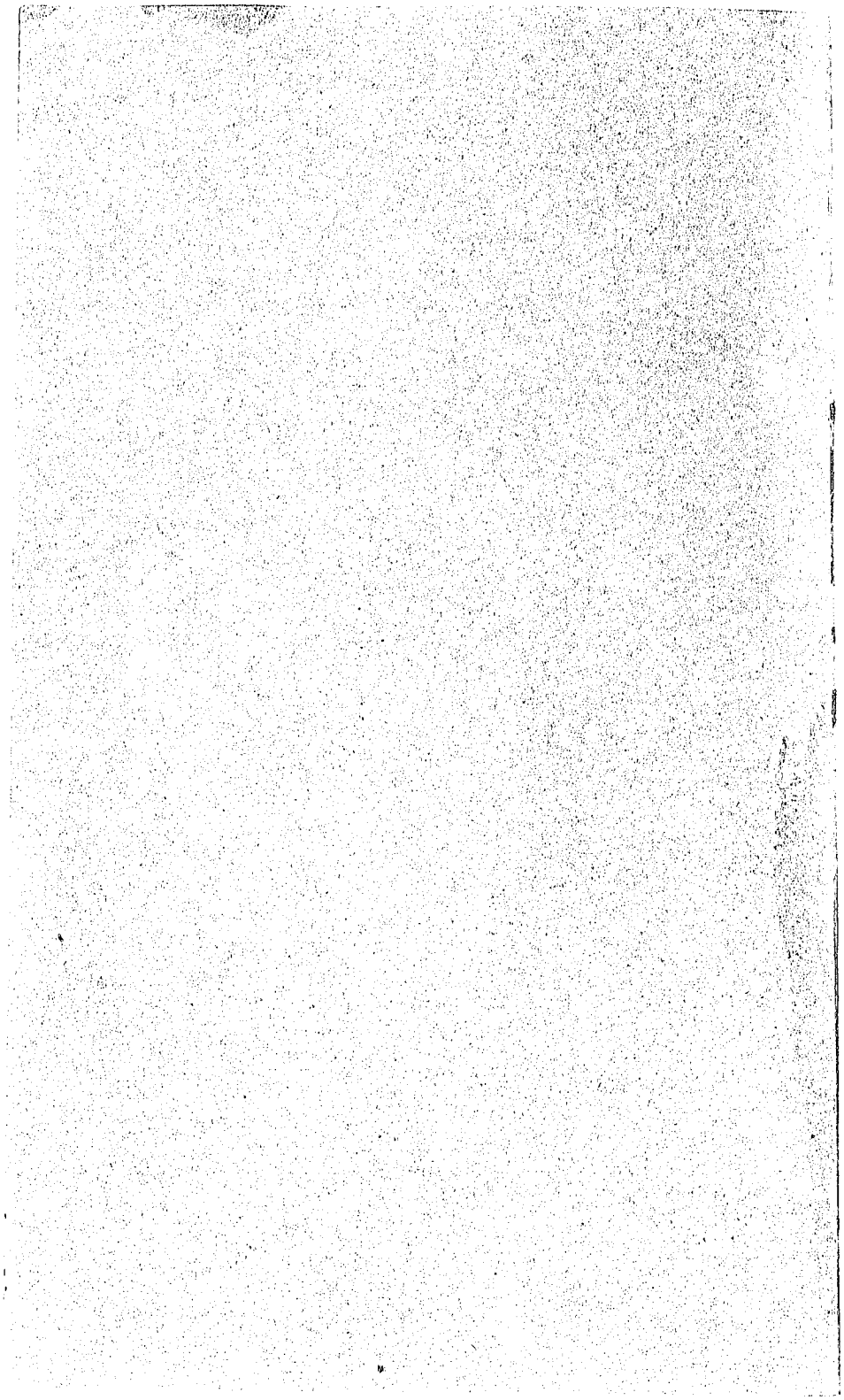
Nanking
Admin.
President's + Treasurer's reports
1920-1923

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Summary Statistics
1889-1920

	Students	Grads.		Students	Grads.		Students	Grads.
1889	11		1896	70	7	1903	110	4
1890	33		1897	75	1	1904	122	15
1891	35		1898	190	-	1905	152	5
1892	39		1899	129	5	1906	278	5
1893	40		1900	115	2	1907	255	9
1894	58		1901	128	-	1908	262	14
1895	61		1902	154	4	1909	353	9

	College of Agriculture & Forestry begun 1914	Short Course in Sericulture 1918	College of Arts 1889	Uunior College 1917	Middle School, before 1917 High School, 1889	School of Education, before 1917 Normal School-1912	Higher Primary, before 1917 Middle School, 1889	Lower Primary before 1917 Practice School	Kindergarten	Medical School	Nurses Training	Language 1912	School	Total Christians	Total Non-Christians	Grand total without duplication
1910 Stud.			29		118		233	52					156	273		432
Grads																
1911 Stud.			48		116		222	56					181	261		442
Grads.																
1912 Stud.			56		127		224	42		40		47				536
Grads.																
1913 Stud.			56		137		240	66				50				549
Grads.			6													6
1914 Spring			31		111	76	174	61		37		53				543
Grads.			12							10						22
Fall	14		41		114	35	138	80		42		45				509
Grads																
1915 Spring	25		35		123	18	171	55		38		45				510
Grads			9		16		13									38
Fall	58		42		140	20	131	64		38		51				541
Grads.					8		14									22
1916 Spring	46		53		153	21	121	46		32		51	269	254		523
Grads.			9		9	9	17									44
Fall	56		62		161	15	107	29		26		68				510
Grads.			1		5		13			12						31
1917 Spring	54		72		149	15	119	50				65				524
Grads.			1		20		20									41
Fall	46		40	146	152	42	90	17				76	264	288		522
Grads.																
1918 Spring	45	73	38	138	145	43	112	27				76				642
Grads.	6		9		20		14									49
Summer	60					78										138
Fall	43		49	188	145	36	121	22	12		18	71				654
Grads.			5		18											23
1919 Spring	42	26	42	161	167	43	115	27	14		21	91				705
Grads.	17		7	12	18	7	12	8								74
Fall	38		50	177	238	44	154	27	11		20	72	432	299		731
Grads.	7		10		12											29
1920 Spring	25	34	40	175	226	35	174	31	15		25	86	414	386		830
Grads.	12		9	31	23	12	12	8	4							98


1920



R E P O R T

of

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TREASURER

FOR THE YEAR

1920

C O N T E N T S

	Page
Report of the President for the Year 1920	1
Report for the Arts College Junior College, and School of Education	13
Report for the College of Agriculture and Forestry	25
Report for the University Library	55
Report for the Middle School	57
Report for the Language School	62
Report for the University Hospital	66
Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1919-1920	67

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

A. J. Bowen.

This report covers the period from January 1, 1920, to January 1, 1921, and it will be understood that the work reported is a union work of several missions and not excusively that of our own church.

We believe we can clearly see evidences of God's gracious leadings in this union work. We have now completed a full decade of union work and have ten years of union experience behind us. We believe that union effort in higher education has been proved both practicable and desirable. We are pleased to believe that we have the entire confidence of our co-operating missions; of the Chinese people, both local and at large; of the community; of many commercial, industrial and manufacturing interests, and of the great Church at home. The co-operating boards are giving us loyal and enthusiastic support in every possible way to a very encouraging degree. We believe we are justified in saying that the foundations are laid deep and strong, and in the main along right lines. And perhaps of equal importance, they are so laid

that others can build thereon, that no one or two men are entirely indispensable for the continued development and progress of the institution.

It is well, however, to remind ourselves that we have done more than lay foundations and establish ourselves rather favorably. I believe we have set forth certain ideals and given some degree of leadership in several directions that are of much importance to Christian higher education.

We were, I believe, the first to start a thoroughgoing union in higher educational work and to make union and affiliation the normal development now in China.

We were the first mission school to break away from the traditional four-year American college course and adopt the Chinese government organization of junior and senior colleges of five years. Many others have followed our example.

We have set a standard for higher education marked by the number and quality of men on our staff; by the number of hours allowed per week for a college student; by entrance requirements; by equipment and budget provisions and by the quality of work done in general.

We were among the first to call in strong, representative Chinese on our Board of Managers, and have made a larger use of returned students than the usual mission college.

The following figures of the ten-year developments will illustrate growth (exclusive of all medical development).

1910		1920	
Students:		Students:	
College	29	College	270
Total enrolment	501	Total enrolment	780
Graduates, 1910-1916 incl.	41	Graduates, 1920	41
Provinces represented	8	Provinces represented	18
Teachers:		Teachers:	
Chinese	20	Chinese	49
Foreign	17	Foreign	33
Board-supported	10	Board-supported	17
Non-board-supported	7	Non-board-supported	16

(continued)

1910		1920	
Departments: Arts College		Departments: Arts College	
High School		College of Agriculture and Forestry	
Intermediate School		School of Education	
Primary School		Junior College	
		Language School	
		Middle School	
		Primary Schools and Kindergarten (Model School)	
		Summer Schools, Agriculture and Education	
Quality of Work:		Quality of Work:	
Library Books	2,000	Library Books	15,367
Loans recorded	None	Loans recorded	22,961
Courses offered, e. g.		Courses offered, e. g.	
in Chemistry	2	in Chemistry	22
in Economics and Sociology	2	in Economics and Sociology	10
in Physics	3	in Physics	5
in English	4	in English	15
American-trained Chinese teachers	None	American-trained Chinese teachers	8
Buildings:		Buildings:	
School buildings	9	School buildings	18
Houses	9	Houses	17
Land:		Land:	
Approximately acres	20	Approximately acres	96
Total Property:		Total Property:	
Approximately	Mex. $200,000	Approximately	Mex. $850,000
Students' Fees:	Mex. $23,000	Students' Fees:	Mex. $59,000
Budgets:		Budgets:	
in Mexican (1912)	$37,300	In Mexican	$162,740

It is a satisfaction to report that all of the agreements and undertakings of the boards have been fully met. In the two or three instances where the desired men have not yet been found, the board interested is providing the salary. Beginning with January 1, 1920, the four main cooperating boards have added one man each for the Agricultural School, thus making five men now supported by the Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian Boards, and three by the Baptist Board.

The enrolment for the two semesters was as follows:

	Autumn Semester 1919	Spring Semester 1920
College of Agriculture and Forestry	25	21
College of Arts	40	52
School of Education (Junior College)	18	35
Junior College	159	138
Short Course in Sericulture		34
Middle School	226	224
Model School:		
Higher Primary	163	141
Lower Primary	31	31
Kindergarten	15	15
Nurses' Training School	25	26
Language School	86	101
	788	818

The students come from ninety-five middle schools, with all eighteen

provinces represented, and five foreign countries. In the colleges about 60% are Christians and in the lower schools, about 45%. Eighty-two of the Christian students are Presbyterians; one hundred and thirty-three, Methodists; twenty-five, Baptists, and seventy-six, Disciples. Forty-two per cent of the College students were from non-mission schools.

The graduates for 1919-1920 from degree-conferring departments (B. A. and B. S.) were thirty-eight, which was exactly the same number that was graduated from the University during the first eight years of its operations as a union school. The graduates of 1919-1920 were as follows:

College of Agriculture and Forestry	19
College of Arts	19
School of Education Higher Course	5
Junior College	25
Middle School	35
Higher Primary	12
Lower Primary	8
Kindergarten	4
Short Course in Sericulture	34
Total	161

The following new faculty members have been added during this year:

College of Arts

Miner Searle Bates, B. A. Hiram College, B. A. (with distinction), M. A. Oxford; Rhodes Scholar. Subjects:- History and Political Science. This year in language study.

John Theron Illick, B. A. Taylor University, 1910; M. A. Syracuse, 1913. Member of Sigma Xi (science) and Theta Beta Phi (Philosophy). Taught:- Rust University, 1910-1911; Syracuse University, 1912-1913; West Virginia University, 1913-1916; Nanchang Academy, 1917-1919; Kiukiang, 1919-1920.

Liu Kwoh-chuin, B. A. University of Nanking, 1920. Assistant Librarian.

College of Agriculture and Forestry

Chun Woon-young, Graduate of New York State College of Forestry; Master of Forestry, and Sheldon Fellow, Harvard Forest School, Harvard University. Assistant in Botany, Syracuse University; teacher, Hillcrest Farm School; Botanical Exploration in Hainan. Subjects:- Dendrology and Entomology.

Feng Rui, B. S. University of Nanking,

1920. Cotton Assistant.

Hwa Peh-hsiung, B. S. University of Nanking 1920. Rural lecturer on Agriculture.

Lai Yuh-hsuin, B. S. University of Nanking 1920. Cotton Assistant.

Wang Kwoh-ting, B. S. University of Nanking 1920. Agriculture.

Middle School

Margaret Adadourian, Attended Boston University. Taught in suburbs of Boston. Subject:- English.

Ma Chen-kwen, Graduate of Wuchang Higher Normal School. Taught in government normal schools. Subject:- Chinese.

Vera McC. Pool, B. A. University of Nebraska, attended University of Washington. Taught:- 3 years in Friend, Nebraska, English, Latin and Spanish; 2 years Bort Angeles, Washington. English and Latin. Subjects:- English and History.

Louise Woodbridge, degree with honors from New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. Taught:- 3 years in China, English; 4 years in America, Music. Subjects:- English and Music.

Model School

Ella V. Clemans, A. B. Kent Normal College. Graduate work in Journalism at Columbia University. Phi Beta Kappa. Taught:- 2 years high school in America. Subject:- English.

Daisy Swen, Graduate of Methodist Girls' School, Nanking. Taught in other schools. First and second grades.

Hospital

Marguerite Sloan, Graduate of Lewisburg Seminary, Virginia. Attended summer sessions at University of Tennessee, University of Virginia, and Columbia. Normal course at Marshall College. Attended Booth Business College, Huntington, W. Va. Taught in mission schools in Kentucky and North Carolina, and in public schools in West Virginia; one year in secretarial work. To be Secretary of the Hospital. This year in language study.

Acting Proctor for the Colleges

Chow Ming-i, Student in the University. Two years in Y. M. C. A. work in France.

The total amount received from all fees was $61,867 Mexican. Beginning

with September 1920, the fees are being increased about fifty per cent.

The religious life of the students has been carefully nurtured, and the Y. M. C. A., under the leadership of Mr. Weigel, has been active in its usual routine and in the conduct of some six or eight people's schools. Special meetings were held both for the College and for the Middle School students, with very good results. But the quiet, daily personal work of members of the faculty in personal work and in social contacts with the students has brought in quite a number of the leading students and has deepened the spiritual life of all.

One of the most important developments, we believe, in its future effect on the work of our missions is the reorganization of the theological courses so as to afford a post- graduate course for college graduates; also the introduction of the junior college standard, While the Seminary is not organically a part of the University, We are vitally interested in its work and in getting our college students into the direct ministry. We believe that the Seminary as now organized will make this possible, and that the University will soon function more largely in the fundamental purpose for which the University exists.

The work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry in helping China in practical ways, such as improvement

of wheat, improvement of silk culture, the development and improvement of cotton growing, is of prime importance, and a great help to the whole missionary cause. Practically all of this work is supported by the Chinese.

We wish to express our very deep appreciation to the Boards that are so generously helping the University, to the Missions that cooperate so helpfully, and to our whole staff, individually and collectively, for the faithfulness and devotion with which they perform their various tasks. God is richly blessing us and we are very conscious of His leadership.

ARTS.

REPORT FOR THE COLLEGE, JUNIOR COLLEGE, AND SCHOOL OF EDUCATION. 1920.

The time has come again to take a measurement of progress made and point out a few characteristics of the path ahead of us as we press on. The need of an annual report seems to recur about every two months, but however frequent the dilemma, we cannot fail to have something of interest and value in an institution that is forging ahead as rapidly as this.

The most outstanding feature of this year is the completion of our administration Building and our Chapel. Long have we looked forward to them, and now they stand before us ready to use and more than fulfilling our fondest dreams. The students have taken an immense amount of pride and interest in watching them develop and we can be sure that the addition of these splendid structures will add a vast amount to the school spirit, and to the total value of our work. With the new buildings has come the improvement of the campus. At last the piles of brick have been metamorphosed and we have a nice, clean, graded campus worthy of the name. For this we all give thanks.

We have reached the point where it

is practically impossible for us to grow in numbers. More dormitory room is essential before more students can be received. The table given below will present a few of the facts about the work of the College this past year.

Summary Statistics 1919-1920

	Fall 1919	Spring 1920	Totals
Applicants for admission	105	30	135
Admitted	85	24	109
Left or dismissed within one month	6	3	9
New students received during the year	79	21	100
Those from Mission middle schools	41	18	59
Those from Government middle schools	38	3	41
Total former students returned	184	218	
Total students	263	239	284
Dismissed for poor work	5	7	12
Expelled		5	5
Left during the term	10	12	22
Graduates from Senior College	17	21	38
Did not return after the strike		3	3
Total students completing the term's work	248	212	

Number of Provinces represented	15	18	18
Number of Middle Schools from which students came	90	95	96
Number of Christians			
Junior College	87	83	
Senior College of Arts	31	26	
Senior College of Agriculture and Forestry	10	8	
Number of Non-Christians			
Junior College	83	81	
Senior College of Arts	19	14	
Senior College of Agriculture and Forestry	28	17	
Number of different courses offered	61	57	118
Number of class registrations	1306	1208	2514
Average number in classes			21
Number of teachers			32
Chinese - trained in China			7
- Returned Students			8
Total			15
Foreigners			17

Graduates - from College of Agriculture and Forestry	7	12	19
College of Arts	10	9	19
Junior College, not including School of Education		25	25
School of Education - Higher Course		5	5

N. B. These figures do not include the Short Course in Sericulture, in which 34 students were registered in the spring of 1920.

But although we cannot grow in numbers, we are making distinct gains in the standards of the work that we are doing. A year ago a new system of grading was introduced and it is working out well. It seeks to develop the standards within the student body, rather than imposing them from without by the teachers. It seeks to stimulate the students to better and more thorough work, and strives so far as possible to make the marking system a thing of significance for the student as a measurement of his standing among his fellows. It also serves at the same time as a standard by which the members of the faculty can be judged. It is planned to provide each member of the teaching staff with a chart indicating his performance during the year, and by the means stimulate him to "nobler endeavor."

Just as last year we found it necessary to report the devastating effects of the student strike upon school work, so this year we must place ditto marks under that portion of our report for last year. There is no question that the students felt they were going somewhere but they were quite evidently unfamiliar with the road. And it led them into sad straits. Had the students been as wise as the faculty they doubtless would have continued their school work uninterrupted. But they showed their need of such wisdom as faculties are supposed to possess and finally after many efforts to the contrary it

was necessary to let them leave school altogether for two weeks. Thus, after an interruption of practically four weeks in the middle of the semester, we came face to face with all but seven of our student body, and four of those were requested not to appear again. Such a determination to accomplish something has seldom been seen in in our student body, and they tackled their remaining grist of work with a will that was a great pleasure to behold.

During the last year or more we have gradually been eliminating the less desirable students, and the strike situation made it possible to accomplish quite a clearing of this variety either on one cause or another, so that we are confident the character, quality and morale of the student body has been considerably raised during the last year. Our inability to grow in numbers has enabled us to grow in quality, which has meant a real strengthening of our position and influence.

This year 1920 marks the close of ten years of union effort in the University and of thirty-one years of educational work in Nanking since the old Nanking University was started by Dr. Ferguson. Therefore it seems appropriate that we publish a few figures showing the growth and development of the University. The figures are not altogether complete but diligent hunting has failed to reveal any more that are extant. They do show quite conclusively that the power and leadership of the Almighty have been with us in these years. Nothing else could account for the marvellous advances that have been made.

~~extant. They do show quite conclusively that the power and leadership of the Almighty have been with us in these years. Nothing else could account for the marvellous advances that have been made.~~

For a long time the problem of offering a larger variety of work in the Senior Colleges and of more effectively meeting the difficulties due to the shortage of teachers, has led us to try to discover what can be done to alleviate the embarrassment we have been subjected to. For more than a year the faculty has had under consideration a plan for providing help and during this spring has decided to put it into operation this coming fall. This involves the division of our present school year into three terms instead of two semesters. A few of the reasons for this change may not be out of place here.

1. It will enable us to offer a greater variety of elective courses than has previously been possible.

2. We believe it will result in better teaching and more effective results among the students.

3. There will be possible a more satisfactory distribution of our emphasis on certain courses.

4. When we start the Summer School, that will be a fourth term in the year, and probably just half the length of the other terms. Thus half credit can be given to students for work in that term. Those of our staff who teach in the summer can then be released for their vacation at some other period of the year without being thrown out of a whole semester's work.

5. The School of Education has had to turn a deaf ear to appeals for institutes in various places. This plan will make possible the freeing of the teachers for that purpose during one term, if that seems advisable, to carry out the institute work, while the students can pursue other classes during that time.

So for these and other reasons the change has been made. We have faith to believe that the new plan will work out advantageously for all concerned.

With this change there has been made possible another change in the increase of fees. As has been pointed out, no increase has been made since the start of the union enterprise. There has been no complaint at all on the part of the students. They realize probably

that they are getting far more than they are paying for. We believe this raise will help them also to appreciate the value of the opportunities here afforded them.

I cannot close this section of the report without expressing a word of deep and sincere appreciation for the presence in our faculty of Dr. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University. It is one of our great privileges that there has come to us now and again some teacher of ripe years and experience. Dr. Downey and Dr. Woodworth have been ably succeeded by Dr. Perrin, who has taught a beginning class in English and a course in French in the University. His vigor, and vim. and freshness of thought have been an inspiration and great help to the rest of us. The students have also appreciated him to the full. It is to be hoped that he will find it possible to return some time in the future.

Senior College of Arts

It is not possible for me to take much space under this heading. The foregoing all relates in a very real way to the work of this department. Mr. Sarvis, the Dean, will be back again in the fall and will be able to give some constructive attention to some of the problems awaiting him. Provision needs to be made for a Science group in the very near future. Also the time has

arrived when we should make plans for the offering of graduate work looking toward the Master's degree.

The Junior College

One of the particular problems here has been the reorganization of the work on a more satisfactory basis. Last year it was planned to inaugurate a science course. Early in this year the Theological Seminary requested that if possible we make plans for a junior college course that should prepare for their Ben K'o theological course which leads to the B. A. degree. The number of courses or groups threatened to become unwieldy and so after some revision it has been decided to offer three groups in Junior College. An Arts group, leading to the College of Arts; a Science group, preparing for either the College of Agriculture and Forestry; or a Science group yet to be worked out in the College of Arts, or for medical college work; and, lastly, an Education group which will be much the same as heretofore. The Theological Seminary has agreed to accept students from any of these three courses into their Ben K'o course.

Another problem has been that of making plans for adequate Bible study for the beginning students. A large proportion of those who come to us have had no Bible instruction at all, and

that of many of the others is exceedingly unsatisfactory. Therefore we have planned to inaugurate a course of five hours a week throughout the first year of Junior College, which shall provide the students with a knowledge of the Book of Books. Our next problem is to secure a man for this important work. We are earnestly hoping and praying and may be possible to secure Mr. Gardner Tewksbury, a former alumnus, and one whose interest in the boys and enthusiasm for the work, coupled with his natural abilities, will make him of untold value in building up this work.

The School of Education

The needs and problems in this field are so great as to be staggering. The vital need is some one to head up the work and who can devote all of his time to it. He ought to spend the better part of a year going around among the schools and getting acquanited with needs that they face, and then he could come back to the school work ready to enter into constructive advance. It is a great pity that this work has been allowed to drag behind for so long. The quality of teaching in our Christian schools can not improve as it should until some one is adequately training teachers for the work. We have a tremendous field before us. We should go in and possess the land. This need cannot be too strongly stressed. The

missions from all over China would uphold us in developing a really strong, vital school of normal training which really grappled with the needs of the situation. The foreign missionary will not always be welcome in China, and when he withdraws he should leave behind him trained Chinese who can "carry on."

L. B. Moss.

July 7, 1920.

REPORT FOR THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

For a detailed report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, I would refer you to the printed report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry for the year 1919-1920, to which I wish to add the following report on the sericultural work submitted to the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China by Mr. T. H. Tsien, Head of the Sericulture Department.

October 6, 1920.

Mr. A. Jost,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
International Committee for
The Improvement of Sericulture in China,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

In the absence of Mr. J. H. Reisner, who is on furlough in the United States of America, I take liberty and pleasure in submitting herewith the report of our mulberry and sericultural work for the year ending September 1, 1920. This has been a busy year; our last crop came to an end on the tenth of last month.

The scheme for our work next year, as outlined on page , is out of the growth of our experience in the past three years, and we cordially request your continuous support and favourable action on our financial statements on pages and .

You will also please note that the egg production accounts in the financial statement on of the report do not include the returns which we should receive when the eggs are sold later on. We would suggest that your Committee pay the expenses incurred ($410.97 in all) as formerly agreed to, and let us deduct the amount of money received from the sale of eggs next year, from the budget for 1922.

The returns from the sale of young mulberry trees will also be included in next year's report.

We are very thankful for the support that the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China has so generously given us in the past, and we want to assure the Committee that every facility that we have, such as the eggs and young mulberry trees that we produced and grafted this year, is at its disposal. We would be very glad to turn over our whole stock of eggs and mulberry trees to the Committee, if the latter should so desire.

With greetings of the season,

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) T. H. Tsien

Head of the Sericulture Department.

Report on the Mulberry and Sericultural Work

For the Year Ending September 1, 1920

Prevalence of Pebrine.

This year we selected seven varieties of silkworms from those left over last year, and secured four varieties from your Committee, and three bivoltine races and one multi-voltine from other sources. All were reared for study in the prevalence of pebrine. Up to the time of writing, over twelve thousand five hundred moths have been examined. The result shows an average incidence of disease of sixty-one per cent. Although there are still over fifteen thousand moths to be examined, on account of lack of time to complete the test, the average is probably not far wrong and indicates the seriousness of the general disease situation and the importance of producing certified eggs for use in producing China's immense silk crop.

One interesting thing that might be mentioned in connection with silkworm diseases is the fact that the death rate of silkworms throughout the entire length of their lives was very low, although a number of worms died while spinning cocoons. These dead worms decayed rapidly and gave out a disagreeable odour. When their blood was examined under a microscope, pebrine corpuscles were usually found. As a whole, however, all varieties of silkworms under experiment for the study of disease were rather

healthy. Later, when the moths evacuated the cocoons, many failed to lay eggs and some died. The cause of their death was pebrine. The others lived long enough to lay eggs, but when they were examined under the microscope, they generally revealed a high incidence of disease. The number of pebrine corpuscles, however, was not large in each case.

This naturally leads to the question why the worms did not die in large numbers while still eating leaves, since the percentage of diseased moths was so high. We would have suffered a much greater loss, had it not been for the fact that the seeds used had been very carefully examined microscopically, with the exception of the bivoltine and multi-voltine types, which came from farms. The writer's theory is that the seeds were healthy but the worms therefrom contracted pebrine from the bivoltine and multi-voltine worms which died of pebrine. These pebrinised worms behaved as usual and many spun cocoons. The pebrine germs inside the worms, however, gradually developed into regular corpuscular form and killed the matured worms or moths either before or after eggs had been laid. Pebrine did not kill the worms before their maturity, because it is a well-known fact that it requires about thirty days for pebrines to mature before they will do serious harm to the host. If this theory is

accepted, the conclusion would be that the farmers should use nothing but healthy silkworms' seeds and clean instruments in order to cut off any source of contamination. It also shows the danger of growing a number of varieties, some of which come from doubtful sources, because these doubtful varieties might spread the disease to the healthy ones.

The following is a table embodying the results of this investigation. For the sake of exactness, the moths have been divided into three groups, namely, disease free, slightly diseased, and diseased. The first group needs no explanation; the moths in the second group show less than five per cent of pebrine corpuscles in the field of the microscope; and those in the third group show over five per cent.

Table showing percentage of diseased free, slightly-diseased, and diseased moths from fifteen varieties of silkworms under special study

Variety	Source	Total	No. Tested			%		
			Disease free	Slightly diseased	Diseased	Disease free	slightly diseased	Diseased
Bivoltine No. 1	Hupeh	10	0	6	4	0.00	60.00	40.00
" " 2	"	32	0	11	21	0.00	34.4	65.6
" " 3	Nanking	194	2	34	158	1.03	17.53	81.44
Multivoltine	Hupeh	500	15	150	370	3.	30.	67.
Big Round	U. of N.	590	39	49	502	6.61	8.3	85.09
Tun-Ting-Shan	Int.Com.	1050	120	165	765	11.43	15.71	72.86
New Round	Int.Com.	900	131	214	356	14.56	23.78	61.66
Pink Pointed	U. of N.	55	7	11	37	16.67	20.	63.33
Nanking Three Moulting	U. of N.	630	105	126	399	16.67	20.	63.33
Tsü Nan	Orig.from Int. Com.	4194	803	767	2624	19.15	18.29	62.56
"Snow Ball"	Wusih	1220	273	198	749	22.38	26.45	51.17
Italian Yellow	Int.Com.	2000	568	309	1103	28.4	15.45	57.05
New Round Spotted	Int.Com.	60	26	10	24	43.33	16.67	40.00
Heng-ling	Int.Com.	1000	455	226	319	45.5	22.6	31.9
Red Spotted	Soochow	84	42	12	30	50.	14.29	35.71
Total		12519	2586	2288	7461	20.66	18.28	61.06

Amount of leaves consumed by different varieties of worms

Nineteen varieties of silkworms were reared carefully for the study of the amount of leaves consumed, the amount of cocoons produced by each variety, and the length of time required from the time of hatching to that of spinning, as compared with others. This experiment is a forerunner of more extensive work along this line, which will be done hereafter, and the hope is entertained that by careful selection some variety will be evolved that will eat less leaves and produce more silk than any variety that we have at present. The results of this experiment are tabulated as follows:

Variety	Weight of baby worms in Chi. oz.	Weight of baby worms in grs.	Total amt. of leaves consumed - in Kg.-	Length of time required	Date of hatching	Date of spinning	No. of worms spinning cocoons	Weight of Cocoons in Chi. oz.	Weight of Cocoons in grs.	Amount of silk produced per kg. of leaves - Gr.
Light Red "Duck Egg"	.001	.3731	9.106	31 das 9 hrs	Apr.30 10 A.M	May 30 7A.M.	1050	33	1231.23	135.7
Dark Red "Duck Egg"	.001	.3731	8.357	31 das 13 hrs	Apr.30 10A.M.	May 30 11A.M.	564	27	1007.37	120.5
Han Yellow	5 layings of eggs		9.560	33 das 23 hrs	Apr.30 3 P.M.	June 2 2 P.M.	522	23	858.13	89.76
Sin-hwa	.001	.3731	14.806	32 das 5 hrs	Apr.25 10 A.M.	May 26 2 P.M.	702	26	970.06	65.54
"Kwei" Round	.001	.3731	14.085	30 das 4 hrs	Apr.25 10A.M.	May 31 6 P.M.	685	24	895.44	63.55
Four Moulting Yellow	.001	.3731	18.794	32 das 5 hrs	Apr.30 1 P.M.	May 31 6 P.M.	851	31	1156.61	61.52
Soo-Peh	.001	.3731	13.585	30 das 13 hrs	Apr.25 10A.M.	May 25 11P.M.	688	22	820.82	60.35

Bivoltine	.001	.3731	12.894	28 das 19 hrs	Apr.27 10A.M.	May 25 10A.M.	725	21	783.51	60.7
Big Round	.001	.3731	16.305	32 das	Apr.25 10A.M.	May 27 7 A.M.	693	25	932.8	57.2
Tsiu-shih	.001	13731	14.928	33 das	Apr.28 1 P.M.	May 31 10A.M.	648	24	895.44	59.7
Red spotted	001	.3731	18.433	30 das 6 hrs	Apr.25 1 P.M.	May 25 6 P.M.	774	28	1044.68	56.68
Lily Heart	.001	.3731	13.988	30 das 18 hrs	May 2 8 P.M.	May 27 10A.M.	624	20	746.20	
Pear River	.001	.3731	20.153	32 das 21 hrs	Apr.30 1 P.M.	June 2 10A.M.	806	28	1044.68	51.84
Blue Cocoon	.001	.3731	10.651	30 das 18 hrs	Apr.29 3 P.M.	May 29 10A.M.	524	14	522 .34	48.95
Tsü Kuei	.001	.3731	18.290	30 das 5 hrs	Apr.30 11P.M.	May 25 6 P.M.		21	783.51	42.81
~~Snow Ball~~	~~.001~~	~~.3731~~	~~22.383~~	~~31 das 21 hrs~~	~~Apr 30 11A.M.~~	~~May 26 10A.M.~~	~~621~~	~~19~~	~~708.89~~	
Yu Han" Black Dragon	3 layings of eggs		6.882	34 das	Apr.30 10A.M.	June 2 10A.M.	243			
"Ta-hu" Special	3 layings of eggs		6.917	33 das 16 hrs	Apr.30 1 P.M.	June 2 5 A.M.	202			
Camel	2 layings of eggs		2.473	34 das	Apr.20 10A.M.	June 2 10A.M.	112			

Yield of silk from twenty-nine varieties of silkworms

The following table shows the relative yield of silk from twenty-nine varieties of silkworms. It should be pointed out that the Tsü Nan variety, sent by your Committee last year, stands very high in the list, only second to the Tsü Kuei variety, which has long been a favourite with the Chinese farmers throughout the length and breadth of the country, when everything, such as the size and weight of coooons and the yield of silk, is taken into consideration. We are of the opinion that we shall grow next year only one or two of the best varieties of silkworms for egg production. This table is valuable as showing the relative yield of the different varieties, and the excellence of the two varieties, one of which was sent by your Committee, as compared with others.

Relative Yield of Silk from twenty-nine varieties of Silkworm Cocoons

Variety	Average Length of Cocoons in cm.	Average Breadth of Cocoon in cm.	Wt. of Cocoons in grams (dry wt. with floss silk off)	Amt. of silk reeled from 100 grams cocoons in gm.	No. of Cocoons reeled
Hon Chiu	2.90	1.46	100	28.74	253
Big Round	2.72	1.90	100	27.6	201
White Lily	2.82	1.80	100	27.2	255
Tsü Kuei	2.84	1.90	100	27.1	192(best)
Hsin Chang	2.66	1.65	100	27.1	216
Han Yellow	3.28	1.65	100	25.5	265
"Snow Ball"	2.74	1.80	100	25.35	203
New Round	2.85	1.78	100	24.6	224
Three Moulting ♀ × Yellow "Duck Egg" ♂	3.18	1.71	100	24.23	231
Yellow "Duck Egg"	3.28	1.70	100	24.18	194
Four Moulting Yellow "Duck Egg"	3.63	1.88	100	23.67	200
Tsü Nan	3.09	2.00	100	23.3	192(next to Tsü Kuei)
White Lily Heart	2.50	1.50	100	23.2	263
Pih Lien	2.79	1.62	100	23.07	308
Nanking 3 Moulting	3.29	1.63	100	22.5	254
Tun-tin-shan	3.52	1.58	100	21.6	209
Muddy Black	3.31	1.62	100	22.1	234
Yü Peh	3.21	1.74	100	21.32	209
"Chien-Hwan" Lime	2.87	1.70	100	21.2	234
New Round ♀ × Yellow "Duck Egg" ♂	2.72	1.63	100	21.16	224
Heng-ling	2.88	1.75	100	20.92	257
Tsiu Kuei	2.90	1.70	100	20.7	216
Three Moulting ♀ × New Round ♂	2.44	1.79	100	20.1	195
"Lih-Yang" Medium Round	2.79	1.95	100	20.0	238
Pink Pointed	3.25	1.70	100	19.25	167
New Round ♀ × 3 Moulting ♂	2.86	1.55	100	18.7	286
Red "Duck Egg"	3.22	1.70	100	16.66	192
Three Moulting ♀ × Red "Duck Egg" ♂	2.90	1.54	100	20.00	270
Average					

Experiment on Hybridization of Silkworms

Last year we made several crosses between white and yellow varieties. The first generation this year show that yellow was a dominant color. When a four-moulting variety and a three-moulting variety were crossed, the character which was possessed by the male parent was always the character of the worms in the first generation. In other words, if the male parent is a four-moulting variety and the female a three-moulting variety, their children in the first generation are always the four-moulting type; and vice versa. This was very interesting and the experiment will be continued hereafter. At the same time many other crosses between white and yellow varieties, white and green varieties, and the three-moulting and four-moulting types have been made this year for the purpose of more elaborate studies next spring.

Purifying of Varieties

Although some experiment on hybridization of silkworms has been carried out as described above, yet our main work along this line was confined to the purifying of strains for future crosses, because impure varieties can never produce good crosses but only lead the investigator to confusion and disappointment. By raising varieties of silkworms in separate lots, each of which contains worms hatched from one laying of eggs

only, we hope that the strains can be purified in two years, provided, of course, that special care is taken to prevent the mixing of different lots. After the strains have been purified, they can either be sold as pure seeds or used for hybridization and selection purposes.

Raising worms from cold storage eggs

Early in January this year silkworm eggs were put in cold storage at the International Export Company, Hsiakwan, Nanking, the temperature being always below 40°F. In the middle of May, the seeds were taken out and put in an incubator, where the temperature was kept at 82°F. Young worms were hatched after one week and developed into a fine crop. The cocoons produced by the worms were almost as hard as, but slightly smaller than, the spring crop. The incidence of disease was low and the result was decidedly better than that of the summer and fall crops, which will be described later. The cocoons have been shown to one of the members of your Committee, who was very satisfied with them.

Summer and Fall Crops

Four varieties of silkworms were raised this summer, beginning June 12 and ending July 6. The average length of the rearing period was about seventeen days. After the summer crop two more of the "Multi-voltine" variety were

raised, one from July 19 to August 4, and the other from August 19 to September 6.

The incidence of disease was rather high and a large percentage of worms died inside of the cocoons, either still in the caterpillar form or in the chrysalis stage. The cocoons were also of poor quality. Although the strain can be improved by careful rearing and selection, we are of the opinion that the cold storage eggs might be a substitute for the present multi-voltine type, provided the eggs were kept in a temperature from 35° F to 40° F after a normal winter.

Silkworm Incubator

We have adopted an American egg incubator for use in hatching silkworm seed. The matter of the regulation of temperature has given a great deal of concern, but tests being made at this writing are sufficiently good to call it successful. There is a big need for such a machine, and active steps will be taken to make it a commercial success, adapted to the needs of both schools and farmers. The present commonly used method of hatching out the seed by rearing the egg card next to the body is undesirable, because of the irregularities of temperature and poor ventilation.

New method of individual egg production

There are two commonly used methods of certified egg production, the bag method and the ring method, by which individual layings of the moth are obtained and the individual moths segregated until they can be tested under the microscope. With the bag method, largely used in Europe, the moth is placed in a small paper bag to deposit her eggs and kept there until a microscopic examination is made. It is better adapted to present conditions in China than the ring method, which is largely used in Japan and China but which has the serious objection of requiring extra moth bags, complicating the matter and making it difficult to identify the seed laid by the individual moths. The bags must be cut open and pasted on carboard or the seed must be removed from the paper and kept loose. The Japanese method is too confusing and allows room for too many errors to be well adapted in cases where large numbers of moths are handled and the incidence of disease is as high as it is in China.

We have worked out a combination of the features of both methods, that maintains the card feature of the Japanese and conserves the individual feature of the European method. A small, round carboard box, 1.2 cm. high and 4.8 cm. in diameter, ventilated from on top, holding a removable piece of paper on which the eggs are deposited, and a box

lid constitute the necessary equipment. This small box, simple as it is, was the result of a number of tests and improvements. The first box is a square one, 3.3 cm. high and 5.4 cm. long and broad, and has an easily removable ring inside. The moth lays its eggs inside the ring over a removable piece of paper on the bottom of the box. It was found, however, that many moths refused to lay eggs on the paper but laid them on the side of the ring. It was reckoned that out of 29,963 cases, 11,420 laid eggs on the ring. In other words, 38.11% of eggs were wasted.

The second box has a ring attached to the lid, and in the middle of the ring, along its wall, there is a slight projection to aid in preventing the moth from laying its eggs on the ring. The result of the experiment this time was slightly better than in the first case, but out of 4,296 moths, 942 laid their eggs on the ring. In other words, about 21.92% of eggs were wasted. These two failures gradually brought about more changes, and the present round box was finally evolved. This box has given very good results, only about 4% of moths being either dead before laying eggs or laying eggs on the lid. Active steps will be taken to make it adaptable to the use of schools and farmers. The amount of labour involved is possibly more than that required for the bag method, not more than by the ring method. The amount

of space needed is not great. The cost is not more than either of the other methods, because the boxes cost only a cent (Mexican) each and can be used for several years, and the best features of both methods are conserved. It will, perhaps, be one of the greatest contributions yet made to the work of certified egg production in China.

Egg Production

The arrangement which was entered into with your Committee last year has been carried forward this year. From the seeds which you supplied us with this year and the Tsü Nan variety which you gave us two years ago, we had a good crop this year, amounting to six piculs of cocoons, from which about two piculs were selected for egg production. Out of these two piculs, about 28,000 layings of eggs were made. With the experience of the past few years and a number of good varieties of silkworms that we now have, we might be able to double the crop next year.

Mulberry Collection

Mulberry collection work was continued this year, principally in the vicinity of Yangchow, Chinkiang, Chang-

chow, Soochow, Wusih, Tunchow, Taishing, and Kiangyin, in Kiangsu Province, and Tsaitien, Hanchuan, Hanyang, Wuchang, in Hupeh Province. Over ninety different lots were secured, from all sources, probably including a number of duplicates. The mulberry collection now represents the work of three years, comprising over two hundred different lots of mulberries, covering the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Hupeh. The collection this year contains about twelve hundred trees, covering fifteen mow of land.

Mulberry Production

Mulberry production is going along steadily. This spring we grafted 76,000 mulberries, but on account of excessively dry weather this spring, about twenty-five per cent turned out a success. The University has ordered a water pump from the United States of America. When it arrives the problem of watering the plants and soil will be solved, and the grafter has given a definite promise in black and white that he will make good any loss of grafted mulberry plants above ten per cent.

Two hundred and fifty thousand seedlings were transplanted this spring,

for grafting next spring and for sale and distribution in the spring of 1922. This is a hundred thousand more than the original plans called for, but we feel justified in doing this because of the small cost of production and because of the fact that we shall not have ready for sale the amount originally expected from the first year's work.

Mulberry Experiment

Our mulberry experiment with cuttings last year was not successful, due, first, to too little callousing and, second, to unfavourable weather conditions in early stages of growth. With a longer time for callousing, the cuttings this year were good and took root in good shape, although a small per cent of the plants died owing to the dry weather in spring.

Publications

Four regular bulletins have been prepared this year. Two are in press, one will be out in a week and the other in about a month's time. They will be sent to your Committee when ready. The other two have been sent to various magazines for publication. Had we sufficient funds we would have been able to publish more. Printed matter is perhaps one of the best means of preaching to the farmers in regard to what should be done and what should be avoided along sericultural lines, and we hope that

some funds will be appropriated by your Committee for this purpose.

Short Course in Sericulture

The short course in Sericulture this year lasted for three months, from March 25 to June 30. Forty-two students were enrolled from seven provinces, as follows: Kiangsu, eleven; Honan, eight; Shantung, six; Hunan, five; Chekiang, four; Anhwei, four; Hupeh, four. Thirteen students were sent by district magistrates, thirteen came of their own will, eight were sent by agricultural schools, five by agricultural associations, and three by experiment stations. The average age of the students was twenty-three years, the oldest being thirty-nine and the youngest, eighteen. Twenty-nine middle schools were represented, and four higher primary. Forty-one of the students were formerly in government schools and only one from mission schools. Several were graduates of middle schools. There were eleven Christians, two Mohammedans, and twenty-eight Confucianists.

The work of the short course was somewhat different from that of the previous year. Two classes were opened, one for the students having either some training in sericulture or over a year's practical experience in rearing silkworms, and the other for the students who were beginners. The work included lectures, recitations, rearing of silkworms, keeping of careful records, study

of disease, selection of cocoons for breeding, production of eggs and examination for pebrine.

Some data concerning the lines of work that the graduates of the short courses of 1918 and of 1919 are doing might be of interest. Early in spring this year inquiries were sent out to all the graduates, who numbered eighty. Of this number, thirty-seven replied. Twenty-four of these are either teachers in various silk schools or members of experiment stations, or engaged in silk business; four are pursuing further studies in other schools; five are engaged in business other than sericulture, and there are three without work. The range of salary is from $6.00 to $200.00 per month, the average being $35.73.

The unusually large number of graduates engaged in sericulture work is a sure sign of the usefulness of the short course, but we might render a better service to the country if we could lengthen the term of the short course to one year. Our experiences in the past enable us to find out many faults in the present system. We found three months were too short a time for the students to grasp the general principles of sericulture and their practical experience was bound to be very much limited. The time was not convenient for either the farmers or the general students, because spring is the farmer's

busy time and he would hesitate to send his children to the short course; and the present school system is such that the students are just in the middle of their school year when the spring comes in and few will drop their work to come for the special study of sericulture. Furthermore, it has long been felt that the study of theories should precede the practice, rather than trying to learn both at the same time.

In order to obviate these difficulties, we would suggest that a change be made in the course next year, making it one year in duration, beginning in the first part of September 1921 and ending at the end of August 1922, with no vacation in the summer, and adapting its content to the preparation of teachers and extension workers in sericulture.

This immediately raises the question of a short course for farmers, because the farmers cannot afford to send their children to us for a whole year's study in sericulture, both for financial and other reasons. We would, therefore, recommend that extension work be started next year by sending out two men into the vicinity of Nanking in the spring, to teach the farmers how to rear silkworms, probably, and how to combat silkworm diseases, and also sending them out in winter to persuade the farmers to grow more mulberries and rear more cocoons next spring. If this meets

with the approval of your Committee and proves to be useful, more elaborate plans will be worked out next year.

We would further recommend that the agreements which we entered into for 1920 with regard to egg production and mulberry production be continued in 1921, the expense of which is provided for in the budget for 1921.

We would also recommend further collection of mulberry varieties in Hupeh, Kiangsi, and Anhwei next spring. Our aim is to make the largest possible collection of mulberries from different parts of the country first, and then from Japan, Italy and France, and to secure a well experienced botanist to make a careful study of the merits and demerits of each, which, we are sure, would be of immense value to the silkworm raisers in China.

Another recommendation that we would make is that a sum of $300 Mexican be appropriated by your Committee for issuing bulletine and other publications, as discussed on page 13.

Respectfully submitted,

(T. H. Tsien)
Head of the Sericulture
Department.

Financial Statement to September 1920

September 1, 1919	By balance		$46.40
Receipts			
Budget approved and paid by the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China		$2820.00	
By International Committee, for Commercial Production of Mulberry Trees			
2nd instalment	$600		
3rd "	750	1350.00	
By Student Fees, for Short Course		664.00	4834.00
			$4880.40
Expenditures			
Administration (salary for Mr. Ts'ien and assistants)		2315.00	
Mulberry Collection, Salary, Labor, Fertiliser, Travel, etc.		311.96	

Mulberry Production	663.80	
Short Course - Students' Board, Equipment, etc.	939.84	
Experiments on Silkworm Breeding, Leaves, Laying Boxes, Incubators, etc.	118.33	4348.93
Balance on hand		531.47

Egg Production Accounts

Labor - Wages	$142.73	
Leaves	185.57	
Equipment, nets, trays, etc.	79.30	
Land Leases	60.00	
Bamboo, Supplies, etc.	118.83	$586.43
Receipts from sale of cocoons	$165.10	
Receipts from sale of supplies	10.36	175.46
Net Expenditure		$410.97

Budget for 1921

Administration (salary for teacher and assistants)	$3,000.00
Commercial Production of Mulberry Trees	750.00
Mulberry Collection	400.00
Extension Work	250.00
Publications	300.00
Expenses of Experiments on Silkworm Breeding, Mulberry Leaves, etc.	150.00
	$4,850.00
By Balance (Sept. 1, 1920)	531.47
	$4,318.53

REPORT FOR THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
FOR 1919-1920

The library statistics for the year from July 1919 through June 1920 show a small increase in the number of books and periodicals and a large increase in the use.

There have been added 453 books - 126 Chinese and 327 foreign - and 807 pamphlets. On 30 June 1920 the totals for the library were therefore as follows: 15,829 books - 7,583 Chinese and 8,246 foreign - and 10,942 pamphlets.

The total use for the year has been 32,500, much above that of any previous year. The highest use for one month, 5,294 for March 1920, is also a record for the library. The increase has been in the use of books reserved for class work and in the use of the Children's Library at Cooper Hall in the Primary and Secondary Group. The figures are: reserved books, 24,078; children's books, 5,756; books borrowed for use out of library, 2,666. As the Children's Library contained only 700 small volumes of Chinese books, this circulation of 5,756 has been especially notable.

These figures do not indicate the use of periodicals in the reading rooms in Swasey Hall and in Cooper Hall. But that the number of periodicals, especially of Chinese periodicals, has been in-

creased and that their daily use has greatly increased, are worthy of remark in any report for the past year. The library has kept open through regular vacations and strike vacations - though on a shorter, vacation schedule of hours-- and this larger use of the reading rooms has been a steady one.

The Subscription Periodical Room, which adjoins the Swasey Hall reading room, has had a recorded circulation of 2,208 magazines for the academic year covered by this report.

After Mr. Hung Yu-feng's departure last summer for a course in the New York State Library School at Albany, Mr. Liu Kwoh-chuin took up his work in the University Library, and has carried it on with marked success. In February the staff was strengthened by the addition of Mr. Li Siao-yuen as Assistant in the Library and Publications Secretary. Both Mr. Liu and Mr. Li have received the degree of B. A. from the University this June. Mr. Shen Hsioh-chi has been chief attendant at the Cooper Hall Library and Mr. Tsao Tsu-ping chief attendant at the Children's Library. These heads of library activities and the considerable staff of student attendants working with them have done very creditably through the year.

Harry Clemons.

REPORT FOR THE MIDDLE SCHOOL

1919-1920

When the report for the year 1918-1919 was written there was expressed much pleasure and gratitude on account of the success of the year's work. A larger number of students had been in attendance than ever before, and a very efficient body of teachers had given themselves without reserve to the welfare of the school along educational and religious lines.

There was expressed, however, some uncertainty as to the future, for all of the foreign teachers of the Middle School were leaving. We are far from the base of supplies, and when three full-time teachers and one part-time teacher leave it is not easy to replace them. Trained teachers are at a premium in China. The need is so great that as soon as one appears she can find almost immediate employment. On the other hand the need in America at this time is so great that it is not easy for us to secure teachers there.

Our need however, was supplied by the addition to the faculty of Rev. F. W. Dieterich, who has become a permanent member of our staff; and by two short term teachers, Miss E. E. Mitchell, and

Mr. H. V. Gulston. In addition to these foreign teachers, Mr. Liu Ching-fu was added to our staff. It is with unusual pleasure that we receive him back. He is a graduate of the University and was teaching for us until about three years ago, when he left to go into business. With this addition, though somewhat undermanned, we have been able to carry the work on successfully during the year. But again at the close of this year we face another change of staff. Mr. Dieterich, who came to us just at the close of his first term of service in China, has gone on furlough, and both Miss Mitchell and Mr. Gulston have left, and we are again with a shortage of teachers. Yet our prospects are better. Mr. James M. Speers, Jr., has now had a year in the Language School and is to permanently join our staff this fall, and Miss Louise Woodbridge is expected at the beginning of the school year. Additional teachers are expected but up to date nothing definite is known as to whom they may be.

This constant changing of teachers does not make for efficiency and we are exceedingly pleased to know that a permanent staff is assured.

Our dormitories have been filled all the year. There were 238 pupils registered in the Middle School in the fall term, and in the spring term, 226. Altogether there have been 291 different students during the year. There are

over one hundred higher primary students in the dormitory, and when all the higher primary and middle school students, day and boarding, meet together in Chapel there are more than 300; in fact, all that the chapel will hold. A few statistics in regard to these students may be interesting.

	Fall 1919	Spring 1920
Church Affiliation:		
Methodist	29	40
Presbyterian	28	27
Disciples	12	15
Scattering	29	13
Non-Christian	140	131
	238	226
Provinces represented:		
Anhwei	41	46
Chekiang	18	10
Kiangsi	10	13
Kiangsu	114	114
Scattering	42	43
Uncertain	13	-
	238	226
By years:		
Eighth Year	51	48
Ninth Year	66	50
Tenth Year	34	32
Eleventh Year	43	38
Specials	36	58
Left School	8	-
	238	226

The average age of 225 students was

about nineteen.

The Student Movement during the spring again interfered for about one month with the school work. The lack of sufficient motive for the strike made even the students themselves uncertain as to what they were going to do, and while nothing occurred for which the students needed to be reproved, yet the total result as far as the school was concerned was detrimental rather than otherwise. One of the benefits of this movement is the need and possibility of cooperation which it gives to the students. This lack of team work is constantly manifest among the students and every opportunity is taken to impress upon the students the necessity of it in a republic. The school has, therefore, not made any active opposition to this one movement which has been the greatest factor for unity yet seen among the students.

The athletics for the year have little to their credit. All of the students have been required twice a week to have setting-up exercises, but outside of this, organized athletics have not been a great success. The student strike came at the time when the regular field day events were to have been held and so much time was lost that it was not deemed advisable to have any further time set apart for athletics. One or two "hikes" were taken by some of the faculty and students, and they were so

enjoyed that it augurs well for the future. We feel that the school is to be most heartily congratulated on the coming of Mr. James Speers. Jr., who has had much experience with boys, and undoubtedly the athletic side of our school will begin a new life when he comes to us this fall.

During this year two periods of special religious services leading up to personal decision have been held. The first in the Fall, led by Rev. K. T. Chung, and the second in the spring, when the services were divided between members of our own faculty with the final service led by Mr. Chung. While numbers are not the primary object of these meetings, the results in every way were pleasing if not wholly satisfactory. All those who decided to become followers of Jesus or who were ready to make a fuller study of the claims of Jesus to be their Lord and Master, were assigned to classes for further study. A large proportion of those who decided to be Christian have already joined the Church, either on probation or as full members.

We are also fortunate in having as the school secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. John Wang. During the spring he has given part time to this work, but beginning with the coming fall he is to give the whole of his time to the developing of the Y. M. C. A. work in the school.

REPORT FOR THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL

1919-1920

The department closed for the summer holidays June 15th. The signing of the armistice released many who were preparing for missionary service when the Great War precluded their coming to to the field.

Fifty-six students enrolled for the October 1919 Class. This number was increased by fourteen students who began their study in January 1920. These, together with four students who began January 1919 and ten students who entered the October 1918 Class, brought the total up to eighty-four students in residence. Sixteen students continued the second year course by correspondence.

For purposes of comparison with previous reports, we analyse the student personnel as follows:-

Men 32 (38%); women 52 (62%). Last year there were only 16 men, while the women numbered 45.

Married men 27 (32.1%); single, 4 (4.9%).

Married women 19 (22.6%); single women, 34 (40%).

Last year only 3.3% were single men while the percentage of single women reached 52.5%.

For a number of years the percentage of single women in attendance has averaged about 45% of the total enrolment.

As regards denominational affiliations the records show the following figures:-

Baptist 14 (16.6%); Methodist 12 (14.3%); presbyterian 21 (25%); Reformed 9 (10.7%); Disciples of Christ 13 (15.5%); United Evangelical 2 (2.4%); Y. W. C. A. 2 (2.4%); Friends 4 (4.8%); Church Mission Society 1 (1.2%); Seventh Day Adventists 2 (2.4%); Church of God 2 (2.4%); Business 2 (2.4%).

The distribution by provinces is as follows:-

Anhwei	15	Chekiang ...	9
Fukien	1	Hunan	15
Kiangsu	41	Kwangtung ..	3

As usual about half of the students remain in this province.

In addition to the above analysis it will be of interest to note that the alumni of the department have now reached the total 456. Of this number 82 were Northern Methodists, 77 Notrhern Presbyterians, 60 Northern Baptists, 34

Disciples, 19 Episcopal, while the remaining number, 184, represented 29 other Societies. It will appear from this that 272, or approximately 60%, of the students come from Boards cooperating in the University.

An unusual amount of musical talent was discovered among the students. It was therefore possible to make music one of the prominent features of the school life. A glee club of twenty-four male voices gave a delightful sacred recital in the University Chapel in June, and was in demand on other occasions. A minstrel show was one of the outstanding events of the year.

We have only words of praise for the Chinese faculty who have continued through the year with the monotonous round of uninteresting duties. By a vote of the Committee of Management, a slight increase in salary will take effect October 1, 1920.

The Christian atmosphere of the school still continues to be our greatest asset. The morning devotional meetings were of a very helpful nature and were led by the students in turn.

Doctors Rawlinson and Hodous gave series of lectures on Chinese Religious Thought, the latter stressing the subject of Buddhism. Treasurer Owen conducted a class in bookkeeping which was greatly appreciated.

In August of last year Mrs. J. R. Goddard joined the staff as Preceptress of Meigs Hall. Her coming was most opportune and the popularity of the ladies' dormitory attests her winning personality and her success as a house mother. Mrs. Goddard has been loaned by the Baptists under whose auspices she has labored in China many years.

The department has out-grown the services of one foreigner and in June the dean was authorized to extend to Miss Maude L. Leyda, a former student, an invitation to come as his assistant. Her Mission took favorable action and when confirmation from the Home Board is received, Miss Leyda will take up her new duties.

Since the close of the war students have been coming out in increasing numbers so that the housing problem has become acute. The prospect is that the incoming class will be the largest in the history of the school. New dormitories for married couples and single women are an imperative need.

The year as a whole has been a good one. It would be impossible to number the tokens of God's blessings and favor. The fellowship has been wholesome and we have sent another class out on the firing line conscious of their shortcomings and ours, but with the feeling that it has been worthwhile.

Charles S. Keen.

REPORT FOR THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

The annual report of the University Hospital for 1919 give details of the work done during the year and those interested are requested to refer to the report, which has been printed.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Fiscal Year 1919

Administration	Dr.	Cr.
Staff salaries:		
President, Treasurer and Secretary	$6,849.98	
Special gift for staff salaries		$1,121.83
Furlough funds (sinking fund)		
1919 debits	275.00	
1919 receipts		137.61
U.S.A. travel and expense (J.E.W.)	1,586.08	
Exchange and interest		
1918 balance	4,001.57	
1919 debits	807.94	
1919 credits		1,269.60
Insurance:		
1918 balance	68.81	
1919 premiums	1,476.93	
Departmental transfers - receipts		422.58
University magazine:		
Expenditures	573.20	
Receipts		223.48
Mission Board accts.		
Debit transfers	38,922.75	
Receipts		38,922.75
Office expense:		
Administration travel, stationery, supplies, help,&c.	2,670.83	

Administration (cont.)	Dr.	Cr.
Office exp.recpts. sale of supplies	$	$ 127.41
Mission remittances, transfer credits		13,072.06
Debit balance		1,935.80
	$57,233.09	$57,233.09

Alumni Fund		
Receipts from pledges during 1919		2,269.83
Expended for travel, postage, incidentals, etc.	527.60	
Credit balance	1,742.23	
	$2,269.83	$2,269.83

Bills Receivable and Payable		
Bills Receivable:		
1918 balance	$1,458.00	
1919 debits	70.99	
1919 receipts		$1,428.99
Bills Payable:		
1918 balance		7,000.00
Russell Carter:		
1918 balance		8,707.79
1919 receipts & transfer		54,250.13
1919 debits and transfers	65,180.57	
Z. T. Ing:		
1918 balance	2,981.61	
1919 debits	59.43	
1919 payments		809.43
Mrs. M. A. Meigs:		
1918 cr. balance		85.00
1919 cr. receipts		10.00
Suspense:		
1918 balance	1,300.73	
1919 debits	5,398.16	
1919 receipts		4,978.68

Bills Rec. & Pay. (cont.)	Dr.	Cr.
Student deposits		
(Java students bal.)		80.00
1919 receipts		1,050.80
1919 disbursements	$1,116.87	
Student loans:		
1919 receipts		99.00
1919 disbursements	161.00	
Credit balance	772.46	
	$78,499.82	$78,499.82

Book Store		
1918 balance	1,873.47	
1919 receipts		969.02
Debit balance		904.45
	$1,873.47	$1,873.47

Industrial Department		
1918 balance	327.17	
1919 Expenditures, labor, supplies and food	370.14	
1919 Sale of products		69.76
Student fees, transferred		244.20
Debit balance		383.35
	$ 697.31	$ 697.31

Library		
1918 balance	1,068.35	
Purchase of new books	809.58	
Library attendants	945.66	
Mission remittances - transfer		2,356.56
Special gifts - transfer		467.03
	$2,823.59	$2,823.59

	Dr.	Cr.
People's Schools		
1918 balance		$ 336.87
1919 receipts		340.60
1919 budget	$ 298.00	
Credit balance	379.47	
	$ 677.47	$ 677.47
Regents' Diplomas		
1919 receipts		108.20
Balance 1918		51.49
1919 New York Office expenditures	13.54	
Credit balance	146.15	
	$ 159.69	$159.69
Scholarships		
1918 balance		505.90
1919 receipts		400.72
1919 disbursements	444.50	
Credit balance	462.12	
	$ 906.62	$ 906.62
Sherwin Scholarship Fund		
1918 balance	182.28	
Interest	4.02	
Remittance from New York Office		186.30
	$186.30	$186.30
Special Gifts (Summary)		
1918 balance		3,472.47
1919 receipts		7,864.92
1919 transfers to accts.	5,337.39	
Credit balance	6,000.00	
	$11,337.39	$11,337.39
Student Relief Fund		
1918 balance		297.95

	Dr.	Cr.
Subscription Periodical Room		
1918 balance	2.99	
1919 payments made by New York Office	107.81	
1919 receipts		120.80
Credit balance	10.00	
	$ 120.80	$120.80
Suwan Christian School Board		
1918 balance		141.30
Sale of supplies		13.13
So. Presbyterian Board remittance		300.00
W. F. M. S. remittance		100.00
F. C. M. S. remittance		150.00
Salaries	504.51	
Printing, stationery and supplies	199.92	
	$ 704.43	$ 704.43
Y. M. C. A. (Colleges)		
1918 balance		37.50
General Secretary's salary	1,799.98	
Univ. annual grant	100.00	
Univ. special allowance for incid'ls	150.00	
Travel	24.00	
Receipts from Stewart Evangelistic Fund		1,624.98
Mission remittances, transfer		411.50
	$2,073.98	$2,073.98
Senior College		
1918 balance	1,983.29	
Teachers' salaries:		
Chinese	3,683.00	
Foreign	835.76	
Athletics	88.25	
Board	1,413.60	
Laboratories - chemistry, physics, etc.	2,020.94	

Senior College (cont.)	Dr.	Dr.	Cr.	Cr.
Light and heat	$637.50			
Repairs	387.05			
Servants	62.00			
Incidentals	119.50			
Grounds - upkeep	33.00			
Uniforms	22.00			
Magazine	24.50			
Fees refunded	37.73			
Laboratory and general equipment	1,610.09			
Student fees:				
Transferred from Junior College			991.01	
Senior College			4,168.00	
←Sale of Teacher's time			664.54	
←Sale of equipment and supplies			6.50	
Refund on foreign teacher's travel acct.			759.84	
Mission remittances			780.81	
Debit balance			6,287.51	
	$12,958.21		$12,958.21	

College of Agriculture and Forestry		
1918 balance	$7,261.46	
Cotton Improvement acct.- expense	962.62	
Egg production experiment - sericulture	287.93	
Egg production sales		16.50
Forestry Fund Committee remittances		3,213.33
Gardens:		
Labor, supplies, incidentals, etc.	5294.77	
Sale of products and labor		4,865.84

College of Agriculture and Forestry (cont.)		
Field buildings (sericulture)	$1,171.83	
Departmental incidentals	776.46	
Sale of incidental supplies		23.90
Mulberry experiment (sericulture), labor, supplies, etc.	815.88	
International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China		3,858.00
Special receipts on sericulture (J.H.R.)		79.00
Sericulture short course expenses	862.46	
Sokobin botany prize (awarded)	25.00	
Student books and laboratory deposits	118.83	
Foreign teachers	3,700.00	
Athletics	43.00	
Board	1,676.56	
Light and heat	107.25	
Repairs - general	43.00	
Servants and incidental supplies	106.00	
Laboratories - chemistry, botany, etc.	239.62	
Magazine	19.00	
Teachers - Chinese	7,418.33	
Fees, refunded	274.48	
Trip to Japan - Forestry Dept.	1,638.90	
Refunded on student deposits	360.93	

College ofAgriculture and Forestry (cont.)		
Fees, Agr. and For.		4,723.00
" Sericulture Dept.		427.00
" Junior College - transferred		804.59
Mission remittances		9,617.39
Special gifts - transferred		2,977.74
Debit balance		2,598.02
	$33,204.31	$33,204.31
Junior College		
Fees refunded and transfers	879.30	
Athletics	415.37	
Board for students	5,490.72	
Light and heat	748.16	
Grounds - upkeep	119.50	
Biology lab.supplies	180.59	
Botany " "	4.15	
Chemistry" " and equipment	4,677.89	
Chemistry breakage fees		420.72
Incidentals	450.58	
Magazine	86.22	
Physics lab.supplies	147.00	
Repairs	140.00	
Servants	246.00	
Uniforms	599.75	
Teachers:		
Senior College	617.09	
College of A and F	804.59	
Middle School	93.75	
Chinese, Junior Col.	4,881.62	
Foreign " "	1,964.80	
Mission remittances		1,848.66
Student fees		16,891.65
Debit balance		3,386.05
	$22,547.08	$22,547.08

	Dr.	Cr.
Middle School		
1918 balance	$3,263.22	
Fees refunded	420.45	
Athletics accts.	195.25	
Board for students	4,543.42	
Light and heat	683.46	
Receipts for use of light and heat		$ 101.50
Chemistry lab.	43.07	
Repairs	1,192.17	
Servants' wages	905.76	
Incidentals and supplies	709.06	
Matriculation fees, fall 1919		184.00
Kan Ho Yen administration building funds transferred		528.89
Incidental receipts for repairs		23.20
Offerings, fines, etc.		47.38
Physics laboratory	9.00	
Uniforms for students	551.00	
Teachers, Chinese	6,383.50	
" Foreign	3,918.40	
Equipment for Kan Ho Yen	823.13	
Fees, transferred from Jun. College		93.75
Suwan Christian School Board, acct. teacher		264.51
Mission remittances		4,857.86
Kan Ho Yen Y.M.C.A.		34.90
Middle School students' fees		16,356.24
Debit balance		1,148.64
	$23,640.87	$23,640.87

	Dr.	Cr.
Higher Primary School		
1918 balance	$ 655.57	
Fees refunded	266.00	
Athletics	151.25	
Board	3,283.29	
Incidentals	392.04	
Light and heat	484.10	
Servants	330.64	
Manual training	234.00	
Uniforms	559.00	
Repairs	94.00	
Teachers, Chinese	4,337.01	
" Foreign	2,842.72	
Rec'd from sale of supplies		2.77
Mission remittances		3,311.25
Student fees		10,315.60
	$13,629.62	$13,629.62
Lower Primary and Kindergarten		
Refund of fees	5.00	
Board for students	180.83	
Light and heat	12.00	
Repairs	6.00	
Servants	6.00	
Incidentals	38.93	
Manual Training	10.20	
Uniforms	8.15	
Teachers - Chinese	418.39	
Student fees		685.50
	$ 685.50	$685.50
Language School		
1918 balance	816.49	
Fees refunded	20.00	
Insurance (transferred)	68.00	
Incidentals, printing, stationery and supplies	813.30	

Language School (cont.)	Dr.	Cr.
Light and heat	$ 568.70	
Office expense	81.11	
Repairs	157.07	
Equipment	8.82	
Servants	183.00	
Teachers, Chinese	5,582.50	
Students' fees		$8,298.99
	$8,298.99	$8,298.99
Meigs' Hall (Women's Dormitory)		
1918 balance		31.25
Equipment - furniture and dining-room equipment	923.03	
Board accounts	3,312.42	
Incidentals	264.85	
Coal and electric light	1,197.79	
Repairs	34.70	
Servants	590.06	
Insurance (transferred)	99.16	
Transferred to Bldg. and Property accts.	1,522.60	
Received from sale of supplies		2.82
Students' fees		7,910.54
	$7,944.61	$7,944.61
University Hospital		
1918 balance		22,429.88
Mission remittances during 1919		7,387.45
Sale of bldg.supplies		96.58
Dispensary building - 1919 expenditures	9,538.51	
Running expenses	5,757.19	

University Hospital (cont.)		
Refund on travel advance by		
G. Bauer		34.57
M. Fellows		10.65
Services of teacher, pd. by University		100.00
Purchase of land	42.50	
Building equipment:		
Hardwood & supplies	215.32	
Gift by M. E. Board G. $5,500		6,244.83
China Medical Board, to match above gift		6,470.89
Credit bal.	27,221.33	
	$42,774.85	$42,774.85

Building and Property Accounts

	Dr.	Cr.
Swasey Science Building		
1918 balance	$6,455.56	
1919 final payment on contract	250.00	
Debit balance		$6,705.56
	$6,705.56	$6,705.56
Severance Memorial Building		
1918 balance	5,227.95	
1919 receipts		42,148.76
1919 building exp.	35,640.20	
Transfer of bldg. materials		17.25
Material sold		3.12
Credit balance	1,300.98	
	$42,169.13	$42,169.13
Chapel Building (Sage Memorial)		
1918 balance		4,139.71
1919 receipts		10,735.87
Bldg. expenditure during 1919	8,791.10	
Credit balance	6,084.48	
	$14,875.58	$14,875.58
McCormick Dormitories		
1918 balance		9,192.17
Bldg. supplies and contractor	664.80	
Transfer of materials		65.65
Credit balance	8,593.02	
	$9,257.82	$9,257.82

Language School Dormitories (Meigs Hall)		
1918 balance	$3,200.48	
Building expenditures 1919	1,623.30	
Transfer of supplies		$ 446.64
New York Office refund (Montgomery Ward)		157.26
Debit balance		4,219.88
	$4,823.78	$4,823.78
House No. 16		
1918 balance	10,290.94	
Turner residence fund (transferred)		9,500.00
Special gifts (transferred)		790.94
	$10,290.94	$10,290.94
House No. 18 (Clemons)		
Cost of building and materials	4,549.50	
Transfer of materials		11.13
Other receipts on materials		269.51
Debit balance		4,268.86
	$4,549.50	$4,549.50
Chinese Teachers' Houses - Kan Ho Yen		
1919 To apply on contractor's acct.	700.00	
Transferred from Language School funds		700.00
	$ 700.00	$ 700.00
Land Account		
1918 balance	1,051.69	
1919 Purchases	11,752.45	
Debit balance		12,804.14
	$12,804.14	$12,804.14

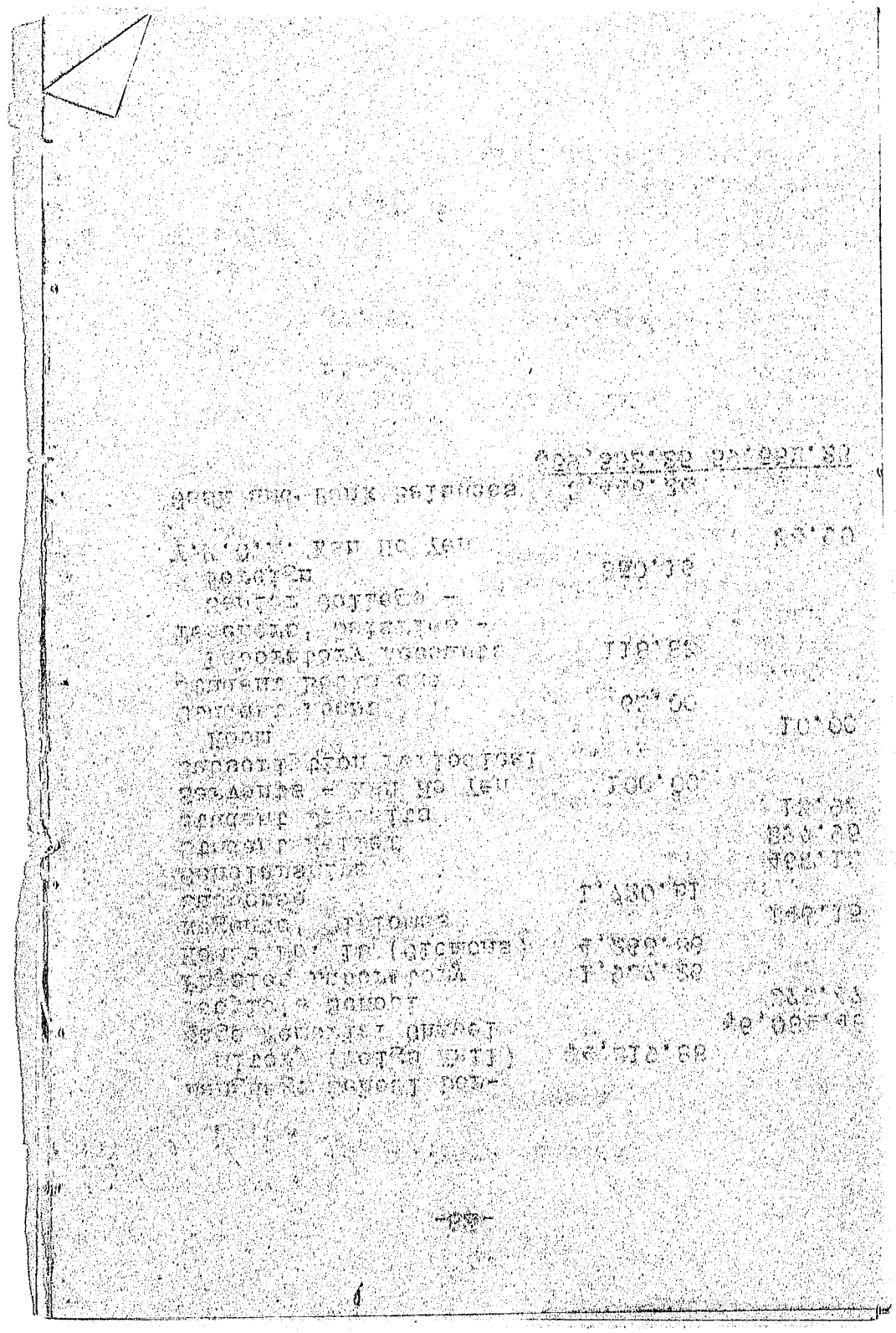
Rents and Repairs	Dr.	Cr.
1918 balance	$2,005.05	
1919 rent receipts		1,516.00
To Chen Ah Ming house, rent	600.00	
To 1919 repairs, residences	875.29	
By tenant refund		1.72
By mission remittances		1,962.62
	$3,480.34	$3,480.34
General Equipment and Building Supplies		
1918 balance	5,623.32	
1919 Expenditures	526.78	
Sale of supplies and transfers		1,228.41
Debit balance		4,921.69
	$6,150.10	$6,150.10

Balance of Balances

December 31, 1919

Alumni Fund		$1,742.23
U.S.A. Expense (J.E.W.)	$1,586.08	
Bills Receivable	100.00	
Bills Payable		7,000.00
Book Store	904.45	
Russell Carter	2,222.65	
Cotton Improvement	981.92	
Chemistry Laboratory	3,386.05	
Equipment, Kuleo	3,163.37	
" Gen'l Bldg.	4,921.69	
" Kan Ho Yen	1,083.54	
Gardens, A & F Dept.	1,667.96	
Gifts, Special		6,000.00
Hospital;		
Mission Remittances		1,833.36
Bldg. and equipment funds		1,205.54
China Medical Board		24,182.43
Industrial Department - Manual Training	383.35	
Ing, Z. T.	2,231.61	
Light and Heat, Kuleo	836.72	
Land	12,804.14	
Mrs. M. A. Meigs		95.00
University Magazine	349.72	
Mulberry Experiment, Agr. and For.		170.69
McCormick Dormitories		8,593.02
Swasey Science Hall	6,705.56	
Severance Memorial (Administration Bldg)		1,300.98

Language School Dormitory (Meigs Hall)	$4,219.88	
Sage Memorial Chapel		$6,084.48
People's School		379.47
Physics Laboratory	1,937.26	
House No. 18 (Clemons)	4,268.86	
Regents' Diplomas		146.15
Suspense	1,720.21	
Scholarships		462.12
Student Relief		297.95
Student Deposits		13.93
Servants - Kan Ho Yen	100.00	
Subscription Periodical Room		10.00
Student Loans	62.00	
Student Books and Laboratory Accounts	118.83	
Teachers' Salaries - Senior College - Foreign	350.16	
Y.M.C.A. Kan Ho Yen		34.90
Cash and Bank Balances	3,446.24	
	$59,552.25	59,552.25



UNIVERSITY OF NANKING BULLETIN

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1920-1921

VOLUME SIX, NUMBER FOUR

PRINTED AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS

Vol. VI. UNIVERSITY OF NANKING No. 4.

BULLETIN

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1920-1921

SHANGHAI:

Printed at the Presbyterian Mission Press

1921

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Report of the President	1
General considerations	1
Registration	10
Student body	13
Summer school	15
Graduates	16
Alumni development	17
School of business administration	19
Faculty	20
Visitors	24
Religious activities	25
Three term adjustment	28
Entrance examinations	29
Fees	29
Literary clubs	31
Building and property	31
Chinese support	34
Publications	36
Library	37
Primary and secondary group	40
Colleges...	43
Agriculture and forestry	45
Language school	51
University hospital	55
Needs	57
Conclusion	60
Report of the Treasurer	61

The University of Nanking
Report of the President for the Year 1920-1921.

To the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report, which covers three terms of work, namely, the autumn term of 1920 and the winter and spring terms of 1921.

General Considerations.

The political situation for the period under consideration does not differ materially from that of the past few years. However, the break between the North and the South has crystallized somewhat by the forming of a Southern Republic, with Mr. Sun Yat-sen formally inaugurated as President on 5 May 1921, with headquarters at Canton. Other governments have not as yet recognized this Republic, and it is too early to say whether or not it is going to command sufficient political or military prestige in the eighteen provinces to overthrow the North, or gradually to unify the country through popular appeal.

The struggle between contending political parties and contending militarists has continued unabated, breaking out in frequent fighting in various sections of the country, and in consequent indiscriminate looting of the people. Probably, however, the greatest loss and suffering has come to the people by brigandage in many provinces, dismissed and disaffected soldiers joining with the idle and vicious in terrorizing and plundering whole regions.

There is a growing sense of nationalism and patriotism, including a strong desire on the part of merchants and people

to develop their own schools much more extensively and adequately. Moreover, there is a growing conviction on the part of the more thoughtful leaders that China must in the end look to her own efforts for her salvation and for her taking her rightful place in the affairs of the nations of the world. The high hopes from the Paris Peace Conference, contrasted with its failures and disappointments so far as they have affected China and possibly world peace, coupled with the unholy spectacle of the scramble for the spoils of war on the part of the allies during the past two years, have terribly disillusioned the real leaders of China. One feels that they have come to the conclusion that they must look to themselves for protection, for development, and for all of those things which will enable this country to regain full sovereignty and real standing among the great nations. The realization more clearly of this, and the determination to work henceforth on this basis for this object, we believe marks the beginning of a new era for China. All missionaries and other well-wishers of China will greatly rejoice if this be the case, and will seek even more earnestly to coöperate wherever possible in helping China to realize her ambition, an ambition that is entirely peaceful and that does not affect in any way the territories of other nations.

We hope that the leaders of China will recognize the international character of Christianity. Probably there is no other force so powerful for international good-will and harmony as is Christianity, and while nationalistic and patriotic feelings on the part even of Christians very frequently contravene the real spirit of Christianity, and give the impression that the foreigner and his religion are here to exalt in some way his particular nation, still we know that this is not the ultimate effect that Christianity is having.

The great famine, covering parts of the five northern provinces, has been the worst experienced in many years. It began in the late autumn of 1920 and in some districts will

continue to require relief measures up into August 1921, though in most places June and July will enable the people to become self-sustaining again. Just how great has been the loss of life no one can say, but one can say with certainty that had it not been for the remarkable generosity of Chinese and foreigners alike, both in China and abroad, and especially America, the death rate would have been appalling. Missionaries and students from mission schools and Chinese pastors were most largely depended on by the various relief organizations, including the International Famine Relief Committee, for the efficient and honest administration of actual relief. In addition to the distribution of grain, considerable employment of needy people that were able to work was given in road building and the making of wells. It is to be hoped that some much more definite and effective famine prevention work of a far-reaching character may grow out of the experiences of this famine. No doubt a vigorous and consistent policy of reafforestation, of road building, of canal improvement, of irrigation projects, and of distribution of population, would, in a relatively few years, greatly lessen the effects of such calamities. As a matter of fact, though, at present the older and more conservative leaders of China, who still rule the land, do not see just how to adjust the vast and probably rapidly increasing population, and so such calamities as famines, that remove automatically the older and weaker part of crowded regions, are not regarded as in the West and are in some measure taken as a solution for a perplexing problem, with a measure of equanimity not understood by the Westerner.

Dean G. W. Sarvis spent the winter term in famine relief work, having charge of an entire district in Southern Chihli. It is reported that his district was one of the very best organized and managed districts in all the famine regions. Messrs. C. E. Akerstrom and Hwa Peh-hsiung and several language students have also done notable work in famine relief.

The year has been one of great significance to all missionary and educational work, because of the great intellectual awakening that has been more marked during this period than ever before, in this generation at least. This intellectual renaissance, of course, has its roots far back in the later decades of the past century. The remarkable political and material developments of Japan have been a constant and a growing stimulus. Probably its most active exponents have been, in more recent years, the returned student, the young man—and some women, also—who has spent years studying, observing, acquiring the educational, social, political, and religious ideas and ideals of the West at first hand in Europe or America. His mind has been tremendously affected by all of the new and latest theories, constructive and destructive, by modern movements and developments, and by the relative position of his people and the peoples of the West. He has returned from France, England, America, and especially Japan in ever increasing numbers. These men, together with the most alert and volatile students in the universities and colleges of China, now form considerable of a group, united on a liberal programme for China, covering all phases of thought and life. They have a wide and, on the whole, sympathetic hearing through the many excellent publications that they issue, many of them in the common spoken language, the 'peh hwa' as contrasted with the 'classic' form of writing so highly revered through the ages. In addition to original essays and articles, they also translate the very latest and most pertinent western writings, scientific, social, and socialistic, philosophical, religious, and anti-religious—anything new and striking and 'modern' that has stimulated their minds and that will stimulate the mind of China. The great ideal and objective is social and political reform and betterment for China on a very democratic basis. A very searching and critical attitude pervades the movement. The foundation principles of Chinese life, of the family, of filial

piety, of the ethics of the 'five relations,' of marriage versus 'free love,' of religion in general, and Christianity and Confucianism in particular, are subjected to the frankest debate and criticism. So also are all western institutions and practices, and fortunately there is no very great tendency to adopt the institutions of the West without thorough adaptation to China's conditions and needs. All questions of authority, whether in home or in state or in religion, have become more or less confused with questions and practices of autocracy and its oppressions and class distinctions. Conservatism, in any form or in any realm, is considered a mark of the old and effete civilization, and as one, at least, of the causes of China's backwardness. Liberalism and modernism are invariably associated with progress, with science, and the results of the scientific spirit of the West, and above all with democracy and self-expression.

That a good deal of this thinking and discussion is sophomoric and considerably oblivious of the real consequences for China of the reforms and changes advocated does not in the least detract from its significance or importance. Much of this discussion is on a very high intellectual plane indeed, and if it could be read by scholars and thinkers of the West would very greatly enhance the good opinion of the West for the Chinese mind for clear and constructive thinking. It is a real awakening of the mind. China, through her younger scholars, is beginning to think as never before, and is thinking in terms of the twentieth century, and with an entirely forward looking attitude. The many-sidedness, the enthusiasm, the patriotism, the courage, the high ends in view of this intellectual movement should move the missionary, and especially the educational missionary, to the greatest sympathy and to the fullest coöperation and help, wherever possible, in securing for it the highest service of truth. When we think of the great forward impetus to a better civilization that resulted from the European Renaissance, and when we see in

this awakening of real thought in China a similar awakening, we must recognize its possibilities for good to this great and patient people. The man with modern, western scientific knowledge, whether Chinese or missionary, has a very great prestige to-day in China, and especially with the young China, far out of proportion to his numbers and to his real ability to make the methods and the results of modern scholarship and thinking meet the needs of China. But it is of the greatest significance that Chinese scholars, equipped with the best the West can give them, are to-day attacking enthusiastically and courageously the conservatism and the indifference which has been the slow growth of centuries. The results for the immediate future will, no doubt, be partial and disappointing, and will raise problems that in themselves may seem to many of us more hopeless and fraught with more evil than the present old order contains, yet

'The old order changeth, yielding place to new;
'And God fulfils Himself in many ways,
'Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.'

To indicate, in one field alone, the nature of the discussions, it will be helpful to quote from a list of questions used in connection with a forum on religion held by Chinese students in Columbia recently. The questions are taken from current Chinese periodicals printed and widely read in China. I am indebted to Dr. C. H. Hamilton of our staff, now on furlough, for the list. Similar lists can be had any time from almost any group of Chinese students in the colleges of China, government and missionary.

'Is religion necessary at all?
'Will not education and the general enlightenment of a community gradually eliminate religion from society?
'Cannot the fine arts give to man satisfaction which [religion is supposed to give?
'In what way, if at all, is the morality of a community dependent on religion?
'Does China need Christianity?
'In what ways, if at all, are the native religions defective?

'Is Christianity in a position to supplement the native religions?
'Is not Christianity retarding modern progress, especially progress in forming scientific habits in the solution of problems, by asking men to accept such statements in the Bible as the story of creation, the virgin birth of Jesus, and such creedal doctrines as trinity, resurrection, etc.?
'Are not such practices in Christian churches as public prayer, sacrament, and baptism, reactionary from the point of view of a scientific ordering of life?
'In face of the persistent missionary movement in China, what should the Chinese people do?
'How can the Chinese prevent the loss of elements in Chinese civilization which, though "alien" to Christianity, seem desirable?'

'These questions are being asked and are being answered in various ways among Chinese intellectuals themselves. They indicate the disposition to deal with religion in the broad concepts which characterize the philosophy of religion and comparative religion.' To some, such questions may seem irreverent and fraught with great danger to our cause; and from one aspect this may be the case. But they do not differ materially from what the young men of America or England are to-day asking, as is revealed by 'The Army and Religion,' edited by Dr. D. S. Cairns, and issued by the Association Press in 1920, and by similar studies, except, perhaps, to show a better knowledge of the Bible and the doctrines of the Church on the part of China's young men! I believe we are entirely justified in believing such inquiries are made with a sincere desire to know the truth and with genuine seriousness of purpose. They give the Christian man a splendid opportunity for helpfulness and for constructive thinking through many of these problems with them to a saving solution. But any attitude of dogmatism or narrowness of vision or of sympathy will be resented. The Chinese mind is fundamentally honest and reasonable, and remarkably open to one who approaches as a sympathetic friend.

It is to be regretted that of the noted scholars and thinkers from the West who have spent the past year or two in China no one has, as an expert, entered this field of thought,

the religious, and the thinking young men of China have not received much help on these problems from them—perhaps have been even more confused by partial and unscientific statements or by the ignoring of these problems of young China.

The regular missionary, outside of his own school or district, is not, as a rule, able to command the attention of these advanced thinking students and scholars. He is usually not an expert or a specialist of pre-eminent standing, and there is hardly any other country where the specialist is so highly honored or his utterances, however commonplace, given such consideration. There is, therefore, a great opportunity for outstanding Christian scholars from the West to make notable contributions for the cause of Christianity in China at this time. Men with a broad and comprehensive grasp of the essentials of Christianity for men and women of this day and generation, with a thorough understanding of the origins and development of religion in general and Christianity in particular, with a real modern and scientific point of view, and with genuine Christian piety and warmth of personality, could find in China an eager audience and a very sympathetic hearing in all schools, government and missionary. They should come as friends and not as propagandists, with open minds and hearts, anxious only to help the young men of China think through these religious problems with them in their own environment, and keenly conscious all the time that they too are but children and learners in these greatest of all human problems.

It is also to be regretted that at the same time with this intellectual awakening on the part of the young Chinese there has, in certain quarters among the missionaries, developed during the year an undue emphasis, one is inclined to think, upon the more conservative aspects of our beliefs, upon the more literalistic interpretations of the Scriptures; a tendency to define for all twentieth century Christians what are

all of the fundamentals, an insistence for all upon 'the faith once delivered to the saints,' with too much stress on the 'once.' The reasons for this emphasis are readily understood, and one has very much sympathy for the feeling that something is wrong in the modern world, and that there is great need for a greater and clearer emphasis on Christian truth. The whole world seems at times to have lost its idealism and its faith, and to be reaching out after strange gods. Materialism and selfishness and worldliness seem, since the war especially, in the ascendency, and swallowing up our youth of all lands.

And yet to many others these very conditions would seem to call for far greater faith in each other, greater love among those who name the name of Christ, increased coöperation and standing shoulder to shoulder with unbroken ranks, all humbly confessing our sins and our impotence at the Master's feet. More than at all other times, it would now seem to be the time to test our genuine Christianity, not so much by uniformity of belief or statement, old or new, as by purity and devotion of life, by singleness of purpose to exalt Christ, no matter by what method or under what form. World conditions and China conditions call to heaven for all who love the Lord to remain united and to work together as brethren, each in his own best way, with the largest possible liberty accorded to each other as to beliefs and opinions and methods. 'United we stand, and divided we fall.' The things that we all believe in without question or division are sufficient to emphasize and sufficient to save China and the world. In our zeal for truth we are very apt to overemphasize *our* place and *our* interpretation and *our* application of it. We need to recall frequently the words of our Lord: 'He that is not against us is for us.' (Luke 9:50 ; Mark 9:40.)

President Butler of Columbia University, in his illuminating annual report of last year, says: 'Both schools and

colleges have in large part taken their minds off the true business of education, which is to prepare youth to live, and have fixed them upon something which is very subordinate, namely, how to prepare youth to make a living.' The University of Nanking is, we trust, seeking 'to prepare men to live,' not simply 'how to prepare youth to make a living.' And with President Butler we are more than ever convinced that Christianity is a prime factor in making self-interest subordinate, in making moral and Christian life-principles supreme, in making proper self-realization and proper national aspirations what they should really mean.

As in America, so in China there are many who seem to think we can have the best fruits of modern education and of modern civilization without the restraints, the spiritual inspiration, the new life that Christianity alone has given in the past, and that will continue alone to give in the future. There is the danger, on the one hand, of our interpreting and applying religion so broadly and so tolerantly that it is simply a thin veneer, of no vital shaping power; and on the other hand of making it so narrow and arrogant and dogmatic, that, while it may give a certain sense of security and pharasaic satisfaction, it will have no attraction, no drawing force. The University of Nanking seeks to avoid these dangers by preaching and teaching and living Christ, with all of His beauty and strength of character, His simplicity, His unceasing service and sacrifice for others, His boundles love—to exalt Him and to lead all students to feel the impulse of His life upon their own.

Registration.

In the autumn, after having submitted to the Ministry of Education all possible data and information, as nearly in the form desired as we were able, the Ministry appointed a Commission of three to inspect the University. This Commission consisted of Dr. H. C. Zen from the Ministry; Dr. K. S. Liu,

one of our own graduates and for a number of years a teacher in the University, now with the Government Teachers' College; and Mr. P. W. Tsou, also for some time one of our teachers but now with the Teachers' College. The Minister of Education, the Hon. Fan Yuen-ling, was favorably disposed toward missionary education, and was seeking to extend to such institutions the help of the Ministry of Education, especially through having them registered.

The Commission was most courteous and have, I think, tried to make on the whole a fair and impartial report.

The first part of the communication is a mandate from the Ministry of Education stating that the Commission appointed by the Ministry has made its report, and, according to it, the College of Agriculture has been making a good record, and has a fitting organization. However, the College of Forestry and the College of Arts have imperfect curricula, and they should have more faculty, courses, and a better organization. When these improvements have been made, if the University will report again to the Ministry, the registration of these parts may also be affected. The mandate further states that the required courses in religious education in the Junior College and in the Senior College of Arts should be changed into electives. Accompanying the mandate is the full report of the Commission to the Ministry. It gives a detailed report of the procedure of the Commission, of their findings regarding property, equipment, and care of grounds and buildings, and of the spirit of students and teachers, which were quite satisfactory; the number of instructors, especially for forestry and in the College of Arts is emphasized, also the absence of a number of important courses. The research and experimental work of the College of Agriculture is commended, and the beginning of extension work noted. More funds, it is stated, would enable this College to do a better and a larger work. The College of Arts has the grouping of its courses somewhat irregular and illogical, and some groups

are absent, and certain suggestions are made as to re-grouping and organizing the various subjects and groups. The work of the Chinese department is inadequate. The teachers are too few, their qualifications are in question, and the courses not entirely adequate. It is pointed out that, in order to be in harmony with the recent resolution of the Ministry, religious education in the Junior College and College of Arts should be made elective, and the report concludes with this emphasis, after recommending that the College of Agriculture be registered at this time.

We are not quite clear just what registration involves or what obligations it imposes upon us. No doubt our mutual responsibilities and obligations will become known in time, and we are extremely grateful to this Commission and to the Ministry of Education for the care and thoroughness with which that have looked into our work and organization. Some of their suggestions had already been put into operation before we knew their mind on the matters. For example, early in the year it had been decided to change the name of the College of Arts to the College of Arts and Science, and a good deal of reorganization is taking place, and more is contemplated, and it is very fortunate that we may have as our guiding principle the helpful suggestions of this Commission. The appointment of Mr. C. C. Chen to the deanship of the Chinese work will, we are confident, bring in due time the necessary improvement in the teaching of Chinese that has long been felt to be one of our fundamental defects.

The very specific suggestions regarding the making of all religious teaching elective or optional on the part of the students will need to be carefully considered from many points of view. The institution is founded and largely financed by Christian people from schools and colleges where religious instruction is a required part of the course; and while no college or university established by the Church, either in America or in China, has as its only object the

teaching of the Christian Bible and Christian doctrines, they all have very definitely this as one of many objectives, openly avowed and advertised. We believe that the religious part of our work is of fundamental importance, and we cannot be honest to truth and regard any part of our distinctly religious teaching and exercises with indifference. It is an open question, perhaps, to some at least, whether or not such teaching can be somewhat limited and relegated to an entirely voluntary basis. Under present conditions of thought and feeling in China and the apathy among returned students and many church members towards vital religion, it would not seem wise, even if possible with our constituency, to make our religious education voluntary.

Student Body.

During the year the unsettled spirit resulting from the student strike movement of the previous year has gradually disappeared in China in general, and in the University in particular. Considerable activity through the Students' Union has been manifest in a few centers, and these activities have usually been of a constructive nature. In Peking the teachers and students of the Government University have been on strike for several months owing to local difficulties regarding the general policy and practice of financing education. These differences have now been adjusted, we understand. A short time before the close of the school year the students of Tsinghua College went on strike out of sympathy with the Peking students, but in general where funds for educational work have been available little trouble has been experienced. In our own institution the good spirit of coöperation between faculty and students has been growing all the year. The removal at the end of last year of several undesirables who were a disturbing element has had a good effect, and we now probably have the best and strongest student body in our history.

But the strained relations during the 'strike' year made it necessary and perhaps advisable to have as little faculty supervision and direction of extra-curriculum activities as possible. This has been a distinct loss to both students and faculty, and there is great need and opportunity now for closer and more helpful relations. We need as a faculty to study more closely the best methods of establishing those friendly and personal relationships and intimacies that not only enable us as teachers and administrators to know the problems and difficulties of the more backward and lonely students as well as of the leaders, but also that will enable us to direct their religious life, their ideals and ambitions, their personal relations and interests, and that will tend to bind them more closely to the institution when they have left its walls. We are glad to believe that the situation now is such that we can as a faculty give more systematic and consistent attention to this very vital phase of our duty to our students and to the whole spirit of the school. It was found necessary during the year to drop two students for immoral conduct. Probably, if we had been able to have more close supervision of the dormitories, and if the Student Council had been functioning, this unfortunate situation might have been avoided, at least in one of the cases. Towards the close of the year the Student Council was reorganized and a new constitution was worked out which the students seemed to think would be more helpful than the one over which in the days of strain they had so much difficulty. With this body of students, which is really a student self-government body, again in operation, and with the faculty giving more thought and time to student cultivation, I think the coming year will bring excellent results.

The attendance for the year 1920-21 has been as follows:

Graduate students		3
College of Agriculture and Forestry		21
Agricultural students	17	
Forestry students	4	

College of Arts		53
Junior College		157
School of Education		28
Teachers' higher course	8	
Teachers' secondary course	20	
Middle School		196
Model School		164
Higher primary	118	
Lower primary	34	
Kindergarten	12	
Language School		174
First year, in residence	117	
Second year, in residence	14	
Correspondence students	43	
School of Nursing		34
Summer School		115
Total		945
Less duplication, all departments		28
Net total		917

In the Junior and Senior Colleges the students have come from eighteen provinces, ninety-nine cities, and from ninety-five different middle schools. About sixty per cent are from mission schools and about forty per cent from government schools. About fifty-five per cent are Christians and about forty-five per cent are non-Christians.

Summer School.

The Summer School, under the able administration of Mr. K. S. Sie as Director, Mr. I. T. Hu as Dean of the extension courses, and Mr. G. W. Sarvis as Dean of the college courses, opened July first, 1921, and is to close August twelfth. This has been by way of experiment, and we are not as yet prepared to consider its special problems or the desirability of making it a regular feature of our work, though that has been the hope in starting it. Our Registrar has, however, given me the following interesting data regarding this year's students:

Number of men students	107
Number of women students	8
Number of provinces represented	12
Number of Christians	57
Number of non-Christians	55
Number unclassified	3

Of these students forty-seven are married and sixty-eight are unmarried; forty-nine are teachers, two are preachers, one is a merchant, and sixty are students, not, however, from our university departments.

Twenty-one courses were offered and fifteen are actually being given, and ten teachers are serving. Fifteen students registered for the Summer School who failed to come.

Graduates.

The regular graduating exercises were held on June twentieth. Dr. C. T. Wang, former speaker of the Senate and delegate to the Peace Conference in Paris, gave a very illuminating commencement address. Their excellencies, the Military and Civil Governors, were present and gave addresses. Seven young men were graduated from the College of Agriculture and Forestry, and twelve from the Arts College, and these nineteen graduates are being recommended to the Regents for the B.S. and B.A. degrees, respectively.

There is an immediate demand for these young men as teachers and as managers of agricultural and forestry stations, with salaries ranging from $60 to $120 per month. Many provincial government and private schools are anxious to secure graduates from a Christian school. There is something in the character of the men and in the quality of their work that commends them. Mission school education is sometimes criticized by those who do not know much at first hand about the product, and whose conceptions have been formed by the mission school of a decade or more ago, as being too general and impractical, especially the arts college. But the increasing demand for arts college graduates at good salaries both by government and private and mission schools, and by the government services and business firms requiring men with a western education, is at least one answer to this criticism. As a rule these men adjust themselves and give as good an account of themselves as college men in any country. If there

is justification for the general arts college education anywhere, it would seem that it is justified and needed in China, even though the economic pressure and the need for industrial and vocational developments are so great. Even with the best general arts training, the background for further specialization is very meager.

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

Junior College	35
Education, Higher course	3
Education, Secondary course	7
Middle School	28
School of Nursing	5
Model School, Higher primary	25
Lower primary	14
Kindergarten	7
	124
Degree-receiving graduates	19
Grand total	143

Alumni Development.

During the year, upon the recommendation of the Alumni Association, the University has engaged the services of one of our graduates to act as Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association, his salary and expenses being provided by the University. Mr. Chen Shui-i, who was graduated from the former Christian College in 1898, holds this position, and is doing excellent work in unifying our widely scattered alumni, in keeping them informed of University activities and developments, and in collecting the Alumni Fund. A very creditable Alumni Record has been published, the first of its kind for us, giving a complete record of graduates and leading students from the earliest history of the three institutions before the union up to 1920. It is proposed to issue such a record from time to time, so that a complete list of graduates, with their addresses and occupations, and of the more prominent students who do not graduate may be kept complete and up to date.

During commencement time, delegates from the various branch associations formed the Alumni National Council. The following officers were elected:

President, Mr. K. S. Sie
Vice-President, Mr. C. C. Chen
Secretary, Mr. P. I. Liu
Treasurer, Mr. Irving T. Hu
Recording Secretary, Mr. K. C. H. Lee
Social Secretary, Mr. S. I. Chen.

In addition to these officers, each branch is to elect three councilmen who will represent the local interests in the National Council. At this same meeting, Dr. K. S. Liu, 1909, was elected to membership on the Board of Managers of the University. This was in response to the request of the Board that the alumni appoint an additional member, owing to Mr. Y. L. Hwang's appointment as Minister to Austria by the Chinese Government.

Another forward step was taken by the Alumni Association in the appointment of a committee consisting of Messrs. S. Y. Chao, W. T. Tao, A. Y. Lee, and T. L. Tsu, with President K. S. Sie, to act as a Recommendation Committee whose duty is to submit suggestions for improvement to the University. This larger and more comprehensive organization of the alumni, and the keener interest and closer participation in our plans and work will result in much good to the University in its future development, and is most heartily welcomed.

Mr. Chen is pushing forward the collection of the Alumni Fund, and it is hoped that within the year the funds will be sufficiently in hand so that the erection of the Alumni Hall may be started. This building, in addition to its being the headquarters of our alumni, will also be the center of the activities of the School of Business Administration, and the alumni have appointed Messrs. J. T. Hsi of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, C. H. Ho, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Hankow, and C. C. Chen of our teaching staff to

act as a committee to coöperate with us in the direction and development of this School.

School of Business Administration.

The work of the School is to be started in September 1921, due to the stimulus of the Alumni and to the appointment of Mr. C. E. Akerstrom by the Boston University Nanking Association. Mr. Akerstrom arrived on the field in December 1920 and immediately began the study of the language and so has had a half year in the Language School. In addition to this time for the language study, Mr. Akerstrom has made several trips to Shanghai, looking into business conditions and needs. Since early in June he has been in Tingchow, Chihli, in famine relief work, giving special attention to the accounts of the work for that region. This language study and experience and contact with Chinese conditions will make a good foundation for Mr. Akerstrom's continued study and for the development of this department. We are hoping that the finances will soon be available, so that the alumni can recommend as Dean of this department one of their own number who has specialized along this line and has some practical knowledge of Chinese business methods and needs.

The work, as now planned to start in September, is to cover two years in the Middle School and two years in the Junior College. It is hoped that in due time the senior college courses may be given in Shanghai in coöperation with other institutions. It is at present felt that such advanced work could best be done in Shanghai where there are much arger opportunities for practical work in the business concerns of that city than would be possible in Nanking. However, no steps have yet been taken regarding the senior college phases of this department, as we wish to get some experience and guidance from the working out of the middle and junior grades of work before launching out upon the other.

It might be well here to say that the fundamental motive in the minds of the management of the University in undertaking this School of Business Administration is not merely to enable young men, who desire to enter business, to do so with some slight, at least, distinctive training for that life, but more especially to give to such men Christian ideals and standards of practice and of conduct that will be of the very greatest advantage to society. Business and commercial life in the West has developed largely along non-Christian lines. Christian principles should be applied to all business transactions, and if we can help to develop a few Chinese business men with such ideals and practices, we shall be making a distinctive and important contribution to the life of the nation. It is being felt in some quarters that the former fundamental honesty of the Chinese merchant, inculcated by high standard of ethics of the Confucian teaching, is being undermined and losing its former vigor, as the Chinese merchants, in their larger dealings with the business methods of the West, come into contact with many of our unethical methods and keen competition. Whether this be true or not, we are confident that the Christian emphasis on honesty and uprightness of character and the spirit and practice of unselfish service will bear fruit and be a constructive force for righteousness.

The Faculty.

Since our last Report the following have joined our staff :

Mr. C. E. Akerstrom, B.C.S., B.B.A., for the School of Business Administration.

Miss Vista C. Black, English Secretary for the Colleges.

Mr. Chang Chwan-ching, B.S. 1920, for extension work in Forestry.

Mr. C. C. Chen, B.A. 1913, M.A. (Columbia), for Education and the Chinese Department.

Mr. Y. K. Ip, B.S. (Penn State), M.F. (Yale), for the Forestry Department.

Miss Elsie M. Priest, for English Secretary for the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

Miss Daisy Swen, for the Kindergarten.

Mr. Ting Tso-chen, B.A. 1921, for Physics.

Mr. C. Wade-Jones, B.A. (Northwestern), for English and History in the Colleges.

Dr. J. W. Walker has helped in one or two classes of Bible teaching in the Junior College, and Mr. J. P. Beach of the Language School has taught a class for us in geology during this spring term.

Through the generosity of Mr. Walter T. Swingle, Chairman of the Library Committee of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and coöperating with the Chinese section of the Library of Congress, Miss Katharine H. Wead, B.A. (Smith), has come out to the University for at least one year, for the study of the Chinese language, for the listing of Chinese plants, and for assistance to our library staff in helping work out a satisfactory system for the cataloguing of Chinese books. Her work here will be of very great value to the University both in the Department of Botany and in the matter of developing and cataloguing our Chinese books, and also in our future coöperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Library of Congress.

Mr. D. Y. Lin, who has rendered excellent service for the University for the past several years, from now on gives all of his time to forestry work with the Governor of Shantung, where under Mr. Lin's direction far-reaching plans have been made for the reafforestation of large sections of Shantung. Considerable work has already been undertaken. We are glad to state that Mr. Lin retains his connection with the University as Honorary Lecturer, and will direct our students of Forestry in their field work when in Shantung.

Mr. Nelson S. Chen, who has had charge of our biology work and given excellent satisfaction, left in the winter term for further study.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Roys of the Physics Department have been obliged to return to the States, probably permanently, on account of Mrs. Roys' health. Mr. Roys has given over ten years of service to the University, and has developed his department very effectively. His work has been deeply appreciated by the students, and his faithfulness and activity in the athletic and in the religious work of the University has been unceasing. His place will be very difficult to fill.

Mr. S. S. Chien of the Botany Department joins the Government Teachers' College, much to our regret and loss, as Mr. Chien's work was most acceptable.

Messrs. Li Tsi-hsing, Li Tai-fang, and Lai Yuh-hsuin, after a year or so with us as assistants in the agricultural and forestry work, have gone out into government service where they are doing well.

Mr. Li Siao-yuen, of the library staff, has sailed for the United States where he enters the New York State Library School at Albany, for special preparation for our library work on his return to China.

Mr. Kwoh Pei, of the Model School, has gone to the Philippine Islands for further work in education and industrial subjects, to return to us after about two years and continue his service in the Model School.

Miss C. H. Chang, who was in charge of our Kindergarten for two years, has been obliged to return to her home, owing to her mother's need for her. She was developing the Kindergarten admirably.

Misses Adadourian, Clemans, Pool, and White, together with Mr. Ma of the Middle School Chinese work, have resigned to accept other positions.

Miss Warner has spent the year on furlough and returns to the Hospital as Superintendent of Nurses and of the School of Nursing early in the fall.

Mr. Small has spent his furlough year in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at Harvard, where unusual

courtesies have been accorded him, and he has had good opportunities for following the special lines of study he felt he needed for his future work with us. He returns about the middle of October.

Mr. Dieterich of the Middle School has spent his furlough in regaining his health and in some studies at the University of Chicago, and returned in July.

Dr. Hamilton has spent the year in special study at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University, and has added to the good name and standing of the University by his excellent work there.

Mr. Reisner has devoted his whole time of furlough to direct work for the University, especially the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Some months were spent in the south and south-west of the United States studying the development and methods of cotton culture. Good work has been done at Washington in the Department of Agriculture, in many colleges and universities, at many conferences, both religious and industrial, and in many other quarters, making the work and plans of the University known and arranging for mutual coöperation in many directions. A great deal of time and travel has also been given to finding suitable candidates for the several positions we need filled this fall and a little later.

At present we know of two who are definitely coming and of others who are under consideration. Dr. Charles S. Gibbs, Ph.D., Yale, is to come in September to represent the Baptist Board, as their man in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Dr. Gibbs is a specialist in bacteriology and in animal diseases. Mr. Albert N. Steward, B.S., Oregon Agricultural College, has been appointed to represent the Methodist Board as their man in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Steward has specialized in botany and has had some experience also in teaching. Both men come out married and are supported by the missions on the regular quota of men, five men under mission support.

The Trustees and the Managers should be especially grateful for the strong and favorable presentation of the work of the University that Mr. Reisner has been able to make during the year. The good results will be increasingly manifest in the years to come. Agricultural missions and the distinct contribution that agriculturally-trained missionaries may make have been emphasized by Mr. Reisner in a very helpful way, and we believe the Church has a clear duty through this new form of service. Mr. Reisner will be returning in the autumn.

Visitors.

Among the many noted visitors during the year have been the following, and we have appreciated their coming and from many their words of cheer and helpful advice to our students:—Mr. Julean Arnold; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Mr. F. W. Stevens of the Consortium; President Chang Po-ling of Nankai College; Bishops W. S. Lewis and L. J. Birney of the Methodist Church; Dr. J. Q. Dealey of Brown University, who gave a series of lectures; Professor G. D. Hubbard of Oberlin College, who was with us over two weeks lecturing and doing some field work in geology; Dr. Kiang Kan-hu of the Department of Chinese, University of California; Mr. Ching Shi-ho, an alumnus, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Wuchang; Mr. Y. L. Hwang, also an alumnus, *en route* to his post of Minister to Austria; Mr. Trumbull of the Sunday School Times; Dr. Griffith Thomas; Dr. H. C. Zen of the Board of Education of Peking; Mr. George Plimpton of Messrs. Ginn and Co.; Dr. J. F. Goucher of Baltimore; Dr. J. Walter Lowrie; Dr. Dickinson of Colorado Springs; Dr. D. MacGillivray of the Christian Literature Society; Dr. Chen Wei-ping of Shanghai; Lieutenant Wang Chieh of the Chinese navy; Mr. Wen Pei-shan, our very helpful Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Nanking; Dr. H. Reeves Calkins of the Methodist Board; Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Stephenson of the Canadian Methodist Church; Mr. Elwood Smith of the Y. M. C. A.; Professor T. C. Chao of Soochow University; Mr. P. S. Chuan of the China for Christ movement; Professor C. H. Robertson of the Y. M. C. A.; the Rev. Walter Scott Priest of the Foreign Christian Mission Society; the Rev. Chiang Chuang-kung of Soochow; and Mr. G. S. Phelps of the Y. M. C. A. in Tokyo. The party of United States Senators and Congressmen, accompanied by families and friends, was entertained by the Governors in our new dormitories during their stay in Nanking early in August 1920.

Religious Activities.

The Y. M. C. A., under the good leadership of Mr. Chen Kwei-chi, one of the senior agricultural students, has had a useful year. Religious services have been held from time to time. Some twelve Bible study groups have met regularly on Sunday mornings. During the year the students have conducted eight People's Schools in various parts of the city, schools for the poor and illiterate who otherwise would get no schooling. Three hundred and forty pupils have been in attendance, and $171, raised by the Y. M. C. A., has been spent. Twenty of our students are teaching in Vacation Bible Schools in Nanking during this summer, and 35 others of our students are teaching in People's Schools and Vacation Bible Schools in other cities. Probably a number of others are teaching in private schools. Six or eight students are out acting as assistant pastors in the various churches during the summer, so that some of the pastors may get away for vacation and for summer conferences. It is planned to make the training of Vacational Bible School teachers a regular feature of our normal school and religious education class room training during the spring term, with the schools as practice field, under supervision, during the summer.

In the spring term, Bishop L. J. Birney held a series of special meetings for the college group of students, and a

similar series for the Middle School group. These meetings were marked by a very serious spirit of inquiry and openness of mind, and growing out of them twenty-three college students and forty-four Middle and Model School students decided to become Christians. The Christian students and teachers were stimulated and much helped also in their spiritual life. The better relations that now exist between student and faculty will enable the faculty to have more real fellowship and intimate relationships than was possible last year, and it is hoped that these frequent and informal personal talks and contacts will greatly help many of the students in their spiritual struggles and in the many problems now so frequently discussed in the papers and magazines.

We hear considerably, in these days, of criticism of missionary colleges and universities to the effect that they are 'Godless' and teaching 'higher criticism'; that they have little value to the Church, being non-evangelistic and non-productive, to a large extent, of ministers; and that they absorb too large a proportion of missionary personnel and mission funds. This seems to be the age of criticism, perhaps we might call it 'lower criticism,' fault-finding, unkind attitudes, emphasis of shortcomings and differences. Mission schools and colleges, through their teachers and administrators, are as human and as inadequate as other institutions and persons. I doubt, however, if a more vigorous or a more hopeful type of Christian life and teaching exists on the mission field than obtains in our Christian colleges in China. The evangelistic missionaries and the teachers who shape the policies of these colleges are men and women who are giving their lives to the practical application of Christian truth and teachings in the lives of their students and in the society found in China. They approach their problems in their own way and using the methods and results of the twentieth century. For honesty of purpose, for devotion to truth, for earnest desire for the spiritual salvation of these

young men, and for a sane and constructive understanding and application of the teachings of Christianity, these teachers cannot be surpassed on the mission field. That there are problems and difficulties involved in the great task, no one denies—but there are quite as great and serious problems and difficulties in the so-called evangelistic work. Moreover, the results will compare as favorably for Christianity in educational work as in any other, to say the least, in China where education is so highly regarded.

I have been interested in inquiring from several of the leading missionary colleges and universities as to how many of their non-Christian students have become Christians during the school year 1920-21. I find that the total from seven institutions is 445, which is about one-third of the non-Christian body of students in these schools. Over one-half of the whole student body in general is Christian. These students have deliberately, most of them after some years of study and a fair knowledge of what it involves, chosen of their own free volition to follow Christ. In all of these schools there is absolutely no compulsion except that of love. A student's standing and treatment is in no way adversely affected by his not deciding during his course to become a Christian. Needy Christian students are, it is true, frequently helped financially by some of the teachers or the church, and in some cases, no doubt, studeuts seek this help from unworthy motives, but such men are usually recommended to us by the churches. As in our colleges at home, where one student receives harm to his religious faith and life from his college teachings and experiences, ten are literally 'reborn' and made new creatures, greatly enabled to serve God and their fellowmen. Our most sincere desire is that every student may become a real Christian, with the power for spiritual and social betterment that our Master possessed and used. We also wish the same thing for ourselves and for the church members gathered in by our critics.

Three Term Adjustment.

Beginning in September 1920, the work of the year has been divided into three terms of twelve weeks each, followed by a summer term of six weeks. This change from the two semester basis was made on the unanimous vote of the faculty during the President's furlough in the spring of 1920. It was thought that the shorter terms, with a brief rest in between, would very materially increase the effectiveness of the teaching staff, and that it would make a higher standard of work possible from the students. It was also thought that a larger range in the number of courses could be obtained, and considerable simplification in the schedule making could be effected.

The change has necessitated many adjustments, some far-reaching, and a good many that have not yet been made. From the students there has been much criticism and desire for a return to the two term system, largely due to a very material increase in fees made at the same time and to inconvenience in home-going at vacation periods. On the part of the faculty also there has developed very strong opposition from some and a desire to reconsider the whole matter. Others feel that the three term plan has not yet had sufficient time for a good testing of its value, and for that reason desire to give it further trial. It is encouraging to know that the whole faculty is thinking on the improvement and efficiency of our educational work. We need much more discussion and critical examination of the educational value of courses, of better co-ordinating the courses of the different departments and schools, and a good many changes and developments in organization and administration, and in defining more closely and making more generally known to all members of the staff the various functions of all administrative officers. During the eleven years of union effort we have had a healthy and encouraging growth, and the increased work of administration has been assigned or assumed or in part neglected as the circumstances of the time and occasion have demanded. It is increasingly felt that we now need to take up in a more consistent way the whole matter of our organization, and a good deal of time will be given to this during the coming year. We are fortunate in that we are to have Dr. Thomas F. Holgate of Northwestern, a dean and administrator of long experience, with us during the year, and he will render very valuable assistance at this point.

Entrance Examinations.

Entrance to the Junior and Senior Colleges is by examination only, except for our own Middle School graduates and for students who have passed the Hongkong University senior local examinations. Hitherto only one examination each year has been given, in September in Nanking. But in the summer of 1921 examinations are being given on July first in Nanking, Kiukiang, Hankow, Tientsin, Shanghai, Amoy, Canton, Taiyuenfu, and again September sixth in Nanking. We believe that this extension of our entrance examinations will prove much more convenient to our patrons, and will bring us better students through a larger possibility of selection. Formerly the subjects for examination were Chinese, English, Mathematics, and General Science. The last subject has been dropped out from entrance examination now, as few middle schools give much in laboratory science, and also we require thorough laboratory courses in Physics, Chemistry, and Zoology through our Junior College, and so there is not much point in giving examinations in this subject.

The number taking the entrance examinations in the various centers July first was sixty-three. Of these thirty were passed, seventeen were conditioned, that is, have received a passing average, but have failed in one subject, and sixteen failed, that is, failed to pass in two or more subjects. It should be noted also that for these examinations candidates offered themselves only in Nanking, Shanghai, Taiyuen, and Tientsin.

Fees.

It was found necessary, in order to meet the increased cost of operation, materially to increase the fees beginning with September 1920. For the colleges this increase approximates fifty per cent, but by dividing it among the three terms it has made the burden somewhat lighter. Very few students were compelled to drop out on account of this increase, and so far as we can observe it has not greatly affected our attend-

ance. We have a rather generous provision for scholarships for the more needy Christian students, probably more generous than most other mission schools, and we make an effort to get some kind of work for other needy students whereby they can earn a part of their fees.

STUDENTS' FEES (1920-1921).

	College of Arts and Science	College of Agriculture and Forestry	Junior College	Middle School	Higher Primary	Lower Primary	Language School	Totals
Tuition	2,970.00	1,657.50	9,993.00	11,829.50	7,252.25	431.00	17,754.16	51,887.41
Board	1,701.53	957.59	5,471.79	6,179.02	5,012.15	231.00	4,186.26	23,799.34
Incidentals ...	1,323.18	646.88	3,930.51	3,224.47	2,465.99	42.90	4,910.63	16,544.56
Athletics	284.00	117.50	822.00	1,071.50	802.00	16.00	...	3,113.00
Laboratories	102.00	532.50	2,068.00	66.00	...	...	...	2,768.50
Uniforms	...	6.00	230.00	156.00	242.00	...	...	634.00
Manual Training ...	...	...	...	...	367.60	1.00	...	368.60
Magazine	71.00	29.37	207.00	1.50	...	...	...	308.87
Totals ...	6,511.71	3,947.34	22,722.30	22,527.99	16,141.99	721.90	26,851.05	99,424.28

Literary Clubs.

The senior college students have organized the five following clubs: The World Events Club, The Science Club, The Civics Club, The Social Science Club, and The Association of Agriculture and Forestry. Debates, speeches, discussions, lectures, and occasional papers mark the regular weekly meetings of these clubs, and they result in much good for the students. Each has a faculty adviser who acts as critic and helps in various ways.

In the Junior College and Middle and Model Schools more formal literary societies are used to give the students practice in parliamentary rules and practice in writing and speaking.

Mention should also be made of the excellent work done by the debating teams, and by Professor Marx in training them. In the preliminary intercollegiate debate with St. John's University, Messrs. Hsiung Tsiang-hsu, Wei Wen-han, and Yung Chia-yuen were awarded a unanimous decision in favor of Nanking. In the final debate with the Shanghai Baptist College, Messrs. Chen Kwei-chi, Chu Feng-chang, and Wei Hsioh-ren were also victors. Mr. Shi Kwei-ling represented the University in the Provincial Oratorical Contest, and was given second place, the first place being awarded to a girl contestant. These victories and the successful work of the various clubs during the year, together with the revival of the Student Council, have created a very good *esprit de corps* and enthusiasm for the University among alumni and students.

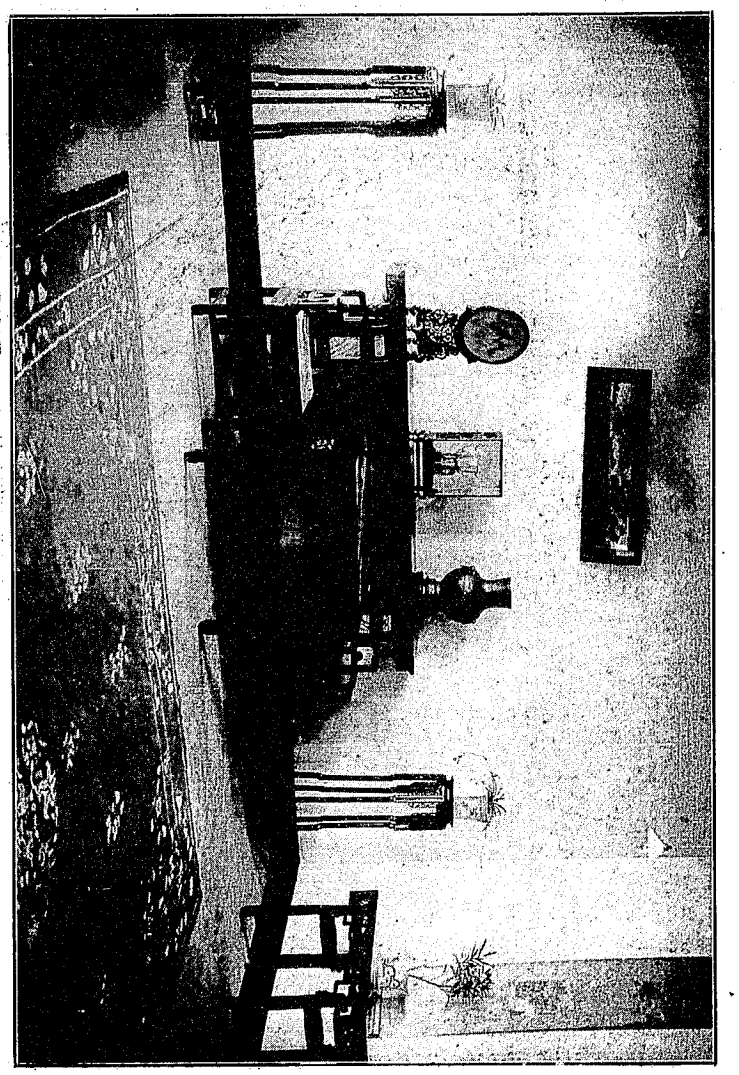
Buildings and Property.

Three residences for American teachers have been built during the year by the University, and two others are being built for the University by one of the contractors of the city. We have borrowed part of the funds for him and get the use of the houses for a period of five years on what works out to be a reasonable rental basis for us. Two additional residences have been erected for Chinese teachers in the Middle School.

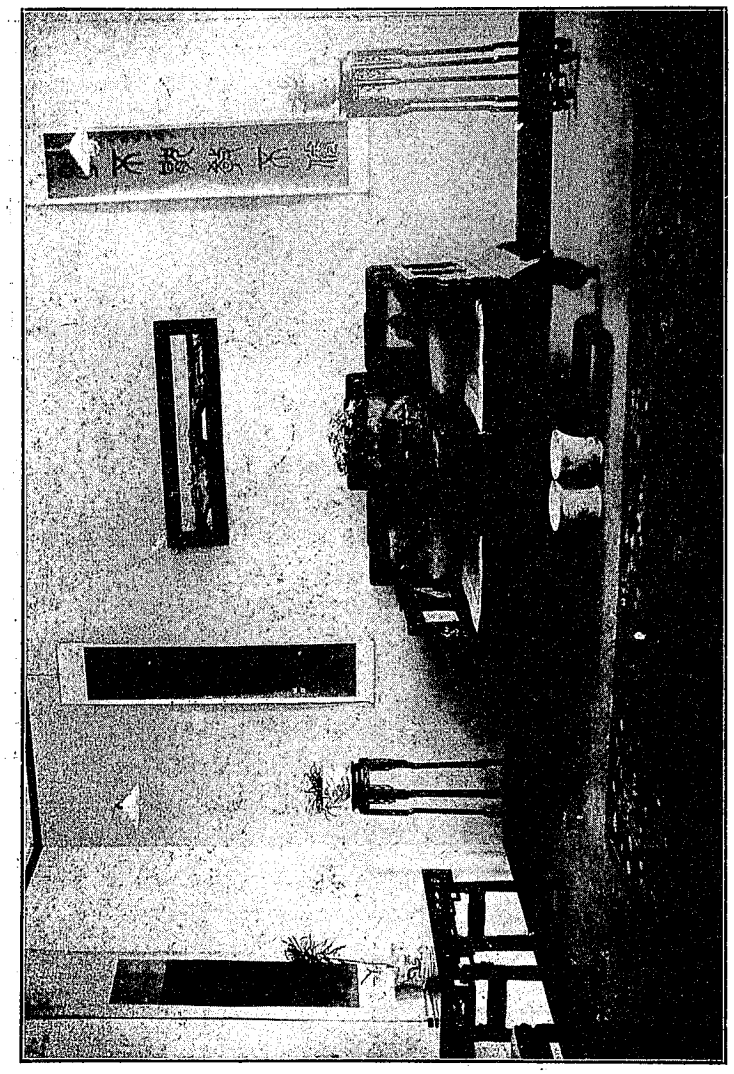
We are finding it increasingly necessary to make some housing provision for a number of our returned students. They find it very difficult to find suitable places to live. The relatively large number of teachers in the government colleges, mostly returned students, have taken over all available places that are suitable. The ordinary house in Nanking, one storey, without wooden floors, poorly lighted, and with no provision for heating in the winter, is as impossible for the returned student as it is for the foreigner. In order to hold some of our best men, men who are doing very excellent, specialized work, we shall probably have to borrow money and erect two or three houses in the very near future. This will involve an expenditure of approximately $4,000 Mex. per house, but we shall have no recourse. An equitable rental will be charged, but it is the capital that we lack at this time for this purpose.

At the suggestion of Mr. George Plimpton of Messrs. Ginn and Company, on his visit to Nanking last year—and at his expense also—we have, through the kindness of Mr. Chao Chung-ting and Mr. Tsu Siao-ru, a scholar of the south city, secured the original materials from four of the old examination halls, and have re-built them in a suitable place on our campus. These twenty odd thousand examination halls were being destroyed to give place to ordinary business houses, and thus one of the oldest and most distinctive institutions of China's civilization was disappearing. We felt that it was a very happy suggestion of Mr. Plimpton that the University, which is dispensing modern education, should take steps to preserve in its original form some of this historic structure. The result has been quite successful and is much appreciated by our Chinese friends, and we are grateful to Mr. Plimpton not only for the suggestion but also for the financial help that has made it possible.

The large guest room in Severance Hall has been furnished recently in thoroughly Chinese style and in excellent taste, this also being due to Mr. Chao Chung-ting's very efficient



GUEST ROOM, SEVERANCE HALL.



GUEST ROOM, SEVERANCE HALL.

help. The photographs appearing in this report bear witness to this, and we are grateful to Mr. Chao for this happy result.

During the year, through the efforts of Vice President Williams, we have bought from ten different owners approximately seventy *mou* (twelve American acres) in the city, adjoining land already owned and used for the agricultural and forestry work. We have also bought 150 *mou* (twenty-five acres), one and one-third miles outside of the Tai Ping gate, and quite near the railway station of this name on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. This was purchased at a very reasonable figure, about $20 Mex. per *mou*, and is being used chiefly for cotton, though some much needed rice land is also included. Hitherto, we have had practically no land suitable for experimentation in rice, and so have not done much as yet in that line. We shall now be able to take up that vitally important crop for China with a view to making some improvements in its culture. This farm gives us an admirable addition for the development of our agriculture work that has been much needed. The buildings on the place are as yet quite suitable, so the outlay has been the very minimum. However, an additional 150 *mou*, approximately a mile distant from the farm and nearer the Shen Tseh gate, has been rented at an annual rental of $350 Mex. This is used at present for cotton and for mulberry and sericulture work. Considerable fruit is also produced on this place. These two places will now enable the School of Agriculture and Forestry to do more systematic all-the-year-around work, and will give the necessary 'laboratory' for the practical work that the students have needed so seriously in the past as a part of their training.

The Severance Hall and the Sage Chapel have been used all of the year—their first year—and are proving very satisfactory indeed. The former is used for fourteen offices, the library, occupying four rooms, two periodical rooms, the museum, and ten class rooms. The large basement is divided

into twelve rooms used for various purposes. Several of these are suitable for class rooms, and will be used as such later.

The Sage Chapel is a delight to the whole community and to our many visitors. The Sunday service for the foreign community is now held here, and for our own daily chapel and Sunday morning services the building is very satisfactory.

Chinese Support.

The School of Agriculture and Forestry continues to receive generous support from the Forestry Fund Committee, the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture, the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association, and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association.

The Governor of Shansi is continuing his gift of $2,000 per year, and several other Governors are supporting a number of students in the University.

Our Alumni Campaign Funds will bring us the largest amount we shall have so far received from Chinese sources outside of the regular students' fees, which are now assuming considerable proportions.

Colleges in the south under foreign or missionary direction, notably Hongkong University and Canton Christian College, have so far received the largest Chinese financial support. St. John's University and McTyeire Girls' School, Shanghai, have also received generous sums from Chinese friends. The Southern Government, under the Presidency of Dr. Sun, has promised large sums to the Canton Christian College, especially for the work in agriculture and forestry they are doing. Probably the largest help from the Chinese will come to mission institutions that are carrying on practical and economic lines of work, where the direct results on the economic development of the people can be most readily measured.

The Chinese Church is as yet in no position to carry on financially such educational work as we are attempting. Moreover, at present it understands only imperfectly its functions and its spiritual significance, and in wealth and leadership it is relatively weak. But we should very distinctly and definitely seek in every possible way to encourage and develop Chinese leadership by placing more and more responsibility and authority upon our Chinese fellow-workers. It requires mutual trust and patience and mutual loyalty to each other and to the best ideals we all have, and above all it requires real faith and loyalty to Him in whose name and for whose sake such institutions have been founded. But we, on our part as foreigners, must always remember that *our* emphasis or interpretation of faith or loyalty must not be imposed upon our Chinese fellow-Christians. So far as we are concerned, they must have liberty of mind and conscience to interpret and apply and carry on the great work as best fits their genius and their needs as they see them. We must not only take John the Baptist's words as our motto, but also make them our real practice and apply them to our Chinese co-laborers: 'He must increase, but I must decrease.'

A larger part of the whole problem of foreign missionary effort, and especially of higher education, is the probable attitude of the government towards missionary institutions, as these feelings of patriotism and nationality develop. While, in the past, in China, education has in a sense been controlled by the state, it has not been controlled and directed by any particular dynasty or emperor for purely political ends. We might except, though, the efforts of Tsin Shih Hwan Ti, about 212 B.C., when he burned the classics and put to death many of the scholars! This idea of a government controlling and directing education so as to foster a certain type of culture and ideals for purely political ends seems to have been 'made in Germany' and is being imitated by Japan. Other nations, no doubt, have used this idea, perhaps unconsciously, from time to time. It is barely possible that they will use it more, and that China will more and more shape her educational plans and ideals to develop a strong nationality as its first objective.

However, neither in China nor in America has education been the function of government alone. Nor can we hardly conceive in a government that claims and purports to be democratic that all education will become entirely a government function. Private schools with large liberties as to curriculum, teachers, and objectives will no doubt be welcomed for many years in China as in America, so long as they continue to develop men who are needed and useful to society, and many of whom become leaders. However, as long as present world conditions of national rivalries and jealousies and selfishness obtain, so long will a selfish nationalism be developed by all possible means. And there is no question but that education under skilful political leaders is a most potent agent for developing a type of nationality and culture that will make the work of foreigners in any nation very difficult, if not impossible, from the Christian point of view.

Publications.

During the period covered by this report, the following university publications have been issued. This list does not include the various special publications prepared in connection with the work in agriculture; these are enumerated in the Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING BULLETIN.

Volume five, number two. Department of Missionary Training Announcements, 1920-1921.

Volume five, number three. Annual Report of the University Hospital for 1919.

Volume five, number four. Announcements of the Colleges and of the Primary and Secondary Group, 1920-1921.

Volume five, number five. Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, 1919-1920.

Volume five, number six. Admission to the Colleges, Special Course in Sericulture, and Summer School Announcements, 1921.

Volume six, number one. Catalogue 1920-1921.

Volume six, number two. Department of Missionary Training Announcements, 1921-1922.

Volume six, number three. Annual Report of the University Hospital for 1920.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY SERIES.

Volume one, number one. School Nurseries, by J. H. Reisner.

Volume one, number two. Roguing of Cotton, by J. B. Griffing.

Volume one, number three. Cotton Culture, by J. B. Griffing.

Volume one, number four. The Control of Plant Diseases and Insects, by G. E. Ritchey.

Library.

The facts given below are taken from Mr. Clemons's excellent report on the work of the Library, and speak for themselves of the painstaking and efficient work of Mr. Clemons and his very faithful staff.

The Library exists for use, and the use of the Library collection during the past year (1 July 1920 through 30 June 1921) shows that the total number of recorded loans has been 35,495. 23,594 of these were of reserved books, 6,245 of general loans, and 5,656 of children's books. The 2,546 loans from the Subscription Periodical Room are not included in the total.

During the past eight years the totals of use have been as follows:

1913-1914	1,359 loans
1914-1915	3,603 ,,
1915-1916	3,115 ,,
1916-1917	18,886 ,,
1917-1918	22,244 ,,
1918-1919	22,961 ,,
1919-1920	32,500 ,,
1920-1921	35,495 ,,

During these same eight years the library collection has grown from 6,262 books and 1,114 pamphlets (31 December 1913) to 17,430 books and 13,540 pamphlets (30 June 1921). In percentages, therefore, while the library collection has been increasing 420 per cent, the use has increased 2,612 per cent.

In 1920-1921 the additions have amounted to 1,238 Chinese books, 778 foreign books, and 974 pamphlets. The number of Chinese books has now become greater than the number of foreign books: 9,093 and 8,337 volumes respectively.

The reprints of selections from 'the four classes' as issued by the Commercial Press are being added by purchase. The Library has been made a depository library of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. From the Institution 341 publications have been received. In the lists of accessions prepared and distributed monthly during the year the other special purchases and the individual donors of books have been noted.

The writer of this report wishes to include in it his hearty commendation of the library staff for its faithfulness, its intelligent interest, its ability to work together, and its desire to render service. Mr. Liu Kwoh-chuin, B.A. 1920, and Mr. Li Siao-yuen, B.A. 1920, have headed the staff with notable success. Mr. Liu as Assistant Librarian has carried much of the responsibility for the executive work of the whole Library, while Mr. Li as Assistant in the Library and Publications Secretary has had charge of the cataloguing and of seeing through the press the various publications grouped under the University Bulletins. It is hoped that both may have opportunity for special library training, and that they may be willing to fill permanent positions in the University Library. Mr. Li is leaving early in the summer for study in the New York State Library School at Albany, to return to this Library about 1923 or 1924. Mr. Shen Hsioh-chi as Chief Attendant at the Cooper Hall Branch, and Mr. Tsao Tsu-ping as Chief Attendant in the Children's Library at the Branch, have done work in these positions worthy of special mention. Altogether twenty-one different students have been used as library attendants during the year, the highest number for any month being fourteen. There is need for a graduate from the College of Agriculture and Forestry on the library staff.

Mr. Hung Yu-feng, B.A. 1916, has completed his work at the New York State Library School, but has accepted a position at the Nanking Teachers' College.

Through arrangements consummated by Dean Reisner and Mr. Walter T. Swingle, Chairman of the Library Committee of the United States Department of Agriculture, Miss Katharine Howes Wead, B.A. of Smith College, with certificate from the Carnegie Library School, has come to Nanking for a period of not less than one year for study of the Chinese language, of the indexing of Chinese books, and of the listing of Chinese plants. Miss Wead's experience in the cataloguing of Chinese books in the Library of Congress and her general training as a Librarian will make her stay in Nanking full of possibilities of much advantage to our work. Mr. Swingle has arranged for the payment of Miss Wead's salary, the University covering her expenses for travel. The coöperation thus begun bids fair to be of great value.

During the year a university Library Committee has been formed as follows: Dr. Bowen, President of the University, Chairman; Miss Wixon, Principal of the Model School; Dr. Williams, Vice-President of the University; Mr. Sie, Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Director of the Summer Schools; Mr. Sarvis, Dean of the College of Arts and Science and Acting Dean of the Junior College; Dr. Wang, Associate Dean of the School of Education; Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of the Primary and Secondary Group and Principal of the Middle School; Mr. Keen, Dean of the Department of Missionary Training; Dr. Sloan, Superintendent of the University Hospital; and the Librarian. It seems unnecessary to call attention to the fact that this is one of the most distinguished committees in Nanking.

This has been the first year in which the main library has been located in Severance Hall, the Library in Cooper Hall at Kan-ho-yen continuing as a branch. The better employment of space thus made possible has so facilitated the work and use of the Library that the results add a new and strong argument for a special library building.

The loans, which indicate better than any other facts how the Library is being actually used, continue to increase, and reveal how a wise organization and handling of the few books, relatively, we have, make them accessible and keep them in use.

It is interesting to note also that the number of Chinese volumes is now greater than the English. Outside of our Chinese books in the children's section, most of the Chinese books are classical and philosophical and gazetteers, that is, books for reference and special studies. We need also to secure more of the Chinese novels, stories, fiction of all kinds both ancient and modern, such as will interest the students in reading good Chinese for the simple pleasure of reading, and that will gradually develop a taste and a liking for their own literature of all kinds. With the return of Mr. C. C. Chen from his two years' post-graduate work in America and his heading up of all of our Chinese teaching, we believe that soon a larger use of the Chinese books in the Library by the Chinese teachers will follow.

We are apt to overlook the very excellent and practical training that a goodly number of our students are receiving in the Library under Mr. Clemons and Mr. Liu and their staff. This year there have been twenty-one different students used as library assistants. They have very definite duties, to be performed at very definite times, and in a neat and orderly manner. They are coached and instructed, carefully checked up and held to a very high standard, and faithfulness and honesty in all their work is demanded. The educational value of all of this is very considerable, especially for Chinese

students not much trained to methods of rigid accuracy. It is from these assistants, taken on while students, that some of the best librarians are developed. Mr. Hung Yu-feng and Mr. Chu Chia-chi, librarians at the Government Teachers' College; Mr. Li Siao-yuen who has just started for America to complete his library training and is then to return to us; Mr. Liu Kuoh-chuin, now Associate Librarian with us and who will later also go abroad for final training; and other very promising young men on the library staff have all been trained in this practical way in our Library. When our staff is a little larger and a few more with technical and practical library training are with us, it is hoped that a more formal and systematic school of library training may be developed. We believe it would be a real service to China as there is bound to be an increasing call for trained librarians, and it can be developed from the most practical vocational basis.

The Primary and Secondary Group.

The work in the Middle and Model Schools has gone forward smoothly and, on the whole, with excellent results. It has been a good year. No interruptions have marred the steady progress of the work, and some advance has been achieved. For the first time in the history of the school, a trained musician has been on the staff, Miss Louise Woodbridge, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music and with considerable teaching of music experience in America. While she has not been able to give all of her time to music, she has had opportunity to do something in it and the results are admirable. We greatly hope that she can do even more during the coming year. In fact in the University as a whole we are neglecting very much indeed all training on this side of our students' natures.

Athletic training in the Kan-ho-yen group has been brought to a higher and more scientific development than ever before, chiefly through the most excellent work of Mr. J. M. Speers,

Jr., with the able assistance of Mr. K. C. Hu, who gives all of his time to the athletic and physical training work of this group. Here, again, the condition of the whole University is below its possible efficiency because we have no trained Physical Director giving all of his time and thought to the whole problem of athletics and physical training in the University. With one first-class expert to organize and direct we could revolutionize our whole athletic work and record. We cannot much longer get along without such a man, and with him should go a well-equipped gymnasium and an athletic field.

The religious work of this group has also had more systematic oversight than hitherto. Mr. John Wang, with special Y. M. C. A. training, has been giving his time as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. there, and through personal work, through group organization for social and sanitary as well as religious activities, he has done a very fine piece of service.

There are two outstanding problems here that effect the efficiency of the whole work, and these are the teaching of English and of Chinese. For our English teaching on the part of most of the foreigners, we have had to depend on temporary teachers. There is therefore likely to be insufficient expertness in the teaching of English, no studying the very great problem of English teaching to adults or semi-adults, and no progress in the efficient training of the Chinese teachers of English. What is needed above everything is permanency in these teachers, who should have specialized in the matter of phonetics, modern methods of language teaching to foreigners, and who have had the training that comes from actual teaching in our best schools in America under first-class critic and normal teachers. All future teachers for this group must be selected with these qualifications and requirements in mind. Moreover, the whole English course from the primary school up through the senior college needs to be co-ordinated and unified into a progressive whole.

The other problem of this group of schools and, in fact, in the colleges also, is the teaching of Chinese. It is at this point that mission schools are the most criticized, and we must admit that the criticism is fairly well-founded. However, one questions whether or not in many government schools the same criticisms do not hold true. We are not doing efficient work in Chinese in all probability, though why no one knows exactly. What is good Chinese? The answers to this question will vary very widely, and the methods needed to attain to an efficient use of Chinese will also vary widely, depending on the emphasis of the questioner regarding ancient or modern Chinese, 'classical' or colloquial Chinese. In the field of Chinese teaching and scholarship to-day, there is the very greatest possible difference of opinion as to subject matter, standards, aims, and methods. The great movement of influential leaders in Peking in favor of the 'National Language,' the 'Kuoh Yu' or 'Peh Hwa'—a good type of spoken mandarin for the written language—has carried far, and one is inclined to believe will develop and gradually displace the 'Wen-li' style for ordinary newspaper and magazines, for scientific statement, and all ordinary private and official correspondence. More and more the 'classic' style of the old masters will be studied, not so much as models of style for the present day, as for the joy and pleasure they give, because of beauty of expression and richness in allusion. At any rate, the great need in our teaching of the Chinese language and literature and philosophy is to obtain teachers who will teach Chinese as it is, a living language, and as one that can be used to express precisely and beautifully the common and the highest thoughts of men and women to-day. So far as one knows, no Chinese scholar thinks of applying modern methods in teaching not only in the classics but in all of the wide range of Chinese learning. Probably, one of the chief reasons why the present day student dislikes the studying of Chinese—which holds both in government and in mission schools—is

the very fact that the whole matter has not been modernized either as to method or content or by relating it to present life and problems.

These remarks apply to the whole range of our own problem of the Chinese Department, not simply to the primary and middle school groups. But there the foundations are laid, and there the very best teaching must be practiced. The new Head of the Chinese Department is Mr. C. C. Chen who graduated from the University in 1913 and has had a good deal of teaching of Chinese, and has worked especially on this problem. He has given special attention to the beginnings in the primary schools, and has had two years of study in education and related subjects in America, and above all, has judgment and tact in dealing with men. The whole problem is a very complicated and difficult one, and will take several years to work out, but the prospects for success are very bright under Mr. Chen's leadership.

The Colleges.

Probably enough has been said in other parts of this report and in the report of the Commission on Registration regarding the work and the problems of the colleges. Some of the suggestions of the Commission had been carried out previously, but did not then appear in our catalogue or reports. Early in the year, the Arts College had been changed to the College of Arts and Science, as may be seen by the new catalogue. Mr. M. Searle Bates, M.A., Oxford, came in September specially for History and Political Science. Mr. Wade-Jones also gives part of his time to History. However, the suggestions of the Commission regarding reorganizing and re-grouping of the courses in arts and science are well taken, and the need for more teachers for these departments is keenly felt; but this cannot be accomplished on our present budget.

The department of education, especially, needs strengthening, and the courses made more practical and fundamental.

A good many of our students go into teaching. Few of them have had supervised practice teaching, and we need considerably more emphasis on this part of the teacher-training work. It is felt by some that we should soon put in a senior college course in education. We now have two years in the Middle School and the two years of the Junior College. Finances will not at present permit this, as it would require two additional men at least—we should have one more man or, better, two for the education work we are now attempting through the Junior College. If the summer vacation schools can be organized and made a part of the education work as well as that of religious education, then we shall have a good field for elementary training of practice teachers. Probably we should put more emphasis for the immediate future on the perfecting and enlarging of the work of the lower courses, adding such advanced courses as we are able and as are most practical and useful, and planning for the Senior College in this way as soon as it can be financed and staffed.

It is the intention of the College of Arts and Science eventually to offer certain special technical courses, such as this which has been suggested for the department of education. In fact one—a course in industrial chemistry—has already been planned for and will be opened this coming autumn. This course will extend through the two years of Junior College and the three years of the senior College of Arts and Science. Chemistry is the basis of a great number of manufacturing operations and it is involved either directly or indirectly in almost every industry; and it is the purpose of this course to train chemists who shall be able to control industrial processes and to carry on industrial research. The offering of this industrial chemistry course is an indication of the noteworthy development of the department of chemistry under Mr. J. C. Thomson and Mr. I. C. Folk.

The new School of Business Administration will demand a head and another full-time teacher almost immediately, and

also considerable co-ordination and adjustments to fit in with our possibilities in the way of instruction, and especially in the way of meeting China's business needs.

Agriculture and Forestry.

The excellent report of Mr. Buck, which appears in a separate publication, makes it unnecessary for me to make extended comments, as all will want to read this detailed report. Of all of the work of the University, this part appeals to the Chinese public more than any other. It is scientific and a practical application of many branches of scientific knowledge; it is more easily seen and grasped than other work; but above all, its results very directly and materially contribute to the present and future prosperity of the country. It teaches and illustrates improvement and progress. It helps in a concrete way to make China take her place among the nations of the world through the development and increasing of her natural resources, resources that the world is more and more needing.

And yet there are twice as many students in the Arts and Science College as in the Agriculture and Forestry College. There are several explanations for this. For years the only higher education in mission schools—and in government institutions largely also—was along the line of arts and science. The agricultural college is a recent development in China. There have been uncertainty and doubt as to the future for a student with this type of learning. Chinese farms are, as a rule, small. The life on them is very primitive and hard and unattractive indeed. The Chinese farmer is a prey to all sorts of encroachments and injustices and robberies. His life in general is a hard one and his standing in society low. Moreover, few farmers' sons have the opportunities of even a common school education. Even fewer have any ideas of modern, scientific farming, except that which has come down to them from father and grandfather through generations of experience—

which in some ways is very scientific. But the larger outlook for the profession through some conception of modern science has come to few of those who are most closely related to the farms. Here the extension work of the University will bear good fruit, and as it becomes more and more widely known that the graduates in agriculture and forestry have a ready 'market'—are in much demand—we shall have more students for these departments.

The sericulture and mulberry improvement work under Mr. C. L. Chien has gone forward with gratifying success. We can summarize only the outstanding activities. Five successive crops of silkworms have been raised during the year for egg production, all eggs being tested microscopically for the most common disease, pebrine. These eggs, certified free from disease, are distributed to the farmers, and in one district the silk cocoon merchants have offered ten dollars per picul extra for cocoons produced from our certified eggs. Mr. Chien is conducting the whole work scientifically, and the results from hybridization of different strains of silkworms and from purifying of varieties are very interesting. New and improved appliances are also being developed that will greatly help the whole industry, such as a newly invented rearing case, a new cocoonage, improvements on the egg-laying box invented last year, and a new type of dry oven which is also well-adapted for general biological work. We sometimes think the inventive genius of the Chinese suffered an arrested development many centuries ago, but Mr. Chien proves that is not the case. In the many lines of work for the improvement of the mulberry trees, so as to produce better leaves, such as the collection and rearing of all possible varieties of trees from all of the silk-producing sections of China and Japan, perhaps the most promising is the grafting, during the year, of 114,800 trees by both the Chinese and western methods. These improved trees are being sold to silk growers at cost. The department is also coöperating

with the Kiangyin Silk and Cocoon Guild in helping develop the silk industry in that region, the Guild providing the necessary funds and labor. We also participated with the International Silk Exposition in New York City by preparing a very creditable exhibit, which Mr. Ting Ju-ling, head of the Chinese Silk Mission to the Exposition, kindly took over for us. This exhibit was later sent to the Silk Fair at Lyons, France, and by special request was presented to one of the universities there. The short course in sericulture is now expanded to a full year course in order to prepare men more adequately for the industry. In addition to this, the summer school course will be given, dealing more with the problems of sericulture and designed to reach a larger number of silk growers as well as those specializing in sericulture.

The cotton improvement, under the able direction of Mr. J. B. Griffing, has also made good progress. We are indebted to the Cotton Mill Owners' Association and to the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association for the $8,903 with which all of this cotton work is carried on. The work has been directed chiefly along two general lines, the acclimatization of American cotton, and the improvement of Chinese cotton. Much valuable data is being collected regarding the introduction of American cotton from these experiments, and in the improvement of Chinese varieties a new and superior variety is being developed with lint from one to one and one-eighth inches, of fine quality and color, and of heavy yield. Mr. Griffing believes that success in the acclimatization of American cotton is to be attained only by a combination of field selection, careful laboratory selection, and proper roguing, which is difficult for the Chinese to do, as it involves the pulling up and throwing away of many plants. Considerable has been done in this field also in trying to improve the implements used in cotton culture, and five different machines have been adapted or invented, all with a view of keeping the expense well within the usual ability

of the farmer. With all of the actual experimentation work, care has been given to the matter of training personnel, so that all, whether students or ordinary workmen, are actually trained in the better methods and made acquainted with some of the problems involved. Demonstration lectures are frequently given in different schools and towns, and an educational exhibit is maintained at the University. The summer school extension work given by this department was especially successful. A considerable number of publications have come out during the year, the work of various members of the College of Agriculture and Forestry (see full Report).

Experimental work has been carried on during the year with corn, wheat, rice, fruits, and grapes in addition to the silk and cotton. The Forestry Department is making its contribution to afforestation in China by sending out its graduates to take charge of forestry stations and planting work, and by the excellent service that Mr. D. Y. Lin has been doing through his writings and through his work in the Shantung Province under the Governor, where he has organized a bureau for the afforestation of the province that has become so important as to take Mr. Lin away from the University in order that he may be able to give his whole time to it. We are glad to say, however, that Mr. Lin retains his relation to the University as Honorary Lecturer.

In addition to developing improved implements for cotton cultivation, considerable also has been done in making better cultivators and plows that can be used on many of the crops. The additional seventy *mow* of land purchased in the city near the University and the 150 *mow* outside of the Taiping gate, together with an additional 150 rented nearby, give the College a long needed equipment.

The University is indebted to Mr. W. Y. Chun and Mr. S. S. Chien for the work they have done during the year on our campus in the way of landscape gardening. It is hoped that this beginning may be continued, and a first

class arboretum developed. The agricultural gardens give scope for much nursery and seed work, for a great deal of experimentation work along varied lines, and also for a good deal of satisfaction to the community that uses their products very largely. The total sales from these gardens and nurseries were $11,194 as compared with $7,000 last year, $4,100 for 1918-1919, and $2,400 for 1917-1918.

The coöperation with the United States Department of Agriculture is growing closer and more helpful. Mr. Reisner has been made Collaborator, Office of Crop Physiology, Bureau of Plant Industry, in the Department, and Miss Katherine H. Wead, of the Department of Agriculture Library and the Library of Congress, has been loaned to the University for at least one year, and, among other duties, will help in the collection and indexing of the agricultural and botanical works in the Chinese language.

One of our graduates, Mr. Hwa Peh-hsiung, has been giving all of his time during the year, except about three months in famine relief work, to university extension work in agriculture and forestry. In addition to much lecture work throughout the country districts about us, Mr. Hwa is also making careful investigations, according to a definite programme and for definite data, into the economic and social conditions in rural communities. In all of this extension work, it is very gratifying to find that the government schools, the mission chapels, the guild halls, and local organizations of scholars and gentry are wide open and enthusiastic about such work. It is giving the University a vital contact with the rural communities that is proving of great help to them and also to the University. We need to develop this type of work, not only from the agricultural and forestry point of view, but from all of the colleges and departments of the University. The farmer's bulletin, written in simple language by Mr. Shao of the department, has been very widely and favorably used.

It is quite impossible to summarize the whole report, with its many and varied excellent features, and all of those interested in agricultural missions will find in it valuable information. Copies of the full report may be had on application. Mr. Reisner has spent the year in America, and the University is very grateful to Messrs. Sie and Buck who have handled the varied details of administration so successfully during his absence. The University is also under very great obligation to Mr. Reisner for the effective way in which he has represented the University in the homeland. He has had practically no vacation; and through his speaking at churches, conventions, colleges, and universities, through his writings, his work in Washington and New York, the University has gained many new and good friends.

The excellent work done by this College has not only brought recognition and registration from the Ministry of Education, but has the recognition and approval of a very wide circle of friends both in China and in America. The only two lines of experimentation in which we are doing anything adequate, as yet, are in cotton and in silk, and some lines that are crying for investigation and experiment and development we have hardly touched upon. It is probable that the next crop on which we should secure an expert, as we have for cotton and silk, is rice, the 'bread and butter,' the most largely used food of China. So far as I know, no expert is working on this, and there is a splendid opening for a great service, no doubt, but no one knows scientifically, as yet, just the problems involved and the place of greatest emphasis. Then there is the limitless problem of insect and bacteriological pests, that cause the loss of uncounted millions of dollars every year in all of the crops and fruits and animals. Dr. Gibbs, we hope, will be able to begin on some phases of this situation and make some real contributions.

I am sure that it is gratifying to the Trustees and to the missions on the field that this College is more and more

serving the missions and helping directly on the evangelistic problem. I believe that many of the pastors could be very greatly benefited in their regular work of preaching if they would take the summer courses offered in agriculture and forestry. Much that they could get would bring them into a very sympathetic contact with the landholders and gentry of the villages, as well as with their farmer church members. I hope that we shall be able to offer to supply the pulpit for the six weeks of the summer school of any pastor who will come and take the courses. The fresh knowledge and the new inspiration combined with a kind of vacation, would, I am sure, make the following year's work much more fruitful. The other matter for gratitude regarding the men in this College, is that, after all, it is not crops and the improvement of crops that is the ultimate objective, but it is rather the improvement of *men*, the human element, that is primary—life and a fuller and richer life. Of course, a part of any possibility for much of a richer life for the ordinary Chinese worker is better economic conditions, a larger income, more of a margin on bare existence, a little farther removal from the dead line. Happily, this College helps materially on that side of the more abundant life, but these larger material benefits are shown in their relation to the things of the spirit and all of those higher things of the soul and mind and heart. We rejoice that in this practical work of the Agricultural and Forestry College idealism and humanity are put to the front in every possible way.

Language School.

We are indebted to Mr. Keen's good report of the Language School for the following facts about this Department.

Ninety-one students entered the October 1920 Class. This is an unprecedented number and is due in part to the late war's demand for the services of those preparing for missionary work. The January 1921 Class increased the number to 117. Fourteen students are taking advanced courses. The total number is 131. Of this number eighty-

five completed the June examinations and are continuing their studies through the summer term. Following the practice of previous reports, it will be of interest to analyze the student body: of the students, thirty-eight or twenty-nine per cent are men and ninety-three or seventy-one per cent are women; the single men are five or three and eight-tenths per cent; the single women, sixty-eight or fifty-two per cent; the married men, thirty-three or twenty-five per cent; the married women, twenty-five or nineteen per cent.

Distributed as to denominations or societies, we have the following:

Methodist	35	American Church	4
Presbyterian, North	16	Christian Advent	2
Presbyterian, South	8	United Evangelical	3
Baptist, North	12	C. M. S.	1
Baptist, South	7	Friends	1
Seventh Day Adventist ...	14	Y. W. C. A.	6
Christian...	13	University	1
Reformed	3	Ginling	2
Finnish	1	Unclassified	1
A. B. C. F. M.	1		131

The health of the student body has been generally better than in any previous year due, doubtless, to an unusually cool spring—a difficult season for many students suffering from nervous ailments.

Thirty-eight students have been continuing their second year course by correspondence, and there is evidence that these extra-mural courses are gaining in favor with the Missions. A satisfactory method of supervising these courses has not yet been discovered, and considerable difficulty is experienced in securing adequate records of students' progress from month to month. Blank forms are issued for this purpose, but as yet only a few of the Mission superintendents of study take their responsibility seriously. The coöperation of the Missions in this phase of the work is absolutely essential to success.

Several students have completed the five-year course offered by the Department, and recommend it highly as an encouragement to proceed in the face of many obstacles. Without the stimulus of a definite course, all testify to the futility of trying to continue their studies.

Forty-seven teachers have been employed throughout the year. About forty-five per cent of these have been with the Department for five years or more. Their experience is proving to be a valuable asset, and in appreciation of their efficient service, their salaries have been increased.

Recently the teachers have organized a club which goes by the name of 'Good Fellowship Club.' They meet bi-monthly. This club has served to develop an *esprit de corps* among the teachers that is highly desirable, and has made a noticeable difference in their attitude

and work. The usual weekly Bible Class has been maintained. The teachers also meet three hours a week, outside of the school hours, for normal training. One outstanding feature of the year has been the degree of intimacy between teachers and students, a relation that has been mutually helpful. To appreciate the real worth of the Chinese by close fellowship with them thus early in their missionary career is by no means the least important element in the training of missionaries. This feature cannot be emphasized too much.

Under the efficient management of the preceptress, Mrs. Goddard, twenty-five women have had a most comfortable year in Meigs Hall. The universal verdict is that Meigs Hall is 'just like home.' This has been Mrs. Goddard's slogan and she has succeeded admirably.

In addition to her other duties, Mrs. Goddard has given much time to beautifying the compound and developing a garden. The real results of her painstaking efforts will soon be apparent when her trees and flowers, especially rare varieties of roses, have had opportunity to grow.

Two excellent tennis courts have been constructed on the campus, and are greatly enjoyed by the ladies of Meigs Hall and their friends.

Those who have followed the development of the Department have noticed a general advance during the year with regard to administration and organization. This is due largely to the efficient services of the Secretary, Mr. Van, who has studied the administrative problems and taken an increasing share in solving them. The teaching staff too have also greatly increased in their ability to assume responsibility.

The former method of keeping student records in books has proved unsatisfactory and a new record form devised that enables the Department to keep accurate up-to-date records of each student's progress. This is the most significant administrative change inaugurated during the year.

From the first the students have realized their opportunities to make the year one of spiritual helpfulness to each other and to their teachers. The daily chapel services have been almost entirely free from that element of perfunctoriness usually noticeable in such services. Prayer groups have been maintained through the year and intelligent intercessory prayer for definite objects has been exceedingly wholesome in its effect upon the spiritual life of the school. The conversion of the staff has, as in former years, been foremost in these periods of intercession.

At the request of the Board of Managers, the dean went to Peking in March to study the work of the North China Union Language School. No detailed report can be given here. It need only be mentioned that the study of conditions in Peking leads to the conclusion that the problems of the two schools are sufficiently different as to make any comparison both unfair and misleading. The situation in the Peking school calls for a much more complex organization. The pedagogic methods are alike, but there the similarity between the two schools ends. It is not contemplated that in Nanking we shall

ever have occasion to maintain the type of school operated in Peking. Director Pettus was on furlough at the time of the dean's visit, but every courtesy was shown him by Acting-Director Dr. Fenn and the student body.

It might be added that from the body of language students, Messrs. C. O. Lee, C. E. Akerstrom, A. W. Hollingshead, W. L. Sanders, and F. A. Gray have spent several months in famine relief work, and have rendered very much appreciated service.

The Department needs the services of a woman secretary who can take care of the administrative duties and thus enable the dean to give more time to class supervision.

Property need is for two dormitories. To meet the difficulties in housing the students, you will recall that the Board of Managers took action limiting the number of new students to sixty-five, but in actual practice this was quite impossible. They arrive, often unannounced, and with no place to stay over-night, and it is not possible to turn them away in most instances. This means that some resident has to crowd up in his home a little more and take them in. Instead of sixty-five new students for the year, that could have been accommodated with a moderate degree of comfort to the residents, one hundred and seventeen were in attendance. While Mr. Keen is home on furlough, he will again represent this matter to the coöperating Boards and to those Boards that send students regularly who do not coöperate in the University, and it is hoped that the necessary funds for the two dormitories, $40,000 Mex. each, can be secured before his return.

During Mr. Keen's absence on furlough in 1921-1922, Mr. W. F. Wilson of the Middle School will take full charge, Mr. C. F. Liu taking the work of the Middle School as Acting Principal. Mr. Keen has had the most loyal and faithful coöperation of both teachers and students, and his unusual tact and wisdom in helping this large number of new missionaries to an attractive introduction to the Chinese language and to the Chinese people is a service that all of the contributing missions

very highly value. These young men and women, in their first year in China, are learning a great deal more than a beginning at the language. They are learning right attitudes and feelings towards the Chinese and toward their life work; they are getting good ideals regarding mission work, and they are learning coöperation and fellowship between denominations that will mean much for the future Church in China.

The University Hospital.

The very interesting report of the hospital is being printed separately, but it will be of value to make a brief summary of its main features, to indicate this side of the University work.

There are now on the staff five foreign physicians, including a dentist. We expect the representative from the Methodist Board in the fall. Unfortunately, however, our very efficient Superintendent, Dr. T. D. Sloan, is leaving in the summer to join the Peking Union Medical School, under the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, to take the position of Hospital Superintendent there. Dr. Sloan has rendered conspicuous service in the organization and management of our hospital, and the statistics and data of the full report amply illustrate the growth and developments. The fact that he is the one man chosen by this school in Peking is a striking testimony to Dr. Sloan's exceptional ability in hospital management. His going is a great loss to the University and to the whole community, but the University of Nanking always stands ready to give of its best for larger opportunities and for a larger service.

There are also on the medical staff five graduated Chinese physicians; three Chinese and four foreign nurses; a foreign laboratory technician with two Chinese assistants; a Chinese pharmacist and an assistant; a foreign secretary-treasurer; a social secretary; and two hospital evangelists. Thirty nurses are in training.

This completed the fifth year of operation since becoming an integral part of the University, and in these five years $74,200 Mex. have been put into new buildings, equipment, and land, besides considerable amounts into remodeling and repairing of the old buildings. The out-patient treatments have grown from 10,885 in 1916 to 29,637 in 1920, while the number of in-patients has grown from 1,124 to 2,002.

Four of the coöperating missions, the Presbyterian North, the Presbyterian South, the Disciples, and the Methodists each furnish a member of the staff, together with $3,000 gold annually for running expense. In this annual grant the Baptist Mission also coöperates. The China Medical Board makes an annual grant of $9,250 gold which is to cover the salaries of three nurses and one physician, and to provide $3,000 gold on running expenses.

In addition to caring for all of the Chinese who come to the hospital and who call various members of the staff to their homes, the staff cares for the foreign missionary community of about 400, for the foreign hospital, so far as medical and surgical work goes, for the students in the many mission schools, and, by special contract, for the Maritime Customs, the British Consulate, and the Post Office, and their staffs.

The total expenditures were $70,144, while the total receipts were $60,789, the deficit being met from a balance of $30,723 from previous years.

The summary of statistics for 1920 is given as follows:

Number of beds in the hospital	100
Total number of in-patients	2,002
Average days per patient	14.2
Total number of out-patients	10,411
" " " returned visits of out-patients	19,222
" " " out-patient treatments	29,637
" " " visits in the homes	3,000
" " " minor operations	700
" " " major operations	562
" " " operations under general anesthetics	505
" " " operations under local anesthetics	261
" " " operations under no anesthetics	219
" " " salvarsan treatments	150
" " " labor cases	13

Needs.

Some of the most pressing needs have been mentioned in the various reports and in the previous pages, but it will be well to summarize others. The most pressing need of all is for more money for current expenses. Increases in salaries and general advance in all prices and labor have made a serious situation for the University. To ask the Boards for an increase in the current expense grant, if such increase should come from the regular Board grants to the Mission, would simply decrease the funds the missions are now receiving for the evangelistic and elementary education, and would in the end not help the whole cause very much. In the larger aspects our work is one, and with the meager funds now coming to the missions it is impossible that they be infringed upon in any respect, however indirectly or directly. Yet to depend upon special gifts from friends, especially several thousands of miles away and with no one especially cultivating them, is precarious. The only other alternative is to build up an endowment. At any rate, this matter must be fairly and fully faced at the coming meetings of the Board of Managers and of the Trustees. Simply to state the need, on our part, is not enough, so we shall need to do something definite before the end of the year.

There is also pressing need for residences for four or five of our returned students. These residences, with land and wall, will cost approximately $4,000 Mex. each. With the housing conditions that obtain in Nanking for Chinese of the returned student standard of living, we cannot hold our best men permanently without making some provision. This need is so urgent that we may have to borrow money during the early fall in order to meet this crisis.

At least three additional dormitories are needed for the college group of students. The land is available. Last fall we were obliged to have a good many students living in rented Chinese hotels not far from the University. Condition in

them both from the sanitary and health and the moral point of view were not at all satisfactory, and the supervision and guarding of the time of these students was not at all possible. We shall be facing this situation again this fall when the attendance is at its maximum. The basement of one of these dormitories could be used for a dining room, one of our serious problems now. We have emphasized the need for two dormitories for the Language School.

Mr. Buck speaks of the need for a building for the work of Mr. Chien and his staff in sericulture. This is a specialized kind of work and should have its own building adapted to its needs. The present quarters, never entirely suitable and scattered in three or four places where the necessary space could be found, have been out-grown, and other departments are crying for these quarters in Swasey Hall especially. The entire running expense of this work is provided from China, but under present conditions, we cannot secure the $25,000 to $30,000 needed for a special building for this important work.

The second Science Building is now urgently needed. Swasey Hall is crowded beyond the possibility of further expansion. Some rooms in Severance Hall have been devoted to the use of the botany work. Other laboratories are needed this fall. This new science hall will be devoted to the use of the agricultural and forestry work, leaving Swasey Hall for chemistry, physics, and zoölogy. The building is to face Swasey Hall on the opposite side of the quadrangle, and will make a fitting monument to commemorate the name of some generous friend of China and of the University. At present prices it will take from $40,000 to $45,000 gold.

The need for our library building is daily growing more urgent. Not only does the present library occupy a relatively large part of the second floor of Severance Hall, but also it is not able to do its best work in the present quarters. The University Library, under its very efficient staff, possesses the chief agency both for serving the University and the community, and for training young men in library administration. We greatly need an adequate and specialized building—a modern library building. We estimate that $120,000 Mex. will be required for this, as we want it fireproof and modern in every respect.

Another constant need is our own electric and water system. We now have no current in the day time, except from a very small and inadequate engine connected with the physics department. It is possible the city may soon put in city water works that will meet our needs, but we estimate that $50,000 will be needed for these two plants, even depending upon the city for our water supply.

The need for a small gymnasium, costing approximately $8,000 Mex., for the Kan-ho-yen group of students is more urgent than ever, as the temporary matshed has become useless. The larger University gymnasium, with adequate room and equipment for the systematic and careful physical training we should be giving our students, cannot much longer be delayed. The leading mission colleges and universities are getting such buildings—St. John's, Shanghai College, Soochow—and we shall soon be at a distinct disadvantage without this necessary equipment for our best work. Probably $50,000 Mex. will be required.

So, to summarize, our most pressing needs are as follows :

Income producing endowment for current expenses	$500,000 Gold
Five residences for returned students	20,000 Mex.
Three dormitories for college students	60,000 ,,
Two dormitories for language school students ...	80,000 ,,
Sericulture building	30,000 ,,
Science building (agriculture and forestry)	90,000 ,,
Library building	120,000 ,,
Electric light and water plant	50,000 ,,
Gymnasium for Middle and Primary Schools ...	8,000 ,,
Gymnasium for University	50,000 ,,

Conclusion.

Mention has been made of one or two of our staff for their special contributions, but in view of the faithfulness and devotion of all others it would be better, perhaps, to make the list our faculty. I have appreciated more than is possible to state the whole-hearted and splendid service of these men. Unselfishly, often with considerable handicaps in funds and equipment, always cheerfully and in hope and faith they have put their hearts into their tasks. We have worked as a family, with the finest spirit of democracy and fellowship, and when one or two have been despondent or irritated or pessimistic, the others have been present with the smile and the hope and the courage to restore confidence and determination to see it through. And so the year has brought its blessings untold and its joy that passes understanding. The firm faith that we have had from the beginning of the union that God was leading has had confirmation again and again. We still have many great problems before us, differing entirely from those of the first ten years of our history, but we face them unitedly, confidently, for we all realize that we are not here at our own charges and that He who has guided and strengthened hitherto will continue to guide and strengthen.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. BOWEN.

Report of the Treasurer

For the fiscal year 1920.

	Dr.	*Cr.*
Administration.		
Staff salaries, President, Treasurer, and President's Secretary	$7,786.13	
Special Gift a/c, Treasurer's Salary (D. H. Day)		$1,561.03
Furlough Fund—1920 expenditures ...	4,815.64	
Special Gift a/c, President's Furlough—M. E.		1,418.01
U. S. A. Travel Expense (J. E. W.), 1919 balance	1,586.08	
U. S. A. Travel Expense (J. E. W.), 1920 expenditures	326.08	
Student Volunteer Gift, G. $900		823.51
Chinese Staff—administration salaries ...	2,950.39	
Exchange and Interest, 1920 Credits... ...		10,082.66
,, ,, ,, ,, Debits	3,064.91	
,, ,, ,, ,, Transfers ...	7,017.75	
Insurance, 1920 premiums	1,681.43	
,, ,, departmental transfers ...		348.08
University Magazine, 1919 Balance	349.72	
,, ,, 1920 Debits	280.94	
,, ,, 1920 Credits		228.00
Office Expense—Administration		
Travel, stationery, supplies, etc. ...	4,078.42	
Sale of Supplies, etc.		69.55
Mission Remittances transfer		17,915.34
Dr. Balance		1,491.31
	$33,937.49	$33,937.49
Alumni Fund.		
Credit Balance from 1919		$1,742.23
Receipts—Payments on pledges, 1920 ...		1,209.00
Expenditures—travel, printing, incidentals.	$109.16	
Cr. Balance	2,842.07	
	$2,951.23	$2,951.23

Bills Receivable and Payable	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
Bills Receivable a/c, 1919 Balance	$100.00	
,, ,, ,, 1920 Debits	50.00	
,, ,, ,, 1920 Credits		$100.00
Russell Carter—1919 Balance	2,222.65	
,, ,, —1920 Receipts	144,490.40	
,, ,, —1920 Debits and transfers ...		144,490.40
Z. T. Ing,—1919 Balance	2,231.61	
,, —1920 Debits—fire insurance prem.	30.00	
,, —1920 Credits		975.00
Suspense,—1919 Balance	1,720.21	
,, —1920 Debits	5,887.39	
,, —1920 Credits...		5,480.88
Student Deposits—1919 Credit Balance ...		13.93
,, ,, —1920 Receipts		569.35
,, ,, —1920 Debits	610.50	
Student Loans—1919 Balance	62.00	
,, ,, —1920 Loans	500.06	
,, ,, —1920 Payments received ...		444.06
Bills Payable—1919 Balance		7,000.00
M. A. Meigs—1919 Balance		95.00
,, —1920 Receipts		25.00
,, —1920 Debits	120.00	
Cr. Balance	1,168.80	
	$159,193.62	$159,193.62

Book Store.		
1919 Debit Balance	$904.45	
1920 Receipts		$452.51
Dr. Balance		451.94
	$904.45	$904.45

Boston University of Nanking Assn.		
By Gold $2,000 to N. Y. Office		$3,545.03
To a/c representative's salary and travel ...	$208.14	
Cr. Balance	3,336.89	
	$3,545.03	$3,545.03

Industrial Department.		
1919 Balance	$383.35	
1920 Expenditures, supplies, labor, etc. ...	601.92	
,, Sales Receipts		$44.42
,, Manual Training Fees		404.00
,, Mission Remittances		536.85
	$985.27	$985.27

Library.	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
Equipment	$235.33	
Incidentals	207.73	
Books and Periodicals	2,467.15	
Salaries—Librarian and Assistants	2,595.18	
Sale of incidental supplies and equipment ...		$13.72
Mission Remittances		5,491.67
	$5,505.39	$5 505.39

Endowment Funds—Interest.		
M. E. Board, Gold $5,000 (1919)		$4,427.30
U. C. M. S. 2,000. ,, ...		1,771.00
Ambrose Swasey 650.48 ,, ...		1,152.98
To Transfer—Bldgs. and Equip. a/cs. ...	$7,351.48	
	$7,351.48	$7,351.48

People's Schools.		
1919 Credit Balance		$379.47
1920 Debits—on loan, Y. C. Chang	$100.00	
,, Budget expenses	273.20	
Cr. Balance	6.27	
	$379.47	$379.47

Regent's Diplomas.		
1919 Cr. Balance		$146.15
1920 Receipts		111.44
To Olive Quayle and Sons, G. $150	$159.86	
Cr. Balance	97.73	
	$257.59	$257.59

Scholarship a/c (E. W. Zander).		
For Ling Chen-liang, G. $50.		$88.63

Scholarships.		
1919 Cr. Balance		$462.12
1920 Receipts		889.00
,, Disbursements	$669.63	
Cr. Balance	681.49	
	$1,351.12	$1,351.12

Special Gifts (Summary).		
1919 Balance		$6,000.00
1920 Receipts		2,628.79
1920 Transferred to accounts	$8,628.79	
	$8,628.79	$8,628.79

	Dr.	*Cr.*
Student Relief Fund.		
1919 Balance		$297.95
1920 Receipts (U. T. S. S. Fund)		76.00
,, Expenditures, Ku Li-chen, Kwei Ping.	$13.70	
Cr. Balance	360.25	
	$373.95	$373.95
Subscription Periodical Room.		
1919 Balance		$10.
1920 Receipts		153.66
By Credit on Magazine refund		.53
1920 Periodicals paid by N. Y. Office ...	$186.69	
Dr. Balance		22.50
	$186.69	$186.69
Suwan Christian School Board.		
1920 Receipts.		
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ...		$100.00
M. E. Board—1919 and 1920		525.00
U. C. M. S.		150.00
Southern Presbyterian Board		300.00
Advent Christian Mission		25.00
Sale of Supplies		40.19
Salaries Account	$1,260.00	
Printing, stationery, travel, and supplies.	470.50	
Dr. Balance		590.31
	$1,730.50	$1,730.50
Y. M. C. A.—College.		
General Secretary's salary, 7 months ...	$1,516.62	
,, ,, allowance	90.00	
Expense on budget	50.00	
Received from Stewart Evangelistic Fund ...		$1,516.62
To apply on Annual Budget (U. N.) ...		100.00
Mission Remittances—to cover		40.00
	$1,656.62	$1,656.62
Y. M. C. A. (*Middle and Model School*).		
1919 Balance		$34.90
1920 Debits	$107.50	
,, Credits		46.00
Dr. Balance		26.60
	$107.50	$107.50

	Dr.	*Cr.*
Lights—Residences.		
1920 Payments	$642.78	
1920 Receipts from occupants		$585.50
Dr. Balance		57.28
	$642.78	$642.78
Famine Relief Fund.		
By Sage Chapel Sunday Offerings (students).		$154.25
College of Arts and Science.		
1919 Dr. Balance	$6,287.51	
Teachers' Salaries—Foreign	9,604.94	
,, ,, Chinese	2,122.00	
Athletics	219.95	
Board Accounts	1,111.85	
Laboratories, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Biology	253.00	
Light and Heat Accounts	1,242.10	
Repairs	265.66	
Servants	210.60	
Incidentals...	126.90	
Grounds (new campus)	4,298.84	
Magazine	94.00	
Fees Refunded	13.00	
Equipment, Laboratories, and General ...	3,679.14	
Students' Fees (Junior College)		$301.00
,, ,, (Senior College)		5,522.88
Sale of Supplies		91.20
Mission Remittances		5,825.27
Building and Property a/cs for A.G. Small...		5,584.29
Endowment Fund—Interest (Transfer) ...		3,892.29
Special Gifts Account ,, ...		1,536.75
Exchange ,, ...		6,751.31
Dr. Balance		24.50
	$29,529.49	$29,529.49

College of Agriculture and Forestry.	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
Balance from 1919	$1,786.79	
Teachers' Salaries—Foreign	4,619.21	
,, ,, Chinese	9,765.00	
Departmental Incidentals (Administration)	1,313.61	
Gardens—Labor, supplies, incidentals, etc....	7,968.97	
,, Sales of products and labor ...		$8,677.93
,, Buildings—Field House	239.46	
Forestry Fund Committee Remittances ...		6,099.00
Student Fees, transferred to Junior College and refunds	599.00	
Board Accounts	1,000.87	
Laboratories, Chemistry, Botany, etc. ...	435.25	
Incidentals...	63.16	
Light and Heat Accounts	133.32	
Repairs	15.12	
Servants	101.36	
Magazine Account	26.50	
Athletics	85.50	
Student Book and Lab. Deposits	180.37	
Forestry Extension Work	190.00	
Fees—Agricultural and Forestry Students ...		5,014.06
,, Sericulture Department (Transfer) ...		139.00
Special Gifts		1,439.63
Sale of Supplies		97.46
Mission Remittances		6,620.24
Fees—Junior College		435.71
Cr. Balance	.54	
	$28,523.03	$28,523.03

Cotton Improvement (*Agr. and For. College*).		
Salary Expense Account	$5,350.96	
Personnel—Assistants, labor, etc.	2,089.18	
Experiment Stations	919.61	
Printing and Propaganda	247.02	
Supplies	181.74	
Incidentals...	193.42	
Rent of Land	75.00	
Cotton Seed, purchases, freight, and duty ...	832.06	
Cotton Mill Owners' Association		$3,000.00
Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association ...		7,903.00
Cr. Balance	1,014.01	
	$10,903.00	$10,903.00

Cotton Improvement.—Dr. Balance 1919	981.92

Sericulture Department (*Agr. and For. College*).	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
Balance from 1919 (Mulberry Production) ...		$170.66
Egg Production Expense	803.85	
Sale of Cocoons		169.86
Mulberry Production	$1,091.30	
,, ,, Miscellaneous receipts ...		2.70
,, ,, By International Committee		750.00
Sale of Supplies and refunds on expense ...		35.60
Sericulture Course General Expense	669.11	
1920 Grant from International Committee ...		2,820.00
1920 Salaries on a/c	1,382.50	
Board Accounts	408.00	
Teachers' Salaries—Transferred A and F ...	78.00	
Incidentals ,, ,, ...	61.00	
Departmental Incidentals	117.00	
Fees Refunded	19.00	
Fees Receipts		683.00
Cr. Balance	2.09	
	$4,631.85	$4,631.85

Junior College.		
Balance from 1919...	$3,386.05	
Teachers' Salaries—Foreign	4,584.76	
,, ,, Chinese	6,383.00	
Fees Refunded	302.07	
Incidentals	1,097.20	
Repairs	1,158.78	
Servants	716.94	
Biology Lab. Supplies	342.58	
Botany	84.87	
Physics	382.00	
Board	5,271.36	
Athletics	546.29	
Magazine	107.00	
Light and Heat	1,309.61	
Chemistry	16,754.43	
Uniform	282.00	
Teachers' Salaries, Chinese-Arts and Sci. College	301.00	
,, ,, ,, Agri. and For. ,,	435.71	
Sale of Supplies, Fines, etc.		278.28
Matriculation fees (autumn, 340; winter, 30)		370.00
Student Fees, Junior College		$23,389.66
,, ,, Middle School transfer... ...		60.00
Sale of Chemicals...		3.57
Chemistry Breakage Tickets		1,003.99
Biology Fines		1.00
Mission Remittances		11,742.57
Dr. Balance		6,596.58
	$43,445.65	$43,445.65

Middle School.	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
1919 Balance	$1,183.54	
Teachers' Salaries—Chinese	9,790.84	
,, ,, Foreign	7,670.15	
Fees Refunded	71.11	
Board Accounts	5,483.37	
Incidentals...	900.98	
Equipment..	1,639.11	
Uniforms	450.00	
Servants	542.00	
Repairs	833.55	
Chemistry	60.00	
Athletics	453.74	
Light and Heat Accounts	1,107.64	
Magazine	.50	
Student Fees		22,754.27
Refund on freight and travel, Speers, Woodbridge, and Pool		202.57
From Suwan Board Account		900.00
Breakage Fines		27.86
Matriculation Fees		224.00
Light Receipts—faculty houses		149.28
Gift (J. L. Ferguson), Magic Lantern Fund...		150.00
Transfer from Exchange Account		266.44
,, Mission Remittances		3,355.90
Cr. Balance	150.00	
	$30,336.53	$30,336.53

Higher Primary.		
Teachers' Salaries—Chinese	$5,635.34	
,, ,, Foreign	1,280.97	
Student Fees Refunded	206.66	
Athletics	143.53	
Board Accounts	4,188.37	
Incidentals...	562.29	
Servants	568.55	
Uniforms	512.00	
Repairs	797.26	
Manual Training	404.00	
Light and Heat Accounts	821.10	
Student Fees		16,608.33
Cr. Balance	1,488.26	
	$16,608.33	$16,608.33

Lower Primary School.	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
Student Fees		$697.50
Refund of Fees	$ 4.00	
Teachers' Salaries	413.32	
Board Accounts	134.50	
Incidentals...	67.48	
Servants	72.20	
Uniforms	6.00	
	$697.50	$697.50

University Hospital.		
Credit Balance from 1919		$27,221.33
Dispensary Building	$ 558.46	
Running Expense Account	19,443.74	
Land Account	1,253.50	
Equipment...	6,442.43	
Dental Department	1,297.79	
Received from Mission Boards...		7,627.36
Christian Mission for Residence		5,000.00
M. E. Board—Special Gift, G.$500		442.75
For teaching services (Dr. Fellows)		100.00
Refund on travel a/c ,, ,, ...		10.65
China Medical Board—for 1919		8,513.70
Cr. Balance	19,929.87	
	$48,915.79	$48,915.79

Language School.		
Fees Refunded	$ 35.00	
Equipment...	1,169.09	
Incidentals, printing, stationery, etc. ...	1,288.40	
Light and Heat	278.10	
Repairs	510.42	
Servants	279.00	
Teachers	6,995.00	
Transfer to Building and Property a/c ...	4,897.26	
Insurance—transfer	68.81	
Students' Fees		$15,521.08
	$15,521.08	$15,521.08

Meigs Hall (Language School Dormitory).	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
Fees Refunded	$ 6.69	
Provisions	3,710.78	
Equipment, furnishings, etc.	473.27	
Insurance	68.81	
Incidentals	271.93	
Coal and Electric Lights	1,122.22	
Repairs	75.00	
Servants	863.54	
On a/c two cottages	1,000.00	
Transfer to Building a/c (Dormitory)	1,846.49	
Fees, Board Receipts		$9,267.75
Dr. Balance		170.97
	$9,438.72	$9,438.72

BUILDING AND PROPERTY ACCOUNTS.

Chapel Building (Sage Memorial).		
1919 Balance		$6,084.48
1920 Expenditures, materials, labor, etc.	$25,626.92	
Transfer of Funds received from D. H. Day to Property and Building Funds	9,219.92	
Received from Women's Board Presbyterian, Gold $25,000		27,707.64
Transfer of materials, and credit for goods returned		786.12
Dr. Balance		268.60
	$34,846.84	$34,846.84

Chinese Teachers' Houses (Kan Ho Yen)		
On Contract and extras	$4,043.00	
By Language School funds, bal. a/c		$1,000.00
,, Prop. and Bldg. Funds—transfer		3,043.00
	$4,043.00	$4,043.00

General Equipment and Building Supplies.		
1919 Balance	$4,921.69	
Purchase of Supplies and materials	876.69	
Sale of Supplies and materials		$ 232.86
Dr. Balance		5,565.52
	$5,798.38	$5,798.38

House No. 18 (Clerks)		
1919 Balance	$4,268.86	
1920 Charges on additional material	287.34	
By Building and Property Funds—transfer		$4,556.20
	$4,556.20	$4,556.20

Land Account.		
1919 Balance	$12,804.14	
1920 Land Purchases	2,444.30	
Transfer—Special Gifts Account from Kiangsu Governors		$6,000.00
,, Building and Property Funds		4,424.32
Dr. Balance		4,824.12
	$15,248.44	$15,248.44

Language School Dormitory.		
1919 Balance	$4,219.88	
Building Engineer's salary expense	418.85	
By Language School Funds		$1,864.63
Dr. Balance		2,774.10
	$4,638.73	$4,638.73

McCormick Dormitories.		
1919 Balance		$8,593.02
1920 Sale and Transfer of Supplies		1,336.00
,, Building materials, hardware, etc.	$4,008.28	
Cr. Balance	5,920.74	
	$9,929.02	$9,929.02

Property and Building Funds.		
U. C. M. S. for house, G. $4,625		$4,095.44
Transfer from N. Y. Prop. Funds, G. $3,443.21		3,048.96
U. C. M. S. for residence, G. $5,000		5,328.69
Language School transfer a/c, 2 years		4,879.12
D. H. Day for building, G. $10,000		15,505.90
M. E. Board for residences, G. $11,000		19,497.64
By Transfers to Land, Hospital, and House Accounts	17,023.52	
Cr. Balance	35,332.23	
	$52,355.75	$52,355.75

Rents and Repairs.	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
Residence Repairs, 1920...	$1,941.89	
Rents	1,175.60	
Rents—from J. H. Blackstone		$90.00
,, ,, D. L. Kelsey		500.00
,, ,, H. C. Steinheimer		120.00
,, ,, C. Wade-Jones		45.00
Cotton Department Residence...		720.00
Chinese House		10.00
Mission Remittances		1,632.49
	$3,117.49	$3,117.49

Swasey Science Building.		
1919 Balance	$6,705.56	
Sale of materials		$6.73
Interest on Swasey Endowment		1,152.98
Dr. Balance		5,545.85
	$6,705.56	$6,705.56

Severance Memorial (Administration Building).		
1919 Balance Cr.		$1,300.98
Sales and transfer of materials and supplies		1,234.66
Exchange on draft, 20,000 entered at 1 for 1		1,774.91
Draft from Severance and Prentiss, G. $15,000		18,857.96
Expenditures for contractor, building materials, supplies, etc.	36,215.72	
Dr. Balance		13,047.21
	$36,215.72	$36,215.72

Balance of Balances. *31 December 1920.*

	Dr.	*Cr.*
Alumni Fund		2,842.07
(J. E. W.) U. S. A. Expense	1,088.65	
Athletics—General Stock a/c	124.50	
Bills Payable		7,000.00
Bills Receivable	50.	
Book Store	451.94	
Boston University of Nanking Association ...		3,336.89
Russell Carter	2,222.65	
Cotton Improvement	981.92	
Cotton Improvement Association Funds		364.97
Chemistry Laboratory	6,878.58	
Cash—Taels Account	589.42	
Cotton Improvement Salaries		649.04
Equipment—General Building	5,565.52	
Equipment, Meigs Hall	170.97	
Egg Production	793.49	
Arts and Science College Fees		100.00
Agriculture and Forestry College Fees		100.00
Junior College Fees		282.00
Middle School Fees		150.00
Higher Primary Fees...		1,488.26
Forestry Fund Committee		1,099.00
Famine Relief		154.25
Gardens—Agricultural and Forestry	959.00	
Gardens Buildings	239.46	
China Medical Board		21,107.01
Dental Department	1,177.14	
Ing, Z. T.	1,286.61	
Land	4,824.12	
Electric Light—Residences...	57.28	
University Magazine	402.66	
Mulberry Production		31.16
McCormick Dormitory		5,920.74
Swasey Science Hall	5,545.85	
Severance Memorial	13,047.21	
Language School Dormitory	2,774.10	
Sage Memorial Chapel	268.60	
People's School		6.27
Property Funds		35,332.23
Regents Diplomas		97.73
Suwan Board	590.31	

Suspense...	$2,126.72	
Sericulture Course		$2,345.99
Scholarships		681.49
Student Relief		360.25
Students' Deposits	27.22	
Subscription Periodical Room	22.50	
Student Loans	118.00	
Sericulture—Commercial Production of Mulberry	199.07	
Sericulture—Administration salaries	1,38 .50	
Y. M. C. A., Kan-ho-yen	26.60	
E. W. Zander (M. E. Scholarship)		88.63
Bank Balance	28,111.54	
Cash Balance	1,433 85	
	$83 537 98	$83,537.98

Respectfully submitted,

L. J. OWEN.

Certified correct,

(*Signed*) T. D. BEGG, *Auditor*

22 January 1921.

R E P O R T

of

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TREASURER

FOR THE YEAR

1921 - 1922

C O N T E N T S

	Page
Report of the President for the Year 1921-1922	1
General Considerations	1
Student Body	10
Summer School	12
Graduates	16
Alumni Development	18
Faculty Changes	21
Visitors	24
Religious Activities	26
Entrance Examinations	29
Fees	41
Literary and Social Clubs	43
Building and Property	43
Publications	44
Finances	45
Library	49
The Primary and Secondary Group	54
The Junior College	56
The Senior College	61
The College of Agriculture and Forestry	63
The Department of Missionary Training (Language School)	83
The University Hospital	92
Conclusion	94
Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1921-1922	96

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THE YEAR

1921 - 1922

To the Board of Trustees and
the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to submits to you the following report, which covers three terms of work, namely, the autumn term of 1921 and the winter and spring terms of 1922.

General Considerations.

The struggle for political unification still continues, with rather hopeful aspects, on the whole, for the elimination, in the not distant future, of the Military Governors system, the most active deterrent to unification and to modern civil government. Already several Military Governors have voluntarily given up office, at least in name, feeling the growing sentiment against the system. In the meantime actual fighting between contending Tuchuins has taken place, both in the North and in the South and in Kiangsi, without, however, much of anything fundamental being settled. It is said that the suffering and loss and extreme fear among

the people of Kiangsi has only been equaled in recent history by the terrible sufferings in that region of the Taiping Rebellion.

The year has, again, to record another famine, of much smaller extent and severity than the one of last year farther north. This one occurred in the Hwai River region about Pengpu, Nanhsuchow, and that region. It awakened relatively little active response on the part of Chinese or foreigners outside of interested officials, due to reported extensive non-using of funds collected for famine relief the previous year. Professor Paul D. Twinem was released for famine relief work for the spring term.

The International Convention of the World's Student Christian Federation held in Peking, at Tsing Hua College, in April, was the occasion for the more formal organization of an Anti-Christian Movement. This agitation would hardly have secured the notoriety it did had it not been headed by the Hon. Tsai Yuen-pei, President of the National University, Peking. The movement carried on for a time a rather widespread propaganda against Christianity in certain magazines and papers, but the criticisms of Christianity were in general so sweeping and contrary to the facts, and the leaders were, apparently, so lacking in constructive plans or policies, that it has had relatively little influence, and seems to be dying out. It has by no means been a harmful thing for Christianity or the

Church. It has brought Christianity to the attention of multitudes who otherwise would have given it no attention, and it has stimulated the leaders of the Church to greater care to eliminate from the Church mainifest defects, and zeal in Chinese leadership and the really vital elements of our faith.

The great National Christian Conference in Shanghai directly following the conference at Peking was a great success and of great significance. There were 468 regular Chinese delegates and 455 regular foreign delegates from all parts and communions in China. There were also forty-five Home Board representatives, so it is seen that this is the largest and by far the most representative Chinese body of Christians ever gathered in such a national Christian conference of China. In the 1907 Conference there were no Chinese delegates, and in the 1913 Conference only one-third were Chinese. About 130 different Christian organization were represented. Each Chinese delegate represented about 1,000 Chinese Christians, who in turn represent about 1,000 of the Chinese people. Each missionary represented about twenty missionaries. The fundamental purpose of the conference was "to encourage, in so far as possible, the development of Chinese leadership", and the theme of the conference was, "The Chinese Church." As one of the Chinese delegates said: "This meeting is the birthplace of the Chinese Church." The conference was a real revelation and strengthener of faith both for

the Chinese and the missionary. The Chinese were somewhat surprised, probably, at the unanimous and hearty welcome given to every desire and move toward Chinese leadership and a fuller assuming of the responsibility. The missionary was also somewhat surprised at the remarkably high quality of leadership and thinking the Chinese delegates showed. The daily running of the conference, both as to chairmanship and as to business details, wholly Chinese, was of the highest possible order. One came away from the conference tremendously encouraged concerning the future of the Christian Church in China. It was a satisfaction to learn beyond a doubt in these days of so much criticism and doubt, that the missionaries were fully in sympathy with the aims and aspirations of the Chinese leaders, and to know, too, that these leaders themselves realized the great need they still have for the help and counsel of the missionaries.

The most significant event for Christian education has been the visit of the Educational Commission. This commission consisted of Dr. E. D. Burton, of the University of Chicago, as chairman, with other outstanding leaders in education from America, England and China, eighteen in all. After spending two weeks together in Peking studying the educational situation there and outlining plans and procedure, the commission broke up into groups for field work. All of the chief missionary educational centers in North and Northwest China, Central and

East China, and South China were visited and the work carefully studied. Hundress of missionaries engaged in educational work were interviewed and met in group conferences throughout the whole territory visited. Then the whole commission gathered in Shanghai from November 22, 1921, to January 24, 1922, and studied the vast amount of data gathered. Several meetings were held during this period with representatives of all the colleges in East China. The survey of the work of the Commission, their conclusions and recommendations are found in a volume of 390 pages, entitled "Christian Education in China," and should be read by all missionaries and Board secretaries and church leaders interested in Christian education in China. It is by far the most careful, thorough-going and valuable study of Christian education that has ever been undertaken for China. Had such a survey (by men and women who commanded as full confidence as has this Commission) been made in, say, 1910, it would have been very much more possible to have put into actual operation many of the recommendations now urged that are going to be followed with extreme difficulty. For higher education the strong urge is toward amalgamation and union so as to reduce very largely the number of institutions attempting college work. Instead of sixteen ,not more than six are regarded as possible for the Christian forces to staff and finance adequately. Elementary and secondary education is found to be below par and not stressed enough by the churches. Just how far the

Mission Boards and the Missions on the field will be able to carry out the urgent recommendations for amalgamation and co-ordination it is too early yet to judge. On the field, speaking in general, there is agreement with the findings and recommendations, but there are many difficulties recognized in actually carrying out some of the plans proposed.

As affecting the University of Nanking and this region, it will be of interest to read what the Commission recommended for higher education in East China, which was worked over by representatives of all the institutions involved, both in conference among themselves and in conference with the Commission, till in this form there was practical agreement among these institutions on this co-ordination. The first suggestion of one university for East China did not seem practical to most of the representatives, and this was worked out as probably the farthest we could go at this time. Unfortunately, as I regard it, this program of co-ordination was entirely left out of the report of the Commission (see Report, pages 114-117; 337) and the ideal of one university for East China chiefly stressed. The Advisory Council recommended has been formed and it is left with this body to attempt to do what we had practically agreed upon among ourselves and with the Commission. The first meeting of this Advisory Council did not give much evidence that we could now go even so far as the then suggested and adopted plan of co-ordination stated below, so probably

the final recommendations of the Commission for East China will be the most difficult to achieve and the situation will probably continue as it has for the past eight years. It was the understanding of these institutions that they shall develop only the departments and schools listed below, unless others are approved by the Advisory Council.

St. John's University: liberal arts, junior and senior colleges; theology; history and political and social science; journalism; civil enginnering (if financed so as not to encroach upon the usual home sources of finances).

Shanghai College: liberal arts, junior college; theology; commercial and industrial organization and economic investigation; training of teachers for middle schools; industrial chemistry (if financed so as not to encroach upon the usual home sources of finances).

Soochow University: liberal arts, junior college; training of middle school teachers of the physical and biological sciences; law, in Shanghai, in union with St. John's.

Hangchow College: liberal arts, junior college; construction department.

University of Nanking: liberal arts, junior and senior colleges; argiculture and forestry, in cooperation with the government institution; school of educational research; training of supervisors

of education; training of middle school teachers.

It was also suggested that all the Christian colleges adopt the same general type of organization, such as has been recently suggested by the government National Education Association of China, at its meeting in Canton, and has, as reported by Dr. Monroe, been favored by the leading ex-ministers of education and other educationalists in the North.

A copy of the constitution of the Advisory Council of the East China Christian Colleges and Universities will also be of interest:

Preamble:

In order to avoid needless duplication, promote efficiency and to manifest the unity of our forces, we, the representatives of Ginling College, Hangchow Christian College, the University of Nanking, Shanghai College, Soochow University and St. John's University adopt the following

Constitution:

Article I. NAME. This body shall be known as the Advisory Council of the East China Christian Colleges and Universities (Hwa Tong Chi-tuh-chiao Da Hsioh P'ing-i Hwei).

Article II. COMPOSITION. The composition of this Council shall be one member elected by the Board of Control, the President, and one member elected by the faculty of each of the following constituent institutions: Ginling, Hangchow, Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow, and St. John's and such other institutions as may hereafter be admitted.

Article III. FUNCTIONS. The functions of this Advisory Council shall be:

(1) To make a study of the field of higher educational work in East China with a view to correlation.

(2) To advise as to the beginning of new, or discontinuance of old lines of work.

(3) To promote further correlation among institutions working in East China (and a study of the agencies by which it may be brought about).

(4) To promote union schools of Medicine, Law., Commerce, and Journalism; and such others as may hereafter seem wise.

(5) To make By-laws for the carrying on of this work.

The visit of Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University, at the invitation of the Chinese government, to study and recommend improvements in government education, was also of great importance. Dr.

Monroe visited all of the chief educational centers in North, Northwest, Central and South China, and held many conferences. As Dr. Monroe is very highly regarded by the Chinese as an outstanding expert on educational problems, his recommendations will no doubt be followed as closely as possible and will bring very substantial improvement both in the organization of the government system of education and in the actual running of schools.

There is a most unfortunate habit among Chinese students of largely dictating in many matters of school studies and management. They take liberties and assume functions unheard of in Western lands, and the power of strike and intimidation is frequently used to enable them to have their own way. Probably when a stable and recognized government is established and laws are obeyed by all classes of citizens, then a less lawless condition in school life will obtain. There is at this stage a feeling that an exercise of authority by most any one is undemocratic and an infringement of personal liberty. No doubt it is a passing phase and a harbinger of better things to come. The restraints of a larger liberty and a larger life will develop in due time.

Student Body.

During the year there has been an unusually fine spirit among the student

body. The Student Council has functioned in a quiet and helpful way. The attandance for the year 1921-1922, compared with that for the year 1920-1921, has been as follows:

	1921-22	1920-21
Graduate Students	2	3
College of Agriculture and Forestry:		
Agricultural students	19	17
Forestry students	18	4
College of Arts and Science	67	53
Junior College	182	157
School of Education:		
Teachers' higher course	6	8
Teachers' secondary course	17	20
School of Business Administration:		
Junior College	32	--
Middle School	22	--
Sericulture students (one year course)	17	--
Middle School	215	196
Model School:		
Higher primary	164	118
Lower primary	40	34
Kindergarten	7	12
Language School:		
First year, in residence	122	117
Second year, in residence	19	14
Correspondence students	43	43
School of Nursing	27	34

	1921-22	1920-21
Summer School:		
Men	122	107
Women	61	8
Total	1,202	945
Less duplication, all departments	82	28
Net total	1,120	917

Summer School.

Growing out of the experience of the Summer School of last year, it was decided to change the character of the school for this year and seek to secure as students chiefly those who were church workers and those who, as a rule, were unable to study during the year. Hence the appeal has been made for mission-school teachers, pastors, and religious workers. We believe the University has a real function here in serving the Church and the missions, by making available certain of our teachers, our buildings, and our equipment. Moreover, the school this year is conducted in cooperation with the Seminary and certain of their staff are also helping to bring fresh material and new inspiration to church workers. The following statistics give much interesting data, and we are greatly indebted to Professor K. S. Sie, Director of the Summer School, for the splendid success of the school. The students were carefully selected, well looked after, and were well pleased with the character

of the work given. Mr. Sie gave much time and thought to the many problems involved and spent day and night during the hottest season of the year to achieve the success attained. His staff of teachers, also, were unsparing in their efforts to give the students the best possible instruction.

Total number of students registered		206
Men	140	
Women	66	
Total number of students actually in attendance		183
Men	122	
Women	61	
Total number of students dropped out during the term		18
Men	11	
Women	7	

Provinces and countries represented:

	Men	Women	Total
Anhwei	11	5	16
Chekiang	10	1	11
Chihli	4	0	4
Fukien	1	0	1
Honan	5	2	7
Hunan	9	1	10
Hupeh	7	11	18
Kiangsi	4	14	18
Kiangsu	37	21	58
Kwangtung	2	0	2
Shantung	16	3	19
Shensi	2	0	2
Yunnan	1	0	1
Korea	2	0	2

	Men	Women	Total
Total number of Christians	86	59	145
Baptists	3	0	3
Disciples	10	4	14
Episcopalians	9	5	14
Lutherans	2	2	4
Methodists	26	25	51
Presbyterians	18	12	30
Quakers	2	5	7
Seventh Day Adventists	2	0	2
Unclassified	14	6	20
Total number of non-Christians	38	1	39
Number of married students	71	6	77
Number of unmarried students	48	48	96
Occupational experience			
Teachers	47	57	104
Pastors, preachers, evangelistic workers	25	0	25
Students	40	2	42
Unclassified	11	4	15
Number of courses taught			22
Number of teachers serving			21
Clubs represented			
The Agriculture Club (members)			32
The Education Club (members)			114
The Theology Club (members)			25

The ages of the students ranged from 18 to 57

Statistics regarding Pastors

The ages of the pastors ranged from 25 to 57

Average of hours per week studied by each 15.8

Number of pastors in each class

Bible	7
Method of Biblical Interpretation	18
Pastoral Theology	18
Religious Education	12
Public Speaking	11
Music	2
The Principles of Education	4
Primary School Organization and Management	4
General Agriculture	7
Cotton Culture	5
Mulberry Culture	2
Silkworm Rearing	1
Child Psychology	5
How to Teach Agriculture	5
Children's Library	1

Percentage of groups selected by pastors

Agriculture	97 hours	or 20.99%
Education	90 hours	or 19.48%
Religion	275 hours	or 59.52%

Average grade of pastors 79.84%

	Men	Women	Total
Total number of Christians	86	59	145
Baptists	3	0	3
Disciples	10	4	14
Episcopalians	9	5	14
Lutherans	2	2	4
Methodists	26	25	51
Presbyterians	18	12	30
Quakers	2	5	7
Seventh Day Adventists	2	0	2
Unclassified	14	6	20
Total number of non-Christians	38	1	39
Number of married students	71	6	77
Number of unmarried students	48	48	96
Occupational experience			
Teachers	47	57	104
Pastors, preachers, evangelistic workers	25	0	25
Students	40	2	42
Unclassified	11	4	15
Number of courses taught			22
Number of teachers serving			21
Clubs represented			
The Agriculture Club (members)			32
The Education Club (members)			114
The Theology Club (members)			25

The ages of the students ranged from 18 to 57

Statistics regarding Pastors

The ages of the pastors ranged from 25 to 57

Average of hours per week studied by each 15.8

Number of pastors in each class

Bible	7
Method of Biblical Interpretation	18
Pastoral Theology	18
Religious Education	12
Public Speaking	11
Music	2
The Principles of Education	4
Primary School Organization and Management	4
General Agriculture	7
Cotton Culture	5
Mulberry Culture	2
Silkworm Rearing	1
Child Psychology	5
How to Teach Agriculture	5
Children's Library	1

Percentage of groups selected by pastors

Agriculture	97 hours	or 20.99%
Education	90 hours	or 19.48%
Religion	275 hours	or 59.52%

Average grade of pastors 79.84%

Statistics regarding Men

Average ages of the men students ranged from	18 to 53
Average of hours per week studied by each	14.8
Percentage of groups selected by men:	
Agriculture, 209 hours or	21.12%
Education, 711 hours or	71.81%
Religion, 70 hours or	7.07%
Average grade of men students	79.91%

Statistics regarding Women

Average age of the women students ranged from	18 to 48
Number of girls' schools represented	22
Average of hours per week studied by each woman	16
Percentage of groups selected by women:	
Education, 873 hours or	90.27%
Religion, 94 hours or	9.73%
Average grade of women students	82.09%

Comparison of Grades

Women	82.09%
Men	79.91%
Pastors	79.84%

Graduates

Graduating exercises were held June

19, when the Hon. Yuen Hsi-tao, former Vice-Minister of Education, gave the commencement address and various officials also spoke.

One student, graduating from the Nanking Theological Seminary, holding the B. A. degree from Yale in China, was recommended to the Regents for the B. D. Degree, the first graduate for this degree from the Advanced Course of the Seminary. Six students were graduated from the College of Agriculture and Forestry, and nineteen from the college of Arts and Science, In addition to these who will receive the B. S. and the B. A. degrees from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, the following were graduated from other departments, the largest number graduated so far in our history:

	1921-22	1920-21
Junior College	48	35
Education:		
Higher course (Junior College)	3	3
Secondary course (Middle School)	8	7
Middle School	27	28
School of Nursing	1	5
Model School, Higher Primary	36	25
Lower Primary	11	14
Kindergarten	7	7
Sericulture	9	
	150	124
Degree-receiving gradu.	26	19
Grand total	176	143

Alumni Development.

The most notable date in the development of an institution of learning is the time when its alumni, its graduates, begin to support their alma mater financially. This period has now arrived in the history of the University. The movement began about two years ago among the alumni to collect funds with which to erect an Alumni Hall. On June 17 of this year the corner stone of this building was laid, after addresses by the Hon. Hsu Yuen and by Dr. J. C. Ferguson, former President of the Methodist Nanking University. Dr. Ferguson's address will be of much interest so we are printing it herewith:

"It will be thirty-four years in October since I was appointed the first President of the newly founded Nanking University. Some of you who are gathered here to-day are graduates of that institution, and others of the two colleges which were united with it to form the present University of Nanking. When Nanking University, the earliest root of the present University, was founded, there was so much work to be done, and there were so many problems to be faced that little time was left to me for thinking of the future; but even if I had had plenty of leisure, together with the gift of prophecy, I could not have allowed my imagination to picture this present scene.

"Here we have before us, not only

the original buildings in which our first attempts at teaching were begun, but also these magnificent buildings which belong to the present era of splendid expansions. All these buildings are memorials to the faith and benevolence of friends devoted to good works and to the spread of education in China. Praiseworthy as have been all these previous gifts, and unselfish as has been the personal service of administrators and teachers, all pale in siginficance before what greets our eyes today. Here we have students of the first generation of the University, bringing their gifts of love to their Alma Mater. Grateful for education which they received in her halls, and believing that the same type of instruction should be handed down to their children, they have joined contributions together into this one gift of an Alumni Building."

"This building will stand forever as a sign of filial piety toward their mother from her many sons. It is a gift thrice blessed, for it blesses the givers, the present recipients and future generations. I am glad to have lived to see this day, and to have been honored by your invitation to be present."

"My thoughts reach out to so many associates and pupils who have already passed on th the other world. They rest from their labors, but this building commemorates their services, and through you they being dead, yet speak. The future will bring many new friends, administrators and teachers, to all of whom this

building will be an example of the devotion of its earliest students. As the only surviving link connecting this University with its earliest foundation, I greet you, gentlemen of the Alumni Association, and you, President Bowen, and your staff of teachers; and you, the children of our earliest graduates to whose lives this building will contribute its beneficent influences. The past merges into the present, and the present beckons to the future, but in whatever generation our lot may have been cast, it is certain that the principles on which this institution was founded, ever remain as guiding posts to the best and noblest development of human character."

About $15,000 Mexican has been collected and the total pledges amount to about $50,000. It is planned to begin the construction of this building when $20,000 are in hand, which it is hoped will be this fall. Mr. Chen Shui-i has done excellent service during these two years as Alumni Secretary, in compiling records, collecting funds and keeping the alumni in touch with the University. Mr. Chen has felt that he has accomplished all he could at this time and asked to be relieved and return to teaching in the Model School. Mr. Li Han-seng, another old alumnus of the University, who has made a splendid record in business in Hankow and as Secretary of the Municipal Council there for many years, has accepted the position of Alumni Secretary, combining this work with that of Chinese Secretary of the University. We are confident Mr. Li will push the collection of the Alumni Fund to a successful conclusion, and rally the alumni about the University as never before.

Faculty Changes.

Since our last Report the following have joined our staff:

Mr. L. H. Caldwell, ph. B. (Yale), for Physics.

Miss. Celia Carr, B. A. (Drake), for English and History in the Middle School.

Mr. Chang Sih-yu, B. S. 1921, and Mr. Chen Kwei-chi, B. S. 1921, for the work in cotton improvement.

Miss. Chen Shen-wan, for the Kindergarten.

Mr. Cheo Pan, for Chinese in the College of Arts and Science.

Mr. Chu Kung-i, for Chinese in the Model School.

Mr. Hsu Chi-fang (graduate of Nanking Teachers' College), for work in the Chemistry Department.

Mr. Hsu Hsi-hsien, for Chinese in the Middle School.

Mr. Hu Chi-yuin, M. A. (Chinese), for Chinese in the Model School.

Mr. Hu Hung-hua, for Physical Instruction in the Primary and Secondary Group, in place of Mr. Hu Ken-chiu, who resigned.

Mr. Ih shu-ting, for Chinese in the Middle School.

Mr. Keh Ching-chung and Mr. Ku Ying, for speaial courses in Sericulture.

Miss. Kung Ching-tsu, for the Kindergarten.

Mr. Liu Chen, for work in Sericulture.

Mr. Luh Feng-sen, B. A. (Chinese), for Chinese in the College of Arts and Science.

Mr. Ma Chen, for work in Sericulture.

Miss Vesta M. Mawe, M. A. (Nebraska), for English in the Model School.

Mr. Shi Kwei-ling, B. S. 1921, for work in Agronomy, College of Agriculture and Forestry, during the winter and spring terms.

Mr. Sien Sen-tsing, for work in Forestry.

Miss Yen Chi-feng, for the Model School.

Dr. Thomas F. Holgate, Dean of the College of Arts, Northwestern University, spent part of his sabbatical year with us, teaching Mathematics during the autumn and winter terms. Dr. Holgate's stay in Nanking has been of great profit to the University and we are grateful for the help he has given us out of his wide experience. Miss Eleanor Holgate, who accompanied her father, taught English very acceptably in the Middle and Model Schools in the autumn and winter terms.

Mr. F. A. Gray of the Language School was good enough to take a class in Agricultural Meteorology during the spring term.

Mr. P. D. Twinem was released during the spring term for famine relief work in Anhwei and his classes were taken by Mr. E. W. Luccock, Mr. S. J. Mills and Mr. L. S. Ruland, whose generous help has been

greatly appreciated by all.

Through the generosity of the Lecture Department of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., Professor C. H. Robertson was able to give his services to the University during the spring term and his special help in the Physics Department has been of the greatest benefit to the University.

Mr. Chang Li-chao, who has been our capable Assistant Registrar, resigned in the winter term to take up work in a government school in Anhwei.

Mr. I. C. Folk resigned at the end of the winter term to return to Canton. His place in the Chemistry Department has not yet been filled.

Mr. Ting Tso-chen, who had charge of the Physics work during the past year, and Mr. Chao Tsung-ting, Chinese Secretary of the Colleges, have gone to the United States for further study.

Dr. J. W. Walker, whose help in the English Department and in Religious Instruction was much appreciated, left for the United States in the Winter term.

It is with deep regret that we record the passing away on May 30 of Miss. Marie J. Dorland, who rendered such efficient service in the teaching of English during the year.

A number of faculty members are at present in the United States on furlough. Mr. Clemons left for home in February, and Mr. Owen in March; Dr. Hutcheson, in May, and Mr. Illick, in June. We are expecting Mr. Reisner back in the autumn, also Mr. Keen. Dr. Williams went home in January to try to secure funds to relieve

the financial situation in the University. He is very hopeful of securing help in many directions. Mr. Moss is still detained in the United States on account of Mrs. Moss's health.

We are pleased to be able to announce that Professor Charles W. Coulter, the well-known sociologist from Western Reserve University, is to spend his sabbatical year with us, beginning with September of this year.

Visitors.

During the year we have had a great many noted visitors at the University. In August Dr. Robert E. Speer, chairman of our Board of Trustees, and Mr. Russell Carter, treasurer of the Board of Trustees, were with us for a few days. Later, the China Medical Board sent Mr. S. D. Wilson to investigate our science work. In November the Educational Commission, under the leadership of Dr. E. D. Burton, spent several days in Nanking. This commission was sent out by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America with the cooperation of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain. Another interesting group of visitors were twenty-five international delegates to the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Peking, who visited Nanking on their way home. A number of these visitors, representing Germany, France, England, India and America, spoke at a mass meeting in Sage Chapel. Mr. David R. Porter, Executive Secretary of the Student Department of the International

Committee of the Y. M. C. A., conducted a series of special meetings for the college students, that were instrumental in deepening the spiritual life of a large number of Christian students and which led several non-Christian students to accept Christ. Mr. S. Ralph Harlow, General Secretary, Student Volunteer Movement for the Near East, conducted similar meetings with excellent results in our Middle School. Later the students of the Christian schools of Nanking had the privilege of listening to an inspiring address by Dr. J. R. Mott, interpreted by Dr. David Yui. Other visitors have been Dr. John T, Brown, of the United Missionary Society of the Disciples Church; Mr, R. A. Doan, a member of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. David W. Teachout, also of the Disciples Church; Dr. G. M. Dutcher, Vice-president of Wesleyan University; Dr. J. H. Franklin, Secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions and a member of our Board of Trustees, who preached an inspiring sermon to our students at their Sunday morning service; Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, Secretary of the Friends Mission; Dr. R. G. Boville, Secretary of the Vacation Bible School movement; Mr. Charles Gibson, a successful business man of Albany, New York, and his two daughters, Miss Mary & Miss Henrietta; Dr. John Nelson Mills of Washington, D. C.; Dr. M. G. Kyle, who gave a series of lectures on archaeology; Mr. F. S. Brockman, Mr. Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache at the American Legation, Peking; Dr. J. C. Ferguson; Dr. G. R. Gross, president of DePauw University; Dr. H. C. Ren, formerly of the Ministry of Educa-

tion, Peking; Bishop L. J. Birney, of the Methodist Church; Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. E. D. Merrill, chief of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands; Dr. Paul Munroe of Columbia University; Mr. E. R. Embree, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. H. S. Houghton of the China Medical Board, Peking; the Hon. C. F. Hsu, a graduate of the University, now Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai; the Hon. Yuen Hsi-tao, former Vice-Minister of Education; Dr. J. W. Lowrie; Judge Joseph Buffington, of Pittsburgh; Dr. T. H. P. Sailer; Dr. F. L. Blakeslee, of Binghampton, New York; Dr. H. R. Calkins; Dr. J. L. Stuart; Rev. Wang Shan-chi.

Religious Activities.

The Young Men's Christian Association, under the leadership of one of the senior students, Mr. Yu Yiu-ren, has had a useful year. They have kept open a reading and social room all year, have held special meetings from time to time, have conducted eight to ten People's Schools and have sent one or two teams out into the country for special meetings. Mr. Hummel, who with Kiang Pen-kung, a senior college student, had charge of the Daily Vacation Bible Schools, gives the following interesting report regarding these schools. The sessions lasted six weeks, from July 3 to August 12.

University of Nanking College and Middle School students who volunteered for teaching in Daily Vacation Bible Schools, either in Nanking or in other cities	82
Number of schools in Nanking	24
Number of teachers and officers	106
Number of teachers and officers from the University of Nanking College and Middle School (for schools in Nanking)	33
Total enrolment of pupils	1712
Total number of pupils who attended 75% of school sessions and received certificates	872
Offerings by pupils, teachers, and officers for opening Daily Vacation Bible Schools in 1923	$10

"About 2,000 children, parents and visitors attended the closing exercises on August 12, in spite of torrential rains. Prizes were given to the schools having the highest average attendance, and exhibiting the best dramatization of Bible stories, games, and handwork.

"All teachers taught voluntarily, but eight-two teachers and officers received $5 each for travel expenses.

"Outstanding results: Hundreds of children who could never attend regular week-day schools were given religious instruction and training in worship and in Christian activities. In addition many of the schools offered instruction in

Chinese language, the new phonetic script, and mathematics.

"More than one hundred students of high school and college grade were trained to render service in the Church and through the churches to the community.

"The churches of Nanking united together under the Nanking Church Council in the work of religious education. Instead of being known only as places of worship they became known to the community as teaching churches and working churches."

We have spoken elsewhere of the special decision meetings led by Mr. David Porter for the Colleges, and Mr. S. Ralph Harlow for the Middle School. It is one of the privileges and responsibilities of the University to develop and deepen the spiritual life of our students. We have not felt that this was being done as satisfactorily as it should be, and we all feel the need of a strong college pastor, a Chinese, able to give all his time to the religious and spiritual needs of the students. The members of the faculty do what they can, but in a somewhat haphazard and unorganized way. We are looking forward to the day when such a man may be found, who will better organize faculty effort and get into closer touch with the students, especially of the College. Mr. Wang is doing good work among the Middle and Model School students, where a good number have accepted Christ. The students of the Language School and Dr. Price have done excellent work with the fifty-one teachers

in the Language School, with the result that over half have decided to become Christians.

An advance step has been made, we feel, in the reorganization of our Religious Education courses, to begin with September. The Sunday morning Bible classes, which hitherto have been non-curriculum courses, are henceforth to be made regular credit work, requiring as much preparation and as serious attention as the regular week-day courses in Religious Education. They will thus have more objective and will secure more attention on the part of the students.

We wish to record our appreciation of the work done by Messers. Mills. Ruland and Luccock during the absence of Mr. Twinem during the spring term in famine relief work. They took over Mr. Twinem's Bible classes in such a way that the work did not suffer, and it was a gain to have our young men come in this close contact with three active and earnest American Christian young men.

Entrance Examinations.

The reports of the Admissions Committee for the fall of 1921 and for June 1922 give valuable data that should be kept permanently, so I am having these two reports given herewith in full. Arrangements were made for giving the entrance examinations in some eighteen different cities. There is another entrance examination to be given in September 19,

at Nanking only. For this examination 201 applicants have already (September 12) paid the matriculation fee of $5.00 for the regular college courses, besides 150 who have paid the matriculation fee of $1.00 for the one year short course in Agriculture. Of the latter, only forty have been admitted. The total number of Middle School and Junior College graduates seeking to enter college courses for the fall of 1921 was 238, and for the fall of 1922, 408. Of this number, only 195 applicants were admitted, namely, 154 by examination, 28 by certificate from our Middle School and the University of Hongkong, and 13 as special students. The remaining 213 applicants either did not pass our entrance examination or otherwise did not comply with our regulations regarding the time of making application, etc. Owing to the limited capacity of our dormitories, twenty-two students who were admitted by examination were placed on a waiting list. It is manifest that more dormitories are urgently needed for college students. Mr. Hummel's remarks about the examinations held in June, 1922, are much to the point and I am glad to give them herewith. Very great credit should be given to Mr. Hummel, who is chairman of the Committee, for the careful and extremely satisfactory way this committee is performing its duties. The report follows:

"I hesitate to make final generalizations solely on the basis of the accompanying data, because the figures for the examinations on September 19 are really

needed for a full report. But my experience with the Committee on Admission has led me to a few definite conclusions which I am glad to give for what they are worth.

"It is perfectly clear from a perusal of the data for even the short period of two years that state-supported middle schools are improving very rapidly the quality of candidates they send us. Compare the percentages in Chinese, English, and Mathematics of the various types of schools, You will see that in Chinese and Mathematics applicants from state schools show a smaller percentage of failures than applicants from church schools. Last year they were about on the same level in these two subjects. It will be interesting to see whether the September tests in Chinese and in English will corrobarate these conclusions.

"Some interesting conclusions may be drawn from the information regarding the types of courses which applicants elect. The applicants for Arts, Agriculture, and Business are most numerous, just as last year. The number of applicants for Education are twelve for this one examination as compared with only five for the two examinations in 1921=. In Forestry, Pre-medical, and Science the numbers are either stationary or decreasing. For Industrial Chemistry there are no applicants. Of course, the September examinations may subvert these figures, but in all probability we may not look for any startling increase in the number of applicants for these particular courses.

This should teach us to utilize our resources for the courses for which there are the largest number of applicants. It is wasteful to strengthen courses for which there is only a limited demand. Would it not be wise to immediately strengthen our staff in Education according to the recommendation of the Educational Commission, especially in view of the larger number of applicants for this course? I firmly believe that the tide has turned favorably to courses in Education and that we can confidently expect more candidates for these courses in the near future, provided we increase our staff. Most of our graduates become teachers for life or temporarily before going abroad for further study. Why not make a real effort to fit them better for their work? This would not only make middle schools more efficient but would in the end bring us more and better equipped college students. Church-supported middle schools will soon be belated followers in secondary education unless they send us more and better equipped students than they are now doing. Exactly as last year 79% of our applicants came from state and private schools. Furthermore, each year sees applicants from these schools better qualified in English to pursue our courses."

Report of College Admissions Committee for Autumn 1921

Total number of written applications for entrance examinations	238
(Not including approximately 35 applications that were rejected on account of lateness or other valid reasons.)	
Applications for entrance examinations	202
Admitted from University Middle School	27
Admitted by University of Hongkong	
Senior Local Certificates	2
Special students admitted	7
Total number of new students admitted	141
By entrance examinations	105
By certificate from University Middle School .	27
By certificate of University of Hongkong	2
Special students	7
Total number of mission school students admitted	52 or 37%
By entrance examinations	22
From University Middle School	27
Special students	3

Total number of government School students admitted		89 or 63%
By entrance examinations	83	
By University of Hongkong certificate	2	
Special students	4	
Total number of Christian students admitted		51 or 36%
By entrance examinations	32	
From University Middle School	14	
Special students	5	
Total number of non-Christian students admitted		90 or 64%
By entrance examinations	73	
From University Middle School	13	
By University of Hongkong certificate	2	
Special students	2	
Total number who took the entrance examinations		169 or 71%
(Of this no. 5 were conditioned and never took a 2nd. examination to remove conditions, which would make the total no. of passed and failed 164)		
On July 1st. in Nanking 39, in Shanghai 12, in Tientsin 7, and in Taiyuan 5	63	

On Sept. 6th, in Nanking	100	
On Sept.17th, in Nanking for late students ...	-6	
Mission school students taking examinations ..	35	or 21%
Gov't. School students taking examinations ...	134	or 79%
Christian students taking examinations	39	or 23%
Non-Christian students taking examinations ...	130	or 77%
Total number who passed entrance examinations		105 or 62%
Mission school students	28	or 80%
Gov't school students	77	or 57%
Christian students	32	or 82%
Non-Christian students	73	or 56%
Total number who failed to pass entrance examinations ...		59 or 35%
From mission schools	8	or 23%
From gov't. schools	51	or 37%
Christian students	9	or 23%
Non-Christian students	50	or 38%

Report of College Admissions Committee for June 17, 1922.

Total number of applicants for examination 121
Total number of applicants admitted 52 or 43%

Data regarding all applicants		Data regarding applicants who were admitted	
1. Native provinces:		1. Native provinces:	
Kiangsu (3 of this number came from Nanking)	44 or 37.0%	Kiangsu (3 of this number came from Nanking)	19 or 37.0%
Szechuen	18 or 15.0%	Szechuen	7 or 13%
Anhwei	17 or 14.0%	Anhwei	10 or 19%
Kiangsi	8 or 6.0%	Kiangsi	4 or 7%
Shantung	7 or 6.0%	Chekiang	2 or 4%
Chekiang	6 or 5.0%	Honan	2 or 4%
Hunan	5 or 4.1%	Shantung	2 or 4%
Kweichow	4 or 3.3%	Hunan	1 or 2%
Hupeh	3 or 2.4%	Hupeh	1 or 2%
Honan	3 or 2.4%	Kansu	1 or 2%
Kwangsi	2 or 1.6%	Kwangtung	1 or 2%
Kwangtung	2 or 1.6%	Kweichow	1 or 2%
Kansu	1 or .8%	Korea	1 or 2%
Korea	1 or .8%		

2. Occupation of parents:		2. Occupation of parents:	
Teachers	46 or 38.0%	Teachers	21 or 40%
Merchants	31 or 26.6%	Merchants	13 or 25%
Farmers	16 or 13.0%	Farmers	8 or 15%
Officials	9 or 8.0%	Officials	4 or 8%
Unmentioned	8 or 6.0%	Customs officer	1 or 2%
Lawyers	3 or 2.0%	Engineer	1 or 2%
Soldiers	3 or 2.0%	Lawyer	1 or 2%
Preachers	2 or 2.0%	Military officer	1 or 2%
Customs officer	1 or .8%	Physician	1 or 2%
Engineer	1 or .8%	Unmentioned	1 or 2%
Physician	1 or .8%		
3. Family relationships:		3. Family relationships:	
Unmarried	100 or 83.0%	Unmarried	46 or 88%
Married	21 or 17.0%	Married	6 or 12%
4. Religious affiliations:		4. Religious affiliations:	
Confucianists	45 or 37.0%	Confucianists	21 or 40%
No religion	38 or 31.0%	Christian	20 or 38%
Christian	36 or 30.0%	No religion	10 or 20%
Mohammedan	1 or 1.0%	Buddhist	1 or 2%
Buddhist	1 or 1.0%		

Data regarding all applicants		Data regarding applicants who were admitted	
5. Church affiliations of Christians:		5. Church affiliations of Christians:	
Methodist	12 or 40%	Methodist	6 or 38%
Presbyterian	9 or 30%	Presbyterian	5 or 31%
American Church	4 or 14%	American Church	4 or 25%
Disciples of Christ	3 or 10%	Disciples of Christ	1 or 6%
Baptist	1 or 3%		
Church of Scotland	1 or 3%		
6. Type of School:		6. Type of school:	
State	84 or 70%	State	34 or 65%
Church	26 or 21%	Church	14 or 27%
Private	11 or 9%	Private	4 or 8%
7. Scholastic standing:		7. Scholastic standing:	
Middle school	99 or 81%	Middle school	44 or 85%
College	22 or 19%	College	8 or 15%
8. Occupational experience:		8. Occupational experience:	
Without occupational experence	100 or 82%	Without occupational experience	41 or 80%
§With occupational experience	21 or 18%	§With occupational experience	11 or 20%
(§Including)		(§Including)	
teaching	15 or 71%	teaching	7 or 60%
business	3 or 14%	business	3 or 30%
farming	2 or 10%	farming	1 or 10%
laboratory assistant	1 or 5%		
9. Type of course elected:		9. Type of course elected:	
Arts	48 or 40%	Arts	20 or 38%
Business	24 or 20%	Business	10 or 20%
Education	12 or 10%	Education	7 or 13%
§Science	37 or 30%	§Science	15 or 29%
(§Including)		(§Including)	
Agriculture	26 or 21.4%	Agriculture	9 or 17%
Forestry	6 or 5.0%	Forestry	2 or 4%
Pre-medical	3 or 2 .0%	Pre-medical	2 or 4%
Science, general	2 or 6.0%	Science, general	2 or 4%

(Continued)

Data regarding all applicants		Data regarding applicants who were admitted	
10. Chosen vocation:		10. Chosen vocation:	
Study abroad	31 or 26.0%	Study abroad	16 or 31%
Unmentioned or uncertain	24 or 20.0%	Teaching	9 or 17%
Teaching	22 or 18%	Business	7 or 13%
Business	17 or 14.2%	Unmentioned or uncertain	7 or 13%
Agriculture	15 or 12.0%	Agriculture	6 or 12%
Literary	4 or 3.3%	Literary	3 or 6%
Ministry	4 or 3.3%	Medical	2 or 4%
Medical	2 or 1.6%	Ministry	1 or 2%
Forestry	1 or .8%	Forestry	1 or 2%
Industry	1 or .8%		
11. Total number of examinees			121
Total number of examinees rejected			69 or 57%
12. Total deficiencies of examinees:			
In Chinese			13 or 10%
In English			51 or 40%
In Mathematics			64 or 50%

13. Deficiencies of examinees from state schools:	
In Chinese	8 or 9%
In English	42 or 44%
In Mathematics	44 or 47%
14. Deficiencies of examinees from church schools:	
In Chinese	5 or 26%
In English	3 or 16%
In Mathematics	11 or 58%
15. Deficiencies of examinees from private schools:	
In Chinese	0 or 0%
In English	6 or 40%
In Mathematics	9 or 60%
16. Average age of examinees - 20	50 or 40%

Fees.

We budgeted for a total of $83,000 for fees for 1921-1922, exclusive of the Language School, but as the following statement shows, we received $93,457. We give the totals for 1920-1921 also, for purposes of comparison. The relatively large gain over 1920-1921 is due to the increased fees charged, beginning with September 1920.

	College of Arts and Science	College of Agriculture and Forestry	Junior College	Serical ture	Middle School	Higher Primary School	Lower Primary School	Summer School	Language School	Totals 1921-1922	Totals 1920-1921
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Tuition	3,135	2,730	13,571	140	14,868	8,468	512	1,120	19,012	62,575	51,887
Board	2,208	1,687	6,325	560	7,318	6,528	361	999	5,551	33,667	23,799
Incidentals	1,503	1,105	3,972	175	3,589	2,777	91	663	-	13,875	16,545
Athletics	348	222	1,004	-	1,288	958	26	-	-	3,846	3,113
Laboratories	129	907	1,664	-	6	-	-	-	-	2,706	2,768
Uniforms	230	110	850	25	1,274	1,054	-	-	-	3,543	634
Manual Training	-	-	-	-	24	444	6	-	-	474	369
Magazine	87	56	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	309
1921-1922	7,640	6,817	26,637	900	28,437	19,148	996	2,782	27,563	121,020	99,424
1920-1921	6,512	3,947	22,722	-	22,528	16,142	722	1,690	26,851	(17,563) 101,1114	1,690

* Figures for 1921 Summer School - $3,457

Literary and Social Clubs.

The same organization of clubs as last year has been followed, and with excellent results, except that the Association of Agriculture and Forestry has been divided into the Agricultural Society, and the Forestry Club. The last two clubs are especially active in organizing fairs and exhibits in the surrounding towns and villages, to emphasize needed improvements in farm practice and country life.

The University was again successful in the Intercollegiate Debate, this year our team (consisting of Messrs. Wei Hsioh-ren, Chang Chi-wen, and Li Kwei-chen) winning a unanimously favorable decision over St. John's University, making the sixth victory, only one debate having been lost.

Professor C. C. Chen is giving special attention to the improving of speaking in Chinese.

Building and Property.

The only building done during the year has been a residence for Dr. Wilmot of the Hospital staff. Mr. Small has been giving considerable time to outside work for Ginling College, the Protestant Episcopal Mission, and one or two other parties, thus earning a large part of his salary for the year. We are distinctly limited in the number of students we can receive by lack of dormitories; out of a total of 297 who took the entrance examinations only 154 could be received.

What was said last year concerning homes for returned students still applies, only in aggravated form. It is extremely difficult for these men to secure suitable houses. We also are waiting for funds with which to put our athletic field in shape. The land is at last free and ready to be developed and is a much needed asset to our best work. We are hoping to be able to budget $500 for the improvement of this athletic field next year.

Publications.

The following university publications have been issued since the last report was presented. This list does not include the various special publications prepared in connection with the work in agriculture; these are enumerated in the Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

University of Nanking Bulletins:

Volume six, number four. Report of the President and the Treasurer for the Year 1920-1921.

Volume six, number five. Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, 1920-1921.

*Volume six, number five. Summer School Announcements, 1922. (In both English and Chinese.)

*A mistake was made in the numbering of this volume.

Volume six, number six, University Hospital Annual Report, 1921.

Volume six, number seven. Announcements, 1922-1923. (In both English and Chinese - two editions of the Chinese.)

University of Nanking Agriculture and Forestry Series.

Volume one, number five. A study of Weeds, by G. E. Ritchey.

Finances.

The outstanding problem of the year has been a financial one. With a deficit of about $80,000 Mexican at the beginning of the year and large overdrafts at the bank, we have had serious difficulty in keeping the work going. By rigid economy at every point we shall by the end of the year be well within our budget for the year. Through the generosity of Mr. J. L. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss the deficit of nearly $9,000 gold on Severance Hall has been cleared off. The Methodist Mission has also paid $5,000 gold for science equipment and helped very materially to remove that deficit. These two items, together with an increased income from fees of over $10,000 Mexican beyond expectations, have afforded real relief.

We note in the proceedings of the American Council of Education that they have appointed a committee of leading specialists in education, in taxation and

in business to conduct a thorough investigation of educational finance in the United States; also, the National Education Association meeting in Atlantic City in February 1921 took steps to see how the problem of adequately financing education could be met. We see, therefore, that leaders in education in the United States have lately come to regard the financing of education as the outstanding educational problem and the most vital one confronting school administration. Since the Great War especially, legislators, philanthropists and the general public have become aware of the increasing difficulty of supporting the public schools and the government and private colleges and universities. Our own financial difficulties of the past two years - and our situation is not materially different from that of similar institutions in China - have impressed upon us and our friends the same problem. In the face of it ~~all~~, all other educational problems for the mission institutions of higher learning in China fade into relative insignificance. A careful reading of the report of the Educational Commission will reveal this problem as the most fundamental one in their minds. It was one of the prime reasons for their serious attempt to reduce the number of colleges and to co-ordinate their work.

In spite of the conspicuous service rendered China by the mission college and university, the fact remains that outside of relatively heavy fees the Chinese public is not coming forward with much financial support. This is perfectly natural, even judged by experience in Western lands. It is the Christian men and women in America that endow colleges and make large gifts for buildings and equipment. As yet there are very few wealthy Chinese Christians. Moreover, the practice of making large gifts even to private Chinese institutions is only in its beginning in China. Again, the budgets of mission institutions of higher learning have increased out of all proportion to local receipts. In the case of our own institution during the past ten years the budget has increased tenfold, and this is no doubt true of similar mission institutions. Fees have increased not more, if as much as, fivefold, so it has been inevitable that a large part of the increased cost should fall on the home constituency, a constituency increasingly taxed and called upon for much larger gifts for home colleges and universities. So mission institutions face a difficult situation. To limit work to what it could comfortably support ten years ago with present income and wait till the Chinese Church can take on the added burden would simply mean, by that time, that Christian education would have been making little if any real contribution to the great problem of education in China. To look to the home constituency in these days of extreme financial difficulty for the mission boards, seems equally impossible. The solution does not appear. Probably three things only are possible. In the first place, by as complete union and coordination between institutions, and by

as rigid economy as possible within the institution to reduce expenditures as low as is consistent with doing the kind of work that will make a real contribution to China's educational problem, which is fundamentally a moral problem. Then, by a larger use of strong Chinese in positions of administrative leadership and by making our institutions as Chinese as possible, in meeting China's real needs in a practical manner, seeking to develop a larger local support. Finally, by trying to interest a larger number of friends in the home lands and leading them to see the strategic and far-reaching effects of missionary education. We may confidently count upon the Church, through its missionary societies, doing its utmost. The missionary societies are contributing a large percentage of income to education and while they will undoubtedly increase this somewhat, it is hardly fair to expect a very large increase from them, in justice to the many other lines of mission work to which they are committed; but it must be a fundamental policy of the Church, both the home and the local church, in due time to contribute so much of the funds of these institutions as to control and guarantee their outstanding Christian character. The only permanent advantage the Christian school will ultimately have in China will be that which comes from its being Christian - Christian in staff, in positive teaching and in general atmosphere and emphasis.

Library.

We give here the report of the Associate Librarian, Mr. K. S. Liu, which shows considerable growth, as the following tabular form of some of Mr. Liu's figures shows:

	1921-22	1920-21	Increases	
Total recorded loans	47,405	35,495	11,910	
Reserved book loans	31,836	23,594	8,242	
General loans	12,087	6,245	5,842	(decrease)
Children's books	3,482	5,656	2,174	(decrease)
Chinese books added	4,255	1,238	3,017	(decrease)
Foreign booksadded	389	778	389	
Pamphlets added	1,180	974	206	
	100,634	73,980	29.217	increase
			2,563	decrease

"Since the Librarian, Mr. Clemons, is on furlough, it is the privilege of the writer to present in the form of a report some of the activities that have been going on in the Library since the publication of the last report. Whatever is mentioned in this brief report only shows how well our excellent Librarian planned the work of the library so that everything might run smoothly while he was on furlough.

"Should change indicate growth, then the library has grown considerably during this past year. The coming of Miss Katherine H. Wead from the Library of Congress at Washington has proved a new force, both helpful and stimulating. Through her the cooperation of this library with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Library of Congress has been effected, for her chief work has been the indexing of Chinese books on agriculture for the Department of Agriculture. She has spent some time on the study of the language. In her work she has been ably assisted by Mr. Liu Shwen-pu and Mr. Ho Han-san. Mr. Liu has read the Chinese books and made index cards from them, which has been very important work. These cards were then translated into English by student assistants. Mr. Ho, as a writer, has helped in the indexing of Chinese periodicals, work similar to that of the Readers' Guide in English. As Advisory Librarian, Miss Wead has directed the classifying and cataloguing of the general pamphlets, and this work has revealed an amount of treasure

which has been buried for a long time in the Library.

"The indexing of Chinese periodicals ~~is~~ has been in use since April. This follows the plan of the Readers' Guide. For the benefit of our foreign friends the subject heading of each index is given in English and filed alphabetically, the Chinese equivalent being also given. The filing of Chinese Characters has been a difficult problem for librarians and it has been temporarily solved by the method suggested by the writer of this report, which so far has proved very satisfactory. Important articles from several first-class periodicals have been indexed. It is likely this work will be continued next year.

"The card cataloguing of Chinese books has been introduced into the Library this year, replacing the old book catalogue which was in operation before. As this work goes on we hope that the Chinese material in the library will become more accessible to those who use the library.

" There have been a good many changes on the staff since the last report was written. Mr. Li Siao-yuen left for the United States last July for further study in library work. Mr. Shen Hsioh-chi and Mr. Li Teh-i were appointed assistants, Mr. Shen helping in the circulation department and Mr. Li in the cataloguing of pamphlets and in the publications department. Mr Tsao Tsu-ping

has given full time to the library since January and is now in charge of the Cooper Hall Branch, giving some help also in the cataloguing of Chinese books and the indexing of Chinese periodicals. Owing to the excellent work and loyalty of the library attendants, the circulation of books and other material has been greatly increased.

"The total number of books in the library is as follows:

Chinese books	13,348
Foreign books	8,726
Pamphlets	14,720

Mention should be made of a gift from the French government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) of 473 volumes by well-known French authors, including works on philosophy, science, literature, history and fiction. Most of these had paper covers and so are listed as pamphlets. The most important addition to the Chinese books was the purchase of 1,462 volumes, which made up a set of the Chinese Encyclopaedia.

"The figures relating to the circulation of andaddition to the Chinese books in the library show that this has been the most successful of recent years, so far as Chinese books are concerned. The number of new foreign books has been quite small, yet the need for these is very great. Teachers and students constantly complain of the lack of books that they need, therefore it would seem that

that the most pressing need at the present time is money for more foreign books."

In this connection it is worth quoting from one of our professors what he thinks concerning the purchase of English books: "Our supply of English books is totally inadequate, and the Library budget provides not the slightest prospect of relief. To instance the need: This term, in two relatively small advanced classes my students have signed more than nine hundred times for reserved books - which is a very sizable proportion of the total issuances of reserved books for the University on the basis of last year's figures. Of the books on my reserve shelf, more than half have been my own books or borrowed from sources outside the University! And at that I have been crippled constantly in making assignments because I had only one or at the most two copies of the best material on the subject in hand, and therefore had to ask the majority of these small classes to read inadequate material and try to adjust the differences in class. Classes for next year will be larger, and with the new requirements will immediately increase. For one of my courses no text book whatever is possible, and the total of the term's work must come from library books alone. In all the four courses which I myself will offer next year, more than half the work will be in the library. I simply do not see how the work can be done without real appropriations for a wider range of books and for the purchase of two or three copies each of a selected

list of fundamental references. The University has thousands of dollars of capital expenditure in scientific and agricultural equipment, and makes annual grants in one form or another to maintain and increase it. The Library is our laboratory and our farm! This year there is money to buy seven or eight books of average quality, when the books on China are included among our headings." While the budget for the Library for this year was $14,740 Mexican, only $1,500 Mexican was available for English books, and the same amount for Chinese books. We should spend immediately not less than $2,000 gold for English books that are greatly needed by several departments.

The Primary and Secondary Group.

Substantial progress has been made both in the Middle School and in the Model School in the teaching of Chinese, under the stimulus of Mr. C. C. Chen, and Mr. C. F. Liu, Acting Principal, reports that the students seem to have been awakened to the fact that a good knowledge of Chinese is very essential.

Mr. Marx has organized a monthly meeting of the English teachers, with the object of coordinating methods of teaching and for discussion of problems relating to class work and text books. Comprehensive tests in English have been given, such as have been used in Canton and elsewhere, which afford us a basis of comparing our work in English with that of other schools. The results showed that we were ahead of them until the end

of the second year of the Middle School, and far ahead at the end of the higher primary school, but that after the second year of middle school there is a marked falling off in efficiency and in comparisons. This is partially explained by the fact that we teach ten periods a week of English to their five through the higher primary, and that after the second year of middle school English as a subject is less taught, because more subjects are taught from English text books. Mr. Liu also emphasizes the need of giving the students "a square meal" of Chinese, English, mathematics and science. He says: "It is all very well to make the school a feeder for college, but we cannot overlook the fact that a large number of students are not financially free to enter college. All the government middle schools have physics and chemistry. A course in general science seems too meagre for our students who do not have the opportunity for higher education."

"The students have shown great interest in athletics, literary societies, the Y. M. C. A. functions and people's school. A night school has been organized by the older students for all the Kan Ho Yen servants, including men from the kitchen, who, besides learning Chinese characters, have had the opportunity of hearing lectures on current events and hygiene. As a demonstration of their public spirit the students rebuilt the roads and cement walks in the Kan Ho Yen compound, each student contributing one dollar. Thirty students have become Christians as a result of the good per-

sonal work done by both teachers and students during the year."

The outstanding need for the Kan Ho Yen group is for complete separation of the Primary Schools from the Middle School. Now they use the same dormitories, dining-room, library and playgrounds. As soon as funds can be secured, a separate compound, with its own buildings, should be provided for the primary students, a group of over 200 students. A middle school of 400 or 450 could thus be developed, to the great advantage of our whole work.

A gymnasium also is very greatly needed. Mr. Speers with Mr. Hu are doing splendid work under adverse conditions, but this large group of students, nearly 500, need more permanent and more adequate facilities for the proper physical welfare of these boys, and this cannot be provided except by a small, well-equipped gymnasium, which, it is estimated, will cost between $8,000 and $10,000 Mexican.

Junior College.

The most excellent report of the Admissions Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hummel, is most interesting and instructive in connection with our Junior College. A larger and larger proportion of government school graduates, practically all non-Christians, are able to pass our entrance tests. The report shows that 55% of those who passed were from government schools, 37% were from mission schools, and 8% from private

schools. Of these 64% were non-Christians and 36% Christians.

Dean Sarvis reports that the entrance examinations are the most successful means we have ever used for sifting applicants for admission. The number of students who had to be eliminated because of inablility to carry the work was smaller in relation to the total than in recent years. Both Dean Sarvis and Mr. Hummel believe that the same entrance tests should be required of the graduates of our own Middle School, and I also concur in their judgment, as it would give us the best possible basis of comparison of our work in the Middle School with that of other schools.

Advantage is being taken of the return to the semester system to make some fundamental reorganization of the Junior College curriculum. The English classes, which are extremely important in the Junior College, both because the students come largely for English, and because they are basic for all the future college work of the students, are divided into sections not exceeding thirty students. The work of the various sections and teachers needs to be coordinated and kept uniform. Above all we need permanency in in our English teaching staff, so that accumulated experience is possible, and more of a science of teaching English to Chinese students developed. The loss of Mr. Marx here would be extremely serious were it not that he will still give considerable time to this co-ordination and to supervision of the English teaching.

He will also continue to train our debaters and orators.

The new curriculum for Chinese calls for assubstantial increase in the hours given to Chinese, which, as for English, has for its objective the effective use of the language, both spoken and written. A course in contemporary Chinese problems is being added by Mr. Chen, that will be of great value. As in the case of the English work, Mr. Chen is thoroughly modernizing and coordinating the whole work and has held regular semi-monthly meetings with the whole Chinese teaching staff to discuss their problems and work. Better classics teachers are being secured each year, partly by selecting better-trained and more modern men, and partly by the training and supervision Mr. Chen is giving them.

The return of Mr. Hung Chang, who was sent by the Methodist Church as a delegate to the General Conference two years ago, helps to solve very largely the problem of our Business Administration courses, since, in addition to repeating the first year courses both in middle school and in the junior collge, it became necessary to offer the second year work. Mr. Hung spent his two years in studying business subjects, the first year at Northwestern University and the second at Syracuse University. The popularity of the business courses is indicated by the fact that last fall, of those entering the Junior College for the first time, thirty-two chose Business

Administration, thirty-three Agriculture and Forestry, and fifty-two Arts and Science. Of fifty-two who passed the entrance examination held in June, 1922, twenty-two chose Arts and Science, eleven Agriculture and Forestry, and ten Business, seven electing Education, and two premedical courses. Dean Sarvis feels that considerable of the material offered in the first year Junior College Business courses is considerably too advanced. No doubt this is the case and added experience, and together with Mr. Hung's help, will probably in a year or two enable us to offer more suitable work.

Our work in Education, both in the last two years of the Middle School and of the Junior College, is far from adequate. The non-return of Mr. Moss and the resigning of Dr. C. P. Wang, who was giving all his time to Education, have very seriously depleted our force of men working in this department during the year. The fact that 13% of the students taking the entrance examination in June chose Education, shows that there is a growing demand for professional training in teaching. Nodoubt the visit and reports of Dr. Monroe and of the Educational Commission have greatly emphasized this calling. We are not all beginning to do our duty in the matter of teacher training, though a large percentage of our graduates go into teaching. This is the department that needs strengthening most urgently and immediately by the addition of at least one well-qualified foreigner and an equally well-qualified

Chinese. Then with the four specialists called for by the Educational Commission for the College of School Administration for training principals and rural school supervisors and administrators of schools, we would have a work in Education that would begin to be somewhat adequate to the present situation. We have been marking time for nearly two years in our education work, waiting for the findings of the Educational Commission. We should now go forward immediately along the lines of their recommendations, which coincide entirely with our desires in this direction, namely, to develop a College of School Administration and also better training of teachers.

The science work has been much more thoroughly organized and all of those teaching science in all departments are developing this important part of our work as a unit. The reorganized courses are, we believe, a decided improvement, but so far as the Junior College is concerned, we are having serious difficulty in finding adequate laboratory space and class rooms.

On the social and religious side of our Junior College work we have much to do before we arrive at a satisfactory handling of the problem. The relatively large number of new men entering, the fact that a large percentage are non-Christian and are unused to our type of school and organization constitutes a real problem. A very great deal of their time is, of course, taken up with their studies, which most of them find rather

difficult, but it is desirable in every way to get them to participate in out-of-class activities, athletics, the Y. M. C. A., literary societies, etc. We need to get our whole faculty more in touch with these new men who are forming associations and beginning to think on the problems of life. Mr. Twinem has done especially good work with these men.

The Senior College.

The most significant development in this department after the reorganization of our courses is the system of advisors that has been devised. While instituted primarily to help the student on his scholastic side, it gives the advisor a natural approach for intimate conversation and advice in all of the student's problems. Mr. Sarvis is advisor for the Senior Arts students; Mr. Twinem for the Senior Science men; Mr. Ip for the Senior Forestry men, and Mr. Buck for the Senior Agricultural men. If the plan proves successful it will very likely be extended to the Junior College later.

In spite of general criticism of "arts colleges," it is gratifying to note that there is a steady growth in the number of students taking the courses in the Senior College of Arts and Science. The enrolment in the fall was sixty-three, as compared with fifty-one the preceding year, and the number of classes was twenty, as compared with sixteen the year before. Of the fifty-two students who passed the entrance examinations in June,

out of a total of 121, 38%, or twenty, elected Arts; and 4%, or two, elected Science; while 21%, or eleven, elected Agriculture and Forestry.

Among the new courses offered in the College of Arts and Science, it may be of interest to note the following as an indication of what these men are getting, in addition to the usual courses. Mr. C. C. Chen has been giving a course in the Principles of Education; Mr. Bates, in Government and History; Mr. Hummel, on Vacation Bible Schools; Dr. Hamilton, in Experimental Psychology; Mr. Illick, in Heredity and Eugenics; Mr. Thomson, in Industrial Chemistry; Mr. Cheo Pan, on the Chinese Spoken Language; Mr. Sarvis, in Social Origins; Mr. Robertson, in Wireless and on methods in extension work; and Dr. Holgate, special work in Mathematics.

Good progress has been made in more definitely defining the requirements for specific degrees; in co-ordinating all the work, especially that of science; in personal direction of the students; in the adoption of a carefully worked out point system which will penalize poor work and put some premium on good work; and, finally, in the organization, in connection with the other leading colleges and universities of China, of an honorary society, called the Phi Tau Phi Society, corresponding in aim and ideals with the American Phi Beta Kappa. Messrs. Wei Hsioh-ren, Yung Chia-yuen and Shen Sheo-tsuen were elected the first members.

It is interesting to note that sixteen, or 31%, of the students who passed the June examinations are planning to go abroad later for further study. No doubt this ambition determines a good many for the Arts course, while the rather heavy additional expense for laboratory fees deters many from choosing science. It is probably true that some plan of subsidizing the science work so that we would not be obliged to change such heavy laboratory fees would be a distinct gain to China, for China must have modern science and that increasingly.

Special mention should be made of the splendid work of Mr. Sarvis, both in the College of Arts and Science and also in the Junior College. Much of the progress and the constructive development has been due to his very thoughtful and extremely hard work. Some relief for him must be found from his many and taxing duties as Registrar, Dean of the College of Arts and Science, and Acting Dean of the Junior College. Possibly it can best be secured by electing a Dean for the Junior College. The large number of students in this department, the special character of their problems, and the greater attention we should be giving them, all combine to make this desirable, as well as the relief it will afford Mr. Sarvis.

<u>The College of Agriculture and Forestry</u>.

The visit of Dr. K. L. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricul-

tural College, as a member of the Educational Commission, was a very great help to our agricultural work. Dr. Butterfield gave a special series of lectures to our students and faculty, consulted and advised with our men about our work, and gave many valuable suggestions affecting the problem of agricultural education in general for China. His detailed and careful report, both upon mission agricultural education and also on government agricultural education, is very useful and suggestive.

We are having still more cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Through the kindness of Dr. Walter T. Swingle, Miss Katherine H. Wead came to us last fall to collect information about Chinese agriculture and plants; to study the Chinese language and literature, especially the literature having to do with agriculture and botany; to advise in the cataloguing of Chinese books in our library, and to advise and render such assistance as possible upon library matters in general. Already Miss Wead and her assistants have made out some 6,000 index cards giving detailed information about plants, domestic animals, agricultural operations, land tenure, sericulture, etc., as found in thirteen standard Chinese works on agriculture. For each book indexed a bound, typewritten index, arranged according to the number of strokes and the radical of the first character, is then made. In connection with this indexing an extensive bibliography of Chinese agricultural works is being made

of all of the books quoted in the volumes indexed. In this way already many titles have been found which are not in any other bibliography with which Miss Wead is familiar. In addition to the above work and to constant advising with our Librarian, Miss Wead has visited several libraries and gathered a good deal of information as to the best methods of cataloguing Chinese books. We are extremely grateful to Dr. Swingle and to the Department of Agriculture at Washington for Miss Wead's services and are under great obligation to Miss Wead for her very valuable services.

We have also had visits from two world-known botanists, Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, agrostologist for the United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. E. D. Merrill, director of the Bureau of Science, Manila, Philippine Islands, who is the best authority in the world on the flora of Southeastern Asia. Dr. Hitchcock has helped in identifying about 100 grass specimens in our herbarium, and Dr. Merrill is making the determination of all our botanical material. Some 700 have already been identified, and other material is sent to Manila from time to time for identification. We are also indebted to Dr. Merrill for about 100 specimens from the Philippines and Borneo for our collection, and for very valuable suggestions in regard to field collections and herbarium organization. At present the University herbarium consists of about 2,500 mounted sheets representing about 1,200 species. In addition, there are

about 1,000 duplicates from old collections besides thosewhich are being made this year. Mr. Steward, who is organizing and developing this part of our work most admirably, is collecting at Kuling during the summer, and Mr. W. Y. Chun is collecting for us in West China, chiefly Hupeh and eastern Szechuen.

The sericulture work, under the very efficient direction of Mr. C. L. Chien, has had a splendid year. Both the spring and the fall crops of silkworms were the best we have ever had. The former yielded over 2,300 lbs. of fresh cocoons, and the latter about 290 lbs. of exceptionally good quality. It is estimated that from these cocoons we shall have not less than 7,000 cards of tested and disease-free eggs for sale and distribution next spring. Each card, on an average, contains 10,000 eggs. These eggs, if all are hatched, will produce about 130,000 lbs. of high-class cocoons which would be worth nearly $50,000 to the farmers.

Experiments in silkworm breeding are beginning to show good results. At least six out of twenty odd varieties of silkworms under experiment have been purified, and some already show better qualities than the Chinan variety, which was the best variety that we had secured in the past. A number of foreign breeds were introduced this spring, and their merits will be tested out as with the native breeds. It is hoped that by improving native breeds and by selecting foreign breeds for the adaptation of local conditions, we may secure some new varieties that

that are far better than what we have now.

The department also grafted about 100,000 mulberry trees this spring, and preparation is already under way for grafting more trees this summer by the budding method.

The time for the graduation of the students taking the special course in Sericulture is drawing near. These students have done a full year's work, which has not been easy, and are now busy writing a thesis, which is required for graduation. They have learned how to rear silkworms properly, how to produce and test silkworm eggs, what are the diseases that are troublesome to the silkworms and their remedies, how to graft mulberry trees, etc.

When the sericulture building for which Mr. Reisner has secured funds after long and hard efforts in America, is erected it will very greatly facilitate the splendid work Mr. Chien and his staff have been doing. At present most of the laboratory work has to be done in a combined laboratory and office, and the rearing of worms in the basement and in the attic of Severance Hall and in several other scattered places.

In connection with this sericulture work Dr. C. S. Gibbs has been doing some extremely interesting bacteriological work, and he reports as follows:

"Domesticated silkworms, living in the confined atmosphere of the rearing worms and getting their food without exertion lost their resistance to disease. Hence there is every reason to believe that a eugenic development of resistant species along with proper sanitation in the rearing houses will cut the mortality down to a very low figure. For instance, our experiments thus far indicate that flacherie is not caused by a single bacterium but by a host of micro-organisms ordinarily considered non-pathogenic. The channel of infection seems to be through the feeding of contaminated mulberry leaves. Hence the only practical methods of control are better sanitation in handling the mulberry leaves and more care in feeding the silkworms.

"The conditions which control flacherie will also check muscardine. Muscardine is caused by molds. Some four or five species of molds which kill silkworms have been found in Nanking. An epidemic of muscardine at the molting period of the silkworms is probably the worst calamity that can befall the sericulturist. The spores are formed on the external surface of the skin, from which position they are easily scattered by a slight breeze or the attendant in feeding. An epidemic of muscardine, if unchecked, increases in severity as each successive generation of spores is produced, until finally it becomes pandemic and the sericulturist loses his entire crop. Muscardine can be controlled by practising rigid sanitation in the rearing houses and by

disinfecting the eggs in copper sulphate solution to prevent the carrying over of muscardine spores into the next season's hatch.

"In our investigation of silkworm diseases the pyogenic cocci were found to cause severe losses in a few places. In every case attendants with pus-forming sores on their bodies had been allowed to feed and handle the silkworms. The symptoms of the disease resemble grasserie except when staphlococcus aureus is the cansative agent. Then the worms turn to a very deep orange color and a thick jelly-like substance resembling pus can be squeezed out of them. Staphlococcus albus infections are very common among men in the Yangtze Valley, bence the latter infection among silkworms is more general than the former. Chinese sericulturists are none too careful in regard to the personal hygiene of their laborers. No doubt the loss of silkworms from pyogenic infections are much greater than realized at present.

"Experiments on the control of other silkworm diseases, such as grasserie and pebrine are being conducted jointly by the Departments of Biology and Sericulture at the University of Nanking. In spite of the large amount of research our work for the most part must remain educational and inspirational. Educational, because facts found out in the laboratory do not amount to anything unless they are practical and can be utilized to advantage by the common people; inspirational, because

it must pierce the veil of superstition which surrounds the chief industry of China."

Dr. Gibbs further reports concerning some of his other investigations: "Soon after arriving in Nanking in the autumn of 1921, my attention was called to an epidemic of dysentery. An investigation was made and a spore forming bacillus was isolated from the water supply. The spores of this micro-organism were capable of resisting boiling for one half hour. Carefully conducted experiments demonstrated that the bacterium caused dysentery in man. The epidemic seemed to be limited to a certain part of the city inhabited by both foreigners and Chinese. Although a few cases occurred outside of the infected area, yet it was found that all of the persons had taken water in the infected area. The complete history of the micro-organism has not been worked out. The discovery is significant of the fact that the bacterial flora of China differs from that of other countries. Physicians and sanitarians must be constantly on the lookout for new species and methods of combating those bacteria which are pathologic to men and animals."

The development of cotton improvement under the expert direction of Mr. Griffing continues to show splendid results. The acclimatization of American cotton and the developing of pure strains and superior varieties of Chinese cotton continues. A total of 380 mou of land

(63 acres) is devoted to this work, 50 mou inside the city and 330 mou outside on our owned and on our rented farm. Four hundred and eighty-four mou additional are oultivated at the following stations: N anhsuchow, ten; Shiuko, thirty; Chu-Chow, eighteen; Hochow, six; Kiangyin, twenty; Shanghai, twenty.

The following personal has been used, making a total of ninety-three Chinese who have studied or worked on the improvement of cotton - a splendid piece of practical education in itself:

Assistants: full time graduates	2
half time graduates	2
Students	15
Student apprentices (Shansi, Kwangsi)	8
Workmen apprentices	8
Summer School students, 1921	26
1922	28
Special foremen laborers	4
	93

Considerable extension work has been done through eight fairs or exhibitions covering 20 days. These fairs, held in the country, are very popular and afford the farmers an opportunity of not only learning by lectures but especially by actual demonstration.

During the year a ginning outfit capable of handling the product of 5,000 mou has been set up and farmers about Nanking have been encouraged to bring in their product for cheap and good ginning.

A modification of an American gin has been devised that will gin the Chinese cotton more completely than their own gin. Also a cultivating tool has been produced that in cost (less than $5.00) and in quantity of work possible will greatly help the Chinese farmer. A retail store has been conducted for some time with the object of developing popularity of foreign cotton as well as disposing of our cotton advantageously.

Improvement results have been achieved in the isolation of three superior strains of Chinese cotton and in demonstrating the success of acclimatization work by having some progenies uniform throughout and of higher standard than original product.

Mr. Hwa reports for his extension work that the year's work has made many friends for him and for the University, among the farmers and church workers in the country. Many have come to Mr. Hwa to inquire about modern farm implements and modern methods. Not a few have purchased our selected seeds, both of cotton and corn, while the certified silkworms eggs we produce have won the entire confidence of the farmers. Requests for Mr. Hwa to give lectures in the country churches and to rural agricultural associations have been increasingly numerous. The exhibitions, fairs and lantern slide entertainments are very popular.

The scope of our agricultural and forestry work is being enlarged, at practically no additional cost, by the starting next September of a special one-year course in agriculture. This will be presented entirely in Chinese and will take up the following subjects: general agriculture, field crops, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, vegetable gardening, cotton culture, forestry and nursery work, biology, rural sociology, farm management, methods and practice in teaching agriculture, and extension work, This includes a range of work that would ordinarily be extended over a period of two or three school years. This concentration will be brought about by limiting applicants to students of mature years who are willing and able to handle a heavy course, and by selecting those parts of the subjects which have the greatest practical value and by making the course last eleven or twelve months, that is, including the summer. Moreover, special emphasis will be placed upon gaining skill in practice by arranging all classroom work in the forenoon and requiring, during each afternoon, field, garden, or nursery operations corresponding to the lessons studies.

Practically the whole regular faculty of the College of Agriculture and Forestry will participate in giving the courses mentioned or in supervising field work. More than eight hundred mou of farms, gardens and nurseries are available for every line of farm practice.

The object of the one-year course will be primarily to train teachers and

extension workers that they will be able to meet the particular problems in their own localities, and become active community leaders. Secondarily, it is intended to develop farm foremen, experiment station managers, operators of pure seed farms, nursery managers, etc.

The regulations of the course are as follows:

1. Enrolment is limited to twenty-five.
2. Applicants should be graduates of a middle school. No English is required.
3. If not, a graduate of a middle school, a candidate may be admitted upon presenting suitable recommendations and guarantees of fitness to carry on the work.
4. No applicants are desired who are not willing to enter into the work for which they are being trained immediately upon finishing the course.
5. All work will be given in Mandarin.
6. The course opens September 19, 1922, continues through two semesters and one summer, ending August 18, 1923.
7. Registration closes September 4, 1922.
8. Vacations will be allowed on holidays regularly observed by the University.
9. Expenses: Tuition $50.00 (payable, $22.00 September 19, 1922; $22.00 February 22, 1923, and $6.00 July 4, 1923); board and hot water, $5.00 per month; incidentals, $10.00; laboratory fee, $2.00; matriculation fee $1.00; books and supplies, $7.00 to $10.00. Total extimated expenses, $128.00.
10. Upon completing the course a special certificate will be presented.

The agronomy work under Mr. Ritchey's resourceful direction is bearing good fruit. During the year the work of instruction and of experimentation has been carried forward. Three of the leading varieties of wheat have been purified and seed propagated with the hope that during the coming year considerable pure seed may be distributed to the farmers about Nanking. Work in the improvement of rice has been started and the improvement of t the soy bean, one of China's important crops, is to be undertaken next.

Considerable investigation has been made in the various methods best adapted to combat some of the plant, insect and disease pests that so reduce production for the Chinese farmer. In connection with experimental work with various fertilizers, Mr. Ritchey reports the following interesting results:

"The object of the experiment was to determine what effect the various fertilizers used would have on the yield of a crop of wheat under the conditions found in that field, and what the difference in the effect of the various fertilizers would be on a crop of wheat when cultivated and cared for in the same way. The field chosen for the experiment was low in soil fertility and thus had a low yielding record for the previous years. The soil was as uniform over the piece as might be expected in any field, and all of the plots were treated exactly alike except for the adding of a different fertilizer to each one. The variety of wheat sown was Nanking No. 9, one of our

best varieties. The following table gives the results obtained:

Plot No.	Size of Plot	Kind of Fertilizer Used	Amount of Fertilizer Used per Mou	Yield Per Mou in Piculs
1	53 x 11 ft.	Sodium nitrate	100 cattles	2.05
2	53 x 11 ft.	Compost	1250 "	.645
3	53 x 11 ft.	Blank	none	.5165
4	53 x 11 ft.	Night soil	250 pails	2.399
5	53 x 11 ft.	Activated sludge	1250 cattles	1.39
6	53 x 11 ft.	Ashes	1250 "	.47
7	53 x 11 ft.	Blank	none	.6925
8	53 x 11 ft.	Fresh cow manure	1250 cattles	1.10
9	53 x 11 ft.	Fresh horse manure	1250 "	1.0175

The College of Agriculture and Forestry feel that they owe a very definite obligation to the surrounding missions, where so many of the Christians and adherents are farmers. The one-year course will in a measure help in fulfilling this obligation, but the faculty feel that they should have more leisure for developing extension work among the farmers by the holding of institutes, lectures, fairs, exhibits and the like. The growing demand for our selected seeds, especially corn, wheat, cotton and silkworms, gives a basis for the most effective kind of extension work. Mr. Buck, who is especially well qualified for this work from his experience in the Presbyterian Mission at Hsuchowfu, hopes to be able to push this phase of our work more vigorously this fall.

During the year special efforts have been made to better the living and working conditions of the workmen. Evening classes and talks on Christianity each Sunday have been held.

The Agricultural Gardens have had a very busy year and Mr. Shao Teh-hsing is developing this practical work most admirably. Two thousand seven hundred orders for seeds, nursery stock, vegetables, etc. have been filled, and $17,724 income has been realized from this part of the work.

The need for an Associate Dean is very great. In order to make our influence felt among trained Chinese agricul-

turists and among the gentry and official classes, we need a strong Chinese associated in the administration, with well defined duties and powers. As soon as Dean Reisner returns this matter will be taken up and probably definite recommendation will be made to the Board of Managers at the October meeting.

The contributions to the work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry for the year have been:

The Cotton Mill Owners' Association, Shanghai, $8,900.
Special cotton development work, $2,500.
The International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, $5,680.
Forestry Fund Committee, $5,000.
United States Department of Agriculture, $1,600.

Messrs. Middleton & Co., Shanghai, 600 lbs. acid phosphate fertilizer.
Messrs. Middleton & Co., Shanghai, 1000 lbs. mixed fertilizer.
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., forestry tools valued at G.$53.00.
Simonds Manufacturing Co., Titchberry, Mass., 2 sets forestry tools valued at G.$57.00.
Men's Bible Class, Presbyterian Church, Oak Park, Illinois, books on rural education, country life, etc., valued at G.$50.00.
Through Mr. Reisner, from various donors, farm implements and machinery, valued at G.$300.00.

The needs, as outlined with Dr. Butterfield, for a fully equipped College of Agriculture and Forestry in the University are tabulated below, with the preliminary statement of the faculty.

The demands that are coming to us for extension work among the missions, the demand for some courses for the students, the need for research work in most subjects in order to make our teaching effective and adapted to Chinese conditions, and the need for effective work in crop, animal, and farm practice improvement in order to make extension work possible, make it imperative that we have an increased budget if we are ever to begin to meet the large opportunities that are before us and demanding our attention. We are, therefore, submitting our needs in the following tabulated form with the hope that these amounts can be raised in one way or another. The writer has the firm conviction that not only such a budget as this but that budgets for agricultural mission work in other places in China could be raised in the home churches if a campaign for agricultural missions was conducted throughout the country, and this without in any way decreasing the gifts now going into foreign mission work. In fact, such a campaign would probably have a tendency to increase such gifts in the future, if not in the immediate future. The fact that missions are making Christianity help the whole man will appeal."

Estimated Cost of Moderate Additional Development of College of Agriculture and Forestry.
Detailed Statement
(by departments)

Department	Personnel		Current Expenses	Equipment	Housing
Administration	1 Secretary	$1,600	$2,500	$1,000	$2,500
	1 Associate	840			
Agronomy	Rice and wheat expert	3,600	4,300	900	3,500
	Oil bearing plant expert	2,400			4,500
	3 Associates	2,520			7,500
Agricultural Chemistry	Agricultural Chemist (returned student)	2,400	1,000		4,500
	1 Associate	600			2,500
	Farm Management		2,000	300	7,500
Agricultural Economics & Farm Management	2 Associates	1,680			
	3 Assistants	720			
	Agricultural economicsman	2,400	500	300	8,500
	1 Associate	840			2,500
	Rural organization	3,600	1,000	300	8,500
	1 Associate	840			2,500
Agricultural Education	1 Instructor	3,600	1,000	400	8,500
	2 Associates	1,680			2,500
Agricultural Bacteriology	1 Associate	840	1,000	500	2,500
Animal Husbandry	1 Instructor	2,400	800	2,000	4,500
	1 Associate	840			2,500
Botany	1 Instructor	2,400	3,000	5,500	4,500
	3 Assistants	1,600	2,500		2,000

(continued)

Department	Personnel		Current Expenses	Equipment	Housing
Entomology	1 Instructor	$3,600	$ 500	$1,100	$8,500
	1 Associate	840			2,500
Extension	1 Associate	840	1,800	500	2,500
	2 Assistants	600			
Forestry	2 Instructors	4,800	4,000	1,000	9,000
	1 Collector	360			
Horticulture	1 Instructor	3,600	1,000	2,000	8,500
	1 Associate	840			2,500
Gardens	Plant Propagator (half time)	1,800	500	1,000	8,500
Library	1 Agricultural Librarian	840	500	5,000	2,500
Plant Pathology	1 Instructor	2,400	800	1,200	4,500
	1 Associate				2,500
Publication Fund			1,000		
Rural Sociology	1 Instructor	2,400	800	200	4,500
	1 Associate	840			2,500
TOTAL		51,150	30,500	23,200	145,000

-82a-

Buildings, Land and Equipment

College of Agriculture and Forestry building	$90,000
Equipment of the building	15,000
Sericulture building	30,000
Land (for nursery, experiment work and arboretum)	50,000
Ten farm and field work buildings for workmen	30,000
Dormitory	50,000
TOTAL	$265,000

-82b-

During the year the College of Agriculture and Forestry published a Nursery Stock and Seeds List of forty pages, 4,100 copies of which were distributed. This was also distributed in Chinese to 3,000 people. Mr. J. B. Griffing's article on the "Culture of American Cotton" (No. 2) was translated by Mr. Shao Teh-hsing into both Mandarin and "Bei Hwa," one thousand of the former being printed and five thousand of the latter. Mr. G. E. Ritchey prepared a " "Course of Study to Provide Instruction in Agriculture," for use in lower primary, higher primary, and middle schools, at the request of the Committee on Course of Study of the East China Educational Association. He also wrote an article entitled "In the Heart of Nanking," which was published in the "World Call" of June 1922.

The Department of Missionary Training (Language School).

For the regular work of the school for the year we cannot do better than quote Mr. Wilson's report, which gives in brief form the main facts for the year.

"The school year of the Department of Missionary Training consists of four terms. Three of these are given in residence, and one, a summer term, is carried on by the students at the summer resorts.

"At the end of the third term, in June 1921, the Dean of the Department, Rev. C. S. Keen, with his family, left for his furlough and his responsibility

in the school was turned over to me, then acting as Principal of the Middle School of the University. As I had had charge of the Language School during the year before Mr. Keen took charge of it in 1914, it was thought best to make such adjustments of responsibility in the middle School as to make it possible for me to take his responsibility during his furlough.

"Although the work of the summer is not done in residence, it is necessary to to see that all of the students are provided with teachers for this last term of the year, and also to see that the examination papers are ready at the close of the term. In addition to this there is a heavy correspondence with both former and expected students.

"During the month of September there is a three weeks' normal course both for teachers who are to be employed in the Language School during the year, and for any other teachers who may be sent from those who are not to be in residence but who desire to have a teacher specially trained by the Language School. Eighteen teachers were in attendance during September 1921. The responsibility for the normal course rests primarily upon Mr. Gia, the head Chinese teacher, assisted by his splendid staff of trained men.

"After much correspondence during the summer, and after strenuous efforts to find accommodation for all prospective

students, on the opening day we found a list of ninety-four new students. In addition to these there were over twenty students in Shanghai who feared that for the time being their journey to Szechuen was interrupted by obstreperous soldiers at Ichang. They, too, were desiring accommodation in the Language School. Application had been made for five Irish Catholic priests but it was found that they could not arrive in time, so a teacher had been sent from Hanyang to the Normal class in September. Fortunately for the students in Shanghai, as well as for the school, the way opened for them to proceed to West China, and with them went four of the students who had already found accommodation in Nanking and were formally registered in the school. This left as a permanent list of new students for the October class ninety students. In January 1922 a new class was started and seventeen students registered. The statistics in regard to resident pupils for the year is as follows:

Second year advanced class	2
Second year beginning class	17
First year class, beginning January 1921	15
First year class, beginning October 1921	90
First year class, beginning January 1922	17
Total	141

Of these 141 there were 45 men and 96 women. Denominationally, they were divided as follows:

Methodist Episcopal	32
Disciples of Christ	17
Presbyterian (North)	13
Baptist (North)	10
Presbyterian (South)	9
Seventh Day Adventist	9
Protestant Episcopal	7
Christian Reformed	6
Y. M. C. A.	5
United Evangelical	4
Human Bible Institute	4
Reformed Church in the U. S.	3
University of Nanking	3
Unconnected	3
Y. W. C. A.	3
American Advent	2
Baptist (South)	2
Evangelical Association	2
Woman's Union	2
Church Missionary Society	1
Friends	1
Ginling College	1
Nanking Tesological Seminary	1
Wesleyan	1
Total	141

In addition to these resident students forty-three have been taking the second year course by correspondence, and still other students are continuing in the third, fourth, and fifth year courses. Four or five have this year completed the full course of five years.

"In addition to the regular routine work of the school, outside of class hours the students have taken as active interest in the general work of the missions in the city. Some have taught classes in English, others Bible classes. As long as the Sunday evening services at the Bridge House were continued, the Language School students took the leading part in them.

"In athletics there has been a good deal of interest. The basket-ball teams, both men and women, went to Soochow, and later the teams from the Soochow Language School came to Nanking and played return games. The Nanking teams were successful in three out of four games. The men's teams, both baseball and basket-ball, went to Shanghai but were unable to bring back a victorious score.

"The social stunts and sightseeing which are ordinarily undertaken from year to year were enjoyed by the students this year. Trips were taken to Lone Tree Hill, Chinkiang, and Peking, and to other less noted places. The annual entertainment before the Nanking Association was well received. The school annual, "The Linguist," was published and speaks well for itself.

"In addition to a goodly number of friends who have been invited to lead the morning devotional exercises, Dr. Frank Rawlinson and Dr. P. F. Price gave a series of lectures before the student body. Dr. Price took as his general subject, The New Missionary and His Task, while Dr. Rawlinson took The Religions of China.

"The Religious Meetings Committee took entire charge of the morning devotional hour. This was kept up daily through the year. In addition to the regular Wednesday afternoon prayer meeting which the Chinese teachers conduct for themselves, the students arranged with the teachers to have Dr. Price lead a meeting with the teachers every Monday morning at the devotional hour. The students then made their own devotional service at that hour a time of special prayer for their personal teachers. These meetings were richly blessed and at the close of the year special decision meetings were held when twenty-six of the fifty-two Language School teachers professed an acceptance of Jesus Christ as their personal Savior, with an expressed desire to affiliate with the church. All members of the school felt that this was the crowning event of the year.

"I cannot close this report without some personal reference to those who have been associated with me during the year. Mrs. H. L. Goddard has had charge of the dormitory for the young women and a splendid mother she has made for them all during their first year in China. Her task is not a light one, but in spite of physical weakness she has stood by courageously during the year and has done what no one could do better. To Mr. Gia Fuhtan is due whatever success has been

attained during the year in the regular work of the school. He has been untiring in his efforts; always at the school before any others came, and after others left, with eyes and ears open to every need. Again visitors have come to this morning class when the new characters were being presented. Among the visitors this year was Dr. Paul Monroe, of Teachers' College, Columbia, who expressed much pleasure in seeing the methods used. Mr. Gia has certainly earned the title given him in "The Linguist" of this year, "The Prince of Pedagogues." Associated with him have been three or four outstanding other men, Messrs. Wang Yao-ting, Wang Tsz-ping, and Li Chieh-chen, who have been responsible largely for the general review periods. In these classes, in spite of the necessary constant repetition, they have kept up the interest throughout the year. In addition to these men we have had a very faithful company of personal teachers, forty-eight in all, who have stood by their daily tasks with wonderful patience and perseverance.

"Personally, to me it has been a most delightful year, because of the heartiest cooperation on the part of the students and faculty, and while I am not sorry to return to the Middle School where my work has been for so many years, it will not be without many delightful memories of the year spent in the Language School."

Mr. Keen has spent his furlough to very good purpose. In addition to acting as Candidate Secretary for the Baptist Board for part of the year, he has so represented the needs of the department that four boards have definitely undertaken responsibility for providing funds for new dormitories; other boards that regularly have students in the Language School have been unable to take definite action at the present time. The figures below assigned to each board were arrived at by taking the average number of students of each board for the past four or five years and roughly apportioning the estimated cost of new dormitories:

Presbyterian Board (U. S. A.) approves an appeal for Mex.	$22,000
Methodist Episcopal Board accepts obligation for	31,667
United Christian Missionary Society approves	17,000
Reformed Church in U. S. assumes share	7,333
Baptist, North, action deferred	15,000
Baptist, South, Secretary abroad	3,667
Y. W. C. A. No response	6,333
United Evangelical, Cannot act till Oct.	3,000
Y. M. C. A. Cannot act till Sept.	3,000
Protestant Episcopal, not now possible	4,667
Presbyterian, South. Doubtful; no final action	9,333

Positive action favorable	$78,000
Action now negative	14,000
Action not yet taken	31,000

In addition to this provision for needed facilities, the Board of Trustees have worked out a new scale of fees or charges whereby in time a fund will be accumulated for the rebuilding of the main classroom and administration building. The plan, in brief, is as follows:

1. A rental charge of $100 Mexican per academic residential year, whether the student resides in the Language School dormitory or not. The fee to be paid to the school. When such students are resident in houses in the missionary community, the School will reimburse, at the same rate, the missions owning the houses.

2. A "Property Fund Charge" of $200 Mexican per student per academic residential year. This charge will be diminished, in the total charged any one mission, by ten per cent of the capital amount paid, up to the beginning of each term, by such mission toward the urgent dormitory needs of the school. As soon as funds are in hand for the completion of the buildings needed, this property fund charge will be eliminated.

3. The University shall be exempt from Property Fund Charges for members of its staff not within board quotas,

who are students in the Language School.

The University Hospital.

This part of our work has shown growth in all departments, and the service it is rendering to the University and to the city is beyond measure.

The transfer of Dr. Sloan to Peking to become Superintendent of the China Mediacl Board hospital has been a great loss to us, but a distinct gain to the work in Peking. Fortunately the Presbyterian Board has been able to appoint Dr. Daniels to our Hospital permanently and he has been chosen Acting Superintendent by the Hospital Committee and is now busy in the work. Dr. Hutcheson went home on Furlough in June, With the coming of Dr. C. S. Trimmer, who arrived about September 5, we have our full staff of physicians and nurses, Dr. Chang Feng-i, a graduate of our former Medical school and who has since graduation been connected with us, has, during the year, spent six months of study in the surgical department of the Peking Union Medical College Hospital. Dr. Chang has been rendering very valuable and efficient service.

The return during the year of Miss Walker, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Warner, and, more recently, Miss Wright, has greatly added to the efficiency of the work.

During the year Dr. Wilmot has

organized and equipped the eye, ear, nose and throat work of the Hospital on a permanent basis and is meeting splendidly a very large demand.

The dental department under Dr. Fellows has made definite progress and has amply justified its establishment. It is now entirely self-supporting. The number of foreign patients who have been treated is 193, and Chinese, 407.

During the year there have been 2,237 inpatients, an increase of 235 over last year. The total number of individual outpatients was 12,498, and there were 22,799 return visits, making a total of 635,297 treatments, which is an increase of 5,660 over last year. In addition to this work represented by these statistics, which is all for Chinese, there is a very great amount of work done by the hospital staff for the foreign community, necessitating something like 2,500 out-calls and treatments. This service for the foreign community and for the various schools makes large demands upon the time and thought of the foreign staff.

The foreign staff now consists of the following:

Allen C. Hutcheson, Superintendent and Surgeon.
J. Horton Daniels, Acting Superintendent. General Medicine.
Frank A. Wilmot, Ophthalmologist.
Charles S. Trimmer, General Medicine.

MacC. Fellows, Dental surgeon.
Miss Elizabeth Walker, Secretary-Treasurer.
Miss Florence Warner, Superintendent of nurses.
Miss Cora Chace, Nurse.
Miss Mildred Wright, Nurse.
Miss Grace Bauer, Laboratory director.

We are glad to record that through the efforts of Dr. Williams the China Medical Board has generausly agreed to continue its grant to the hospital, $9,250 gold, for another period of five years. They have also agreed to give the University $45,000 Mexican for a new hospital building, on condition that the University provide a like sum. With Dr. Hutcheson at home with Dr. Williams we do not doubt but that this condition can be fulfilled within the specified time, December, 1923.

For fuller report of the Hospital, giving all details of cases and types of diseases treated, see the Annual Report printed earlier in the year.

Conclusion

It will be seen from this brief survey of our work that it is growing both in quantity and quality. Our financial condition remains much the same as at our last meeting of the Board of Managers. It is more than ever apparent that our whole accounting system must be readjusted and more adequately staffed. Our accounts and our budgets are on dif-

ferent bases, and we must revise both so that accounts correspond to budget items. In this way we can constantly keep informed as to how expenditures and receipts are conforming to budget.

We are deeply grateful to our Board of Trustees and to our Board of Managers for their ready understanding of our difficulties and their most generous attitude and ready help in trying to get upon a more adequate financial basis. We are also extremely grateful to Mr. Swasey for his large gift of $50,000 gold for endowment, and to Mr. Severance and Mrs. Prentiss for clearing off the deficit of some $16,000 Mexican on Severance Hall. Many other friends have most loyally helped us during these trying days. Our faculty has cooperated in the utmost devotion and loyalty. They are the ones who are making the good name and the increasing effective work of the University possible. It is with a deep sense of unworthiness and of gratitude that one is permitted to work together with these men and women at the great task we are undertaking. I believe we are all more than ever convinced of God's leadership and guidance, and it is our earnest desire that this feeling may pervade the whole institution, students and faculty alike.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. Bowen.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Fiscal Year 1921.

Administration

Balance from 1920 (J. E. W. expense)	$ 1,088.66	
Staff salaries, foreign	15,350.49	
" " , Chinese.	4,907.50	
Staff furlough fund, expenditure 1921	4,509.25	
Interest & exchange 1921 Receipts		$ 1,871.54
Interest & exchange 1921 Disbursements	1,074.60	
Exchange transferred to Hospital a/c	9,538.75	
Insurance	1,422.60	
Office expense	4,100.61	
Refund travel, A. G. Small		173.25
Refund travel, V. C. Black		69.50
Sale of supplies		343.60
Transfer from Property a/c credited in error 1918-21 inc.		8,000.00
Special gifts: a/c Treasurer's salary (D. H. Day)		1,182.80
Special gifts: miscellaneous		300.00
Special gifts: M.E. North for President's salary		823.97

Endowment funds, interest		1,618.29
Mission remittances		22,267.01
Dr. Balance		5,342.49
	$41,992.45	$41,992.45

Alumni Fund

Jan. 1921 Credit Balance		2,842.07
Receipts - payments on pledges, 1921		2,712.00
Alumni Record Book, Sales		247.46
Alumni Record - Publishing	1,300.00	
Travel	100.00	
Photographs	7.50	
Refund on travel account		28.00
Cr. Balance	4,422.03	
	$ 5,829.53	$5,829.53

Bills Receivable and Payable

Bills Rec. acct. 1920 Balance	50.00	
Bills Rec. acct 1921 Debits	8,163.67	
Bills Rec. acct 1921 Credits		1,688.40
Russell Carter 1920 Balance	2,222.65	
Russell Carter 1921 Debits	61,738.85	
Russell Carter 1921 Credits		81,734.79

Z. T. Ing 1920 Balance	$ 1,286.61	
Discount on check 300	1.20	
1921 Receipts		$ 450.00
Suspense - 1920 Balance	2,126.72	
1921 Debits	7,554.73	
1921 Credits		6117.79
Student Deposit, Liang Brothers Deposit		750.00
Expenditure	449.50	
Student Deposits Balance 1920	27.22	
Student Deposits 1921 Withdrwals	5,243.20	
Student Deposits 1921 Deposits		5949.53
Student Loans - Balance 1920	118.00	
Student Loans - 1921 Loans	143.27	
Student Loans - 1921 Payments		73.00
Bills Payable a/c Balance 1920		7000.00
1921 Loans		11207.18
Cr. Balance	25,845.07	
	114,970.69	114970.69

Book Store 1920 Balance	451.94	

Boston University Nanking Association

1920 Balance		$3,336.89
1921 B.U.N.A. remittance G.$1,136.90		2,054.59
1921 Salary acct. disbursements	$3,238.76	
1921 Travel, equipment, freight, etc.	3,453.16	
Debit Balance		1,300.44
	$6,691.92	$6,691.92

Construction Department

1921 Expenditures - A.G.Small travel and incidentals	66.14	
Credit to apply Mission Remittance		6.95 59.19

Famine Relief Fund

Balance 1920		154.25
1921 Receipts, from students, faculty and others		2,263.99
To International Committee	791.90	
To Wen Fei-shan	1,470.49	
To Orphanage	9.78	
Credit Balance	146.07	
	$2,418.24	2,418.24

Industrial Department - Manual Training

1921 Expenditures, supplies, labor, etc.	$ 664.96	
1921 Sales receipts		$ 57.84
" Students' fees		607.12
	664.96	664.96

Interest on Endowment Funds

M.E.Board G.$5,000 1920		$ 9,035.94
U. C. M. S. 2,000 1920		4,171.98
Ambrose Swasey G. $2,482.90		4,832.69
To Transfer - Budget a/c	$18,040.61	
	18,040.61	18,040.61

People's Schools

1920 Cr. Bal.		$ 6.27
1921 Receipts		368.67
" Expenditures per budget	$ 374.70	
Cr. Bal.	.24	
	374.94	374.94

Regents' Diplomas

1920 Balance		$97.73
1921 Receipts		46.00
1921 N. Y. payments for diplomas	$ 786.47	
Mailing, rolls & incidentals	8.98	
Debit Balance		651.72
	795.45	795.45

Residences - Electric Lights

1920 Balance	57.28	
1921 Payments	509.26	
1921 Receipts from Occupants		528.73
Debit Balance		37.81
	566.54	566.54

Scholarships

1920 Balance		681.49
1921 Receipts		1,319.01
1921 Disbursements	1,048.50	
1921 Credit Balance	952.00	
	2,000.50	2,000.50

Scholarships (E. W. Zander)

1920 Credit Balance		88.63
1921 Receipts		306.99
1921 Ping Chen-liang acct.	334.37	
Credit Balance	61.25	
	395.62	395.62

Special Gifts

S. J. Bowen		$ 521.50
C. Wade-Jones		100.00
Hwang Yung-liang		200.00
Transferred to a/c	$ 821.50	
	821.50	821.50

Student Relief Fund

1920 Balance		360.25
1921 Receipts - U.T.S.S. Fund		447.68
1921 Disbursements	394.02	
Cr. Bal.	413.91	
	807.93	807.93

Subscription Periodical Room

1920 Balance	22.50	
1921 N.Y.Payments	51.63	
Millard's Review	10.00	
Postcards	2.36	
Sbuscription Rec.		314.99
Refund on Unpar-tizen Review		6.05
Cr. Balance	234.55	
	321.04	321.04

Suwan Christian School Board

1920 Balance	$ 590.31	
1921 Receipts - W.F. M.S.		$ 200.00
1921 Receipts - So. Presbyterian		150.00
1921 Receipts - M. E. Board		300.00
1921 Receipts - U. C. M. S.		150.00
Sale of Supplies		35.93
Student fees		1,577.37
Salaries Account	1,445.00	
Printing, Stationery, travel, and supplies	377.99	
	2,413.30	2,413.30

University Magazine

1920 Balance	402.66	
1921 Student Fees		437.50
Sale of Magazine at Language School		5.44
Credit Balance	40.28	
	442.94	442.94

Uniforms

1921 Materials, freight, duty and workmanship	2,602.11	
Sales		10.00
Student Fees		1,800.00
Debit Balance		792.11
	2,602.11	2,602.11

Y. M. C. A. College.

Receipts from Faculty and Students		$ 214.50
Mission Remittances - Budget a/c		100.00
Fees - a/c Gen'l Secy's salary		533.32
Expenditures on Budget a/c	$ 322.89	
Salary a/c Gen'l Secy	533.32	
Debit Balance		8.39
	856.21	856.21

Y. M. C. A. Middle and Model Schools.

1920 Bal.	26.60	
1921 Expenditure	130.03	
Stewart Evangelistic Fund		120.00
Special contribution for scholarship		20.03
Fees		16.60
	156.63	156.63

Senior College of Arts and Science

1920 Bal. (Athletics Dr. 124.50 Transf.)) Fees Cr. 100.00		100.00
1921 Student Fees		6,481.93
1921 Student Fees refunded	345.26	

Athletics	$241.05	
Board accts.	2,487.17	
Biology laboratory	6.00	
Chemistry "	55.00	
Light & heat acct.	465.56	
Magazine account	100.50	
Physics laboratory	24.00	
Servants	688.12	
Foreign Staff:		
Salaries	1,895.96	
Travel	2,019.35	
Refund on travel		195.41
Chinese Staff:		
Salaries	3,258.85	
General Receipts:		
Union Church and refunds		25.00
Interest on Endowment Funds		520.02
Debit Balance		4,264.46
	11,586.82	11,586.82

Senior College Agriculture and Forestry

1920 Balance		.54
1921 Student Fees		6,899.67
1921 Student Fees, Junior College transfer		89.00
1921 Student Fees Refunded	218.91	
Athletics	137.50	
Board Accounts	1,487.92	
Agronomy laboratory	81.68	

Botany Laboratory	$ 291.00	
Bacteriology "	16.26	
Chemistry "	310.00	
Forestry Extension	39.13	
" Fund Remittances		$ 5,000.00
Forestry Fund Remittances Cunninghamia Grant		500.00
Farm Crops Laboratory Expense	175.00	
Gardens - 1921 Expenditures	18,115.74	
Gardens - 1921 Sales Receipts		17,082.24
Garden Buildings	150.00	
S.T.M. Farm Expense	1,980.75	
Special Gift - G. E. Huggins G. 1,100		2,294.59
Incidentals - Dept. Administration	1,003.65	
Incidentals Administration (/J. H. Reisner travel & stenographic exp.)	2,585.90	
Light and Heat	139.02	
University Magazine	42.00	
Physics Laboratory	9.00	
Salaries - Foreign Staff	2,900.80	
Foreign Staff refund on travel		98.41
Salaries - Chinese Staff	8,556.35	
Soils Laborstory	31.84	
Scholarships. - Anhwei Gov't		170.00

Scholarships -		
Shantung Gov't	52.00	
Forestry Fund		353.75
For. Fund Charges	655.50	
Forestry Fund Loan Grant		1,000.00
Forestry Fund Returns		120.00
Forestry Fund Loans on acct.	690.00	
Student Books and Laboratory Deposits	82.42	
Debit Balance		6,144.06
	39,752.37	39,752.37

Cotton Department (College of Agriculture and Forestry)

1920 Credit Bal.		1,014.01
Salary Expense acct. (J. B. Griffing)	3,919.92	
Personnal - Assistants, Labor, Etc.	2,772.88	
Experiment Station Work	796.91	
Incidentals	318.00	
Land Rent	469.00	
Supplies and Equipment	576.72	
Printing and Propaganda	215.21	

Ginning	$ 600.00	
Cotton Seed	165.00	
Refund on Experiment Station Work		$ 153.27
Kwangsi Gov't		246.40
Cotton Mill Owners' Association		2,000.00
Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association		6,900.00
University General Cotton Funds - Sales		1,002.43
University General Cotton Funds - Expenditures	602.73	
Cr. Bal.	879.74	
	11,316.11	11,316.11

Cotton Improvement - original a/c Dr. Bal.	981.92

Sericulture Department (College of Agri. & For.)

1920 Cr. Bal.		2.09
Egg Production - International Committee		410.97
Egg Production - Sale of Cocoons		220.75
Egg Production - Expenditures	364.48	
Mulberry Production Purchase of seeds	75.00	

Sericulture Course - General Expense	$2,785.30	
Sale of Seed		1.25
Refund on Equipment, Braun-Knecht Co.		168.06
Salaries - Balance 1919-1920	1,945.00	
Salaries - 1921 accounts	3,350.00	
Commercial Production of Mulberry Trees, Remittance from International Committee		750.00
Sale of Mulberry Trees		137.79
Mulberry Trees - Expense	171.00	
Annual Grant from International Com.		4,000.00
Debit Balance		2,999.87
	8,690.78	8,690.78

Junior College

1920 Balance	6,596.58	
1921 Student Fees		28,112.72
1921 Matriculation Fees		850.00
Board Acct. Receipts, Assistants and Summer Boarders		1,026.99
Botany - Special Receipts		127.60

Biology - Special Recepts		$ 68.13
Chemistry - Sale of Supplies		1,571.54
Chemistry - Breakage Receipts		428.88
Physics Department Special Receipts		18.80
Light and Heat Receipts - Foreign 150 Vacation 20		170.00
Incidental Receipts room rent, etc.		321.12
Mission Remittances		9.32
Endowment Funds - Interest		253.78
Fees Refunded	$ 1,398.33	
Athletics	851.91	
Board Accounts	6,188.93	
Magazine	295.00	
Botany Laboratory Expenses	1,308.25	
Biology Laboratory Expenses	295.15	
Chemistry Laboratory Expenses	9,194.87	
Physics Laboratory Expenses	1,149.99	
Light and Heat Accounts	1,454.62	
Teachers' Salaries - Chinese	9,160.81	
Teachers' Salaries - Foreign	11,957.00	
Incidentals	1,404.44	
Reparis	750.89	

Soils Laboratory Expense	27.00	
Farm Crops Laboratory Expense	27.00	
Agronomy Laboratory Expense	35.00	
Servants	393.30	
Debit Balance		$19,531.17
	$52,490.05	$52,490.05

Library

1921 - Books and Periodicals, Foreign and Chinese	2,743.17	
1921 - Salaries, Librarian and Assistants	7,147.82	
1921 - Equipment	162.00	
1921 - Incidentals	77.03	
1921 - Sales Receipts and Fines		17.90
Student Fees		625.48
Mission Remittances		1,371.56
Endowment Funds - Interest		4,900.60
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture		965.05
Debit Balance		2,249.43
	$10,130.02	$10,130.02

Summer School

Student' fees		$ 1,746.20
" " Refunded	$ 29.56	
Board Accounts	549.00	
Incidentals, Office Expeense, Lights, etc.	318.80	
Publicity - Advertizing etc.	66.84	
Salaries Accounts	782.00	
	1,746.20	1,746.20

*Athletics Account.

1920 Balance (as per Senior College)	124.50	
Stock Account and Transfers.	89.00	
Stock sold and Transferred		213.50
Expenditures at College (Kuleo)	538.75	
Receipts - Fees Senior Arts & Science		164.05
Fees Agri. & for. College		89.00
Fees Junior College		582.00
Expenditures - Middle & Model School (Kanhoyen)	1,744.55	
Receipts - Fees Middle School		630.73

*M.S. Dr. Bal. accounted in this.

Receipts - Fees, Higher and Lower Primary		703.97
Other Receipts		101.11
Expenditures - Varsity accts.	$1,460.36	
Receipts - Colleges, Middle and Model Schools		1,770.41
Other Receipts		56.25
Credit Balance	353.85	
	$4,311.01½	$4,311.01½

Equipment - Colleges (Kuleo)

Arts and Science College, Gen'l		707.30
Biology Laboratory		421.05
Geology Laboratory		4.22
		1,132.57
Chemistry Dept.		2,458.35
Agr. and For. General	785.97	
Agronomy	105.00	
Bacteriology	1,065.85	
Botany	106.39	2,063.21
General Equipment - Guest Room, Office Appliances, Furniture, etc.		3,403.13

Receipts - Sale and transfers		$ 140.17
Receipts - Transferred from Rent a/c		720.00
Special Gift for adding machine (A. J. B.)		417.20
Special Gift transferred from gen'l a/c		521.50
Interest from Endowment Funds		6,316.59
Debit Bal.		941.80
	9,057.26	9,057.26

Middle School

1920 Credit Bal.	150.00
1921 Student fees	26,560.84
1921 Student fees (Higher Primary)	1,335.35
1921 Matriculation Fees	245.00
Sale of Supplies	26.25
Sale of Electric lights, Faculty Houses	109.26
Steward Evangelistic Fund, Salary a/c	150.00
Breage Receipts	6.10
Endowment Funds - Interest	1,651.14
Suwan Board, Salary Account	980.00
Board Account - Special receipts	6.40

Fees Refunded	$ 688.00	
Athletics	1,655.47	
Light and Heat	685.59	
Servants	625.28	
Teachers' Salaries,		
Chinese	9,935.10	
Foreign	5,493.70	
Board Accounts	6,158.90	
Incidentals	1,041.13	
Repairs	655.74	
Uniforms	1,000.00	
Equipment	2,304.02	
Suwan Board	1,000.00	
Y. M. C. A. (Kanhoyen)	16.60	
Library	269.58	
Debit Balance		308.74
	$31,529.09	$31,529.09

Lower Primary and Kindergarten

Student Fees		775.50
Board Account	280.26	
Salaries - Chinese Teachers	239.36	
Athletics	4.00	
Manual Training	5.00	
Incidentals	14.64	
Light and Heat	1.36	
Repairs	12.40	
Servants	6.24	
Equipment	12.24	
	775.50	775.50

Higher Primary

1920 Credit Bal.		$ 1,488.26
1921 Student Fees		18,697.13
M. E. Board North a/c Salary		583.32
Fees Refunded	$ 0,602.35	
Board	4,644.00	
Athletics	1,232.97	
Light & Heat	560.57	
Servants	551.28	
Teachers' Salaries - Chinese	4,984.69	
Teachers' Salaries - Foreign	2,251.97	
Repairs	535.02	
Industrial Department, Manual Training.	602.12	
Inicdentals	599.56	
Uniforms	800.00	
Equipment	498.78	
Property	362.13	
Suwan Board	577.37	
Library Expense	355.90	
Credit Bal.	1,510.00	
	$20,768.71	$20,768.71

Language School

1921 Fees Receipts		$19,967.44
Fees Refunded	$ 183.00	
Sale of Books and Supplies		147.57
Rent of Cottages		250.00
Insurance Premium	68.81	
Equipment	251.50	
Incidentals, Printing, etc.	1,308.56	
Light and Heat Expense	564.25	
Repairs	671.41	
Servants	343.00	
Salaries - Chinese Teachers and Secretary	7,996.00	
Building Funds - to apply on dormitory	1,012.53	
Rent acct. balance 1920 and all 1921	3,120.88	
Credit Balance	4,845.07	
	$20,365.01	$20,365.01

Meigs Hall Dormitory

1920 Debit Balance	170.97	
Fees Receipts		9,627.97
Sale of Supplies		194.24
Insurance Premium	68.81	
Board Accounts	3,862.53	
Equipment	294.25	
Incidentals	311.88	

Light and Heat	1,027.28	
Repairs	186.05	
Servants	1,031.11	
Building fund, to apply on Dormitory	1,761.57	
Credit Balance	1,107.76	
	9,822.21	9,822.21

University Hospital

1920 Balance		$19,929.87
Mission Remittances (including balance and exchange for previous years)		23,175.88
China Medical Board - 1920 payment C. 9250.		18,858.41
- Special G. 1000		2,000.00
Running Expense account	$21,061.14	
Land Purchases	255.00	
Insurance Premium	210.45	
Credit Balance	42,437.56	
	63,964.16	63 964.16

BUILDING AND PROPERTY ACCOUNTS

McCormick Dormitories

1920 Balance		$ 5,920.74
1921 Expenditure	$ 1.40	
Credit Balance	5,919.34	
	5,920.74	5,920.74

Swasey Science Building

1920 Balance	5,545.85	

Severance Memorial (Administration Bldg.)

1920 Balance	13,047.21	
1920 Balance on contract and additional fixtures	3,276.66	
Debit Balance		16,323.87
	$16,323.87	$16,323.87

Sage Memorial Chapel

1920 Balance	268.60	
Electric Fixtures	1,006.89	
By Presbyterian Women's Board, G.$550		$1,110.96
Debit Balance		164.53
	$1,275.49	$1,275.49

Foreign Houses

M. E. Board G. 11,000		$19,497.64
To Contractor and Building Materials	$17,993.77	
Credit Balance	1,503.87	
	19,497.64	19,497.64

Language School Dormitory (Meigs Hall)

1920 Bal.	2,355.25	
Construction Charge	418.85	
Fees		2,774.10
	2,774.10	2,774.10

Purcell House

R. Purcell on a/c		1,225.00
To contractor on servants quarters	600,00	
N. Y. charges and incidental items	223.28	
Credit Bal.	401.72	
	1,225.00	1,225.00

Chinese Teachers' Houses (Kaahoyen)

To Balance Contractor's Fees	$ 362.13	
Fees		$ 362.13
	362.13	362.13

Property Funds

1920 Balance		$35,332.23
Return of Funds Incorrectly Transferred		4,424.32
Language School Balance 1920 and 1921		3,120.88
To Transfer Foreigh Houses	$19,497.64	
To Transfer to Current Expense Budget L. S.	8,000.00	
Balance	15,379.79	
	42,877.43	42,877.43

Land Account

1920 Balance	4,824.12	
1921 Purchases	7,734.11	
To Current Expense Budget	4,424.32	
Funds Credited to Land in error by Credits - Land, Rent, etc.		477.00
Debit Balance		16,505.55
	16,982.55	16,982.55

Rent and Repairs:

Residence Repairs	$ 1,315.29	
Rentals paid	2,199.90	
Rentals received Cotton Dept.		$ 720.00
Rentals received C. Wade-Jones		15.00
Endowment Funds - Interest		2,780.19
	3,515.19	3,515.19

General Equipment and Bldg. Supplies

1920 Bal.	5,565.52	
Furniture, Electric Equipment, Telephone and Bldg. Supplies	6,649.79	
Sale of supplies and transfers		356.57
Balance		11,858.74
	12,215.31	12,215.31

Grounds

Hedges, Plants and Shrubbery and Supplies	406.61	
Labor	737.08	
Debit balance		1,143.69
	1,143.69	1,143.69

Closing Trial Balance
December 31, 1921

Athletics Kuleo	308.74	$ 296.29
" Kanhoyen	$ 308.74	
" Varsity		366.30
Alumni Fund		4,422.03
Administration Furlough Fund	3,512.03	
Administration, J. E. W. - U. S.A. Expense	1,088.65	
Bills Receivable	6,525.27	
" Payable		18,207.18
Book Store	451.94	
Biology Laboratory	1,024.51	
Botany	79.14	
Boston University of Nanking Association	1,300.44	
Carter, Russell		17,773.29
Cotton Improvement, General Account	1,231.00	
Chemistry Laboratory	13,441.03	
Cotton - Univ. Gen'l Cotton Fund		399.70
Cash Taels Account	38.75	
Cotton Improvement - Salaries - J. B. G.		729.12
Exchange & Interest	741.81	
Equipment Kuleo	941.80	
" General Building	11,858.74	
Egg Production	526.25	
Fees - Higher Primary		1,510.00
Language School		4,845.07
Meigs Hall		1,107.76

Forestry Fund Scholarships	32.75	
Remine Relief Fund		146.07
Forestry Extension work	39.13	
Forestry Fund Loan Scholarship Grant		1,140.00
Forestry Fund - Cunninghamia Grant		500.00
Gardens Agriculture and Forestry	1,992.50	
Gard-ens Buildings	389.46	
Grounds Kuleo	1,143.69	
Shen Tseh Farm (S. T. M.)		313.84
Hospital Mission Remittances		472.14
China Medical Board		41,965.42
Ing. Z. T.	837.81	
Land	16,505.55	
Library Helpers	2,249.43	
Light and Heat residences	37.81	
Magazine University		40.28
Mulberry Production	43.84	
McCormick dormitories		5,919.34
Swasey Hall	5,545.85	
Severance Memorial	16,323.87	
Sage Memorial Chapel	164.53	
Foreign Houses (3)		1,503.87
Peoples' School		.24
Physics Laboratory	579.19	
Purcell's House		401.72
Property Fund		15,379.79
Regents' Diplomas	651.72	
Reisner, J. H., U. S. A. Expenses	2,585.90	

Suspense	3,563.66	
Sericulture Course	1,632.50	
Scholarships		952.00
Anhwei Scholarship Fund		170.00
Students Relief		413.91
Shantung Government Scholarships	52.00	
Students Deposits		679.11
Student Deposit - Liang Brothers Acct.		300.50
Subscription Periodical Room		234.55
Student Loans	188.27	
Students Books and Laboratory Deposits	82.42	
Sericulture, Commercial Production of Mulberry Trees		517.72
Teachers, Chinese, Agr. and For.	291.46	
Sericulture Administration	1,315.00	
Teachers, Chinese, Senior College	1,077.88	
Teachers, Foreign, Senior College	3,186.58	
Agr. and For.	2,802.28	
Junior College	4,407.30	
Uniforms	792.11	
Y.M.C.A., Kuleo	8.39	
Zander, E. W. - Ling Chen-liang		61.25
Cash on Hand	601.82	
Cash in Bank	8,573.69	
	$120,768.49	$120,768.49

CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES
CENTRAL OFFICE

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

AND THE TREASURER

for the year

1921--1922

There is not anything more wonderful
Than a great people moving toward the deep
Of an ungeassed and unfeared future; nor
Is aught so dear of all held dear before
As the new passion stirring in their veins
When the destroying Dragon wakes from sleep.

John Freeman.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

REPORT OF THE NANKING FOR THE YEAR

1921 - 1922

To the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report, which covers three terms of work, namely, the autumn term of 1921 and the winter and spring terms of 1922.

General Considerations.

The struggle for political unification still continues, with rather hopeful aspects, on the whole, for the elimination, in the not distant future, of the Military Governors system, the most active deterrent to unification and to modern civil government. Already several Military Governors have voluntarily given up office, at least in name, feeling the growing sentiment against the system. In the meantime actual fighting between contending factions has taken place, both in the North and in the South and in Kiangsi, without, however, much of anything fundamental being settled. It is said that the suffering and loss and distress now among the people of Kiangsi has only been equalled in recent history by the terrible sufferings in that region of the Taiping Rebellion.

The year has, again, to record another famine, of much smaller extent and severity than the one of last year farther north. This one occurred in the Huai River region about Fengpo, Pankaohow, and that region. It awakened relatively little active response on the part of Chinese or foreigners outside of interested officials, due to reported extensive non-using of funds collected for famine relief the previous year. Professor Paul D. Wilson was released for famine relief work for the spring term.

The International Convention of the World's Student Christian Federation held in Peking, at Tsing Hua College, in April, was the occasion for the more formal organization of an Anti-Christian Movement. This agitation would hardly have occured the notoriety it did had it not been headed by the Hon. Tsai Yuen-pei, President of the National University, Peking. The movement carried on for a time a rather widespread propaganda against Christianity in certain magazines and papers, but the criticisms of Christianity were in general so sweeping and contrary to the facts, and the leaders were, apparently, so lacking in constructive plans or policies, that it has had relatively little influence, and seems to be dying out. It has by no means been a harmful thing for Christianity or the Church. It has brought Christianity to the attention of multitudes who otherwise would have given it no attention, and it has stimulated the leaders of the Church to greater care to eliminate from the Church manifest defects, and zeal in Chinese leadership and the really vital elements of our faith.

The great National Christian Conference in Shanghai directly following the conference at Peking was a great success and of great significance. There were 460 regular Chinese delegates and 405 regular foreign delegates from all parts and communions in China. There were also forty-five Home Board representatives, so it is seen that this is the largest and by far the most representative Chinese body of Christians ever gathered in such a national Christian conference of China. In the 1907 Conference there were no Chinese delegates, and in the 1913 Conference only one-third were Chinese. About 130 different Christian organizations were represented. Each Chinese delegate represented about 1,000 Chinese Christians, who in turn represent about 1,000 of the Chinese people. Each missionary represented about twenty missionaries. The fundamental purpose of the conference was "to encourage, in so far as possible, the development of Chinese leadership," and the theme of the conference was, "The Chinese Church." As one of the Chinese delegates said: "This meeting is the birthplace of the Chinese Church." The conference was a real revelation and strengthener of faith both for the Chinese and the missionary. The Chinese were somewhat surprised, probably, at the unanimous and hearty welcome given to every desire and move toward Chinese leadership and a fuller assuming of the responsibility. The missionary was also somewhat surprised at the remarkably high quality of leadership and thinking the Chinese delegates showed. The daily running of the conference, both as to chairmanship and as to business details, wholly Chinese, was of the highest possible order. One came away from the conference tremendously encouraged concerning the future of the Christian Church in China. It was a satisfaction to learn beyond a doubt in these days of so much criticism and doubt, that the

missionaries were fully in sympathy with the aims and aspirations of the Chinese leaders, and to know, too, that these leaders themselves realized the great need they still have for the help and counsel of the missionaries.

The most significant event for Christian education has been the visit of the Educational Commission. This commission consisted of Dr. M. D. Burton, of the University of Chicago, as chairman, with other outstanding leaders in education from America, England and China, eighteen in all. After spending two weeks together in Peking studying the educational situation there and outlining plans and procedure, the commission broke up into groups for field work. All of the chief missionary educational centers in North and Northwest China, Central and East China, and South China were visited and the work carefully studied. Hundreds of missionaries engaged in educational work were interviewed and met in group conferences throughout the whole territory visited. Then the whole commission gathered in Shanghai from November 22, 1921, to January 24, 1922, and studied the vast amount of data gathered. Several meetings were held during this period with representatives of all the colleges in East China. The survey of the work of the Commission, their conclusions and recommendations are found in a volume of 500 pages, entitled "Christian Education in China," and should be read by all missionaries and Board Secretaries and church leaders interested in Christian education in China. It is by far the most careful, thoroughgoing and valuable study of Christian education that has ever been undertaken for China. And such a survey (by men and women who commanded as full confidence as has this Commission) been made in, say, 1910, it would have been very much more possible to have put into actual operation many of the recommendations now urged that are going to be followed with extreme difficulty. For higher education the strong urge is toward amalgamation and union so as to reduce very largely the number of institutions attempting college work. Instead of nineteen, not more than six are regarded as possible for the Christian forces to staff and finance adequately. Elementary and secondary education is found to be below par and not stressed enough by the churches. Just how far the Mission Boards and the Missions on the field will be able to carry out the urgent recommendations for amalgamation and co-ordination it is too early yet to judge. On the field, speaking in general, there is agreement with the findings and recommendations, but there are many difficulties recognized in actually carrying out some of the plans proposed.

As affecting the University of Nanking and this region, it will be of interest to read what the Commission recommended for higher education in East China, which was worked over by representatives of all the institutions involved, both in conference among themselves and in conference with the Commission, till in this

form there was practical agreement among these institutions on this co-ordination. The first suggestion of one university for East China did not seem practical to most of the representatives, and this was worked out as probably the farthest we could go at this time. Unfortunately, as I regard it, this program of co-ordination was entirely left out of the report of the Commission (see Report, pages 114-117; 557) and the ideal of one university for East China chiefly stressed. The Advisory Council recommended has been formed and it is left with this body to attempt to do what we had practically agreed upon among ourselves and with the Commission. The first meeting of this Advisory Council did not give much evidence that we could now go even so far as the then suggested and adopted plan of co-ordination stated below, so probably the final recommendations of the Commission for East China will be the most difficult to achieve and the situation will probably continue as it has for the past eight years. It was the understanding of these institutions that they shall develop only the departments and schools listed below, unless others are approved by the Advisory Council:

St. John's University: liberal arts, junior and senior colleges; theology; history and political and social science; journalism; civil engineering (if financed so as not to encroach upon the usual home sources of finances).

Shanghai College: liberal arts, junior college; theology; commercial and industrial organization and economic investigation; training of teachers for middle schools; industrial chemistry (if financed so as not to encroach upon the usual home sources of finances).

Soochow University: liberal arts, junior college; training of middle school teachers of the physical and biological sciences; law, in Shanghai, in union with St. John's.

Hangchow College: liberal arts, junior college; construction department.

University of Nanking: liberal arts, junior and senior colleges; agriculture and forestry, in cooperation with the government institution; school of educational research; training of supervisors of education; training of middle school teachers.

It was also suggested that all the Christian colleges adopt the same general type of organization, such as has been recently suggested by the government National Education Association of China, at its meeting in Canton, and has, as reported by Dr. Monroe, been favored by the leading ex-ministers of education and other educationalists in the North.

A copy of the constitution of the Advisory Council of the East China Christian Colleges and Universities will also be of interest:

Preamble:

In order to avoid needless duplication, promote efficiency and to maintain the unity of our forces, we, the representatives of Ginling College, Hangchow Christian College, the University of Nanking, Shanghai College, Soochow University and St. John's University adopt the following

Constitution:

Article I. NAME. This body shall be known as the Advisory Council of the East China Christian Colleges and Universities (Hwa Tung Chi-tuh-chiao Da Hsioh P'ing-i Hwei).

Article II. COMPOSITION. The composition of this Council shall be one member elected by the Board of Control, the President, and one member elected by the faculty of each of the following constituent institutions: Ginling, Hangchow, Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow, and St. John's, and such other institutions as may hereafter be admitted.

Article III. FUNCTIONS. The functions of this Advisory Council shall be:

1. To make a study of the field of higher educational work in East China with a view to correlation.

2. To advise as to the beginning of new, or discontinuance of old lines of work.

3. To promote further correlation among institutions working in East China (and a study of the agencies by which it may be brought about).

4. To promote union schools of Medicine, Law, Commerce, and Journalism; and such others as may hereafter seem wise.

5. To make By-laws for the carrying on of this work.

The visit of Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University, at the invitation of the Chinese government, to study and recommend improvements in government education, was also of great importance. Dr. Monroe visited all of the chief educational centers in North, Northwest, Central and South China, and held many conferences. As Dr. Monroe is very highly regarded by the Chinese as an outstanding expert on educational problems, his recommendations will no doubt be followed as closely as possible and will bring very substantial improvement both in the organization of the government system of education and in the actual running of schools.

There is a most unfortunate habit among Chinese students of largely abstaining in many matters of school studies and management. They take liberties and assume functions unheard of in Western lands, and the power of strike and intimidation is frequently used to enable them to have their own way. Probably when a stable and recognized government is established and laws are obeyed by all classes of citizens, then a less lawless condition in school life will obtain. There is at this stage a feeling that an exercise of authority by most any one is undemocratic and an infringement of personal liberty. No doubt it is a passing phase and a harbinger of better things to come. The restraints of a larger liberty and a larger life will develop in due time.

Student Body.

During the year there has been an unusually fine spirit among the student body. The Student Council has functioned in a quiet and helpful way. The attendance for the year 1921-1922, compared with that for the year 1920-1921, has been as follows:

	1921-22	1920-21
Graduate students	2	5
College of Agriculture and Forestry:		
Agricultural students	19	17
Forestry students	18	4
College of Arts and Science	67	65
Junior College	182	157
School of Education:		
Teachers' higher course	6	6
Teachers' secondary course	17	20
School of Business Administration:		
Junior College	32	--
Middle School	29	--
Sericulture students (one year course)	17	--
Middle School	215	196
Model School:		
Higher primary	164	118
Lower primary	40	34
Kindergarten	7	12

	1921-22	1920-21
Language School:		
First year, in residence	122	117
Second year, in residence	19	14
Correspondence students	45	45
School of Nursing	27	54
Nursery School:		
Men	129	107
Women	61	6
Total	1,203	948
Less duplication, all departments	83	29
Net total	1,120	917

Summer School.

Growing out of the experience of the Summer School of last year, it was decided to change the character of the school for this year and seek to secure as students chiefly those who were church workers and those who, as a rule, were unable to study during the year. Hence the appeal has been made for mission-school teachers, pastors, and religious workers. We believe the University has a real function here in serving the Church and the missions, by making available certain of our teachers, our buildings, and our equipment. Moreover, the school this year is conducted in cooperation with the Seminary and certain of their staff are also helping to bring fresh material and new inspiration to church workers. The following statistics give much interesting data, and we are greatly indebted to Professor K. S. Lie, Director of the Summer School, for the splendid success of the school. The students were carefully selected, well looked after, and were well pleased with the character of the work given. Mr. Lie gave much time and thought to the many problems involved and spent day and night during the hottest season of the year to achieve the success attained. The staff of teachers, also, were unsparing in their efforts to give the students the best possible instruction.

Total number of students registered			206
Men		140	
Women		66	
Total number of students actually in attendance			185
Men		122	
Women		61	
Total number of students dropped out during the term			18
Men		11	
Women		7	

Provinces and countries represented:

	Men	Women	Total
Anhwei	11	5	16
Chekiang	10	1	11
Chihli	4	0	4
Fukien	1	0	1
Honan	5	2	7
Hunan	9	1	10
Hupeh	7	11	18
Kiangsi	4	14	18
Kiangsu	37	21	58
Kwangtung	2	0	2
Shantung	16	3	19
Shansi	2	0	2
Yunnan	1	0	1
Korea	2	0	2

	Men	Women	Total
Total number of Christians	86	59	145
Baptists	5	0	5
Disciples	10	4	14
Episcopalians	9	5	14
Lutherans	2	2	4
Methodists	26	35	61
Presbyterians	10	12	22
Quakers	2	5	7
Seventh Day Adventists	2	0	2
Unclassified	14	6	20
Total number of non-Christians	55	1	56
Total number of married students	71	6	77
Total number of unmarried "	48	48	96
Occupational experience			
Teachers	47	57	104
Pastors, preachers, evangelistic workers	20	0	20
Students	40	8	48
Unclassified	11	4	15
Number of courses taught			23
Number of teachers serving			21
Clubs represented			
The Agriculture Club (members)			32
The Education Club "			114
The Theology Club "			25

The ages of the students ranged from 18 to 57

Statistics regarding Pastors

The ages of the pastors ranged from 25 to 57	
Average of hours per week studied by each	15.0
Number of pastors in each class	
Bible	7
Method of Biblical Interpretation	10
Pastoral Theology	10
Religious Education	12
Public Speaking	11
Music	3
The Principles of Education	4
Primary School Organization and Management	4
General Agriculture	7
Cotton Culture	5
Mulberry Culture	2
Silkworm Rearing	1
Child Psychology	5
How to Teach Agriculture	5
Children's Library	1

Percentage of groups selected by pastors

Agriculture	97 hours or	20.09%
Education	90 " "	19.48%
Religion	275 " "	59.82%

Average grade of all pastors 79.64%

Statistics regarding Men

Average ages of the men students ranged from 18 to 39
Average of hours per week studied by each 14.0
Percentage of groups selected by men

Agriculture	200 hours or	21.18%
Education	711 " "	71.01%
Religion	70 " "	7.07%

Average grade of men students 79.91%

Statistics Regarding Women

Average ages of the women students ranged from 18 to 48
Number of girls' schools represented 23
Average of hours per week studied by each woman 16
Percentage of groups selected by women

Education	872 hours or	99.27%
Religion	94 " "	0.72%

Average grade of women students 82.09%

Comparison of Grades

Women	82.09%
Men	79.91%
Pastors	79.64%

Graduates.

Graduating exercises were held June 18, when the Hon. Yüen Kai-tao, former Vice-Minister of Education, gave the commencement address and various officials also spoke.

One student, graduating from the Nanking Theological Seminary, holding the B. A. degree from Yale in China, was recommended to the Regents for the B. D. degree, the first graduate for this degree from the Advanced Course of the Seminary. Six students were graduated from the College of Agriculture and Forestry, and nineteen from the College of Arts and Science. In addition to those who will receive the M. A. and the B. A. degrees from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, the following were graduated from other departments, the largest number graduated so far in our history:

	1921-22	1920-21
Junior College	53	36
Education:		
Higher course (Junior College)	8	6
Secondary course (Middle School)	6	7
Middle School	27	25
School of Nursing	1	5
Model School, Higher primary	86	85
Lower primary	11	14
Kindergarten	7	7
Sericulture	7	
	196	124
Degree-receiving graduates	26	19
Grand total	179	143

Alumni Development.

The most notable date in the development of an institution of learning is the time when its alumni, its graduates, begin to support their alma mater financially. This period has now arrived in the history of the University. The movement began about two years ago among the alumni to collect funds with which to erect an Alumni Hall. On June 17 of this year the corner stone of this building was laid, after addresses by the Hon. Hsü Yuen and by Dr. J. C. Ferguson, former President of the Methodist Nanking University. Dr. Ferguson's address will be of much interest so we are printing it herewith:

"It will be thirty-four years in October since I was appointed the first President of the newly founded Nanking University. Some of you who are gathered here today are graduates of that institution, and others of the two colleges which were united with it to form the present University of Nanking. When Nanking University, the earliest root of the present University, was founded, there was so much work to be done, and there were so many problems to be faced that little time was left to me for thinking of the future; but even if I had had plenty of leisure, together with the gift of prophecy, I could not have allowed my imagination to picture this present scene.

"Here we have before us, not only the original buildings in which our first attempts at teaching were begun, but also those magnificent buildings which belong to the present era of splendid expansion. All these buildings are memorials to the faith and benevolence of friends devoted to good works and to the spread of education in China. Praiseworthy as have been all these previous gifts, and unselfish as has been the personal service of administrators and teachers, all pale in significance before what greets our eyes today. Here we have students of the first generation of the University, bringing their gifts of love to their Alma Mater. Grateful for the education which they received in her halls, and believing that the same type of instruction should be handed down to their children, they have joined their contributions together into this one gift of an Alumni Building.

"This building will stand forever as a sign of filial piety toward their mother from her many sons. It is a gift thrice blessed, for it blesses the givers, the present recipients and future generations. I am glad to have lived to see this day, and to have been honored by your invitation to be present.

"My thoughts reach out to so many associates and pupils who have already passed on to the other world. They rest from their labors, but this building commemorates their services, and through you they being dead, yet speak. The future will bring many new friends, administrators and teachers, to all of whom this building will be an example of the devotion of its earliest students. As the only surviving link connecting this University with its earliest foundation, I greet you, gentlemen of the Alumni Association, and you, President Bowen, and your staff of teachers; and you, the children of our earliest graduates to whose lives this building will contribute its beneficent influences. The past merges into the present, and the present beckons to the future, but in whatever generation our lot may have been cast, it is certain that the principles on which this institution was founded, ever remain as guiding posts to the best and noblest development of human character."

About $15,000 Mexican has been collected and the total pledges amount to about $80,000. It is planned to begin the construction of this building when $60,000 are in hand, which it is hoped will be this fall. Mr. Chen Shui-i has done excellent service during these two years as Alumni Secretary, in compiling records, collecting funds and keeping the alumni in touch with the University. Mr. Chen has felt that he has accomplished all he could at this time and asked to be relieved and return to teaching in the Model School. Mr. Li Han-seng, another old alumnus of the University, who has made a splendid record in business in Hankow and as Secretary of the Municipal Council there for many years, has accepted the position of Alumni Secretary, combining this work with that of Chinese Secretary of the University. We are confident Mr. Li will push the collection of the Alumni Fund to a successful conclusion, and rally the alumni about the University as never before.

Faculty Changes.

Since our last report the following have joined our staff:

Mr. L. E. Caldwell, Ph. B. (Yale), for Physics.
Miss Celia Carr, B. A. (Drake), for English and History in the Middle School.
Mr. Chang Sih-yi, B. S. 1921, and Mr. Chen Kwei-chi, B. S. 1921, for the work in cotton improvement.
Miss Chen Shen-wan, for the Kindergarten.
Mr. Chao Fan, for Chinese in the College of Arts and Science.
Mr. Chu Kung-i, for Chinese in the Model School.

Mr. Hsu Chi-fang (graduate of Nanking Teachers' College), for work in the Chemistry Department.

Mr. Hsu Mei-nolon, for Chinese in the Middle School.

Mr. Hu Chi-yain, M. A. (Chinese), for Chinese in the Model School.

Mr. Hu Hung-hsu, for Physical Instruction in the Primary and Secondary Group, in place of Mr. Hu Kon-chin, who resigned.

Mr. Hu Chu-ting, for Chinese in the Middle School.

Mr. Koh Ching-chung and Mr. Ku Ying, for special courses in Sericulture.

Miss Kung Ching-hua, for the Kindergarten.

Mr. Liu Chen, for work in Sericulture.

Mr. Luh Fong-sen, B. A. (Chinese), for Chinese in the College of Arts and Science.

Mr. Ma Chen, for work in Sericulture.

Miss Vesta M. Mare, M. A. (Nebraska), for English in the Model School.

Mr. Shi Kwei-ling, B. S. 1931, for work in Agronomy, College of Agriculture and Forestry, during the winter and spring terms.

Mr. Sion Sen-tsung, for work in Forestry.

Miss Yen Chi-fang, for the Model School.

Dr. Thomas F. Holgate, Dean of the College of Arts, Northwestern University, spent part of his sabbatical year with us, teaching Mathematics during the autumn and winter terms. Dr. Holgate's stay in Nanking has been of great profit to the University and we are grateful for the help he has given us out of his wide experience. Miss Eleanor Holgate, who accompanied her father, taught English very acceptably in the Middle ~~School~~ and Model Schools in the autumn and winter terms.

Mr. F. A. Gray of the Language School was good enough to take a class in Agricultural Meteorology during the spring term.

Mr. F. D. Twiss was released during the spring term for famine relief work in Anhwei and his classes were taken by Mr. D. F. Lancock, Mr. G. J. Mills and Mr. L. G. Ruland, whose generous help has been greatly appreciated by all.

Through the generosity of the Lecture Department of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., Professor C. H. Robertson was able to give his services to the University during the spring term and his special help in the Physics Department has been of the greatest benefit to the University.

Mr. Chang Li-chao, who had been our capable Assistant Registrar, resigned in the winter term to take up work in a government school in Anhwei.

Mr. I. C. Polk resigned at the end of the winter term to return to Canton. His place in the Chemistry Department has not yet been filled.

Mr. Ting Tso-chen, who had charge of the Physics work during the past year, and Mr. Chao Tsung-ting, Chinese Secretary of the Colleges, have gone to the United States for further study.

Dr. J. W. Walker, whose help in the English Department and in Religious Instruction was much appreciated, left for the United States in the winter term.

It is with deep regret that we record the passing away

on May 20 of Miss Marie J. Borland, who rendered such efficient service in the teaching of English during the year.

A number of faculty members are at present in the United States on furlough. Mr. Clemens left for home in February, and Mr. Owen in March; Dr. Hutchenon, in May, and Mr. Miller, in June. We are expecting Mr. Reitmer back in the autumn, also Mr. Keen. Dr. Williams went home in January to try to secure funds to relieve the financial situation in the University. He is very hopeful of securing help in many directions. Mr. Hsue is still detained in the United States on account of Mrs. Hsue's health.

We are pleased to be able to announce that Professor Charles W. Coulter, the well-known sociologist from Western Reserve University, is to spend his sabbatical year with us, beginning with September of this year.

Visitors.

During the year we have had a great many noted visitors at the University. In August Dr. Robert E. Speer, chairman of our Board of Trustees, and Mr. Russell Carter, treasurer of the Board of Trustees, were with us for a few days. Later the China Medical Board sent Mr. E. D. Vilson to investigate our science work. In November the Educational Commission under the leadership of Dr. E. D. Burton spent several days in Nanking. This commission was sent out by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America with the cooperation of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain. Another interesting group of visitors were twenty-five international delegates to the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Peking, who visited Nanking on their way home. A number of these visitors, representing Germany, France, England, India and America, spoke at a mass meeting in Gaye Chapel. Mr. David R. Porter, Executive Secretary of the Student Department of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., conducted a series of special meetings for the college students, that were instrumental in deepening the spiritual life of a large number of Christian students and which led several non-Christian students to accept Christ. Mr. S. Ralph Harlow, General Secretary, Student Volunteer Movement for the Near East, conducted similar meetings with excellent results in our Middle School. Later the students of the Christian schools of Nanking had the privilege of listening to an inspiring address by Dr. J. R. Mott, interpreted by Dr. David Yui. Other visitors have been Dr. John T. Brown, of the United Missionary Society of the Disciples Church; Mr. R. A. Doan, a member of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. David R. Beachout, also of the Disciples Church; Dr. G. H. Dutcher, vice-president of Hooligan University; Dr. J. M. Franklin, Secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions and a member of our Board of Trustees, who preached an inspiring sermon to our students at their Sunday morning service; Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, Secretary of the Friends Mission; Dr. R.G. Beville, Secretary of the Vacation Bible School movement; Mr. Charles Gibson, a successful business man of Albany, New York, and his two daughters, Miss Mary and Miss Henrietta;

Dr. John Nelson Hills of Washington, D. C.; Dr. M. C. Tyle, who gave a series of lectures on archaeology; Mr. F. S. Brockman, Mr. Julean Arnold, Commercial Attaché at the American Legation, Peking; Dr. J. C. Ferguson; Dr. C. K. Cross, president of DePauw University; Dr. H. C. Hen, formerly of the Ministry of Education, Peking; Bishop L. J. Birney, of the Methodist Church; Dr. A. B. Hitchcock, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. E. D. Merrill, chief of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands; Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University; Mr. E. R. Embree, secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. H. S. Houghton of the China Medical Board, Peking; the Hon. C. F. Hsu, a graduate of the University, now Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai; the Hon. Hsu Mo-tao, former Vice-Minister of Education; Dr. J. V. Lowrie; Judge Joseph Buffington, of Pittsburg; Dr. T. H. P. Sailer; Dr. F. L. Blakeslee, of Binghampton, New York; Dr. H. R. Calkins; Dr. J. L. Stuart; Rev. Wang Shun-chi.

Religious Activities.

The Young Men's Christian Association, under the leadership of one of the senior students, Mr. Yiu Yiu-ren, has had a useful year. They have kept open a reading and social room all year, have held special meetings from time to time, have conducted eight to ten People's Schools and have sent one or two teams out into the country for special meetings. Mr. Hummel, who had charge of the Daily Vacation Bible Schools gives the following interesting report regarding these schools. The sessions lasted six weeks, from July 3 to August 12.

Wm. Hsiang Pen-kung, a Senior College student,

"University of Nanking College and Middle School students who volunteered for teaching in Daily Vacation Bible Schools, either in Nanking or in other cities 92

Number of schools in Nanking	24
Number of teachers and officers	106
Number of teachers and officers from the University of Nanking College and Middle School (for schools in Nanking)	23
Total enrolment of pupils	1712
Total number of pupils who attended 75% of school sessions and received certificates	872
Offerings by pupils, teachers, and officers for opening Daily Vacation Bible Schools in 1925	$10

"About 2,000 children, parents and visitors attended the closing exercises on August 12, in spite of torrential rains. Prizes were given to the schools having the highest average attendance, and exhibiting the best dramatization of Bible stories, games, and handwork.

"All teachers taught voluntarily, but eighty-two teachers and officers received $5 each for travel expenses.

"Outstanding results: Hundreds of children who could never attend regular week-day schools were given religious instruction and training in worship and in Christian activities. In addition many of the schools offered instruction in Chinese language, the new phonetic script, and mathematics.

"More than one hundred students of high school and college grade were trained to render service in the Church and through the churches to the community.

"The churches of Nanking united together under the Nanking Church Council in the work of religious education. Instead of being known only as places of worship they became known to the community as teaching churches and working churches."

We have spoken elsewhere of the special decision meetings led by Mr. David Porter for the Colleges, and Mr. S. Ralph Harlow for the Middle School. It is one of the privileges and responsibilities of the University to develop and deepen the spiritual life of our students. We have not felt that this was being done as satisfactorily as it should be, and we all feel the need of a strong College Pastor, a Chinese,able to give all his time to the religious and spiritual needs of the students. The members of the faculty do what they can, but in a somewhat haphazard and unorganized way. We are looking forward to the day when such a man may be found, who will better organize faculty effort and get into closer touch with the students, especially of the Colleges. Mr. Wang is doing good work among the Middle and Model School students, where a good number have accepted Christ. The students of the Language School and Dr. Price have done excellent work with the fifty-one teachers in the Language School, with the result that over half have decided to become Christians.

An advance step has been made, we feel, in the reorganization of our Religious Education courses, to begin with September. The Sunday morning Bible classes, which hitherto have been non-curriculum courses, are henceforth to be made regular credit work, requiring as much preparation and as serious attention as the regular week-day courses in Religious Education. They will thus have more objective and will secure more attention on the part of the students.

We wish to record our appreciation of the work done by Messrs. Mills, Ruland and Lancock during the absence of Mr. Twinem during the spring term in famine relief work. They took over Mr. Twinem's Bible classes in such a way that the work did not suffer, and it was a gain to have our young men come in this close contact with three active and earnest American Christian young men.

Entrance Examinations.

~~(See report of Matriculation Committee for the fall of 1922 and for June 17, 1923, pages 6 to 11.)~~

Entrance Examinations.

The reports of the Admissions Committee for the fall of 1921 and for June 1922 give valuable data that should be kept permanently, so I am having these two reports given herewith in full. Arrangements were made for giving the entrance examinations in nine eighteen different cities. There is another entrance examination to be given on September 19, at Nanking only. For this examination 201 applicants have already (September 18) paid the matriculation fee of $5.00 for the regular college courses, besides 150 who have paid the matriculation fee of $1.00 for the one year short course in Agriculture. Of the latter only forty have been admitted. The total number of Middle School and Junior College graduates seeking to enter College courses for the fall of 1921 was 886, and for the fall of 1922, 608. Of this number only 195 applicants were admitted, namely, 154 by examination, 38 by certificate from our Middle School and the University of Hongkong, and 13 as special students. The remaining 413 applicants either did not pass our entrance examination or otherwise did not comply with our regulations regarding the time of making application, etc. Owing to the limited capacity of our dormitories twenty-two students who were admitted by examination were placed on a waiting list. It is manifest that more dormitories are urgently needed for college students. Mr. Hummel's remarks about the examinations held in June, 1922, are much to the point and I am glad to give them herewith. Very great credit should be given to Mr. Hummel, who is chairman of the Committee, for the careful and extremely satisfactory way this committee is performing its duties. The report follows:

"I hesitate to make final generalizations solely on the basis of the accompanying data, because the figures for the examinations on September 19 are really needed for a full report.

But my experience with the Committee on Admission has led me to a few definite conclusions which I am glad to give for what they are worth.

"It is perfectly clear from a perusal of the data for even the short period of two years that state-supported middle schools are improving very rapidly, the quality of candidates they send us. Compare the percentages in Chinese, English, and Mathematics of the various types of schools. You will see that in Chinese and Mathematics applicants from state schools show a smaller percentage of failures than applicants from church schools. Last year they were about on the same level in these two subjects. It will be interesting to see whether the September tests in Chinese and in English will corroborate these conclusions.

"Some interesting conclusions may be drawn from the information regarding the types of courses which applicants elect. The applicants for Arts, Agriculture, and Business are most numerous, just as last year. The number of applicants for Examination are twelve for this one examination as compared with only five for the two examinations in 1921. In Forestry, Pre-medical, and Science the numbers are either stationary or decreasing. For Industrial Chemistry there are no applicants. Of course, the September examinations may subvert these figures, but in all probability we may not look for any startling increase in the number of applicants for these particular courses. This should teach us to utilize our resources for the courses for which there are the largest number of applicants. It is wasteful to strengthen courses for which there is only a limited demand. Would it not be wise to immediately strengthen our staff in Education according to the recommendation of the Educational Commission, especially in view of the larger number of applicants for this course? I firmly believe that the tide has turned favorable to courses in Education and that we can confidently expect more candidates for these courses in the near future, provided we increase our staff. Most of our graduates become teachers for life or temporarily before going abroad for further study. Why not make a real effort to fit them better for their work? This would not only make middle schools more efficient but would in the end bring us more and better equipped college students. Church-supported middle schools will soon be belated followers in secondary education unless they send us more and better equipped students than they are now doing. Exactly as last year 79% of our applicants came from state and private schools. Furthermore, each year sees applicants from these schools better qualified in English to pursue our courses."

Report of College Admissions Committee for Autumn 1921

Total number of written applications for admission . . .		256	
(Not including approximately 25 applications that were rejected on account of lateness or other valid reasons.)			
Applications for entrance examinations . . .	208		
Admitted from University Middle School . . .	27		
Admitted by University of Hongkong Junior Local certificates	2		
Special students admitted	7		
Total number of new students admitted		141	
By entrance examinations	105		
By certificate from University Middle School .	27		
By certificate of University of Hongkong. . .	2		
Special students	7		
Total number of mission school students admitted . . .		62	or 57%
By entrance examinations	28		
From University Middle School	27		
Special students	3		
Total number of government school students admitted . .		69	or 65%
By entrance examination	63		
By University of Hongkong certificate . . .	2		
Special students	4		
Total number of Christian students admitted . . .		61	or 58%
By entrance examinations	32		
From University Middle School	14		
Special students	5		
Total number of non-Christian students admitted . . .		80	or 66%
By entrance examinations	73		
From University Middle School	15		
By University of Hongkong certificate . . .	2		
Special students	2		
Total number who took the entrance examinations . . .		169	or 71%
(Of this number 5 were conditioned and never took a second examination to remove conditions, which would make the total number of passed and failed 164)			
On July 1st in Nanking 59, in Shanghai 12, in Tientsin 7, and in Taiyuan 5 . . .	65		
On September 6th, in Nanking	100		
On September 17th, in Nanking for late students	6		
Mission school students taking examinations .	35	or 21%	
Government school students taking examinations	134	or 79%	
Christian students taking examinations . . .	39	or 25%	
Non-Christian students taking examinations . .	130	or 77%	
Total number who passed entrance examinations . . .		105	or 62%
Mission school students	20	or 60%	
Government school students	77	or 67%	
Christian students	58	or 92%	
Non-Christian students	72	or 56%	
Total number who failed to pass entrance examinations . .		59	or 35%
From mission schools	8	or 25%	
From government schools	51	or 37%	
Christian students	9	or 23%	
Non-Christian students	50	or 38%	

Report of College Admissions Committee for June 17, 1922

Total number of applicants for examination 132
Total number of applicants admitted 58 or 43%

Data regarding all applicants

1. Native provinces:

Kiangsu (three of this number came from Nanking)	44	or 37%
Szechuen	19	or 16%
Anhwei	17	or 14%
Kiangsi	8	or 6%
Shantung	7	or 6%
Chekiang	6	or 5%
Hunan	5	or 4.1%
Kweichow	4	or 3.3%
Hupeh	3	or 2.4%
Honan	3	or 2.4%
Kwangsi	2	or 1.6%
Kwangtung	2	or 1 .6%
Kansu	1	or .8%
Korea	1	or .8%

2. Occupation of parents:

Teachers	46	or 35%
Merchants	31	or 26.6%
Farmers	16	or 13%
Officials	9	or 8%
Unmentioned	8	or 6%
Lawyers	3	or 2%
Soldiers	3	or 2 %
Preachers	2	or 2%
Customs official	1	or .8%
Engineer	1	or .8%
Physician	1	or .8%

3. Family relationships:

Unmarried	100	or 83%
Married	21	or 17%

4. Religious affiliations:

Confucianists	45	or 37%
No religion	39	or 31%
Christian	36	or 30%
Mohammedan	1	or 1%
Buddhist	1	or 1%

Data regarding applicants who were admitted

1. Native provinces:

Kiangsu (three of this number came from Nanking)	19	or 37%
Anhwei	10	or 19%
Szechuen	7	or 13%
Kiangsi	4	or 7%
Chekiang	2	or 4%
Honan	2	or 4%
Shantung	2	or 4%
Hunan	1	or 2%
Hupeh	1	or 2%
Kansu	1	or 2%
Kwangtung	1	or 2%
Kweichow	1	or 2%
Korea	1	or 2%

2. Occupation of parents:

Teachers	21	or 40%
Merchants	13	or 25%
Farmers	9	or 18%
Officials	4	or 8%
Customs official	1	or 2%
Engineer	1	or 2%
Lawyer	1	or 2%
Military official	1	or 2%
Physician	1	or 2%
Unmentioned	1	or 2%

3. Family relationships:

Unmarried	46	or 88%
Married	6	or 12%

4. Religious affiliations:

Confucianists	21	or 40%
Christian	20	or 38%
No religion	10	or 20%
Buddhist	1	or 2%

Data regarding all applicants		Data regarding applicants who were admitted	
5. Church affiliations of Christians:		5. Church affiliations of Christians:	
Methodist	18 or 40%	Methodist	6 or 35%
Presbyterian	9 or 20%	Presbyterian	5 or 31%
American Church	6 or 14%	American Church	4 or 25%
Disciples of Christ	3 or 10%	Disciples of Christ	1 or 6%
Baptist	1 or 2%		
Church of Scotland	1 or 2%		
6. Type of school:		6. Type of school:	
State	84 or 70%	State	24 or 66%
Church	26 or 21%	Church	14 or 27%
Private	11 or 9%	Private	4 or 8%
7. Scholastic standing:		7. Scholastic standing:	
Middle School	99 or 81%	Middle School	44 or 85%
College	22 or 19%	College	8 or 15%
8. Occupational experience:		8. Occupational experience:	
Without occupational experience	100 or 83%	Without occupational experience	41 or 80%
*With occupational experience	21 or 18%	*With occupational experience	11 or 20%
(*Including		(*Including	
teaching	15 or 71%	teaching	7 or 60%
business	3 or 14%	business	3 or 30%
farming	2 or 10%	farming	1 or 10%)
laboratory assistant	1 or 5%)		
~~9. Average age of students: 20~~		~~9. Average age of students: 20~~	
9. Type of course elected:		9. Type of course elected:	
Arts	48 or 40%	Arts	20 or 38%
Business	24 or 20%	Business	10 or 20%
Education	12 or 10%	Education	7 or 13%
*Science	37 or 30%	*Science	15 or 29%
(*Including		(*Including	
agriculture	26 or 21.4%	agriculture	9 or 17%
forestry	6 or 5%	forestry	2 or 4%
pre-medical	3 or 2%	pre-medical	2 or 4%
science, general	2 or 6%)	science, general	2 or 4%)
10. Chosen vocation:		10. Chosen vocation:	
Study abroad	51 or 36%	Study abroad	16 or 31%
Unmentioned or uncertain	24 or 20%	Teaching	9 or 17%
Teaching	22 or 18%	Business	7 or 13%
Business	17 or 14.2%	Unmentioned or uncertain	7 or 13%
Agriculture	16 or 13%	Agriculture	6 or 12%
Literary	4 or 3.3%	Literary	3 or 6%
Ministry	4 or 3.3%	Medical	2 or 4%
Medical	2 or 1.6%	Ministry	1 or 2%
Forestry	1 or .8%	Forestry	1 or 2%
Industry	1 or .8%		

11. Total number of examinees	161	
Total number of examinees rejected	69	or 57%
12. Total deficiencies of examinees:		
In Chinese	15	or 10%
In English	51	or 40%
In Mathematics	64	or 50%
13. Deficiencies of examinees from state schools:		
In Chinese	8	or 9%
In English	42	or 44%
In Mathematics	44	or 47%
14. Deficiencies of examinees from church schools:		
In Chinese	8	or 26%
In English	5	or 16%
In Mathematics	11	or 58%
15. Deficiencies of examinees from private schools:		
In Chinese	0	or 0%
In English	6	or 40%
In Mathematics	9	or 60%
16. Average age of examinees - 20	60	or 40%

Fees.

We budgeted for a total of $85,000 for fees for 1921-1922, exclusive of the Language School, but as the following statement shows, we received $86,457. We give the totals for 1920-1921 also, for purposes of comparison. The relatively large gain over 1920-1921 is due to the increased fees charged, beginning with September 1920.

	College of Arts and Science	College of Agriculture and Forestry	Junior College	Normal-ture	Middle School	Higher Primary School	Lower Primary School	Summer School	Language School	Totals 1921-1922	Totals 1920-1921
Tuition	$3,158	$2,750	$12,871	$140	$14,660	$8,407	$512	$1,180	$10,012	$62,676	$51,897
Board	2,208	1,667	6,225	560	7,208	5,520	661	999	6,561	32,607	23,739
Incidentals	1,603	1,105	3,972	175	5,588	2,777	91	668		15,676	16,545
Athletics	540	322	1,004		1,208	950	26			3,546	3,115
Laboratories	189	907	1,664		6					2,766	2,769
Uniforms	290	110	680	25	1,274	1,054				3,543	654
Manual Training					34	444	6			474	369
Magazine	67	56	251							374	309
1921-1922	7,640	6,617	26,687	900	28,457	19,248	996	2,756	27,565	131,620	99,424 1,690*
1920-1921	6,512	3,947	22,722		22,520	16,142	722	1,690	26,651		101,114

*Figures for 1921 Summer School.

Literary and Social Clubs.

The same organization of clubs as last year has been followed, and with excellent results, except the Association of Agriculture and Forestry has been divided in the Agricultural Society and the Forestry Club. The last two clubs are especially active in organizing fairs and exhibits in the surrounding towns and villages, to emphasize needed improvements in farm practice and country life.

The University was again successful in the Intercollegiate Debate, this year our team (consisting of Messrs. Wei Hsioh-yen, Chang Chi-wen and Li Kwei-chen) winning a unanimously favorable decision over St. John's University, making the sixth victory, only one debate having been lost.

Professor C. C. Chen is giving special attention to the improving of speaking in Chinese.

Buildings and Property.

The only building done during the year has been a residence for Dr. Wilson of the Hospital staff. Mr. Small has been giving considerable time to outside work for Nanking College, the Protestant Episcopal Mission, and one or two other parties, thus earning a large part of his salary for the year. We are distinctly limited in the number of students we can receive by lack of dormitories. Out of a total of 297 who took the entrance examinations only 154 could be received. What was said last year concerning homes for returned students still applies, only in aggravated form. It is extremely difficult for these men to secure suitable houses. We also are waiting for funds with which to put our athletic field in shape. The land is at last free and ready to be developed and is a much needed asset to our best work. We are hoping to be able to budget $500 for the improvement of this athletic field next year.

Publications.

The following university publications have been issued since the last report was presented. This list does not include the various special publications prepared in connection with the work in agriculture; these are enumerated in the Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

University of Nanking Bulletin

Volume six, number four. Report of the President and the Treasurer for the Year 1920-1921.

Volume six, number five. Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, 1920-1921.

*Volume six, number five. Summer School Announcements, 1922. (In both English and Chinese)

Volume six, number six. University Hospital Annual Report, 1921.

Volume six, number seven. Announcements, 1922-1923. (In both English and Chinese - two editions of the Chinese.)

University of Nanking Agriculture and Forestry Series.

Volume one, number five. A Study of Weeds, by S. H. Ribchoy.

Finances.

The outstanding problem of the year has been a financial one. With a deficit of about $80,000 Mexican at the beginning of the year and large overdrafts at the bank, we have had serious

*A mistake was made in the numbering of this volume.

difficulty in keeping the work going. By rigid economy at every point we shall by the end of the year be well within our budget for the year. Through the generosity of Mr. J. L. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss the deficit of nearly $9,000 gold on Severance Hall has been cleared off. The Methodist Mission has also paid $5,000 gold for science equipment and helped very materially to remove that deficit. These two items, together with an increased income from fees of over $10,000 Mexican beyond expectations, have afforded real relief.

We note in the proceedings of the American Council of Education that they have appointed a committee of leading specialists in education, in taxation and in business to conduct a thorough investigation of educational finance in the United States; also, the National Education Association meeting in Atlantic City in February 1921 took steps to see how the problem of adequately financing education could be met. We see, therefore, that leaders in education in the United States have lately come to regard the financing of education an the outstanding educational problem and the most vital one confronting school administration. Since the Great War especially, legislators, philanthropists and the general public have become aware of the increasing difficulty of supporting the public schools and the government and private colleges and universities. Our own financial difficulties of the past two years - and our situation is not materially different from that of similar institutions in China - have impressed upon us and our friends the same problem. In the face of it, all other educational problems for the mission institutions of higher learning in China fade into relative insignificance. A careful reading of the report of the Educational Commission will reveal this problem as the most fundamental one in their minds. It was one of the prime reasons for their serious attempt to reduce the number of colleges and to co-ordinate their work.

In spite of the conspicuous service rendered China by the mission college and university, the fact remains that outside of relatively heavy fees the Chinese public is not coming forward with much financial support. This is perfectly natural, even judged by experience in Western lands. It is the Christian men and women in America that endow colleges and make large gifts for buildings and equipment. As yet there are very few wealthy Chinese Christians. Moreover, the practice of making large gifts even to private Chinese institutions is only in its beginning in China. Again, the budgets of mission institutions of higher learning have increased out of all proportion to local receipts. In the case of our own institution during the past ten years ~~1/5~~ the budget has increased tenfold, and this is no doubt true of similar mission institutions. Fees have increased not more, if as much as, fivefold, so it has been inevitable that a large part of the increased cost should fall on the home constitu-

enoy, a constituency increasingly taxed and called upon for much larger gifts for home colleges and universities. So mission institutions face a difficult situation. To limit work to what it could comfortably support ten years ago with present income and wait till till the Chinese Church can take on the added burden would simply mean, by that time, that Christian education would have been making little if any real contribution to the great problem of education in China. To look to the home constituency in these days of extreme financial difficulty for the mission boards, seems equally impossible. The solution does not appear. Probably three things only are possible. In the first place, by as complete union and coordination between institutions, and by as rigid economy as possible within the institution to reduce expenditures as low as is consistent with doing the kind of work that will make a real contribution to China's educational problem, which is fundamentally a moral problem. Then, by a larger use of strong Chinese in positions of administrative leadership and by making our institutions as Chinese as possible, meeting China's real needs in a practical manner, seeking to develop a larger local support. Finally, by trying to interest a larger number of friends in the home lands and leading them to see the strategic and far-reaching effects of missionary education. We may confidently count upon the Church, through its missionary societies, doing its utmost. The missionary societies are contributing a large percentage of income to education and while they will undoubtedly increase this somewhat, it is hardly fair to expect a very large increase from them, in justice to the many other lines of mission work to which they are committed; but it must be a fundamental policy of the Church, both the home and the local church, in due time to contribute so much of the funds of these institutions as to control and guarantee their outstanding Christian character. The only permanent advantage the Christian school will ultimately have in China will be that which comes from its being Christian. Christian in staff, in positive teaching and in general atmosphere and emphasis.

Library.

We give here the report of the Associate Librarian, Mr. K. S. Liu, which shows considerable growth, as the following tabular form of some of Mr. Liu's figures shows:

	1921-22	1920-21	Increase	
Total recorded loans	47,400	35,490	11,910	
Reserved book loans	31,830	25,594	6,242	
General loans	12,097	6,245	5,842	
Children's books	3,182	5,356	2,174	(decrease)
Chinese books added	4,825	1,798	3,027	
Foreign books added	359	778	389	(decrease)
Pamphlets added	1,180	974	206	
	100,634	75,989	29,217	increase
			2,565	decrease

"Since the Librarian, Mr. Clemons, is on furlough, it is the privilege of the writer to present in the form of a report some of the activities that have been going on in the Library since the publication of the last report. Whatever is mentioned in this brief report only shows how well our excellent Librarian planned the work of the library so that everything might run smoothly while he was on furlough.

"Should changes indicate growth, then the library has grown considerably during this past year. The coming of Miss Katherine K. Read from the Library of Congress at Washington has proved a new force, both helpful and stimulating. Through her the cooperation of this library with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Library of Congress has been effected, for her chief work has been the indexing of Chinese books on agriculture for the Department of Agriculture. She has spent some time on the study of the language. In her work she has been ably assisted by Mr. Liu Shwen-pu and Mr. Ho Han-wan. Mr. Liu has read the Chinese books and made index cards from them, which has been very important work. These cards were then translated into English by student assistants. Mr. Ho, as a writer, has helped in the indexing of Chinese periodicals, work similar to that of the Readers' Guide in English. As Advisory Librarian and Miss Read has directed the classifying and cataloguing of the general pamphlets, and this work has revealed an amount of treasure which has been buried for a long time in the library.

"The indexing of Chinese periodicals has been in use since April. This follows the plan of the Readers' Guide. For the benefit of our foreign friends the subject heading of each index is given in English and filed alphabetically, the Chinese equivalent being also given. The filing of Chinese characters has been a difficult problem for librarians and it has been temporarily solved by the method suggested by the writer of this report, which so far has proved very satisfactory. Important articles from several first-class periodicals have been indexed. It is likely this work will be continued next year.

ency, a constituency increasingly taxed and called upon for much larger gifts for home colleges and universities. So mission institutions face a difficult situation. To limit work to what it could comfortably support ten years ago with present income and wait till till the Chinese Church can take on the added burden would simply mean, by that time, that Christian education would have been making little if any real contribution to the great problem of education in China. To look to the home constituency in these days of extreme financial difficulty for the mission boards, seems equally impossible. The solution does not appear. Probably three things only are possible. In the first place, by as complete union and coordination between institutions, and by as rigid economy as possible within the institution to reduce expenditures as low as is consistent with doing the kind of work that will make a real contribution to China's educational problem, which is fundamentally a moral problem. Then, by a larger use of strong Chinese in positions of administrative leadership and by making our institutions as Chinese as possible, meeting China's real needs in a practical manner, seeking to develop a larger local support. Finally, by trying to interest a larger number of friends in the home lands and leading them to see the strategic and far-reaching effects of missionary education. We may confidently count upon the Church, through its missionary societies, doing its utmost. The missionary societies are contributing a large percentage of income to education and while they will undoubtedly increase this somewhat, it is hardly fair to expect a very large increase from them, in justice to the many other lines of mission work to which they are committed; but it must be a fundamental policy of the Church, both the home and the local church, in due time to contribute so much of the funds of these institutions as to control and guarantee their outstanding Christian character. The only permanent advantage the Christian school will ultimately have in China will be that which comes from its being Christian. Christian in staff, in positive teaching and in general atmosphere and emphasis.

PAGE

OR

PAGES

MISSING

Library.

We give here the report of the Associate Librarian, Mr. K. S. Liu, which shows considerable growth, as the following tabular form of some of Mr. Liu's figures shows:

	1921-22	1920-21	Increase	
Total recorded loans	67,405	55,495	11,910	
Reserved book loans	31,836	23,594	8,242	
General loans	12,097	6,255	5,842	
Children's books	3,485	5,659	2,174	(decrease)
Chinese books added	4,256	1,239	3,017	
Foreign books added	259	778	519	(decrease)
Pamphlets added	1,180	274	906	
	100,456	73,239	29,217	increase
			2,963	decrease

"Since the Librarian, Mr. Clemons, is on furlough, it is the privilege of the writer to present in the form of a report some of the activities that have been going on in the Library since the publication of the last report. Whatever is mentioned in this brief report only shows how well our excellent Librarian planned the work of the Library so that everything might run smoothly while he was on furlough.

"Should change indicate growth, then the Library has grown considerably during this past year. The coming of Miss Katherine E. Wead from the Library of Congress at Washington has proved a new force, both helpful and stimulating. Through her the cooperation of this Library with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Library of Congress has been effected, for her chief work has been the indexing of Chinese books on agriculture for the Department of Agriculture. She has spent some time on the study of the language. In her work she has been ably assisted by Mr. Liu Shwen-pu and Mr. Ho Kan-an. Mr. Liu has read the Chinese books and made index cards from them, which has been very important work. These cards were then translated into English by student assistants. Mr. Ho, as a writer, has helped in the indexing of Chinese periodicals, work similar to that of the Readers' Guide in English. As Advisory Librarian ~~and~~ Miss Wead has directed the classifying and cataloguing of the general pamphlets, and this work has revealed an amount of treasure which has been buried for a long time in the Library.

"The indexing of Chinese periodicals has been in use since April. This follows the plan of the Readers' Guide. For the benefit of our foreign friends the subject heading of each index is given in English and filed alphabetically, the Chinese equivalent being also given. The filing of Chinese characters has been a difficult problem for librarians and it has been temporarily solved by the method suggested by the writer of this report, which so far has proved very satisfactory. Important articles from several first-class periodicals have been indexed. It is likely this work will be continued next year.

"The card cataloguing of Chinese books has been introduced into the Library this year, beginning the old book catalogue which was in operation before. As this work goes on we hope that the Chinese material in the library will become more accessible to those who use the library.

"There have been a good many changes on the staff since the last report was written. Mr. Li Hsio-yuen left for the United States last July for further study in library work. Mr. Shen Hsieh-chi and Mr. Li Yeh-i were appointed assistants, Mr. Shen helping in the circulation department and Mr. Li in the cataloguing of pamphlets and in the publications department. Mr. Tsao Tsu-ping has given full time to the library since January and is now in charge of the Cooper Hall Branch, giving some help also in the cataloguing of Chinese books and the indexing of Chinese periodicals. Owing to the excellent work and loyalty of the library attendants the circulation of books and other material has been greatly increased.

"The total number of books in the library is as follows:

Chinese books	18,749
Foreign books	6,736
Pamphlets	14,736

Mention should be made of a gift from the French government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) of 475 volumes by well-known French authors, including works on philosophy, science, literature, history and fiction. Most of these had paper covers and so are listed as pamphlets. The most important addition to the Chinese books was the purchase of 1,482 volumes, which made up a set of the Chinese Encyclopaedia.

"The figures relating to the circulation of and addition to the Chinese books in the library show that this has been the most successful of recent years, so far as Chinese books are concerned. The number of new foreign books has been quite small, yet the need for these is very great. Teachers and students constantly complain of the lack of books that they need, therefore it would seem that the most pressing need at the present time is money for more foreign books."

In this connection it is worth quoting from one of our professors what he thinks concerning the purchase of English books: "Our supply of English books is totally inadequate, and the Library budget provides not the slightest prospect of relief. To illustrate the need: This term, in two relatively small advanced classes my students have signed more than nine hundred times for reserved books - which is a very sizable proportion of the total issuances of reserved books for the University on the basis of last year's figures. Of the books on my reserve shelf, more than half have been my own books or borrowed from sources outside the University!

And at that I have been crippled constantly in making assignments because I had only one or at the most two copies of the best material on the subject in hand, and therefore had to ask the majority of these small classes to read inadequate material and try to adjust the differences in class. Classes for next year will be larger, and with the new requirements will immediately increase. For one of my courses no text book whatever is possible, and the total of the term's work must come from library books alone. In all the four courses which I myself will offer next year, more than half the work will be in the Library. I simply do not see how the work can be done without real appropriations for a wider range of books and for the purchase of two or three copies each of a selected list of fundamental references. The University has thousands of dollars of capital expenditure in scientific and agricultural equipment, and makes annual grants in one form or another to maintain and increase it. The Library is our laboratory and our farm! This year there is money to buy seven or eight books of average quality, when the books on China are included among our bindings." While the budget for the Library for this year was $14,740 Mexican, only $1,800 Mexican was available for English books, and the same amount for Chinese books. We should spend immediately not less than $2,000 gold for English books that are greatly needed by several departments.

The Primary and Secondary Group.

Substantial progress has been made both in the Middle School and in the Model School in the teaching of Chinese, under the stimulus of Mr. C. C. Chen, and Mr. C. F. Lin, acting Principal, reports that the students seem to have been awakened to the fact that a good knowledge of Chinese is very essential.

Mr. Mark has organized a monthly meeting of the English teachers, with the object of coordinating methods of teaching and for discussion of problems relating to class work and text books. Comprehensive tests in English have been given, such as have been used in Canton and elsewhere, which afford us a basis of comparing our work in English with that of other schools. The results showed that we were ahead of them until the end of the second year of the Middle School, and far ahead at the end of the Higher Primary School, but that after the second year of Middle School there is a marked falling off in efficiency and in comparisons. This is partially explained by the fact that we teach ten periods a week of English to their five through the higher primary, and that after the second year of middle school English as a subject is less taught, because more subjects are taught from English text books. Mr. Liu also emphasizes the need of giving the students "a square meal" of Chinese, English, mathematics and science. He says: "It is all very well to make the school a feeder for college, but we cannot overlook the fact that a large number of students are not financially free to enter college. All the government middle schools have physics and chemistry. A course in general science

seems too meagre for our students who do not have the opportunity for higher education."

"The students have shown great interest in athletics, literary societies, the Y. M. C. A. functions and People's School. A night school has been organized by the older students for all the Kan Ho Yen servants, including men from the kitchen, who, besides learning Chinese characters, have had the opportunity of hearing lectures on current events and hygiene. As a demonstration of their public spirit the students rebuilt the roads and cement walks in the Kan Ho Yen compound, each student contributing one dollar. Thirty students have become Christians as a result of the good personal work done by both teachers and students during the year."

The outstanding need for the Kan Ho Yen group is for complete separation of the Primary Schools from the Middle School. Now they use the same dormitories, dining room, library and playgrounds. As soon as funds can be secured, a separate compound, with its own buildings, should be provided for the primary students, a group of over 300 students. A Middle School of 400 or 480 could thus be developed, to the great advantage of our whole work.

A gymnasium also is very greatly needed. Mr. Speer with Mr. Hu are doing splendid work under adverse conditions, but this large group of students, nearly 500, need more permanent and more adequate facilities for the proper physical welfare of these boys, and this cannot be provided except by a small, well-equipped gymnasium, which, it is estimated, will cost between $8,000 and $10,000 Mexican.

Junior College.

The most excellent report of the Admissions Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hummel, is most interesting and instructive in connection with our Junior College. A larger and larger proportion of government school graduates, practically all non-Christians, are able to pass our entrance tests. The report shows that 53% of those who passed were from government schools, 37% were from mission schools, and 6% from private schools. Of these 64% were Confucianists, 36% Christians, ~~2% Buddhists, and 30% had no religion.~~"

Dean Garvin reports that the entrance examinations are the most successful means we have ever used for sifting applicants for admission. The number of students who had to be eliminated because of inability to carry the work was smaller in relation to the total than in recent years. Both Dean Garvin and Mr. Hummel believe that the same entrance tests should be required of the graduates of our own Middle School, and I also concur in their judgment, as it would give us the best possible basis of compar-

ison of our work in the Middle School with that of other schools.

Advantage is being taken of the return to the semester system to make some fundamental reorganization of the Junior College curriculum. The English classes, which are extremely important in the Junior College, both because the students come largely for English, and because they are basic for all the future college work of the students, are divided into sections not exceeding thirty students. The work of the various sections and teachers needs to be coordinated and kept uniform. Above all we need permanency in our English teaching staff, so that accumulated experience is possible, and more of a science of teaching English to Chinese students developed. The loss of Mr. Ware here would be extremely serious were it not that he will still give considerable time to this co-ordination and to supervision of the English teaching. He will also continue to train our debaters and orators.

The new curriculum for Chinese calls for a substantial increase in the hours given to Chinese, which, as for English, has for its objective the effective use of the language, both spoken and written. A course in contemporary Chinese problems is being added by Mr. Chen, that will be of great value. As in the case of the English work, Mr. Chen is thoroughly understanding and co-ordinating the whole work and has held regular semi-monthly meetings with the whole Chinese teaching staff to discuss their problems and work. Better classics teachers are being secured each year, partly by selecting better-trained and more modern men, and partly by the training and supervision Mr. Chen is giving them.

The return of Mr. Hung Chang, who was sent by the Methodist Church as a delegate to the General Conference two years ago, helps to solve very largely the problem of our Business Administration courses, since, in addition to repeating the first year courses both in the Middle School and in the Junior College, it became necessary to offer the second year work. Mr. Hung spent his two years in studying business subjects, the first year at Northwestern University, and the second at Syracuse University. The popularity of the business courses is indicated by the fact that last fall, of those entering the Junior College for the first time, thirty-two chose Business Administration, thirty-three Agriculture and Forestry, and fifty-two Arts and Science. Of fifty-two who passed the entrance examination held in June, 1921, twenty-two chose Arts and Science, eleven Agriculture and Forestry, and ten Business, seven Electing Education, and two Premedical courses. Dean Harris feels that considerable of the material offered in the first year Junior College Business courses is considerably too advanced. No doubt this is the case and added experience, together with Mr. Hung's help will probably in a year or two enable us to offer more suitable work.

Our work in Education, both in the last two years of the Middle School and of the Junior College, is far from adequate. The

non-return of Dr. Hsoo and the resigning of Dr. C. F. Yang, who was giving all his time to Education, have very seriously depleted our force of men working in this department during the year. The fact that 15% of the students taking the entrance examination in June chose Education, shows that there is a growing demand for professional training in teaching. No doubt the visit and reports of Dr. Monroe and of the Educational Commission have greatly emphasized this calling. We are not all beginning to do our duty in the matter of teacher training, though a large percentage of our graduates go into teaching. This is the department that needs strengthening most urgently and immediately by the addition of at least one well-qualified foreigner and an equally well-qualified Chinese. Then with the four specialists called for by the Educational Commission for the College of School Administration for training principals and rural school supervisors and administrators of schools we would have a work in Education that would begin to be somewhat adequate to the present situation. We have been marking time for nearly two years in our education work, waiting for the findings of the Educational Commission. We should now go forward immediately along the lines of their recommendation, which coincide entirely with our desires in this direction, namely, to develop a College of School Administration and also better training of teachers.

The science work has been much more thoroughly organized and all of those teaching science in all departments are developing this important part of our work as a unit. The reorganized courses are, we believe, a decided improvement, but so far as the Junior College is concerned, we are having serious difficulty in finding adequate laboratory space and class rooms.

On the social and religious side of our Junior College work we have much to do before we arrive at a satisfactory handling of the problem. The relatively large number of new men entering, the fact that a large percentage are non-Christian and are unused to our type of school and organization constitutes a real problem. A very great deal of their time is, of course, taken up with their studies, which most of them find rather difficult, but it is desirable in every way to get them to participate in out-of-class activities, athletics, the Y. M. C. A., literary societies, etc. We need to get our whole faculty more in touch with these new men who are forming associations and beginning to think on the problems of life. Mr. Iwinen has done especially good work with these men.

The Senior College.

The most significant development in this department after the reorganization of our courses is the system of advisors that has been devised. While instituted primarily to help the student on his scholastic side, it gives the adviser a natural approach for intimate conversation and advice on all of the student's problems. Mr. Harris is adviser for the Senior Arts students; Mr. Iwinen for the Senior Science men; Mr. Ly for the Senior Forestry men, and Mr. Buck for the Senior Agricultural men. If the plan proves suc-

essential it will very likely be extended to the Junior College later.

In spite of general criticism of "arts colleges," it is gratifying to note that there is a steady growth in the number of students taking the courses in the Senior College of Arts and Science. The enrolment in the fall was sixty-three, as compared with fifty-one the preceding year, and the number of classes was twenty, as compared with thirteen the year before. Of the fifty-two students who passed the entrance examinations in June, out of a total of 181, 39%, or twenty, elected Arts; and 4%, or two, elected Science; while 21%, or eleven, elected Agriculture and Forestry.

Among the new courses offered in the College of Arts and Science, it may be of interest to note the following as an indication of what these men are getting, in addition to the usual courses. Mr. C. C. Chen has been giving a course in the Principles of Education; Mr. Eaton, in Government and History; Dr. Hamilton, in Experimental Psychology; Mr. Hummel, on Vacation Bible Schools; Mr. Illick, in Heredity and Eugenics; Mr. Thomson, in Industrial Chemistry; Mr. Choo Pan, on the Chinese Spoken Language; Mr. Barvis, in Social Origins; Mr. Robertson, in Viruleus and on methods in extension work; and Mr. Holgate, special work in Mathematics.

Good progress has been made in more definitely defining the requirements for specific degrees; in co-ordinating all the work, especially that of Science; in personal direction of the students; in the adoption of a carefully worked out point system which will penalize poor work and put some premium on good work; and, finally, in the organization, in connection with the other leading colleges and universities of China, of an honorary society, called the Phi Tau Phi Society, corresponding in aim and ideals with the American Phi Beta Kappa. Messrs. Wei Hsieh-ren, Yung Chia-yuen and Shen Shao-tsuen were elected the first members.

It is interesting to note that sixteen, or 31%, of the students who passed the June examinations are planning to go abroad later for further study. No doubt this ambition determines a good many for the Arts course while the rather heavy additional expense for laboratory fees deters many from choosing science. It is probably true that some plan of subsidizing the science work so that we would not be obliged to charge such heavy laboratory fees would be a distinct gain to China, for China must have modern science, and that increasingly.

Special mention should be made of the splendid work of Mr. Barvis, both in the College of Arts and Science and also in the Junior College. Much of the progress and the constructive development has been due to his very thoughtful and extremely hard work. Some relief for him must be found from his many and taxing duties as Registrar, Dean of the College of Arts and Science, and Acting

Dean of the Junior College. Possibly it can best be secured by electing a Dean for the Junior College. The large number of students in this department, the special character of their problems, and the greater attention we should be giving them, all combine to make this desirable, as well as the relief it will afford Mr.Harris.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry.

The visit of Dr. K. L. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, as a member of the Educational Commission, was a very great help to our agricultural work. Dr.Butterfield gave a special series of lectures to our students and faculty, consulted and advised with our men about our work, and gave many valuable suggestions affecting the problem of agricultural education in renewal for China. His detailed and careful report, both upon mission agricultural education and also on government agricultural education, is very useful and suggestive.

We are having still more cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Through the kindness of Dr. Walter T. Swingle, Miss Katherine H. Read came to us last fall to collect information about Chinese agriculture and plants; to study the Chinese language and literature, especially the literature having to do with agriculture and botany; to advise in the cataloguing of Chinese books in our library, and to advise and render such assistance as possible upon library matters in general. Already Miss Read and her assistants have made out some 6,000 index cards giving detailed information about plants, domestic animals, agricultural operations, land tenure, sericulture, etc., as found in thirteen standard Chinese works on agriculture. For each book indexed a bound, typewritten index, arranged according to the number of strokes and the radical of the first character, is then made. In connection with this indexing an extensive bibliography of Chinese agricultural works is being made of all of the books quoted in the volumes indexed. In this way already many titles have been found which are not in any other bibliography with which Miss Read is familiar. In addition to the above work and to constant advising with our librarian, Miss Read has visited several libraries and gathered a good deal of information as to the best methods of cataloguing Chinese books. We are extremely grateful to Dr. Swingle and to the Department of Agriculture at Washington for Miss Read's services and are under great obligation to Miss Read for her very valuable services.

We have also had visits from two world-known botanists, Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, agrostologist for the United States Department of Agriculture; and Dr. E. D. Merrill, director of the Bureau of Science, Manila, Philippine Islands, who is the best authority in the world on the flora of Southeastern Asia. Dr. Hitchcock has helped in identifying about 100 grass specimens in our herbarium, and Dr. Merrill is making the determination of all our botanical material. Some 700 have already been identified, and other material is sent to Manila from time to time for identification. We are also

indebted to Dr. Merrill for about 100 specimens from the Philippines and Borneo for our collection, and for very valuable suggestions in regard to field collections and herbarium organization. At present the University herbarium consists of about 8,500 mounted sheets representing about 1,800 species. In addition, there are about 1,000 duplicates from old collections besides those which are being made this year. Mr. Steward, who is organizing and developing this part of our work most admirably, is collecting at Kuling during the summer, and Mr. W. Y. Chun is collecting for us in East China, chiefly Hupeh and eastern Szechuan.

The sericulture work, under the very efficient direction of Mr. C. L. Chien, has had a splendid year. Both the spring and the fall crops of silkworms were the best we have ever had. The former yielded over 28,800 lbs. of fresh cocoons, and the latter about 850 lbs. of exceptionally good quality. It is estimated that from these cocoons we shall have not less than 7,000 cards of tested and disease-free eggs for sale and distribution next spring. Each card, on an average, contains 10,000 eggs. These eggs, if all are hatched, will produce about 150,000 lbs. of high-class cocoons which would be worth nearly $80,000 to the farmers.

Experiments in silkworm breeding are beginning to show good results. At least six out of twenty odd varieties of silkworm under experiment have been purified, and some already show better qualities than the Chinan variety, which was the best variety that we had secured in the past. A number of foreign breeds were introduced this spring, and their merits will be tested out as with the native breeds. It is hoped that by improving native breeds and by selecting foreign breeds for the adaptation of local conditions, we may secure some new varieties that are far better than what we have now.

The department also grafted about 100,000 mulberry trees this spring, and preparation is already under way for grafting more trees this summer by the budding method.

The time for the graduation of the students taking the special course in sericulture in drawing near. These students have done a full year's work, which has not been easy, and are now busy writing a thesis, which is required for graduation. They have learned how to rear silkworms properly, how to produce and test silkworm eggs, what are the diseases that are troublesome to the silkworms and their remedies, how to graft mulberry trees, etc.

When the sericulture building, for which Mr. Reisner has secured funds after long and hard efforts in America, is erected it will very greatly facilitate the splendid work Mr. Chien and his staff have been doing. At present most of the laboratory work has to be done in a combined laboratory and office, and the rearing of worms in the basement and in the attic of Severance Hall and in several other scattered places.

In connection with this sericulture work Dr.C. S. Gibbs has been doing some extremely interesting bacteriological work, and he reports as follows:

"Domesticated silkworms, living in the confined atmosphere of the rearing rooms and getting their food without exertion, lose their resistance to disease. Hence there is every reason to believe that a eugenic development of resistant species along with proper sanitation in the rearing houses will cut the mortality down to a very low figure. For instance, our experiments thus far indicate that flacherie is not caused by a single bacterium but by a host of micro-organisms ordinarily considered non-pathogenic. The channel of infection seems to be through the feeding of contaminated mulberry leaves. Hence the only practical methods of control are better sanitation in handling the mulberry leaves and more care in feeding the silkworms.

"The conditions which control flacherie will also check muscardine. Muscardine is caused by molds. Some four or five species of molds which kill silkworms have been found in Nanking. An epidemic of muscardine at the molting period of the silkworms is probably the worst calamity that can befall the sericulturist. The spores are formed on the external surface of the skin, from which position they are easily scattered by a slight breeze or the attendant in feeding. An epidemic of muscardine, if unchecked, increases in severity as each successive generation of spores is produced, until finally it becomes pandemic and the sericulturist loses his entire crop. Muscardine can be controlled by practising rigid sanitation in the rearing houses and by disinfecting the eggs in copper sulphate solution to prevent the carrying over of muscardine spores into the next season's batch.

"In our investigation of silkworm diseases the pyogenic cocci were found to cause severe losses in a few places. In every case attendants with pus-forming sores on their bodies had been allowed to feed and to handle the silkworms. The symptoms of the disease resemble grasserie except when staphylococcus aureus is the causative agent. Then the worms turn to a very deep orange color and a thick jelly-like substance resembling pus can be squeezed out of them. Staphylococcus albus infections are very common among men in the Yangtze Valley, hence the latter infection among silkworms is more general than the former. Chinese sericulturists are none too careful in regard to the personal hygiene of their laborers. No doubt the loss of silkworms from pyogenic infections are much greater than realized at present.

"Experiments on the control of other silkworm diseases, such as grasserie and pebrine are being conducted jointly by the Departments of Biology and Sericulture at the University of Nanking. In spite of the large amount of research our work for the most part must remain educational and inspirational. Educational, because

facts found out in the laboratory do not amount to anything unless they are practical and can be utilized to advantage by the common people; inspirational, because it must pierce the veil of superstition which surrounds the cadet industry of China."

Dr. Gibbs further reports concerning some of his other investigations: "Soon after arriving in Nanking in the autumn of 1921 my attention was called to an epidemic of dysentery. An investigation was made and a spore forming bacillus was isolated from the water supply. The spores of this micro-organism were capable of resisting boiling for one half hour. Carefully conducted experiments demonstrated that the bacteria caused dysentery in man. The epidemic seemed to be limited to a certain part of the city inhabited by both foreigners and Chinese. Although a few cases occurred outside of the infected area, yet it was found that all of the persons had taken water in the infected area. The complete history of the micro-organism has not been worked out. The discovery is significant of the fact that the bacterial flora of China differs from that of other countries. Physicians and sanitarians must be constantly on the lookout for new species and methods of combating those bacteria which are pathologic to man and animals.

The development of cotton improvement under the expert direction of Mr. Griffing continues to show splendid results. The acclimatization of American cotton and the developing of pure strains and superior varieties of Chinese cotton continues. A total of 550 mou of land (83 acres) is devoted to this work, 50 mou inside the city and 500 mou outside on our owned and on our rented farm. Four hundred and eighty-four mou additional are cultivated at the following stations: Nanhuakow, ten; Shduke, thirty; Chuchow, eighteen; Kouhow, six; Kiuquyin, twenty; Shanghai, twenty.

The following personnel has been used, making a total of ninety-three Chinese who have studied or worked on the improvement of cotton - a splendid piece of practical education in itself:

Assistants:	Full time graduates	2
	Half time graduates	2
Students		16
Student apprentices (Kwangsi, Shansi)		6
Workmen apprentices		8
Summer School students,	1921	24
	1922	35
Special foreman laborers		4
		97

Considerable extension work has been done through eight fairs or exhibitions covering 20 days. These fairs, held in the country, are very popular and afford the farmers an opportunity of not only learning by lectures but especially by actual demonstration.

During the year a ginning outfit capable of handling the product of 5,000 mou has been set up and farmers about Nanking have been encouraged to bring in their product for cheap and good ginning. A modification of an American gin has been devised that will gin the Chinese cotton more completely than their own gin. Also a cultivating tool has been produced that in cost (less than $5) and in quantity of work possible will greatly help the Chinese farmer. A retail store has been conducted for some time with the object of developing popularity of foreign cotton as well as disposing of our cotton advantageously.

Improvement results have been achieved in the isolation of three superior strains of Chinese cotton and in demonstrating the success of acclimatization work by having some progenies uniform throughout and of higher standard than original product.

Mr. Hwa reports for his extension work that the year's work has made many friends for him and for the University, among the farmers and church workers in the country. Many have come to Mr. Hwa to inquire about modern farm implements and modern methods. Not a few have purchased our selected seeds, both of cotton and corn, while the certified silkworm eggs we produce have won the entire confidence of the farmers. Requests for Mr. Hwa to give lectures in the country churches and to rural agricultural associations have been increasingly numerous. The exhibitions, fairs and lantern slide entertainments are very popular.

The scope of our agricultural and forestry work is being enlarged at practically no additional cost, by the starting next September of a special one-year course in agriculture. This will be presented entirely in Chinese and will take up the following subjects: general agriculture, field crops, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, vegetable gardening, cotton culture, forestry and nursery work, biology, rural geology, farm management, methods and practice in teaching agriculture, and extension work. This includes a range of work that would ordinarily be extended over a period of two or three years. This concentration will be brought about by limiting applicants to students of mature years who are willing and able to handle a heavy course, and by selecting those parts of the subjects which have the greatest practical value and by making the course last eleven or twelve months, that is, including the summer. Moreover, special emphasis will be placed upon gaining skill in practice by arranging all classroom work in the forenoon and requiring, during each afternoon, field, garden, or nursery operations corresponding to the lessons studied.

Practically the whole regular faculty of the College of Agriculture and Forestry will participate in giving the courses mentioned or in supervising field work. More than eight hundred mou of farms, gardens and nurseries are available for every line of farm practice.

The object of the one-year course will be primarily to so train teachers and extension workers that they will be able to meet the particular problems in their own localities, and become active community leaders. Secondarily, it is intended to develop farm foremen, experiment station managers, operators of pure seed farms, nursery managers, etc.

The regulations of the course are as follows:

1. Enrollment is limited to twenty-five.
2. Applicants should be graduates of a middle school. No English is required.
3. If not a graduate of a middle school a candidate may be admitted upon presenting suitable recommendations and guarantees of fitness to carry on the work.
4. No applicants are desired who are not willing to enter into the work for which they are being trained immediately upon finishing the course.
5. All work will be given in Mandarin.
6. The course opens September 15, 1922, continues through two semesters and one summer, ending August 15, 1923.
7. Registration closes September 4, 1922.
8. Vacations will be allowed on holidays regularly observed by the University.
9. Expenses: Tuition $30.00 (payable, $12.00 September 15, 1922; $12.00 February 22, 1923, and $6.00 July 4, 1923); board and hot water, $6.00 per month; incidentals, $10.00; laboratory fee, $2.00; matriculation fee, $1.00; books and supplies, $7.00 to $10.00. Total estimated expenses, $120.00.
10. Upon completing the course a special certificate will be presented.

The agronomy work under Mr. Kitchey's resourceful direction is bearing good fruit. During the year the work of instruction and of experimentation has been carried forward. Three of the leading varieties of wheat have been purified and seed propagated with the hope that during the coming year considerable pure seed may be distributed to the farmers about Nanking. Work in the improvement of rice has been started and the improvement of the soy bean, one of China's important crops, is to be undertaken next.

Considerable investigation has been made in the various methods of best adapted to combat some of the plant, insect and disease pests that so reduce production for the Chinese farmer. In connection with experimental work with various fertilizers Mr. Kitchey reports the following interesting results:

"The object of the experiment was to determine what effect the various fertilizers used would have on the yield of a crop of wheat under the conditions found in that field, and what the difference in the effect of the various fertilizers would be on a crop of wheat when cultivated and cared for in the same way. The

field chosen for the experiment was low in soil fertility and thus had a low yielding record for the previous years. The soil was as uniform over the plots as might be expected in any field, and all of the plots were treated exactly alike except for the adding of a different fertilizer to each one. The variety of wheat sown ~~being~~ was Kenking No. 9, one of our best varieties. The following table gives the results obtained:

Plot Number	Size of Plot	Kind of Fertilizer Used	Amount of Fertilizer Used per Mou	Yield per Mou in Kwale
1	55 x 11 ft.	Sodium nitrate	100 catties	2.06
2	55 x 11 ft.	Compost	1250 "	.646
3	55 x 11 ft.	Blank	none	.5166
4	55 x 11 ft.	Night soil	250 pails	2.099
5	55 x 11 ft.	Activated sludge	1250 catties	1.39
6	55 x 11 ft.	Ashes	1250 "	.47
7	55 x 11 ft.	Blank	none	.6958
8	55 x 11 ft.	Fresh cow manure	1250 catties	1.10
9	55 x 11 ft.	Fresh horse manure	1250 "	1.0176 "

The College of Agriculture authorities feel that they owe a very definite obligation to the surrounding mission, where so many of the Christians and adherents are farmers. The one-year course will in a measure help in fulfilling this obligation, but the faculty feel that they should have more leisure for developing extension work among the farmers by the holding of institutes, lectures, fairs, exhibits and the like. The growing demand for our selected seeds, especially corn, wheat, cotton and silkworms, gives a basis for the most effective kind of extension work. Mr. Mao, who is especially well qualified for this work from his experience in the Presbyterian Mission at Hankow, hopes to be able to push this phase of our work more vigorously this fall.

During the year special efforts have been made to better the living and working conditions of the workmen. Evening classes and talks on Christianity each Sunday have been held.

The Agricultural Gardens have had a very busy year and Mr. Shao Teh-heing is developing this practical work most admirably. Two thousand seven hundred orders for seeds, nursery stock, vegetables, etc., have been filled, and $1r,724 income has been realised from this part of the work.

The need for an Associate Dean is very great. In order to make our influence felt among trained Chinese agriculturists and among the country and official classes, we need a strong Chinese associated in the administration, with well defined duties and powers. As soon as Dean Reisner returns this matter will be taken up and probably definite recommendation will be made to the Board of Managers at the October meeting.

The contributions to the work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry for the year have been:

The Cotton Mill Owners' Association, Shanghai	$9,000
Special cotton development work	2,500
The International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China	5,000
Forestry Fund Committee	5,000
United States Department of Agriculture	1,600

Messrs. Middleton & Co., Shanghai, 600 lbs. acid phosphate fertilizer
" " " " " 1000 " mixed fertilizer
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., Forestry tools valued at G. $58.00
Simonds Manufacturing Co., Fitchburg, Mass., 2 sets Forestry tools valued at G.$97.00
Men's Bible Class, Presbyterian Church, Oak Park, Ill., books on Rural Education, Country Life, etc., valued at G. $60.00
Through Mr. Reisner, from various donors, farm implements and machinery, valued at G.$200.00

The needs, as outlined with Dr. Butterfield, for a fully equipped College of Agriculture and Forestry in the University are tabulated below, with the preliminary statement of the Faculty:

The demands that are coming to us for extension work among the masses, the demand for more courses for the students, the need for research work in most subjects in order to make our teaching effective and adapted to Chinese conditions, and the need for effective ~~and adapted~~ work in crop, animal, and farm practice improvement in order to make extension work possible, make it imperative that we have an increased budget if we are ever to begin to meet the large opportunities that are before us and demanding our attention. We are, therefore, submitting our needs in the following tabulated form with the hope that these amounts can be raised

in one way or another. The writer has the firm conviction that not only such a budget as this but that budgets for agricultural mission work in other places in China could be raised in the home churches if a campaign for agricultural missions was conducted throughout the country, and this without in any way decreasing the gifts now going into foreign mission work. In fact, such a campaign would probably have a tendency to increase such gifts in the future, if not in the immediate future. The fact that missions are making Christianity help the whole man will appeal."

Estimated cost of moderate additional development of College of Agriculture and Forestry.
Detailed statement
(by departments)

Department	Personnel		Current Expenses	Equipment	Housing
Administration	1 Secretary	$1,600	2,500	$1,000	
	1 Associate	840			$2,500
Agronomy	1 Rice & wheat expert	3,600	4,200	900	6,500
	Oil bearing plant expert	2,400			4,500
	3 Associates	2,520			7,500
Agricultural Chemistry	Agr. chemist (vet.student)	2,400	1,000		4,500
	1 Associate	600			2,500
Agricultural Economic and Farm Management	Farm Management		2,000	500	
	2 Associates	1,680			7,500
	3 Assistants	720			
	Agricultural economic man	2,400	600	500	6,500
	1 Associate	840			2,500
	Rural organisation	3,600	1,000	500	6,500
	1 Associate	840			2,500
Agricultural Education	1 Instructor	3,600	1,000	400	6,500
	2 Associates	1,680			2,500
Agricultural Bacteriology	1 Associate	840	1,000	500	2,500
Animal Husbandry	1 Instructor	2,400	600	2,000	4,500
	1 Associate	840			2,500
Botany	1 Instructor	2,400	3,000	5,500	4,500
	3 Assistants	1,800	2,500		2,500

Department	Personnel		Current Expenses	Equipment	Housing
Entomology	1 Instructor 1 Associate	$3,600 840	$800	$1,100	$3,600 2,500
Extension	1 Associate 2 Assistants	840 600	1,000	500	2,500
Forestry	3 Instructors 1 Collector	4,800 960	4,000	1,000	0,000
Horticulture	1 Instructor 1 Associate	3,600 840	1,000	2,000	3,600 2,500
Sericulture	Plant propagator (half)	1,800	500	1,000	3,600
Library	1 Agricultural librarian	840	800	5,000	2,500
Plant Pathology	1 Instructor 1 Associate	3,600	800	1,800	4,600 2,500
Publication Fund			1,000		

During the year the college of Agriculture and Forestry published a Nursery Stock and Seeds List of forty pages, 4,100 copies of which were distributed. This was also distributed in Chinese to 3,000 people. Mr. J. B. Griffing's article on the "Culture of American Cotton," (No. 2) was translated by Mr. Shao Yeh-hsing into both Mandarin and "Sai Hsu," 1,000 of the former being printed and 5,000 of the latter. Mr. C. K. Ritchey prepared a "Course of Study to Provide Instruction in Agriculture," for use in lower primary, higher primary, and middle schools, at the request of the Committee on Course of Study of the East China Educational Association. He also wrote an article entitled "In the Heart of Nanking," which was published in the "World Call" of June 1932.

The Department of Missionary Training (Lanneau School).

For the regular work of the school for the year we cannot do better than quote Mr. Wilson's report, which gives in brief form the main facts for the year:

"The school year of the Department of Missionary Training consists of four terms. Three of these are given in residence, and one, a summer term, is carried on by the students at the summer resorts.

Department	Personnel		Current Expenses	Equipment	Housing
Entomology	1 Instructor 1 Associate	$3,600 840	$800	$1,100	$6,500 2,500
Extension	1 Associate 2 Assistants	840 600	1,000	500	2,500
Forestry	3 Instructors 1 Collector	4,800 600	4,000	1,000	9,000
Horticulture	1 Instructor 1 Associate	2,400 840	1,000	2,000	6,500 2,500
Gardens	Plant propagator (half)	1,000	500	1,000	6,500
Library	1 Agricultural librarian	840	500	6,000	2,500
Plant Pathology	1 Instructor 1 Associate	2,400	600	1,500	4,500 2,500
Publication Fund			1,000		
Rural Sociology	1 Instructor 1 Associate	2,400 840	600	200	4,500 2,500
TOTAL		51,160	30,600	23,200	146,000

Buildings, Land and Equipment

College of Agriculture and Forestry building	$90,000
Equipment of the building	15,000
Sericulture building	30,000
Land (for nursery, experiment work and arboretum)	50,000
Ten farm and field work buildings for workmen	30,000
Dormitory	30,000
TOTAL	$255,000

The Department of Missionary Training (Language School).

For the regular work of the school for the year we cannot do better than quote Mr. Wilson's report, which gives in brief form the main facts for the year:

"The school year of the Department of Missionary Training consists of four terms. Three of these are given in residence, and one, a summer term, is carried on by the students at the summer resorts.

"At the end of the third term, in June 1921, the Dean of the Department, Rev. C. D. Lyon, with his family, left for his furlough and his responsibility in the school was turned over to me, then acting as Principal of the Middle School of the University. As I had had charge of the Language School during the year before Mr. Lyon took charge of it in 1914, it was thought best to make an adjustment of responsibility in the Middle School as to make it possible for me to take his responsibility during his furlough.

"Although the work of the summer is not done in residence, it is necessary to see that all of the students are provided with teachers for this last term of the year, and also to see that the examination papers are ready at the close of the term. In addition to this there is a heavy correspondence with both former and expected students.

"During the month of September there is a three weeks' normal course both for teachers who are to be employed in the Language School during the year, and for any other teachers who may be sent from those who are not to be in residence but who desire to have a teacher specially trained by the Language School. Eighteen teachers were in attendance during September 1921. The responsibility for the normal course rests primarily upon Mr. Gia, the head Chinese teacher, assisted by his splendid staff of trained men.

"After much correspondence during the summer, and after strenuous efforts to find accomodation for all prospective students, on the opening day we found a list of ninety-four new students. In addition to these there were over twenty students in Shanghai who feared that for the time being their journey to Szechuen was interrupted by obstreperous soldiers at Ichang. They, too, were desiring accomodation in the Language School. Application had been made for five Irish Catholic priests but it was found that they could not arrive in time, so a teacher had been sent from Nanyang to the Normal class in September. Fortunately for the students in Shanghai, as well as for the school, the way opened up for them to proceed to West China, and with them went four of the students who had already found accomodation in Nanking and were formally registered in the school. This left as a permanent list of new students for the October class ninety students. In January 1922 a new class was started and seventeen students registered. The statistics in regard to resident pupils for the year is as follows:

Second year advanced class		8
Second year beginning class		17
First year class, beginning	January, 1921	16
First year class, beginning	October, 1921	90
First year class, beginning	January 1922	17
	Total	141

Of these 141 there were 45 men and 96 women. Denominationally, they were divided as follows:

Methodist Episcopal	32
Disciples of Christ	17
Presbyterian (North)	13
Baptist (North)	10
Presbyterian (South)	9
Seventh Day Adventist	9
Protestant Episcopal	7
Christian Reformed	6
Y. M. C. A.	4
United Evangelical	4
Nanking Bible Institute	3
Reformed Church in the United States	3
University of Nanking	3
Unenumerated	3
Y. W. C. A.	3
American Advent	2
Baptist (South)	2
Evangelical Association	2
Woman's Union	2
Church Missionary Society	1
Friends	1
Ginling College	1
Nanking Theological Seminary	1
Wesleyan	1
Total	161

In addition to these resident students forty-three have been taking the second year course by correspondence, and still other students are continuing in the third, fourth, and fifth year courses. Four or five have this year completed the full course of five years.

"In addition to the regular routine work of the school, outside of class hours the students have taken an active interest in the general work of the missions in the city. Some have taught classes in English, others Bible classes. As long as the Sunday evening services at the Bridge House were continued the Language School students took the leading part in them.

"In athletics there has been a good deal of interest. The basketball teams, both men and women, went to Soochow, and later the teams from the Soochow Language School came to Nanking and played return games. The Nanking teams were successful in three out of four games. The men's teams, both baseball and basket ball, went to Shanghai but were unable to bring back a victorious score.

"The social events and sightseeing which are ordinarily undertaken from year to year were enjoyed by the students this year. Trips were taken to Long Tree Hill, Chinlingtung, and Peking, and to other less noted places. The annual entertainment before the Nanking Association was well received. The school annual, "The Linguist," was published and speaks well for itself.

"In addition to a goodly number of friends who have been invited to lead the morning devotional exercises, Dr. Frank Rawlinson and Dr. F.W. Price gave a series of lectures before the student body. Dr. Price took as his general subject, The New Missionary and his Task, while Dr. Rawlinson took The Religions of China.

"The Religious Meetings Committee took entire charge of the morning devotional hour. This was kept up daily through the year. In addition to the regular Wednesday afternoon prayer meeting which the Chinese teachers conduct for themselves, the students arranged with the teachers to have Dr. Price lead a meeting with the teachers every Monday morning at the devotional hour. The students then made their own devotional service at that hour a time of special prayer for their personal teachers. These meetings were richly blessed and at the close of the year special decision meetings were held when twenty-six of the fifty-two Language School teachers professed an acceptance of Jesus Christ as their personal Savior, with an expressed desire to affiliate with the church. All members of the school felt that this was the crowning event of the year.

"I cannot close this report without some personal reference to those who have been associated with me during the year. Mrs. A. L. Goddard has had charge of the dormitory for the young women and a splendid mother she has made for them all, during their first year in China. Her task is not a light one, but in spite of physical weakness she has stood by courageously during the year and has done what no one could do better. To Mr. Gia Fuh-tsu is due whatever success has been attained during the year in the regular work of the school. He has been untiring in his efforts; always at the school before any others came, and after others left, with eyes and ears open to every need. Again and again visitors have come to his morning class when the new characters were being presented. Among the visitors this year was Dr. Paul Monroe, of Teachers' College, Columbia, who expressed much pleasure in seeing the methods used. Mr. Gia has certainly earned the title given him in "The Linguist" of this year, "The Prince of Pedagogues." Associated with him have been three or four outstanding other men, Messrs. Yang Yao-lin, Wang Yao-ping, and Li Chieh-chen, who have been responsible largely for the general review periods. In these classes, in spite of the necessary constant repetition, they have kept up the interest throughout the year. In addition to these men we have had a very faithful company of personal teachers, forty-eight in all, who have stood by their daily tasks with wonderful patience and perseverance.

"Personally, to me it has been a most delightful year, because of the heartiest cooperation on the part of the students and faculty, and while I am not sorry to return to the Middle School where my work has been for so many years, it will not be without many delightful memories of the year spent in the Language School."

Mr. Keen has spent his furlough to very good purpose. In addition to acting as Candidate Secretary for theBaptist Board for part of the year, he has so represented the needs of the department that four boards have definitely undertaken responsibility for providing funds for new dormitories; other boards that regularly have students in the Language School have been unable to take definite action at the present time. The figures below assigned to to each board were arrived at by taking the average number of students of each board for the past four or five years and roughly apportioning the estimated cost of new dormitories:

Presbyterian Board (U.S.A.) approves an appeal for Mex.	$22,000
Methodist Episcopal Board accepts obligation for	21,667
United Christian Missionary Society approves	17,000
Reformed Church in U. S. assumes share	7,333
Baptist, North, action deferred	13,000
Baptist, South, Secretary abroad	8,667
Y. W. C. A. No response	6,500
United Evangelical. Cannot act till October	5,000
Y. M. C. A. Cannot act till September	2,000
Protestant Episcopal, not now possible	4,667
Presbyterian, South. Doubtful; no final action	9,333

Positive action favorable	$78,000
Action now negative	14,000
Action not yet taken	21,000

In addition to this provision for needed facilities the Board of Trustees have worked out a new scale of fees or charges whereby in time a fund will be accumulated for the rebuilding of the main classroom and administration building. The plan, in brief, is as follows:

1. A rental charge of $100 Mexican per academic residential year, whether the student resides in the Language School dormitory or not. The fee to be paid to the School. When such students are resident in houses in the missionary community the School will reimburse, at the same rate, the missions owning the houses.

2. A "Property Fund Charge" of $200 Mexican per student per academic residential year. This charge will be diminished, in the total charged any one mission by ten per cent of the capital amount paid, up to the beginning of each term, by such mission toward the urgent dormitory needs of the School. As soon as funds are in hand for the completion of the buildings needed, this property fund charge will be eliminated.

3. The University shall be exempt from Property Fund Charges for members of its staff, not within board quotas, who are students in the Language School.

The University Hospital.

This part of our work has shown growth in all departments, and the service it is rendering to the University and to the city is beyond measure.

The transfer of Dr. Blunn to Peking to become Superintendent of the China Medical Board hospital has been a great loss to us, but a distinct gain to the work in Peking. Fortunately the Presbyterian Board has been able to appoint Dr. Daniels to our hospital permanently and he has been chosen Acting Superintendent by the Hospital Committee and is now busy in the work. Dr. Hutchesson went home on furlough in June. With the coming of Dr. C. H. Brimer, who arrived about September 5, we have our full staff of physicians and nurses. Dr. Chang Fang-i, a graduate of our former Medical School and who has since graduation been connected with us, has, during the year, spent six months of study in the surgical department of the Peking Union Medical College Hospital. Dr. Chang has been rendering very valuable and efficient service.

The return during the year of Miss Walker, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Turner, and, more recently, Miss Wright, has greatly added to the efficiency of the work.

During the year Dr. Wilnot has organized and equipped the eye, ear, nose and throat work of the Hospital on a permanent basis and is meeting splendidly a very large demand.

The dental department under Dr. Fellows has made definite progress and has amply justified its establishment. It is now entirely self-supporting. The number of foreign patients who have been treated is 198, and Chinese, 407.

During the year there have been 2,257 in-patients, an increase of 255 over last year. The total number of individual out-patients was 12,496, and there were 23,799 return visits, making a total of 656,397 treatments, which is an increase of 5,660 over last year. In addition to this work represented by these statistics, which is all for Chinese, there is a very great amount of work done by the hospital staff for the foreign community, necessitating something like 2,500 out-calls and treatments. This service for the foreign community and for the various schools makes large demands upon the time and thought of the foreign staff.

The foreign staff now consists of the following:

Allen C. Hutchesson, Superintendent and surgeon.
J. Morton Daniels, acting superintendent. General medicine.
Frank A.Wilnot, Ophthalmologist.
Charles H. Brimer, General medicine.
Mac0. Fellows, Dental surgeon.

Miss Elizabeth Walker, Secretary-Treasurer.
Miss Florence Warner, Superintendent of nurses.
Miss Cora Chace, Nurse.
Miss Mildred Wright, Nurse.
Miss Grace Bauer, Laboratory director.

We are glad to record that through the efforts of Dr. Williams the China Medical Board has generously agreed to continue its grant to the hospital, $9,250 gold, for another period of five years. They have also agreed to give the University $45,000 Mexican for a new hospital building, on condition that the University provide a like sum. With Dr. Hutcheson at home with Dr. Williams we do not doubt but that this condition can be fulfilled within the specified time, December, 1923.

For fuller report of the Hospital, giving all details of cases and types of diseases treated, see the Annual Report printed earlier in the year.

Conclusion

It will be seen from this brief survey of our work that it is growing both in quantity and in quality. Our financial condition remains much the same as at our last meeting of the Board of Managers. It is more than ever apparent that our whole accounting system must be readjusted and more adequately staffed. Our accounts and our budgets are on different bases, and we must revise both so that accounts correspond to budget items. In this way we can constantly keep informed as to how expenditures and receipts are conforming to budget.

We are deeply grateful to our Board of Trustees and to our Board of Managers for their ready understanding of our difficulties and their most generous attitude and ready help in trying to get upon a more adequate financial basis. We are also extremely grateful to Mr. Swasey for his large gift of $60,000 gold for endowment, and to Mr. ~~and Mrs.~~ Severance and Mrs. Prentiss for clearing off the deficit of some $16,000 Mexican on Severance Hall. Many other friends have most loyally helped us during these trying days. Our faculty has cooperated in the utmost devotion and loyalty. They are the ones who are making the good name and the increasing effective work of the University possible. It is with a deep sense of unworthiness and of gratitude that one is permitted to work together with these men and women at the great task we are undertaking. I believe we are all more than ever convinced of God's leadership and guidance, and it is our earnest desire that this feeling may pervade the whole institution, students and faculty alike.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. Bowen.

Report of the Treasurer

For the Fiscal Year 1921.

Administration

Balance from 1920 (J. H.W. expense)	$1,088.65	
Staff salaries, foreign	18,550.49	
" " Chinese	4,907.50	
" Furlough fund, expenditure 1921	4,809.25	
Interest and exchange 1921 Receipts		$1,671.54
" " " 1921 Disbursements	1,074.60	
Exchange transferred to Hospital a/c	2,886.78	
Insurance	1,422.60	
Office expense	4,100.61	
Refund travel, A. G. Small		172.85
" " V. C. Mack		69.50
Sale of supplies		848.60
Transfer from Property a/c credited in error 1918 to 1921 inc.		6,000.00
Special gifts: a/c Treasurer's salary (D.M.Day)		1,152.80
" " miscellaneous		200.00
" " M. E. North for President's salary		823.97
Endowment funds, Interest		1,016.89
Mission remittances		22,267.01
Dr. Balance		6,342.49
	$41,902.45	$41,902.45

Alumni Fund

Jan. 1921 Credit Balance		$2,848.07
Receipts - Payments on pledges, 1921		2,718.00
Alumni Record Book - sales		247.46
Alumni Record - publishing	$1,300.00	
Travel	100.00	
Photographs	7.80	
Refund on travel a/c		30.00
Cr. Balance	4,428.03	
	$5,835.83	$5,835.83

Bills Receivable and Payable

Bills Receivable a/c	1920	Balance	50.00	
" "	1921	Debits	6,166.67	
" "	1921	Credits		1,666.40
Russell Carter	1920	Balance	2,222.65	
" "	1921	Debits	61,756.85	
" "	1921	Credits		61,754.70
E. E. Ing 1920 Balance			1,286.61	
Discount on check 500			1.30	
1921 Receipts				450.00
Suspense - 1920 Balance			2,126.72	
1921 Debits			7,854.72	
1921 Credits				6,117.70
Student Deposit, Liang Brothers Deposit				750.00
Expenditure			449.50	

Student Deposits Balance 1920	27.22	
" " 1921 Withdrawals	6,242.20	
" " 1921 Deposits		$6,949.58
Student Loans - Balance 1920	110.00	
" " 1921 Loans	145.27	
" " 1921 Payments		73.00
Bills Payable a/c Bal. 1920		7,000.00
1921 Loans		11,207.18
Cr. Balance	25,845.07	
	114,970.69	114,970.69
Book Store 1920 Balance	461.94	

Boston University Banking Association

1920 Balance		5,556.69
1921 B. U. B. A. remittance C. 1,136.90		5,064.59
1921 Salary a/c disbursements	2,250.70	
1921 Travel, equipment, freight, etc.	5,405.16	
Debit Balance		1,500.44
	6,691.92	6,691.92

Construction Department

1921 Expenditures - A. C. Small travel and incidentals	60.14	
Credits to apply		6.95
Mission Remittance		69.19

Famine Relief Fund

Balance 1920		154.25
1921 Receipts, from students, faculty and others		2,263.99
To International Committee	791.90	
" Wen Fei-chun	1,470.49	
" Orphanage	9.70	
Cr. Balance	146.07	
	2,418.24	2,418.24

Industrial Department - Manual Training

1921 Expenditures, supplies, labor, etc.	664.96	
" Sales receipts		57.84
" Students' fees		607.12
	664.96	664.96

Interest on Endowment Funds

M. E. Board @ $5,000 1920		2,055.94
U. C. M. S. $2,000 1920		4,171.98
Ambrose Swasey @ $2,462.90		4,832.69
To Transfer - Budget a/c	$10,040.61	
	$10,040.61	10,040.61

People's Schools

1920 Cr. Balance		6.27
1921 Receipts		368.67
1921 Expenditures per budget	374.70	
Credit Balance	.24	
	374.94	374.94

Regents' Diplomas

1920 Balance		97.73
1921 Receipts		46.00
1921 N. Y. payments for diplomas	736.47	
Mailing rolls and incidentals	8.98	
Debit Balance		651.72
	795.45	795.45

Residences - Electric Lights

1920 Balance	57.28	
1921 Payments	509.26	
1921 Receipts from occupants		528.78
Debit Balance		37.61
	566.54	566.54

Scholarships

1920 Balance		681.49
1921 Receipts		1,319.01
1921 Disbursements	1,048.50	
1921 Credit Balance	952.00	
	2,000.50	2,000.50

Scholarships (E. W. Sander)

1920 Cr. Balance		88.68
1921 Receipts		806.99
1921 Ping Chen Liang a/c	834.87	
Credit Balance	61.26	

Special Gifts

E. J. Bowen		521.50
C. Vado-Jones		100.00
Hwang Yung-liang		800.00
Transferred to a/c	521.50	
	521.50	521.50

Student Relief Fund.

1939	Balance	[illegible]
1941	Receipts - W.S.C.S. Fund	[illegible]
1941	Disbursements	[illegible]
	Credit Balance	[illegible]

Reconciliation Permanent Fund.

1939	Balance	[illegible]
1942	U. T. payments	[illegible]
	Millard's Review	[illegible]
	Dividends	[illegible]
	Subscriptions Receipts	[illegible]
	Refund on Disarmament Survey	[illegible]
	Credit Balance	[illegible]

Annual Conference Relief Fund.

1939	Balance	[illegible]	
1942	Receipts - W.F.M.S.		[illegible]
1941	" Co. Fund.		[illegible]
1941	" W. S. Board		[illegible]
1941	" U.C.M.S.		[illegible]
	Sale of supplies		[illegible]
	Student Fund		[illegible]
	Balance Account	[illegible]	
	Printing, Stationery, travel allowance	[illegible]	
		[illegible]	[illegible]

Retirement Annuities.

1939	Balance	[illegible]
1941	Student Fund	[illegible]
	Sale of Hymnals at L.A.	[illegible]
	Credit Balance	[illegible]

Uniforms.

	Less Material, Fr., duty & transportation	[illegible]
	Sales	[illegible]
	Student Fees	[illegible]
	Debit Balance	[illegible]
		[illegible]

Y. M. C. A. College.

Receipts from Faculty and Students		214.50
Mission Institutions - Lingat a/c		150.00
Fees - 2 @ Gen'l Dept'l salary		864.32
Expenditure on Budget a/c	224.50	
Salary a/c Gen'l Dept'y	844.32	
Debit balance	4.50	
	1073.32	1073.32

Y.M.C.A., Hindu & Local Schools.

1910 Balance	24.00	
1911 Expenditure	120.00	
Young Evangelistic Fund		120.00
Special contribution for scholarship		20.00
Fees		4.00
	144.00	144.00

Indian Orphan Aid Association.

1910 Balance (Interest Rs. 104.00 Grant, Fees Rs. 100.00)		204.00
1911 Student Fees		641.33
1911 " " Refund	240.00	
Stationery	241.00	
Coal Account	2217.17	
Biology Laboratory	6.00	
Chemistry "	10.00	
Light and heat accounts	238.42	
Magazine account	100.00	
Physics Laboratory	24.00	
Physics Laboratory		
Servants	622.22	
Salaries - Foreign Staff	1296.00	
" " Travel	2210.33	
" " Refund on travel		196.41
Salaries - Indian Staff	2202.05	
General Accounts - Wilson Lakes and Farm		22.00
Interest on Endowment Funds		850.02
Debit Balance		1254.42
	11801.24	11801.24

Ranlay College Agriculture & Forestry.

1929 Balance		54
1931 Student Fees		6899.67
1931 " " Jr. College transfer		99.00
1932 " " refunded	819.01	
Athletics	237.50	
Board Accounts	1487.63	
Agronomy Laboratory	81.63	
Botany "	291.00	
Bacteriology "	18.06	
Chemistry "	310.00	
Forestry Extension	29.13	
Forestry Fund Reimbursed		5000.00
" " " Cunninghamia Grant		600.00
Farm Crops Laboratory Expense	175.00	
Gardens - 1931 Expenditures	16116.74	
" " Sales Receipts		17089.84
" Buildings	150.00	
A.F.M. Farm Expense	1980.73	
Special Gift - O.E. Hugains G. 1100		2894.59
Incidentals - Dept. Administration	1003.35	
" Administration (J.H.Reisner travel and stenographic exp.)	2885.90	
Light and Heat	178.02	
University Magazine	42.00	
Physics Laboratory	9.00	
Salaries - Foreign Staff	2650.50	
" " refund on travel		98.41
Salaries - Chinese Staff	8850.35	
Soils Laboratory	21.84	
Scholarships - Annual Government		170.00
" Shantung "	52.00	
" Forestry Fund		333.75
" " " charges	686.50	
" " " Loan Grant		1000.00
" " " refunds		130.00
" " " loans on A/c	800.00	
Student Books & Laboratory Deposits	86.43	
Debit Balance		344.01
	30708.18	30708.18

Cotton Department (College of Agriculture and Forestry)

1920 Cr. Balance		1,014.01
Salary Expense a/c (J. B. C.)	5,919.92	
Personnel - assistants, labor, etc.	2,772.68	
Experiment Station Work	796.91	
Incidentals	310.00	
Land Rent	469.00	
Supplies and Equipment	570.72	
Printing and Propaganda	218.21	
Ginning	600.00	
Cotton Seed	168.00	
Refund on Experiment Station work		153.27
		246.40
Kwangsi Government		2,000.00
Cotton Mill Owners' Association		6,900.00
Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association		1,002.45
University General Cotton Funds - Sales		
University General Cotton Funds - Expenditures	602.75	
Credit Balance	879.74	
	$11,516.11	$11,516.11

←Cotton Improvement - original a/c Dr.Bal. 981.98

Sericulture Department (College of Agr. & For.)

1920 Cr. Balance		2.09
Egg Production - International Committee		410.97
" " Sale of Cocoons		220.75
" " Expenditures	364.40	
Mulberry Production - Purchase of seeds	75.00	
Sericulture Course - General expense	2,785.80	
" " Sale of Seed		1.25
Refund on Equipment - Braun-Knecht Co.		168.06
Salaries - Balance 1919-1920	1,945.00	
" 1921 accounts	3,260.00	
Commercial Production of Mulberry Trees		
Remittance from International Com.		760.00
		157.79
Sale of Mulberry Trees	171.00	
~~Annual Gr~~ Mulberry Trees - Expense		4,000.00
Annual Grant from International Com.		
Debit Balance		2,999.67
	8,690.78	8,690.78

Junior College.

1920 Balance	$996.80	
1921 Student Fees		$8112.72
1921 Matriculation Fees		250.00
Board a/c Receipts, Assistants and Summer Boarders		1024.50
Botany - Special Receipts		137.00
Biology - " "		66.15
Chemistry - Sale of Supplies		1271.54
" - Breakage Receipts		408.08
Physics Department - Special Receipts		18.80
Light and Heat Receipts - Foreign 150		
Vacation 20		170.00
Incidental Receipts - room rent, etc.		281.12
Mission Remittances		8.35
Endowment Funds - Interest		353.78
Fees Refunded	1396.38	
Athletics	851.31	
Board Accounts	6185.93	
Magazine	205.00	
Botany Laboratory Expense	1305.45	
Biology " "	908.15	
Chemistry " "	2194.87	
Physics " "	1140.20	
Light and Heat Accounts	1454.69	
Teachers' Salaries - Chinese	5150.21	
" " - Foreign	11097.00	
Incidentals	1404.44	
Repairs	750.00	
Boils Laboratory Expense	27.00	
Farm Crops " "	27.00	
Agronomy " "	38.00	
Servants	383.30	
Debit Balance		1991.14
	$32490.05	$32490.05

Library.

1921 - Books & Periodicals, Foreign & Chinese	$743.17	
1921 - Salaries, Librarian & Assistants	7167.62	
1921 - Equipment	162.00	
1921 - Incidentals	77.03	
1921 - Sales Receipts and Fines		17.90
Student Fees		618.46
Mission Remittances		1271.55
Endowment Funds - Interest		4000.00
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture		900.05
Debit Balance		2942.43
	10150.02	10150.02

General Account.

Students' Fees		1746.20
" " refunded	89.85	
Board Accounts	846.04	
Incidentals, Office Expense, Lights, etc.	318.89	
Publicity - Advertising, etc.	64.84	
Salaries Accounts	726.60	
	1746.20	1746.20

Division Accounts. #

1929 Balance (as per Senior College)	114.10	
Stock Accounts and Transfers	30.00	
" sold and transferred		253.30
Expenditures at College (Main)	659.79	
Receipts - Fees Senior Arts & Science		184.05
" Agr. & Voc. College		80.00
" Junior College		382.00
Expenditures - Middle & Model School (Kamloops)	1704.38	
Receipts - Fees Middle School		680.73
" " Higher & Lower Primary		703.97
Other receipts		301.33
Expenditures - Varsity accounts	1480.36	
Receipts - College, Middle & Model Sch.		1770.41
Other receipts		84.16
Credit Balance	344.46	
	4311.13	4311.13

N.B. Dr. Balance accounted in this.

Equipment - College (Main)

Arts & Science College, Gen'l	707.30	
Biology Laboratory	421.04	
Geology "	4.22	1132.57
Chemistry Department		2445.35
Agriculture & Forestry, Gen'l	766.97	
Agronomy	109.00	
Bacteriology	1006.80	
Library	177.32	2061.11
General Equipment - Guest room, office Appliances, furniture, etc.		3403.13
Receipts - sale and transfers		140.17
" Transferred from Gen'l a/c		720.00
Special Gift for addtl. machine (A.J.A.)		437.80
" transferred from gen'l a/c		881.40
Interest from Endowment Fund		6316.84
Debit Balance		941.00
	9037.78	9037.25

Public School

1950 Credit Balance		100.00
1951 Student Fees		64802.04
1951 " (Higher Primary)		1888.88
1951 Matriculation Fees		840.00
Sale of Supplies		26.26
" Electric Light, Faculty Houses		100.26
Second Evangelistic Fund, Salary a/c		140.00
Breakage Receipts		0.10
Endowment Funds - Interest		1881.24
Dawn Band, Salary Account		600.00
Band Account - Special receipts		0.00
Fees refunded	0.00	
Athletics	1888.47	
Light and Heat	884.80	
Servants	881.88	
Teachers' Salaries - Chinese	9188.10	
" " - Foreign	6488.70	
Band Accounts	0.00	
Incidentals	1848.15	
Repairs	884.74	
Uniforms	1000.00	
Equipment	8804.88	
Dawn Band	1800.00	
Y.M.C.A.(Kaniyam)	16.00	
Library	800.00	
Debit Balance		100.74
	81879.11	81879.11

Lower Primary & Kindergarten.

Student Fees		778.00
Board Accounts	200.84	
Salaries, Chinese Teachers	800.00	
Athletics	4.60	
Manual Training	5.00	
Incidentals	14.66	
Light and Heat	1.66	
Repairs	24.40	
Servants	6.84	
Equipment	18.84	
	778.00	778.00

[illegible]

1920 Credit Balance		[illegible]
1921 Student Fees		[illegible]
S.R. Board Meeth c/o Salary		[illegible]
Fees Refunded	[illegible]	
Rent	[illegible]	
Advertising	[illegible]	
Light and Heat	[illegible]	
Servants	[illegible]	
Repairs: Balance " Chinese Mandalay	[illegible]	
Repairs	[illegible]	
Laundry, Department, Hotel Cleaning	[illegible]	
Entertaining	[illegible]	
Utensils	[illegible]	
Equipment	[illegible]	
Property	[illegible]	
Wages Bonus Board	[illegible]	
Library Expenses	[illegible]	
Credit Balance	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

1921 Fees Received		[illegible]
Fees refunded	[illegible]	
Sale of Books and Supplies	[illegible]	
Cost of Postages	[illegible]	
Insurance premium	[illegible]	
Equipment	[illegible]	
Landlords, Printing, etc.	[illegible]	
Light and Heat expense	[illegible]	
Repairs	[illegible]	
Servants	[illegible]	
Salaries - Chinese Teachers and Secretary	[illegible]	
Building Funds - to apply on Mandalay	[illegible]	
Rent c/o Returns 1920 and all 1921	[illegible]	
Credit Balance	[illegible]	[illegible]

Water Bill Sanitary.

1940 Debit Balance	170.97	
Year receipts		2427.97
Sale of supplies		104.54
Insurance premium	62.51	
Board Accounts	2253.33	
Equipment	804.22	
Maintenance	421.10	
Water cost Dept	1000.00	
Labor	1000.00	
Repairs	1000.00	
Repairs	1000.00	
Refund: funds, to apply on Sanitary	1000.00	
	1000.00	
Credit Balance	1000.00	
	2532.51	2532.51

Waterworks Account.

1940 Balance		1000.00
Minimum Assessments (including balances and exhange for previous years)		1000.00
Chief Medical Dept - 1000 Sewers		1000.00
Running Expense account	1000.00	
Land Purchases	1000.00	
Insurance Premium	1000.00	
	1000.00	
Credit Balance	1000.00	1000.00
	1000.00	1000.00

Building and Loan Account.

Municipal Assistance.

1940 Balance		1000.00
Bill Expenditure	1.00	
Credit balance	1000.00	
	1000.00	1000.00

Sewer Rental Building.

1940 Balance	1000.00

Waterworks Municipal (Administration Bldg.)

1940 Balance		1000.00
1941 Balance on contract and old. Sidewalk		1000.00
Debit Balance	1000.00	
	1000.00	1000.00

Building and Property Accounts, con.

Sun Memorial Grant.

1930 Balance	550.00	
Masonic Fixtures	1105.00	
By Prem. Com'n Board 6/30,		1110.00
Cr. Balance		145.00
	1655.00	1655.00

Erection Account.

U. S. Bond 6, 1930,		10497.04
To Contractor and Building Material	17965.77	
Credit Balance	1031.27	
	18997.04	18997.04

Lexington School Building (Main Bldg.)

1930 Balance	2302.00	
Contraction charge	472.00	
Fees		2774.10
	2774.10	2774.10

Purcell Fund.

U. Purcell on a/c		1200.00
To contractor on servants' quarters	650.00	
U.T. charges and incidental items	227.00	
Credit balance	423.00	
	1300.00	1300.00

Science Teachers' Houses (Mon Ho Yen)

To Returned contractor's fees	600.13	
Fees		600.13
	600.13	600.13

Property Funds.

1930 Balance		6555.23
Return of funds incorrectly transferred		9484.22
Langdon School Bal. 1930 and 1931		3320.00
To Contractor Foreign Houses	19407.04	
" " to current expense budget L.S.	6000.00	
Balance	1379.41	
	26777.45	26777.45

Building and Property Accounts, etc.

Land Account.

1929 Balance	4024.12	
1931 Purchases	776.11	
To current expense budget	4000.00	
Funds credited to Land in error		27.10
by credits - Land rent, etc.		1474.13
Debit balance		1000.00
	1000.00	1000.00

Rent & Insurance

Residence Repairs	1116.00	
Rentals paid	1200.00	
Rentals received during Sept.		720.00
Rentals received C. Yale-Loehr		12.00
Subscript Funds - Interest		1572.12
	2316.00	2304.12

General Equipment & Mdse. Inventory.

1929 Balance	8000.00	
Furniture, Electric Equip., Telephone & Ed. Supplies	4000.70	
Sale of supplies and transfers		304.47
Balance		11696.23
	12001.17	12001.17

Gen. Exp.

Lodges, Plants & Nursery & Supplies	404.21	
Labor	737.08	
Debit balance		1141.29
	1141.29	1141.29

Trial Balance December 31, 1934.

American Mines		891.20
" Kan Ke Yan	300.74	
" Faculty		300.74
Alumni Fund		4431.09
Administration Furlough Fund	2811.03	
" J.M.M. U.S.A. Expense	1500.00	
Bible Societies	4000.00	
Bible Society		12007.30
Book Store	671.84	
Biology Laboratory	1044.01	
Botany	70.14	
Boxes Unit. of Nankai Assn.	1500.44	
Canton, Hospital		17773.20
Cotton Improvement Comm. c/d	1353.00	
Chemistry Laboratory	2042.03	
Cotton - Unit. Council Cotton Fund		830.70
Coop. Trade Account	30.95	
Cotton Improvement Station J.A.C.		700.12
Exchange and Interest	742.82	
Equipment Fund	642.00	
Equipment General Building	11848.70	
Fan Foundation	884.15	
Fees - Higher Botany		1880.00
Fees - Language School		4048.07
Fees - Boys Hall		1107.75
Forestry Fund Contingency	38.70	
Fenton Miller Fund		148.37
Forestry Extension Work	80.10	
Forestry Fund Loan Scholarship Grant		1240.00
Forestry Fund - Rockefeller Grant		800.00
Canton Agricultural & Forestry	1082.40	
Canton Building	300.40	
Canada Mission	1445.00	
Hwa Tsai Fund (U.C.M.)		515.04
Hospital Mission Contingency		670.14
China Medical Board		42868.42
Inc. & P.	892.42	
Land	13870.00	
Library Nanking	1849.61	
Light and Heat Furlough	87.01	
Lingnan University		40.28
Library production	45.84	
Nanking Contingency		892.34
Money Hall	3446.86	
Morrison Memorial	20435.07	
Mary Memorial Chapel	184.03	
Foreign Income (3)		2883.07
Peanut Funds		491
	43370.82	108867.54

Students Council	$3976.52	101407.64
Physics Laboratory	870.10	
Parcell's Fund		661.72
Property Fund		18370.75
Regents' Diploma	661.71	
Widmer, J.H. U.S.A. Expenses	2844.00	
Suspense	2881.00	
Contingent Fund	1481.00	
Entertainment		930.00
Men's Lunch Club Fund		170.00
Student Relief		42.75
Checking Government Guarantee	60.00	
Students Deposits		976.11
Student Dept. Library Appropriat' c/o		283.50
Subscription Periodical Fund		884.50
Student Loans	100.37	
Students Books & Lab. Deposits	80.00	
Dept. Com. Fund. of Advisory Board		617.72
Teachers' Union Appl. & Fee.	891.00	
Secretaries Administration	1110.00	
Teachers' Union Senior College	1977.00	
" Parolen "	2200.00	
Appl. & Fee.	2025.00	
Junior College	4407.00	
Uniforms	702.11	
T.M.C.A. Sales	6.50	
Hunter, L. A. - Disp Chem Library		61.00
Cash on hand	603.00	
Cash in Bank	3553.00	
	$ 10,782.00	$ 130700.49