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Baillie, Joseph 1914 Jul-Dec

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4th July, 1914.

My Dear Bowen:-

For the first time I have longed for you to be with me as I went around the Lai An Colony. I thought hundreds of times how you would be delighted to see the sesamum crop that is coming on so well.

I spent Tuesday night at the Ta An temple and took my bed out to the temple yard where the moon shone through the trees. There was a muster of mosquitoes around my net and not one got in. What a chorus! Just as it began to clear I got up and after eating a hasty ~~re-~~ ^{fast} started on foot for Tou Shan the first mountain surveyed. On the way up I called at the house of Mr. Yang who is a young vigorous fellow and one of the gentry and who accompanied me during all the surveying. He had gone off likely to make something all right before I went on my tour of inspection. What was my delight when I saw a little house (perhaps you might call it a hut) on the plot we first surveyed. I myself was glad to call in and sit down in the shadow of their roof. The hut cost us only \$3.00. This family is called Chang and consists of a husband and wife and child and his mother and younger brother. Just as happy a family as I want to see and they have as much "chih ma" sown as will make them independent as soon as the crop matures. Across the road from them is a family called Hon. They are in a better shape than the Changs as they had a friend who lent a cow to plow some land. They'll be able to pay back half at least of what we have advanced them this year. There are 25 families on this hill and all are doing well and some of them will be clear of our loan this year. I was astonished to find so much land broken up. Places where there were nothing but piles of stone when I was there last are now green with "chih ma". They have at least 500 mu broken in patches and each mu will give 5 ton unless something happens like locusts which means 250 ton at \$8 a ton, \$2000. Well by the time the "chih ma" ripens we'll have given them not that amount. But in the meantime they'll be brakeaking up other lands and planting in beans and other crops which will mean additional asset. So that I'm now feeling very easy as to the success of the scheme.

Some people are coming forward now who can muster enough to support themselves and who want only \$10 or \$20 to help with house and implements and want to be allowed to take land. Of course we'll give them a chance, and unless our land runs out we may have nearly 100 families located before the end of the year. If we can locate 100 families with the first \$10,000 I have done all I promised. But by the time we have 100 located some of the first families will have begun refunding their debts so that before all our money is actually spent I hope to have more than 100 families located.

I consider that we are now nearing the end of what may be called the experimental stage of this sheme. I would like to be able to show some of our patrons the two hills "Tou Shan" and "Shun Shan" that we are now working on about the time you receive this letter when the crops will be at their height.

Every family was busy hoeing the weeds. Not an idle man on the hill but myself, and I saved my reputation by sowing a plot of black locust seed on farmer Chang's plot and told him to show all the others how to sow the seed. I have given each of them a little of that

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seed so that those trees may be started all over the hill.

I was very tired when I reached Bests in Lai on that night and still more so when I got here night before last. Yesterday I spent in resting and writing letters to my children, advising them to take a course in Agriculture. Florence had graduated from the University of California B. Sc., and Victoria from the High School. Victoria decided long ago to take Agriculture and come out to help me. Florence is taking her masters Degree in Physio to become a High school teacher. I'm trying to persuade her to go along with Victoria into the "Cow School"

I haven't yet decided where I shall go for my vacation. I shall go away somewhere at least for the last month.

Hoping you are all very well and with kindest regards to Mrs. Bowen and the children.

Truly yours,
Joseph Bailie.

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NANKING, CHINA.....July 9, 1914.....

Dear Williams:- (at Kuling)

Last Sunday was so hot that I decided to get away from Nanking with the Grays who left for Chi Kung Shan yesterday. On Tuesday as I was packing up Mr. Huang, the manager of the Purple Mountain estate called, as I thought to bid me goodbye, but really for another purpose.

The Association has been trying to acquire the whole of Purple Mountain, as far as Cha Lu Kou, ever since we organized the Nanking Branch. But the grip of the Manchus is still on that whole place, though the lazy beggars won't move a finger to use a foot of it. We have discussed the matter in the meeting and it has been decided to secure that tract if possible.

On my return from Lai An Hsien I gave Mr. Chiu a description of what was going on there: how 39 families were actually located and had crops of sesamun so good looking that I expect they will be all able to go on without any further help from us as soon as that crop matures; and how most of them will be able to refund us half of what we have advanced them this year and some perhaps the whole. That we had hopes of having 40 more families located in the next month. Of course I intended this as a stimulant. They held a caucus and decided to over-ride local objections to using the Manchu land and to send a delegation to Peking to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce carrying a petition to have this land granted to our Association. It was to ask me whether I would not give up the plan of going to Chi Kung Shan and go along with Mr. Wu as one of the two delegates, that Mr. Huang called on me. Of course I hopped at it. Mr. Huang said that they wanted me to go because they knew that Chang Chien "hen pei fu" me. I am glad he does because I have been casting around for some time for a good excuse to call on him. Now, I think, being one of the delegates from our Association, I shall be able to have a chance to see the old man's face. Here is my programme:

Of course I shall back up the petition giving as reasons the fact that we have the fire-breaks and all the available farm land rented to 16 families, and that the Nanking Branch is doing its best to develop a nucleus from which the afforestation of the whole province can be worked. I shall show him that the first necessity in order to carry out this scheme is trained men and because of this we have opened the Agricultural School: that the "I Nung Hui" endorses this plan of training men and desires us to use their lands as our experimental stations. This I shall urge as another reason for granting these hills to the Association.

I shall explain the forest colony, how colonization really still comes before afforestation, but that we, at the same time, are also taking the best method to create forests that will be self-maintaining from the beginning, the colonists paying as rent for the use of the firebreaks, their services in seeing after each his own plot of forest.

I shall also tell of experimentation in sleepers and try to get his sanction to a scheme whereby we have farmers leave a tree every ten feet when they are cutting down the brush for firewood from their hills. We shall have our students oversee their work and number every tree thus left. We shall try to have a fund whereby we can give a few cash per tree every year to the farmer, upon which the trees belong to the Government. In this way we can begin with oak forests of eight

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or ten feet high at once, and oak is the sleeper used in America, i. e. over 80% of all sleepers used in America are oak. I should have said that the Governor is most anxious to have this plan adopted and asked me to try to carry it out on a small scale without money, but that I did not attempt. Had he had funds he would have started at once. Now I shall ask Minister Chang for both authority and funds.

I think I shall not ask for a foot of land for our Agricultural Experimental Station yet. If we get the Mountain into the hands of the Association as far as Ch'a Lu K'ou and then get permission to conserve young forests that are being cut down for firewood, we have enough on our hands without the land for the Experiment Station, and if we can only get the firebreaks cut as far as our own lands go and have these breaks all cultivated by colonists settled on them, when all this is done or being done successfully we shall have no trouble in getting any lands that we want in reason. The beauty is that according to this arrangement we have not made the University liable for a cent whereas as soon as we get our own lands we begin to pile on thousands on thousands of expense. It is even possible that they may want to run an experimental farm here with our professors in charge each of his specialty. If I can arrange the forestry part of it first the rest will easily come.

I shall also inform Chang Chien of Gifford Panchot's desire to come here and give a year of his services free in lecturing on or investigating afforestation, only that he must have an invitation from the proper source. I would like to be able to ask him would he be willing to have his name appear on the Board of Managers of the University, but of course that is beyond my province. It is just possible that by getting him to allow us to use our students in developing the resources of the country that we have all the connecting links we need between officialdom and our school without having them actually in control just now. But if we hope to have a permanent co-operation it is absurd on our part to keep them standing outside. ~~For so far I have~~ the door while we deliberate and decide matters by ourselves inside. For so far I have no reason to regret that the whole authority of the "Tung Hui" is in their hands. Indeed I am convinced now that I have stepped up instead of stepping down and out when they took over everything. Here I am, a foreigner, being one of two delegates sent up to Peking by the most important men in the province, on a most ticklesome proposition. If that is not honor, I don't know where you get then. It may be true that they are sending me because I am the best card they have to play. Well, is not the argument just as forceful in favor of the course of turning over all to them, when though that is done, I am still the best card they have to play?

I don't know what day we start. There may be time for a reply from you to reach me here before going, but lest there be not will you please write me sending a copy to Nanking and a copy to Peking in care of the American Legation. Please write me criticizing or supplementing my programme. I can not afford to let this opportunity slip and merely go up asking for this piece of land. Still I must have wisdom and not allow my-self to run wild in my requests, and be able to show the bearing of all I ask on the Colonization and forest colony work.

Hoping to receive here or in Peking your letter of advice, and wishing you all a good time for the summer.

Truly yours,

Joseph Baile.

P. S. As I am going north /I shall try to spend my summer investigating as much as I can of the forests up there.

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TRANSFER Nanking

NANKING, CHINA.....

Peking 20th July, 1914.

My Dear Williams: (to Kuling)

I am in the Hotel de Pekin--reached here last night, and as far as temperature is concerned I couldn't be more comfortable even in Kuling. This country grows on one when it is opened up by rail. I saw some destruction worked by some break in the Wei river. The magnitude of the work before the present government is, such as would make one stagger. The poor. God help the poor. They're the sufferers all the time. Come what will, the wealthy escape.

But this isn't what began to write you about this morning. When Robertson visited Purple Mt. I told him all my plans. He asked me if I had any knowledge of what was being done in the University of Cincinnati. I said I hadn't. He advised me to write them for what they were working, a scheme similar to what I was working out. So I wrote at once to get pointers as to how to work out certain points, and I'm delighted with the helpful information I've got.

I wrote telling them how we were united with the local Chinese gentry and business men, and that the difficulty of securing men to oversee the work and do it intelligently drove me to advertise for a class of students. That as the emergency was upon us now we couldn't wait till the students were trained before we put them to work, but that I had resolved to divide the class up into two parts and keep them one part on the job for two weeks, after which they would exchange places with the other half and take the same lectures that the other half had taken. (This involves that the professors give the same lectures over twice).

Of course when Robertson told me what they were doing in Cincinnati the same sort of thing I wrote to the Department of Agriculture and I give you below the answer I received. The College announcement I shall send you as soon as I have looked it through. It is the most valuable assistance I have had yet since I began this work

Cincinnati, O.
June 16th, 1914.

Prof. Joseph Bailie, etc.

Dear Sir:--

I have your letter of May 21st regarding the work you are doing which is similar to that conducted in the co-operative course in our department of engineering.

We have no agricultural department connected with this University. I have therefore forwarded your letter to Prof. Herman Schneider, Dean of the School of Engineering, who is the originator of this course, and he will, no doubt, be pleased to reply to you.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Daniel Lawrence,
Secretary.

Professor Schneider didn't delay in answering, and his letter came by the same mail.

NANKING, CHINA

Hotel de Peking? Peking.
21st July, 1914.

My Dear Williams:-

Though I haven't anything very definite to write you, yet I think it wiser to let you know the course things take day by day.

As I arrived here on Sunday night and as Mr. Tao, my colleague, didn't come till Monday night, I had time to pay a visit to the American Legation, where I had quite a conversation with Mr. Tenney, son of our former Consul in Nanking. Among other items I spoke of inviting Mr. Pinchot. He thought it an excellent idea and not only agreed to give a letter from the Legation but offered to send one with us to see Chang Chien on the matter, but desired first to see your letter to me from Kuling, ~~I asked~~ so as to be sure that there was no doubt that Pinchot wanted to come. I asked Mr. Tenney to come along himself, to which he agreed.

On my return to the Hotel I sent him not only yours but a copy of the letter I had sent to you and to which yours was a reply. I sent also some literature. Here is the copy of the answer I got.

Legation of the United States of America, July 21st, 1914.

Dear Mr. Bailie,

Your letter enclosing publications and correspondence has been received.

I have shown Mr. William's letter to Mr. Mac Murray* and he thinks that the matter of inviting Mr. Pinchot is not in definite enough shape for the Legation to take up, though the Legation would be glad to see the matter go through, and would also like to see father correspondence on the subject, particularly a letter from Pinchot stating his intention exactly.

Mr. Mac Murray therefore requests that the subject of inviting Mr. Pinchot be reserved for an interview at which no member of the Legation is present, as otherwise the Chinese would think that we were formally backing it up. I suppose you will be seeing Chang Ch'ien more than once so that the matter can be left till the second meeting. Can it not? Please let me know when you hear from your colleague about the time you wish set for the interview.

I return the correspondence regarding Mr. Pinchot herewith.

Your very truly

(Signed) R.P. Tenney.

*Mr. Mac Murray is charge d'affaires in the absence the Minister. When I was conversing with Mr. Tenney I was about to request Mr. Tenney that if he came along to state clearly to Chang Chien that his visit had reference only to the Pinchot affair, but the conversation diverted my thoughts so that as soon as I received this answer, I knew that it would be unwise for Mr. Tenney to accompany us. However, before phoning I waited the arrival of Mr. Tao, who agreed entirely in the view that as both he and I were old friends of Chang Chien he would resent the bringing in of anything that might possibly be construed as "diplomatique" or "big stick". So yesterday morning I phoned that decision to Tenney, who thought we were right, and after offering whatever assistance they could render bade us "God-speed in our good work".

We called first at the Board of Agriculture and Commerce and were informed that the Minister was at the River Conservancy Bureau. When we reached that place they said he wouldn't be there till the afternoon.

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do we left our petition and photos, etc., and had started off intending to come back by 4 p.m. when we saw a carriage drive up and we recognized the old man as he was entering the gate and so went back and waited till he could see us.

Just as he was dismissing one party at the door, he received us and took us into his simple quarters, where we at once got right into the middle of our whole scheme. It was about ten minutes to 11 a. m. when we went in and it was ten minutes to 2 p. m. when we came out. So you needn't expect anything like a full account of all we discussed, or rather I should say of all he and Mr. Tao discussed during that time. Suffice it to say that the whole time was spent by us all talking to the point at issue, in which H. E. was fully as much interested as either of us.

The one point that engaged our attention longest was the matter of handling the Manchus, who have a nominal hold on Purple Mt. I should have stated that the old man took it for granted from the beginning that our petition for the balance of Purple Mt. was the proper disposition to make of the land. The only question he asked was when he questioned me whether we could make use of it, and when I answered in the affirmative he went on devising ways and means.

Well to come back to the Manchus. Among several of the propositions to deal with the Manchus was one to work them up in our colonies. I told him that had I not had experience in this work I would gladly have given my voice for that, but that I had attempted after the first revolution to assist Manchus on the same basis as I was assisting the Chinese, but that a squad of 170 melted away in a week to less than 20. Besides, I told him that I saw where at Ch'a Lu K'ou Manchus had been put upon land, and that pretty good land too. How they had houses built for them and cattle given them and a good beginning was made the first year. But that how on my visit a year later, the only Manchu in the vicinity was a single individual caretaker, whom I found not amid the ruins of the houses built a year or so ago, but sitting in a tea-shop. The houses were down, the cows sold, the broken land all covered with grass and the same undisturbed wilderness all around as has been maintained ever since the Manchu got hold of Purple Mt. So the old man with a significant smack of the lips accompanied by a very wry face buckled down to devise some other way of escape. The one which I supported was that of getting them enlisted in the armies in the north, I shall, however, try to sandwich some of them into our forest colony if that becomes necessary, but I shall tell him that I don't expect anything out of it. I told him I didn't like to handle the Manchus at all, as I believed the wrath of Heaven was let loose on them for the sins of their ancestors. Also that to train a man properly you must begin with his grandfather, whereas their training was all the other way.

In discussing the work on Purple Mt., I brought in the difficulty of overseeing the work and the necessity of my training my assistants and how this led to the opening of the Department of Agriculture. That as we needed these assistants at once I had arranged to have these men spend half time in the class room and half time on the job, alternating every two weeks. There was nothing I said in all our interview which pleased the old man half so much as this, except it be when I told him that you as President of the University had authorized me to request him to come at his convenience and address us all on "Education" and on the "Huai River Conservancy," which he agreed to do with that pleased dignity that a man who knows he can "fill the bill" assumes, and which Mr. Chang takes to naturally when pleased.

Of course H. E. spoke some of his own work in Nan Tung Chow and again invited me to go down there to see what he had done. I shall certainly take the first opportunity to visit it when he is there

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himself, as he asked me to do. He has asked me now definitely to secure a Christian foreigner who can actually do things to come to Nantungchow. I promised that I would do my best and believed that the proper man can be secured. We must do our best to secure a practical farmer. If we don't the Catholic will, but better let the Catholics do it than for us to send him a man who tho' a good Christian is a bad farmer.

Now, Williams, I question if this item of securing a man for Mr. Chang isn't the most important of all that will devolve on me after my return from the capital. Chang will make Nantungchow a centre whether we have a University or not. If all the Agricultural department is at his disposal as far as assistance is concerned, all the better. But the man who comes now must be a thoroughly qualified man in Soils and Crops. Agronomy, as distinct from Animal Husbandry, is what he needs. Of course good farming involves both, but the Agronomy is to be accentuated.

You ask me where we come in as far as support for any more men is concerned. Williams, if our constituency at home cannot see their way to send out a couple more men for the Agricultural department, on the strength of what foundation building we are doing, ensuring the co-operation of the Chinese, then I'm greatly mistaken in the type of men that run things at home. I know they will. For me to turn beggar just now when large issues are at stake such as the turning over of the whole of Purple Mt. and the afforestation of all the hills between Nanking and Chinkiang, would be rising too much. It does seem as if at these interviews it was too small a thing to introduce, though I have incidentally referred to this item. When Chang has a first-class man at Nantungchow making things go there, it will be easier for us to talk men. Of course he'll pay the salary of his own man.

Moreover Chang's place will be experimental station for our students and he will feel honored by having one pair or two pairs of our men go there and learn all he's doing and help in the doing of it. Chang's experimental station in Agriculture is the best in China, and it will be all at our disposal, and we'll be closer in touch with the Chinese in having it so, but we must place a first-class man there who not only can be an inspiration to Chang's students and ours, but who can do things. This is really the solution of our Agricultural experiment station and why not later on let Chang pool that with the University and come in himself as Chancellor of the whole "shootion" match? If that were proposed to him I believe he'd jump at it. Anyway your first move is to go about the formal invitation of him to give those lectures and during his visit let him into the secrets of our plans. And if he is en route from Peking to Nantungchow, I can drop anything I'm on and go with him to see his conservation scheme, when we shall have time to talk matters in detail. Of course this is travelling very fast, but without plans we cannot advance.

The Lai An branch work, though, in my estimation, the better "show-case" piece of work up-to-date of the two, doesn't appeal to him as the work in his own beloved province, and on considering the matter from another standpoint I'm glad he looks at it as he does. The area of lands that can be handled as we are handling the Lai An land, viz., breaking up in many places with the plough, is limited. Whereas the area of lands that can be handled after the manner we are handling Purple Mt. amounts to fully half the area of the Chinese nation, I think it is 60% of the area of the whole nation. Now if we can get our system of Forest Colony properly started on Purple Mt., and on the hills along to Chinkiang as Chang Chien wants us to go right ahead, we have started a national movement that will give support to fully half of the present population of China, which will mean a great blessing if we can have the same rules and regulations followed as we now have. Of course in that case it will mean legislation, which will come when they see a concrete case in good

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running shape. I believe before ten years we can be far enough advanced to expect legislation in favor of those forest-colonists. Only we do need help from home in the form of a couple of men badly. By the way, I look on the getting of a man for Chang as fully on a par with my getting the salary of a man for the University by canvassing, and indeed better, for having our man at Chang's place we'll have the experimental station besides. So the folk at home needn't say that the Chinese aren't doing their part. Once we get the bigger Purple Mt. And the "Chin-Kiang-Nanking Mountain" scheme going we'll have no difficulty in getting salary for professors, as the Chinese Government will need students and graduates faster than we can manufacture them. The old man was very pleased when he saw the picture of our little industrial day School pupils all with spades and shovels in their hands and "On the job!" You may rest assured that that branch of work our work won't go behind. He certainly won't do anything but further every effort to Christianize those students. I ventured the remark that I had great hopes from those Schools as I had hoped in the first case to accustom the children to be trained in the direction of staying at home on the land and secondly of selecting out of these school the brighter boys whom we can train into teachers and guides in the development of agriculture and forestry. He spoke very warmly in approval of this and we can count on his support.

He was also very much interested in how we were getting up so good houses for the Colonists. He said they were better than the ones he had built for his folk, meaning not that we were extravagant but that we had done better than he had. He said that we had 4 rooms for two families besides cook room, when he had only 3 rooms for two families. I let him down easily, explaining how our houses were really only one big room cut in two for each family and that our cook room was small. Then the matter of burning the brick in our own kiln and of our using our own grass to burn the brick and of the manner in which all the money spent went to the poor all pleased him very much. Williams, Chang's a man full of God's spirit, I believe. He's conservative, but he takes every opportunity he can to speak of Christianity favorably. Moreover, that tension which I so often have when talking with the Nanking folk in advocating the cause of the poor man, is all gone when I'm talking with Chang, as I feel the poor are safe in his hands. Everybody speaks highly of the way he treats his employes. But my great points is to make men not employes but independent, and he went as far yesterday as to state that later he would try to throw open all uncultivated lands and leave it with the owners to prove why any one who wishes cannot come and break them up. I do wish Macklin had been with me to give him a good rousing speech on this phase. But perhaps it was better to reserve that orance for a later date when things will be ripe for that course, and not now divert our thoughts from the point at issue. We are to call on him in a "few days," and I'm morally certain that if he doesn't grant our requests it is because it will not be possible to arrange the "Manchu" matter. If that is the only matter holding the grant back, when we see him next I shall offer to work all the Manchus who desire into the Forest Colony, and the good Lord will help me in some way to find the way to help those mis-fits. When I think on the way the Lai An colonists are making their lands literally blossom with sesamun and beans, and think of how the houses of the Manchus at Cha Lu Kou (which were put up for them) are going to wreck, I realize what is before me. But even failure to handle them won't damn our scheme as we already have 100 families doing well, under no better conditions than their's would be and in a great many cases far worse.

Now I make no excuse for this long letter, because I know you are interested and because all these things effect our beloved University in a vital manner. With Chang's co-operation we have the co-operation of the Chinese government, and it is difficult to say if any sacrifice on

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our part short of our renouncing our Christian principle, is too great for us to make in order to attain this end. I do wish the Trustees of the University at home could have been with me at this interview. Of course I don't mean that literally, as the presence of such a body of foreigners would likely have shut up the old man like a clam. But what I mean is I wish they realized the spirit that H. E. exhibited from the time when we first began to talk on the matter till he bowed us off from the step of his door.

I have visited some of the work here. Our University isn't in it when we talk of the University. I wonder whether the legend "Presbyterian" would be as damning in my eyes now as that of "Methodist" was when I saw that word cut or rather embossed on stone over all the institutions I saw around this University yesterday. "Who builds a church to God and not to fame, will never mark the marble with his name" ought to be as true of a denomination as of an individual. In this line I don't think Peking is anywhere nearly as far as we are in Nanking towards "getting there." Besides, they have no co-operation with the Chinese. I would rather have Chiu Lai Chih and his colleagues build the dozen or so cottages they have put up for the poor in a scheme that we're working in than to see a marble hall put up beside the Japanese consulate by some New York millionaire and called by whatever name you like. The one is a living union. The other might be only another addition to the wide gap that has existed so long between the missionary and the thoughtful educated people of the nation.

Now, Williams, don't think I want to throw cold water on your getting the best buildings possible beside that best of sites in Nanking. Anyway, if there is any cold water in what I say there isn't any acid in the water to in any way injure the beauty of that marble building going up. Only I mean let us see that its erection be a monument not to our dislocation from the Chinese but to our co-operation with them, going from strength to strength.

Very truly yours,
Joseph Bailie.

P. S. Get busy on securing that letter from Pinchot.

J. B.

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Hotel de Peking, Peking, 21st July, 1914.

Dear Williams:-

Though I haven't anything very definite to write you, yet I think it wiser to let you know the course things take day by day.

As I arrived here on Sunday night and as Mr. Tao, my colleague, didn't come till Monday night, I had time to pay a visit to the American Legation, where I had quite a conversation with Mr. Tenny, son of our former Consul in Nanking. Among other items I spoke of inviting Mr. Pinchet. He thought it an excellent idea and not only agreed to give a letter from the Legation but offered to send one with us to see Chang Chien on the matter, but desired first to see your letter to me from Kuling, so as to be sure that there was no doubt that Pinchet wanted to come. I asked Mr. Tenny to come along himself, to which he agreed.

On my return to the Hotel I sent him not only yours but a copy of the letter I had sent to you and to which yours was a reply. I sent also some literature. Here is the copy of the answer I got.

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Dear Mr. Baillie,

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Mr. McMurray therefore requests that the subject of inviting Mr. Pinchet be reserved for an interview at which no member of the Legation is present, as otherwise the Chinese would think that we were formally backing it up. I suppose you will be seeing Chang Chien more than once so that the matter can be left till the second meeting. Can it not? Please let me know when you hear from your colleague about the time you wish set for the interview.

I return the correspondence regarding Mr. Pinchet herewith.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. P. Tenny.

*Mr. McMurray is charge d'affaires in the absence of the Minister. When I was conversing with Mr. Tenny I was about to request Mr. Tenny that if he came along to state clearly to Chang Chien that his visit had reference only to the Pinchet affair, but the conversation diverted my thoughts so that as soon as I received this answer, I knew that it would be unwise for Mr. Tenny to accompany us. However, before phoning I waited till arrival of Mr. Tao, who agreed entirely in the view that as both he and I were old friends of Chang Chien he would resent the bringing in of anything that might possibly be constructed as "diplo-ma-tique" or "big stick". So yesterday morning I phoned that decision to Tenny, who thought we were right, and after offering whatever assistance they could render bade us "God-speed in our good work".

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intending to come back by 4 p. m. when we saw a carriage drive up and we recognized the old man as he was entering the gate and so went back and waited till he could see us.

Just as he was dismissing one party at the door, he received us and took us into his simple quarters, where we at once got right into the middle of our whole scheme. It was about ten minutes to 11 a. m. when we went in and it was ten minutes to 2 p. m. when we came out. So you needn't expect anything like a full account of all we discussed, or rather I should say of all he and Mr. Tao discussed during that time. Suffice it to say that the whole time was spent by us all talking to the point at issue, in which H. E. was fully as much interested as either of us.

The one point that engaged our attention longest was the matter of handling the Manchus, who have a nominal hold of Purple Mt. I should have stated that the old man took it for granted from the beginning that our petition for the balance of Purple Mt. was the proper disposition to make of the land. The only question he asked was when he questioned me whether we could make use of it, and when I answered in the affirmative he went on devising ways and means.

Well, to come back to the Manchus, Among several of the propositions to deal with the Manchus was one to work them up in our colonies. I told him that had I not had experience in this work I would gladly have given my voice for that, but that I had attempted after the first revolution to assist Manchus on the same basis as I was assisting the Chinese, but that a squad of 180 melted away in a week to less than 20. Besides, I told him that I saw where at Ch'a Lu k'ou Manchus had been put upon land, and that pretty good land too. How they had houses built for them and cattle given them and a good beginning was made the first year. But that now on my visit a year later, the only Manchu in the vicinity was a single individual caretaker, whom I found not amid the ruins of the houses built a year or so ago, but sitting in a tea-shop. The houses were down, the cows sold, the broken land all covered with grass and the same undisturbed wilderness all around as has been maintained ever since the Manchu got hold of Purple Mt. So the old man with a significant smack of the lips by a very face buckled down to devise some other way of escape. The one which I supported was that of getting them enlisted in the armies in the north. I shall, however, try to sandwich a forest colony if that becomes necessary, but I shall tell him that I don't expect anything out of it. I told him I didn't like to handle the Manchus at all, as I believed the wrath of Heaven was let loose on them for the sins of their ancestors. Also that to train a man properly you must begin with his grandfather, whereas their training was all the other way.

In discussing the work on Purple Mt. I brought in the difficulty of overseeing the work and the necessity of my training my assistants and how this led to the opening of the Department of Agriculture. That as we needed these assistants at once I had arranged to have these men spend half time in the class room and half time on the job, alternating every two weeks. There was nothing I said in all our interview which pleased the old man half so much as this, except it be when I told him that you as President of the University had authorized me to request him to come at his convenience and address us all on "Education" and on the "Hwai River Conservancy," which he agreed to do with that pleased dignity that a man who knows he can "fill the bill" assumes, and which Mr. Chang takes to naturally when pleased.

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Of course H. E. spoke some of his own work in Nan Tung Chow and again invited me to go down there to see what he had done. I shall certainly take the first opportunity to visit it when he is there himself, as he asked me to do. He has asked me now definitely to secure a Christian foreigner who can actually do things to come to Nan Tung Chow. I promised that I would do my best and believed that the proper man can be secured. We must do our best to secure a practical farmer. If we don't the Catholics will, better let the Catholics do it than for us to send him a man who tho' a good Christian is a bad farmer.

Now, Williams, I question if this item of securing a man for Mr. Chang isn't the most important of all that will devolve on me after my return from the chapel, Chang will make Nantun Chow a centre whether we have a University or not. If all the Agriculture Department is at his disposal as far as assistance is concerned, all the better. But the man who comes now must be a thoroughly qualified man in Soils and Crops. Agronomy, as distinct from Animal Husbandry, is what he needs. Of course good farming involves both, but the Agronomy is to be accentuated.

You ask me where we come as far as support for any more men is concerned. Williams, if our constituency at home cannot see their way to send out a couple more men for the Agriculture department, on the strength of what foundation building we are doing, ensuring the co-operation of the Chinese, then I'm greatly mistaken in the type of men that run things at home. I know they will. For me to run beggar just now when large issues are at stake such as the turning over of the whole of Purple Mt. and the afforestation of all the hills between Nanking and Chinkiang, would be risking too much. It does seem as if at these ~~inter-~~ ~~visions~~ ~~was~~ ~~the~~ small a thing to introduce, though I have incidentally referred to this item. When Chang has a first-classman at Nantun Chow making things go there, it will be easier for us to talk men. Of course he'll pay the salary of his own man.

Moreover, Chang's place will be an experimental station for our students and he will feel honored by having one pair or two pairs of our men go there and learn all he's doing and help in the doing of it. Chang's experimental station in Agriculture is the best in China, and it will be all at our disposal, and we'll be closer in touch with the Chinese in having it so, but we must place a first-class man there who not only can be an inspiration to Chang's students and ours, but who can do things. This is really the solution of our Agricultural experiment station and why not later on let Chang pool that with the University and come in himself as Chancellor of the whole "shootin' match"? If that were proposed to him I believe he'd jump at it. Anyway your first move is to go about the formal invitation of him to give these lectures and during his visit let him into the secrets of our plan. And if he is en route ~~to~~ from Peking to Nantun Chow, I can drop anything I'm on and go with him to see his conservation scheme, when we shall have time to talk matters in detail. Of course this is travelling very fast, but without plans we cannot advance.

The Lai An Branch work, though in my estimation, the better "show-case" piece of work up-to-date of the two, doesn't appeal to him as the work in his own beloved province, and on considering the matter from another standpoint I'm glad he looks at it as he does. The area of lands that can be handled as we are handling the Lai An land, viz., ~~the~~ ~~land~~ up in many places with the plough, is limited. Whereas the area of lands

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that can be handled after the manner we are handling Purple Mt. amounts to fully half the area of the Chinese nation, I think it is 50% of the area of the whole nation. Now if we can get our system of Forest Colony properly started on Purple Mt. and on the hills along to Chinkiang, as Chang Chien wants us to go right ahead, we have started a national movement that will give support to fully half of the present population of China, which will mean a great blessing if we can have the same rules and regulations followed as we now have. Of course in that case it will mean legislation, which will come when they see a concrete case in good running shape. I believe before ten years we can be far enough advanced to expect legislation in favor of those forest-colonists. Only we do need help from home in the form of a couple of men badly. By the way, I look on the getting of a man for Chang as fully on a par with my getting the salary of a man for the University by canvassing, and indeed better, for having our man at Chang's place we'll have the experimental station besides. So the folk at home needn't say that the Chinese aren't doing their part. Once we get the bigger Purple Mt. and the "Chinkiang-Nanking Mountains" scheme going we'll have no difficulty in getting salary for professors, as the Chinese Government will need students and graduates faster than we can manufacture them. The old man was very pleased when he saw the picture of our little industrial day school pupils all with spades and shovels in their hands and "On the job". You may rest assured that that branch of our work won't go behind. He certainly won't do anything but further every effort to Christianize those students. I ventured the remark that I had great hopes from those schools as I hoped in the first case to accustom the children to be trained in the direction of staying at home on the land and secondly of selecting out of these schools the brighter boys whom we can train into teachers and guides in the development of agriculture and forestry. He spoke very warmly in approval of this and we can count on his support.

He was also very much interested in how we were getting up so good houses for the Colonists. He said they were better than the ones he had built for his folk, meaning not that we were extravagant but that we had one better than he had. He said that we had 4 rooms for two families besides cook rooms, when he had only three rooms for two families. I let him down easily, explaining how ~~our~~ our houses were really only one big room cut in two for each family and that our cook room was very small. Then the matter of burning the brick in our own kiln and of our using our own grass to burn the brick in and of the manner in which all the money spent went to the poor all pleased him very much. Williams, Chang's a man full of God's spirit, I believe. He's conservative, but he takes every opportunity he can to speak of Christianity favourably. Moreover, that tension which I so often have when talking with the Nanking folk in advocating the cause of the poor man, is all gone when I'm talking with Chang, as I feel the poor are safe in his hands. Everybody speaks highly of the way he treats his employees. But my great point is to make men not employees but independent, and he went as far yesterday as to state that later he would try to throw open all uncultivated lands and I leave it with the owners to prove why any one who wishes cannot come and break them up. I do wish Macklin had been with me to give him a rousing speech on this phase. But perhaps it was better to reserve that ordnance for a later date when things will be ripe for that course, and not now divert our thoughts from the point issue.

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We are to call on him in a "few days, and I'm morally certain that if he doesn't grant us our requests it is because it will not be possible to affrange the "Manchu" matter. If that is only matter holding the grant back, when we see him next I shall offer to work all the Manchus who desire into the Forest Colony, and the good Lord will help me in some way to find the way to help those mis-fits. When I think on the way the Lai An colonists are making their lands literally blossom with sesamun and beans, and think of how the houses of the Manchus at Cha LU Kou (which were put up for them) are going to wreck, I realize what is before me. But even failure to handle them won't damn our scheme, as we already have 100 families doing well, under no better conditions than their's would be and in a great many cases far worse.

Now I make no excuse for this long letter, because I know you are interested and because all these things affect our beloved University in a vital manner. With Chang's co-operation we have the co-operation of the Chinese government, and it is difficult to say if any sacrifice on our part short of our renouncing our Christian principle, is too great for us to make in order to attain this end. I do wish the Trustees of the University at home could have been with me at this interview. Of course I don't mean that literally, as the presence of such a body of foreigners would likely have shut up the old man like a clam. But what I mean is I wish they realized the spirit that H. E. exhibited from the time when we first began to talk on the matter till he bowed as off from the step of his door.

I have visited some of the work here. Our University isn't in it when we talk of the University. I wonder whether the legend "Presbyterian" would be as damning in my eyes now as that of "Methodist" was when I saw that word cut or rather embossed on stone over all the institutions I saw around this University yesterday. "Who builds a church to God and not to fame, will never mark the marble with his name" ought to be as true of a denomination as of an individual. In this line I don't think Peking is anywhere nearly as far as we are in Nanking towards "getting there". Besides, they have no co-operation with the Chinese. I would have rather Chin Lai Chih and his colleagues build the dozen or so cottages they have put up for the poor in a scheme that we're working in than to see a marble hall put up beside the Japanese consulate by some New York millionaire and called by whatever name you like. The one is a living union. The other might be only another addition to the wide gap that has existed so long between the missionary and the thoughtful educated people of the nation.

Now, Williams, don't think I want to throw cold water on your getting the best buildings possible beside that best of sites in Nanking. Anyway, if there is any cold water in what I say there isn't any ~~salt~~ acid in the water to in any way injure the beauty of that marble building going up. Only I mean let us see that its erection be a movement not to our dislocation from the Chinese but to our co-operation with them, going ~~in~~ from strength to strength.

Very truly yours,
Joseph Bailie.

P. S. Get busy on securing that letter from Pinchot.

July
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Hotel de Peking, 25th, 1914.

Dear Williams:

Hanging around isn't a comfortable job, not that I'm not enjoying the stay here to a certain extent. I have been to see the old University in which I used to teach, but as the students were all off on holidays I did not see much. My old class room is now a chemistry laboratory. Luckily I struck one of my own students who is acting in some capacity on the managing staff. They have now a preparatory Department with about 300 students and they have an Agricultural Department which like everything connected with this University is in a transition stage. The professors have resigned and a change of management is imminent. The experimental farm I haven't for so long been able to go to see. We're having what the English call "beastly" weather. When it isn't too hot to go out it comes on a raining. It is impossible to dress or undress so that one is comfortable. I have caught an ugly cough out of it.

To-day has been a relief. We called to see some of those in the Board of Agriculture in order to explain more fully what Chang Chien has got time to do what we want and the situation in general. We met three gentlemen: Mr. Wu from Hanking, Mr. Tien and a Mrs. S. Tan Chief of Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Tan is the man we shall have to deal with. He's a very pleasant, intelligent and sympathetic man. I'm pressing the importance of training young men for the actual forestry work and I think I have him with me. I explained to him the plan of having the class divided in two, with half on field and half in class room, and he likes it. He also thinks the forest colony excellent. He has invited me to accompany him to-morrow to the Temple of Heaven they have a nursery. That is just what I want. It will give me more time to talk to him and likely I shall be able to learn something from what I see.

We then called on H. S. Chang, but he had just gone to the President's for some conference. We left our cards and came away.

Tonight I go to dinner to Mr. Gibbs', a gentleman who is sending two students to our Agricultural school in order that they may get broken in for work in Manchuria, where he intends opening a tract of land. Mr. Ho, the Chancellor of the Peking University, is also to be there, so I shall have a good opportunity of learning still more of what's going on here.

By the way, there is a young Chinese, Mr. Peng, a graduate from Cornell, stopping in this Hotel. It is from him that I found out about the Agricultural Department of Peking University. From all I see, we would not have much trouble in picking him up, suppose we could pay a fair salary. He's getting now \$300 a month. Of course that's out of the question for us.

When this young man was passing through Hanking coming north over a year ago, I heard of it and called on him at Haiakuan. At that time he was too big for anything, now he's human.

To-morrow I intend to mention to Mr. Tan that young man Kin from Shanghai who has graduated in forestry from Cornell, and ask whether as we're paying the salaries of the foreigners he would not like to

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pay this young man's salary. I would not mention it unless he's evidently going to co-operate with us in our forestry works, in which case it will practically devolve on him to help all along the line in every work we are engaged in. I haven't the slightest idea of exploiting him, but I must be careful not to give him the idea that I'm attempting that game. The Chinese are so sensitive along that line what we had better get them to suggest than run that risk, even though we lost time.

I have been having a bad head-ache all day and no doubt you'll see from this jumble of a letter that something is wrong with me. However, I'm writing just as things occur so as not to omit anything.

Truly yours,
Joseph Bailie.

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Hotel de Peking, 25th/ July, 1914.

Dear Williams:--

Hanging around isn't a comfortable job, not that I'm not enjoying the stay here to a certain extent. I have been to see the old University in which I used to teach, but as the students were all off on holidays I did not see much. My old class room is now a chemistry laboratory. Luckily I struck one of my own students who is acting in some capacity on the managing staff. They have now a preparatory Department with about 300 students and they have an Agricultural Department which like everything connected with this University is in a transition stage. The professors have resigned and a change of management is imminent. The experimental farm I haven't for so long been able to go to see. We're having what the English call "beastly" weather. When it isn't too hot to go out it comes on a raining. It is impossible to dress or undress so that one is comfortable. I have caught an ugly cough out of it.

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We then called on H. E. Chang, but he had just gone to the President's for some conference. We left our cards and came away.

To-night I go to dinner to Mr. Gipps, a gentleman who is sending two students to our Agricultural School in order that they may get broken in for work in Manchuria, where he intends opening a tract of land. Mr. Hu, the Chancellor of the Peking University, is also to be there, so I shall have a good opportunity of learning still more of what's going on here.

By the way, there is a young Chinese, Mr. Feng, a graduate from Cornell, stopping in this Hotel. It is from him that I found out about the Agricultural Department of the Peking University. From all I see, we would not have much trouble in picking up, suppose we could pay a fair salary. He's getting now \$300 a month. Of course that's out of the question for us.

When this young man was passing through Nanking coming north over a year ago, I heard of it and called on him at Hsia Kuan. At that time he was too big for anything, now he's human.

To-morrow I intend to mention to Mr. Tan that young man Ken from Shanghai who has graduated in Forestry from Cornell, and ask whether as we're paying the salaries of the foreigners he would not like to pay this young man's salary. I would not mention it unless he's evidently going to co-operate with us in our forestry works, in which case it will practically devolve on him to help all along the line in every work we are engaged in. I haven't the slightest idea of exploiting him, but I must be careful not to give him the idea that I'm attempting that game. The Chinese are so sensitive along that line that we had better get them to suggest rather than run that risk, even though we lose time.

Truly yours,
Joseph Bailie.

Hotel de Peking, 26th July, 1914.

My Dear Williams:--

I got back to the hotel last night, or rather this morning at 1 a. m. Messrs Gipps and Moore had invited me for dinner and the conversation drew out. They are military attaches in the British Legation. Mr. Gipps is the gentleman who is paying the way of two students in the Agricultural Department. Last night I met Mr. Hu, the Chancellor of the Peking University, but as the streets were actually converted into the channels of torrents by heavy rains, he didn't come. So I called again this morning and saw Mr. Hu. He is a man trained in shipbuilding in England and was one time in charge of the Shanghai arsenal, but, poor man, he's not the man for the head of a University. He didn't really give me any information as he seemed to be aware that things weren't managed properly. He was interested in our work. While at Gipps this morning he told me that I had an invitation from Mr. Pelen for lunch at the Hotel Wagen-lits. Pelen represents an American company operating on land on the Sungari. They have something like 50,000 English acres and develop it for 10 years, or rather rob the land for ten years, after which the whole outfit belongs to the landlord. The land they are now developing belongs to a Manchu prince. They cannot get lands themselves so have to work in this manner. He is willing to develop lands for our Colonization Association, and I think I shall before leaving Peking ask for a grant of land in that district to us and have them develop it for us and thus secure abundant revenue for developing our work in Central China. Once that is done we can then work on a business basis. Mr. Henderson, the President of Pelen's company, was also at lunch, as were also Mr. MacMurray, Charge d'affaires in the American Legation, and Mr. Peck the Chinese Secty. Mr. Pelen says that the size of the land we can get for them to develop won't matter, whether it requires a capital of a few tens of thousands of dollars or several millions, it will be practically the same. Mr. Huntingdon of the S. N. R. I saw here to-day. Also Roy Anderson and Blake of the Standard Oil. Things are a doing here now, not like old times when everything was dead. Hoping later on to be able to give an account of concrete gains in this diplomacy business.

Truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

Owing to the heavy rains yesterday Mr. Tao telephoned me that the way to the temple of the Heaven, where the nurseries are, is so deep in mud that we had better wait till to-morrow or next day. Oh! how I do want to get my lungs filled with good fresh air! But I shall stay it out to see this if it is at all possible.

Tell Clemmons (I don't know whether that name is spelt with one "n" or two) that Mr. McMurray has enquired after him most particularly. I told him that I thought he was at Pei taiho, upon which Mr. MacMurray said he would write and invited him to come up to the Legation for a while. He spoke very highly of Clemmons.

J. B.

Peking, 27th July, 1914.

Dear Williams:--

Mr. Tao and I called to-day on H. E. Chang to have a final discussion before the formal answer to our Petition should be issued. Purple Mountain being of such repute over the whole country gave H. E. a hard nut to crack among his colleagues whom he has to consult on the affair. But he has finally obtained it for us.

Next as concerns the afforestation of the hills between Purple Mt. and Chinkiang, before we begin that we are to unite in an association with the Chinkiang people and then when the two places get their heads together things can be done in an orderly manner. The man who is to charge with the formation of the Chinkiang Branch, (for that is what we shall try to organize) is here on some official business and Mr. Tao and he will call on me this evening and remain with me for dinner, so we can get the thing under way now and then we can go ahead after this summer holidays in organizing. My! what a lot of organizing we do need! But we must hasten slowly. H. E.'s advice must be followed.

As concerns the help in cash, he told us that the matter could not be referred to the Board of Finance, but that he would help us between \$100 & \$200 a month. His colleagues looked upon this as a Kiangsu matter which the Kiangsu people should attend to. Han An will spend some of his time helping us on that afforestation work. H. E. promised that, but I don't think he will be allowed to give fully half time. Anyway, even that is quite a gain.

Mr. Tao referred to the matter of the opening of land in Manchuria. But as I saw the old man didn't desire to bring another item into our present complicated programme, I said nothing on it.

I put the matter of supporting Mr. Kin whom Reisner speaks so highly of before Mr. Chang. Though he was interested, I fear the enquiries he made were looking forward to finding a man for another job. Any way we shall have Han An's help for some months every year.

I asked him again about supplying the man for him at Tungchow and asked whether it was a Chinese or a Foreigner he wanted. I think he originally intended to hunt up a foreigner, but the question I think suggested to him the possibility of getting a Chinese. However, after discussing that phase for a while and as I don't know any Chinese that I could conscientiously recommend he agreed that he wanted the foreigner. The thing especially that he wants done is to grow wheat and cotton, or rather cotton and wheat, as he put the cotton foremost. These two things he said were most important the one to cover the person, the other for food.

Taken all together we have practically got all we came for, and indeed indeed we have got more, for with his commission to have a society formed in Chinkiang we have strengthened our home base by that much more. It is more important to have the co-operation of Chinkiang than that of Harbin. Besides having Han An come for a part of his time connects our work with the Board of Forestry in a tangible form, perhaps better than if we got all of Han's time.

As I am to the Temple of Heaven this afternoon and to have Mr. Tao and our Chinkiang organizer Mr. Chen here for supper, I think that will finish my work in Peking at this time, so I hope to start for Tsingtau to-morrow morning, spending to-morrow night in Chinan and reaching Tsingtau Wednesday afternoon.

Truly yours,
Joseph Bailie.

Peking de Hotel.

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Truly yours,
Joseph Bailie.

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Mr. Tenny is back. The first thing he said when I saw him was that he was too green to be of much service to me just now. You'll be glad to know if you don't know already that Mrs. Tenny is so much recovered that she hopes to return to Peking in the winter. They are now in France. We have a true friend in Tenny and one who is also efficient.

J. B.

Tuesday. I am now enroute to Tainanfu on T. P. R. and you can recognize some changes I have made on the train. Mr. Chen e. g. didn't come to supper.

I went to the temple of Heaven. Mr. Tao had appointed Mr. Lin, who is in charges of the actual nursery. It is all tomy-rot that has appeared in the papers about the nursery work being a menace to that old Temple. He's only using the waste places which otherwise are overgrown with weeds. He gave me a big pocket of five-lobe-leaf maple seed which I'm forwarding to Hanking to have sown at once. He and I are going to work to each other's hands by each sending the other anything he hasn't. That will save money, besides we'll have a feeling of strength knowing we aren't working alone. We're having it pretty hot on the train. It's nice to have your fare paid in a first class a day like this and to have a fan play on you as you write. Luckily I had a shake hand from Power, the chief accountant of the T. P. R., coming on the train and the attendants saw it.

I suppose now that I have got through with the Peking job I shall be able to settle down at Tsingtau and just vegetate for a month. I do hope there isn't a pile of mail waiting there. I want to read "The Soil", by King, this summer.

With kind regards to Mrs. Williams and the children.

Truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

Gowing to severe cloudburst Mr. Chen did not come with Mr. Tao to dinner.

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NANKING, CHINA. August 11, 1914. ✓

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Dear Williams:

You see I am settled down again. I called on Chiu Lai Chih this morning and you should have seen that man's face light up. President Wilson has said that he isn't afraid of rascals, but that he is afraid of strong men unipformed or wrongly informed. Chiu was the strong man wrongly informed, now he is the strong man informed, so we need not be afraid of him. He's now our most powerful friend.

The first thing that he told me was that the answer "wen shu" to our petition had reached him and he shook my hand and thanked me for my success. Of course I told him that Mr. Tao was the chief speaker. The truth is that H. E. Chang was glad of the opportunity of getting this sort of work done. Purple Mountain is not granted to the Colonization Association, but something much better is done. The Government has given the Association authority to go after the manner in which we have begun, and as soon as forests begin to yield, half will belong to the Association and half to the Government. As you see, our University is now acting directly for the Government. The Chinese here know very well that if we were taken out of the scheme it would fall flat. The Ministry of Agriculture's reply could not mention our University, but mentioning our Association implicitly mentions the University.

The land to the north of Peh Chih Ku is for sale and a man took me to see 210 mu yesterday. It joins on to the foot of the hill and together with the hill and a few hundred more mu will make an excellent Dairy Farm. That is what I proposed to Mr. Chiu today, viz., for them to purchase the land and bear the expense and our professors and students would run the whole thing. The professors giving their services free and the students receiving a definite remuneration for their work. In this way the milk and butter would run the farm and the increase in the herd would be gain. I told him that one of these cattle was worth more than a herd of the things running around Nanking, whereupon he said "suppose they should die." I told him we would secure a veterinary surgeon. He is going to call a meeting some of these days, at which Purple Mountain will be formally accepted, and he will also bring this matter and some other things before the meeting.

In connection with our Dairy Farm conversation Mr. Chiu asked me about Dr. Macklin's mission to Australia. He's evidently counting on the Doctor's returning cracking his whip behind a herd of Jerseys, Ayrshires and what not.

We had quite a conversation on the European war. He seems to be well up on the whole affair. He was astonished when I said I thought it would be at an end in a month.

With kind regards to Mrs. Williams and the children.

Truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

9th Sept. 1914.

H. E. Chang Chien,

Minister of Agriculture & Commerce,

Peking.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for the honor you confer on our institution and on myself personally in sending your grandson to be a student here.

In your letter you make no mention of anything but putting the lad to work and showing him the principles of Agriculture while he is at work. He himself does not know whether you intended that he should take classes at the same time that he works or not. I am convinced, however, that to carry out the spirit of your letter we must give him studies as well as work.

What I recommended is as follows: The boy Chang Tong Wu already has a pretty good theoretical knowledge of Agriculture. What he needs is the practical work. But to keep him at practical work from morning to night and every day in the year would be to make the boy work as hard as a coolie and would be too severe on his body. I know that this is not your intention. It is not his work you want: it is his development. Our other students will study Agriculture subjects in English half time and work half time. During the time that the other students are studying Agriculture, he could study English. When they have practical work he could work along with them. In this way at the end of a year and a half I think his English would be good enough to enable him to use English Textbooks and finish his course in Forestry, studying along

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with the other students. I am quite convinced that this is by far the best plan to follow with your grandson. His knowledge of English will enable him to read any of the hundreds of books and journals published in the English language, whereas without a knowledge of English he must depend on translations, some of which are good and some bad. Also sometimes the best books are never translated.

I shall, therefore, in the meantime, until I hear from you, follow this course with the lad. If this meets your approval I shall be very glad indeed. If this is not what you intend kindly bear with me and pardon my obtuseness. This is another instance of translation. I am so uneducated that I cannot read your letter myself but depend upon translation.

Very truly yours,

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NANKING, CHINA, 19th Sept. 1914.

Dear Dr. Miller:

I am sending you some literature, and copies of some letters that I wrote at special times describing the special phase of this work that was demanding most attention when each letter was written. In order that these letters may convey the idea originally intended I shall give a brief outline of this work from the beginning. If in my description I use the personal pronoun in the first person singular please overlook it and know of a certainty that no one can be more thankful than I am for the unselfish and loyal manner in which the foreign community in Nanking has upheld my hands, and especially to Dr. Bowen, Dr. Macklin, Mr. Drummond and Dr. Williams for their advocacy of the cause of the poor at the meetings we had with the Chinese gentry before we were able to have our Nanking Branch Association organized.

The 11th of this month was perhaps the happiest day of my life. It was the first day of my 25th year in China, and on that day I took out my Agricultural students to Purple Mt. to have their first practice in actual work. You will see from our notifications in the newspapers that every student must learn to do every sort of work done by laborers on the farm. That day our workmen were cutting away the grass and thinning out the extra saplings from a volunteer stand of native trees. Our students buckled to and used the Chinese sickles. Poor fellows, nearly every one had bloody fingers before they were through partly from the grass and partly from some of them mistaking their fingers for grass in using the sickles. A good many of these boys hadn't paid their fees on that day. Still in the face of that experience they came back, paid their fees and were on the job the next day. The only ones that are not going on with this course are those whom I would not admit because of insufficient knowledge in English or other subjects. These boys are just as brave as they can be to tackle this work with such delicate hands. They feel ashamed of not having good strong hands like mine as they put it.

The beginning of this Colonization work was when I first landed in China. I saw men bearing burdens that should have been borne by horses. But in the year 1894 I got my first sight of Famine Refugees. Oh God! what a horror! People actually dying from hunger and cold on the banks of the Grand Canal outside the Gates of Soochow where thousands were living in luxury and spending more in one night in vice than would support ten for a week. Still these refugees were dumped at our doors and so hardened had the people become by seeing this misery that hardly a soul gave a cash to assist except the very poorest of the people who themselves had come through like calamities ~~XXXXXX~~ and were now able to earn a pittance through unremitting toil.

These scenes have hung over my life as a nightmare, and they have caused many a sleepless night not only to me but to many of our good missionary brethren and sisters in China. It was not,

however, till the last big famine, three years ago, in the Hwai river district, when about 100,000 Famine Refugees were encamped in and around Nanking that I was able to put any of my resolves into actual practice. I am sending you the copy of a letter I wrote to Mr. Corey at that time and that will give an idea of how we got started in Nanking.

Prior to the writing of that letter and since that too I wrote telling some good people at home of the need here and of the methods I hoped to follow in helping the poor and but for the help I received at that time from Mr. Kite of Cleveland, Mrs. Jackson of Sansalito and a number of others, the whole scheme would have fallen through. When Mr. Cory received my letter, he had a hundred copies of it made and insisted that I send it around to my friends. Dr. Beebe had at that time funds sent out by the Methodist Church for Famine Relief and he gave me \$500. Dr. Beebe and the original donor of that money will never know what burden that rolled off my soul for I began at that time to realize that the Good Lord had now turned from the method of trying and testing me for the work to the rewarding for the grain of mustard seed faith that I had. Since that time I am compelled to give praises to God continually for the wonderful road that life has opened whereby I can be of service to the poor, and I am fully convinced that there is only one thing will prevent the accomplishing a wonderful work from Nanking as a centre, and that is my own want of trust in Him and my turning around to think of the ease or other temporary advantages to be derived from my applying to my own luxury money that He has put at my disposal for the poor. It is my dread that I prove not trustworthy. When I realize that so much hangs on my doing my duty. For me not to have pushed this whole scheme with all my might has alāw along seemed to me as deserving of the severest punishment. But thank God I have been able to work for most of the time in joy and praise of God.

You can see from the copies of the letters I enclose and from the printed matter how the scheme developed.

We now have at Lai An Hsien about 50 miles north of here 40 families who will be independent of our Association by the end of next month, and 45 other families who will be independent of us by the end of next June. These we have been feeding while they planted and attend to and harvest the first crop. That crop sets them on their feet and they all say that they can refund us all that we lent them in two or at most three years. So we hope to go on using and re-using that money year after year until we have these lands all filled with colonists. The lands which are about 2000 English acres were donated to our Association by the Chinese Government, and what that is all used up we shall apply for more. These parts that are too hilly or not good enough to break up we are putting in forest. But for so far we haven't planted any forest in that colony. We hope to begin this winter, and we ought to have another man, a graduate in Forestry, to remain on that field and develop the forests there on the lands already in our hands.

Later on we want to start a model farm in that Colony and that would need a man well up in Agronomy. These two men could live together at that place.

Purple Mt. on the contrary has been used for forestry experimenting. We are developing there the Forest Colony. In planting the young trees among the grass we always run the risk of being burned out. So we cut fire-breaks and give these to the poor to till and these supply themselves with a living and keep the breaks free of grass so that a fire could not cross it. Then we build these poor houses and allow them to cut the grass off the hill to sell in order to make a living the first year. We have now 20 families settled in this way on our original estate on Purple Mt. which is a little over 1000 English acres.

Now, as you can see from letters written to Dr. Williams from Peking the Minister of Agriculture has given us the whole of Purple Mt. which has fully ten thousand English acres. The Board of Agriculture has sent a specialist to take charge of the work in conjunction with ourselves and gives \$1200 yearly to help us. Also the local official has given us \$4000. a year. We ought to have at least one man, a graduate in forestry, to take charge of this work. He could make his abode in the proximity of the University and could also take a part in teaching Forestry to our students. The principal work at the beginning will be to develop nurseries and young forests.

In this work we ought to have two men, one a forester and one an entomologist. We're infested with all sorts of insects and have no end of varieties never heard of in U.S.A. There's a field for investigation here that is simply immense. Let no one imagine that he is burying himself in coming out here. Whatever entomologist comes can easily make a name for himself. I have sent specimens home to several naturalists and all want more as they say this is a new variety of this or that. But my reason for urging young men to come out is not this. It is the greatest field for usefulness in the world. Besides as China is next door neighbor to California, the California Universities ought to stretch out a hand and give and take. I say give and take for if you give of your men and money now you will be rewarded by many economic advantages derived from development here.

Next is our Agricultural Department which has been started to supply young men to help in the Colonization work and in the forestry work. We have now 14 students one of which is the grandson of the Minister of Agriculture. His one reason for sending him here is that he'll have practical work in the field, doing everything with his own hands that the workmen do. In connection with the Department we need a man who understands thoroughly Animal Husbandry. We want to develop a good herd of cattle. We can rent lands on a long lease from this Colonization Association and then we need cattle and a man to take charge of them. We want to have our students do all the work of feeding and taking care of the stock and thus have the Animal Husbandry branch self-supporting. This is at present a very urgent necessity. The Chinese cattle that have been kept by several of the missionaries in herds of 20 or 30 or more don't give as much milk as one cow of ~~proper breed and properly attended can give. These have all~~

proper pedigree and properly attended to can give. These have all requested me (and very reasonably their request is) to keep a good herd of cattle and they'll all give up their herds. But I have seen so much loss of cattle by disease and sometimes _____ that I shall not attempt this part until we have a veterinary surgeon on the spot.

Thus we need at once:

A veterinary surgeon	(for the University
A graduate in Forestry)	and the work on
A graduate in Entomology	(Purple Mt.

and for Lai An Hsien:

A Forester and
An Agriculturist

That is, we need at once and urgently, five men, and for the life of me I couldn't say which is No. 1 and which No. 5 in so far as urgency is concerned.

Now I want it distinctly understood that we don't need men to go around on any propoganda. We need men who will be on their job and who will do the work, for we have a great deal of work to do. The good people here in China have advertised this work till I'm ashamed of myself for not having more done. Now that the Chinese have trusted us to do this work we must not disappoint them.

Besides these five men we need men to open experimental farms at two or three points. These are also important and urgent but we can get along a sort of way without them. Of course, we could do better with them.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Paillie.

Please pardon the incoherence running through the letter. I wrote it in scraps.

J.P.

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20th Sept. 1914

Mr. Sz Cong Bieng,
President Chinese Chamber of
Commerce, Manila.

Dear Sir:-

I understand that you have been supporting Hsia Chih-shih, a student from our school sent to Manila to study Forestry. Mr. Hsia has now graduated and is ready to be of some service to his ~~China~~ Chinese country. We in the University of Nanking are co-operating with the Chinese Government in the afforestation of Purple Mountain. We need the services of Mr. Hsia badly, but we have no money now to pay his salary with. As this afforestation work is in my hands I appeal to you to help us in this work by continuing to support Mr. Hsia.

I am sending you some literature giving you some idea of the development of our Colonization Association and of how the Agricultural Department in this University has had its origin.

Nanking is on the border of the Famine district which the Huai River Conservancy is going to remedy by providing a proper outlet to the sea and thus preventing floods. These floods come sometimes every second year and sometimes for two years in succession, and drive the inhabitants all over the country in search of food. To utilize these starving multitudes while they are being fed and to settle some of them permanently on vacant lands is the reason for beginning this work. Now we have the recognition of the Government in the work we are doing and the Minister of Agriculture has put the whole of Purple Mt. into our hands to develop after the same manner in which we have developed our present estate.

In the development of these mountains we are following the forest colony plan which is explained in a Special Number of our University Magazine which I am sending you. This winter owing to drought and locusts in and around the famine region, we are going to have a terrible amount of suffering and death. We want to alleviate it as much as possible by giving work to thousands. Mr. Hsia would be invaluable to us, and while the famine relief work lasts we might be able to pay Mr. Hsia's salary out of Relief Funds. But unless we could engage him all the time it would be unfair to ask him to stay with us for this short time. By your paying his salary you will make it possible to keep him all the time developing forests around here.

Owing to the European war it is difficult for us foreigners to raise money just now. Any assistance you give at this time will be greatly appreciated, and will help to develop this country and assist the Chinese people and especially the poor.

Very truly yours,
Joseph Bailie.

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Poultry Farming

26th, Sept., 1914.

Dear Mr. Zee:-

I was surprised and delighted when I saw the work your father is doing. I was not aware that any one in China had done so much in Poultry Husbandry as your father had done. It is possible that in some other part of China some one also may be doing as good work in this line, but for so far I haven't seen anything that approaches your father's work. He began at the bottom, groping his way with no help but his own resourceful mind and though he had failure after failure at the beginning, he stuck to it and now has added on to his own practical experience a full course in the Correspondence School. The information he received in that course he has so modified as to make it applicable to the condition in China and he has made a perfect success.

While talking with your father I was struck by his enthusiasm as well as his intelligence and perseverance, and it has grown on me more and more every day since my return to Nanking that if possible we must secure the services of Mr. Zee in the training of our students. Your father loves his work and he inspires anyone whom he meets with a passion for doing as he has done.

While looking around his gardens I told him something of the work we are doing and hope to do here, and asked whether we could use his place as the Experiment grounds for Poultry Husbandry in our University. I did not ask him the still more important question viz. would he himself take charge of that department. He referred me to you when I spoke of several things and now I refer this matter to you as well as the others.

Your father among other things told me that one of his ambitions was to show the Chinese what immense wealth it is possible to develop along this line. Now if he joins himself on to our school, he will have all our students as his students, and every one must be inspired as he explain all about this industry.

His becoming Professor of Poultry Husbandry in our University and using his excellent Poultry plant as the Experiment Station for the University, will in no way interfere with the ownership of his property. Naturally his work will be advertised a great deal if he joins on to our University as even student will tell all his friends about it, and thus the work that he has began can spread ten times as rapidly as it would otherwise. I believe that he would do much more good if he did this than if he works at it merely by himself.

The matter of housing our students which in Shanghai I can manage in some way. Anyway they and I have made up our minds that we are not seeking fine quarters to live in, but an opportunity to do something for this great country which we all believe has a great future.

If your father will accept this position as Head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, he will do our University a great honor, benefit his countrymen in a way that only he can, and I'm sure have the satisfaction in his own mind of doing something worthwhile.

Kindly consult him on this matter and unless he has some other duties that preclude his taking charge of this great work, recommend or even urge him to accept of it

I am greatly obliged,

Yours truly,

Joseph Bailie.

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Cooperation.
China.

October 7, 1914.

Mr. William Millward,

Department of Biology and Geology,
The University of Nanking,
Nanking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of recent date and in reply will state that we are much interested in our neighbor China and feel that as the years roll by, greater and greater cooperation should be fostered between the two countries. We have had Chinese students in our Forest School for the last three years and will continue to encourage their coming to the school. One Chinese student graduated in the class of 1914, and there are two in the class of 1915 and three in the class of 1916. Their cards, indicating grades and various studies, are enclosed herewith. The five students last mentioned are maintained at the School by the "Famine Relief Committee" of Shanghai, of which Mr. S. R. Sheldon, U. S. P. O. Box 651, Shanghai is the Secretary.

Under separate cover there are being forwarded to you a collection of about 50 Philippine woods, a few of our publications and the University catalogue; also our annual reports for the past two years. The annual report for the fiscal year 1912 will give you information concerning our Forest School.

In view of the great need for forestry work in China, including a reconnaissance of the present public forests and the great need for reforestation in Lower China, and in view of the interest in reforestation now taken by the Famine Relief Committee, it seems to me that the time is propitious for starting a course in

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forestry in your College of Agriculture. Mr. Ngan Han, the Chief of the Forestry Department at Peking, is a graduate of your University and of the Forest School at Ann Arbor and undoubtedly would be of assistance in organizing the work. I believe you could secure his assistance in giving a few lectures during the year. In our senior class one of the Chinese students, Soong Ding Moo, has shown exceptional ability in all classes of forest work. I wish you could get him as an instructor in your College should it be decided to start the class in forestry.

I shall leave the Philippines late in November on account of eye trouble and will be succeeded by the Assistant Director, W. F. Sherfesse. He is very much interested in China and in this cooperative work.

If you are interested in this proposition I feel that it would be advantageous to take up the matter with the "Famine Relief Committee" in Shanghai. I am writing on this subject to Mr. Sheldon by this mail and also to Mr. Ngan Han at Peking.

As you may already know, there is a probability of a large Rockefeller foundation being established for missionary education in China. It may be possible that part of this fund may be used for instruction in forestry and, if you approve, I will take up the matter with President Judson, of Chicago University, who has been looking over the ground.

We have two very strong men in our Forest School faculty, Dr. F. W. Foxworthy and Forester E. D. Knapp, who might be available for a few lectures annually should you desire their services.

Hoping you will see your way towards organizing the class in forestry mentioned above, and hoping you will call on us at any

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time for anything we may be able to do for you, believe me,

Very respectfully,

gpa-hjo

Director of Forestry.

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COURSES IN FOREST SCHOOL, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

2 years.

JUNIORS.

Forest Botany (Foxworthy)	(Class 20 hrs. (Laboratory 30 hrs. (Field 350 hrs. (400 hrs.	Forest Engineering I (First Semester only) (Knapp)	(Class 50 hrs. (Drawing 100 hrs. (Field 50 hrs. (300 hrs.
Botany EE (Col. of Agri)	(Class 80 hrs. ((Laboratory 320 hrs. (400 hrs.	(Course conducted by College of Agricul- ture.)	
Mathematics III (Col. of Agr.)	(Class 400 hrs.	(Course conducted by College of Agriculture	
Meteorology (Second Semester only) (Mathews)	(Class 2000 hrs.		

SENIORS.

Silviculture (Mathews & Oteyza)	(Class 229 hrs. (Laboratory 116 " (Field 231 " (576 hrs.	Forest Management (Mathews & Knapp)	(Class 156 hrs. (Laboratory 119 " (Field 200 " (475 hrs.
Forest Engineering II (Knapp)	(Class 80 hrs. ((Field 4000 " (480 hrs.	(Forest Mensuration ((Utilization (((((((Engineering	
Wood Technology (First Semester only) (Foxworthy)	(Class 40 40 hrs. ((Laboratory 150 hrs. (short discussions. (Field 10 hrs. ((200 hrs.		
History, Law and Procedure (Second Semester only) (Mathews)	(Class 200 hrs. (25% prepared; 75% delivered (from Bureau publications.		

Museum.
sale of spp.

List No. 632 "J".

Bureau of Forestry,
Manila, P. I.,
October 6, 1914.

List of handspecimens sent gratis to Mr. William
Millward, University of Nanking, China.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Mus. No.
Acle	: <i>Albizzia acle</i>	: Mus. Plank 104.
Almon	: <i>Shorea eximia</i>	: Mus. Plank 106.
Amuguis	: <i>Koordersiodendron pinnatum</i>	: No. 2116 T. S.
Antipolo	: <i>Artocarpus communis</i>	: No. 23507 B. F.
Apitong	: <i>Dipterocarpus</i> sp.	: Mus. Plank 235.
Aranga	: <i>Bomalium</i> sp.	No. 2016 T. S.
Bacauan	: <i>Rhizophora</i> sp.	: No. 1544 T. S.
Bagtican	: <i>Parashorea plicata</i>	: Mus. Plank 236.
Bancai	: <i>Sarcocephalus orientalis</i>	: No. 2445 T. S.
Bansilaguin	: <i>Mimusops</i> sp.	: No. 2461 T. S.
Banuyo	: <i>Wallaceodendron celebicum</i>	: Mus. Plank 89.
Batete	: <i>Kingiodendron alternifolium</i>	: No. 9381 B. F.
Baticulin	: <i>Litsea</i> : <i>sebifera</i>	: Mus. Plank 261.
Betis	: <i>Illipe betis</i>	: Mus. Plank 238.
Calamansanay	: <i>Naucllea media</i>	: No. 17568 B. F.
Calantas	: <i>Toona</i> , prob. <i>E. calantas</i>	: Mus. Plank 167.
Camagon	: <i>Diospyros</i> , prob. <i>D. discolor</i>	: No. 1381 T. S.
Catron	: <i>Dillenia</i> sp.	: No. 1223 T. S.
Cupang	: <i>Parkia timoriana</i>	: Mus. Plank 17.
Dalingdingan	: <i>Hopea</i> , prob. <i>H. pierrei</i>	: Mus. Plank 243.
Dao	: <i>Dracontomelum dao</i>	: No. 17550 B. F.
Dungen	: <i>Tarrietia sylvatica</i>	: Mus. Plank 200.
Guijo	: <i>Shorea guiso</i>	: No. 5283 B. F.
GUIBOG	: <i>Shorea balangeran</i>	: No. 20267 B. F.
IPil	: <i>Intsia</i> sp.	: No. 2116 2613 T. S.
Kalunti	: <i>Shorea</i> sp.	: No. 9372 B. F.
Lanete	: <i>Wrightia laniti</i>	: No. 5378 B. F.
Lumbayao	: <i>Tarrietia javanica</i>	: No. 2573 T. S. 2612 T. S.
Macaasin	: <i>Eugenia</i> sp.	: No. 2674 T. S.
Malugay	: <i>Pometia pinnata</i>	: No. 1248 T. S.
Mancono	: <i>Xanthostemon verdugonianus</i>	: No. 1248 T. S.
Mangachapuy	: <i>Hopea</i> sp.	: Mus. Plank 152.
Mayapis	: <i>Shorea squamata</i>	: No. 20708 B. F.
Molayo	: <i>Vitex</i> , prob. <i>V. parviflora</i>	: Mus. Plank 143.
Narig	: <i>Vatica mangachapoi</i>	: No. 9043 B. F.
Narra	: <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	: No. 12273 B. F.
Nato	: <i>Palaquium luzoniense</i>	: No. 17546 B. F.
Pagatpat	: <i>Sonneratia pagatpat</i>	: No. 2178 T. S.
Pahunan	: <i>Mangifera altissima</i>	: Mus. Plank 160.
Palo Maria	: <i>Calophyllum</i>	: No. 2169 T. S.
Palosapis	: <i>Anisoptera</i> , prob. <i>A. thurifera</i>	Mus. Plank 261.02.

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Pototan	:Bruguiera, eriopetala	:No. 20824 B. F.
Red Lauan	:Shorea negrosensis	:Mus. Plank 95.
Supa	:Sindora supa	:Mus. Plank 14.
Tanguile	:Shorea Polysperma	:No. 2340 T.S.
Tindalo	:Pahudia rhomboidea	:No. 2163 T.S.
Toog	:Terminalia quadrialata	:No. 18865 B. F.
Tual	:Bischofia javanica	:No. 2101 T. S.
White Lauan	:Pentacme contorta	:No. 17609 B. F.
Yacal	:Hopea ovalifolia	:No. 2257 T. S.

50 hand specimens - Total.

O.K. E.E.S. Per A.B.

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A.B.

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(Copy)

Manila, October 8, 1914.

Mr. S. R. Sheldon,
Secretary Famine Relief Committee.

Sir:-

I enclose herewith the grades of the five Chinese students sent to the Philippine Forest School; also a copy of a letter to Mr. William Millward, of the University of Nanking.

What do you think of the plan of starting a class in forestry at the College of Agriculture at Nanking? It strikes me as being very much needed in China. I would like very much to see a class started composed of students from the different provinces of China, so that when their course is finished they could be utilized as missionaries in conservation throughout the country. It seems to me that this work is right in line with the work of your Committee. I would like to see a member of your Committee and the Consulting Engineer, after the class is started, deliver a few talks to them on conservation, reforestation of lower China and allied subjects.

You will note that one of the students, Soong Ding Koo, of the class which will graduate next March has maintained a very high standard in his studies. He is one of the cleverest men in the School and would be excellent material for use as an instructor should forestry work be started at Nanking.

I presume you are aware of the probability of the establishment of a large Rockefeller foundation for missionary education in China. President Judson, of the University of Chicago, toured the East recently with this in mind. If forestrywork is started at Nanking, I would like very much to take up the matter with President Judson when I return to the

States this winter. What do you think of it?

Hoping to have the pleasure of hearing from you in the near future, believe me,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) George P. Adhern,

Director of Forestry.

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NANKING, CHINA.....Oct. 13, 1914.....

His Excellency, Chang Chien,
Minister of Agriculture & Commerce,
Peking.

Dear Sir:-

I thank you for your complimentary letter of 5th inst., and am delighted that you endorse the course I proposed to follow in teaching your grand-nephew Tieng Wu. He is a good boy and is diligent in his studies. He had some difficulty at first over pronunciation owing to having learned the wrong sounds previously, but now he is doing very well. The boy is so enthusiastic in his studies that it is a pleasure to his other teachers and to me to have him as student.

In your conference with me last July you agreed to honor our University by giving us two lectures, one on the Huai River Conservancy and one on Education. I hear that Your Excellency is coming south in the near future. Will it be possible for you in passing through Nanking to stop long enough to deliver those addresses? President Bowen is now here and he has told me to write requesting Your Excellency if convenient to do us this honor.

If you decide to remain over for this purpose kindly let us know the date and hour and arrangements shall be made accordingly.

Very truly yours,

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NANKING, CHINA. 12th Oct. 1914.

Prof. Geo. A. Coleman,
Curator of Museum,
University of California,
Berkeley, Cal. U.S.A.

Dear Sir:-

I am sending you today specimens of four shrubs enclosed in bamboo joints, and desire that you give me the names of them with any other information that you can. Please refer to them as "Mountain Tea", "No. 2 of 11th Oct. 1914", "No. 3 of Oct. 11, 1914" and "No. 4 of 11th Oct. 1914."

The berries on the "Mountain Tea" are eaten and the leaves are used for infusion to make tea by the people on the hill. They say it is good but not so good as regular tea. In fact they are quite acceptable when one is thirsty as I can testify.

"No. 2 of 11th Oct. 1914" is a shrub with a profusion of red berries in bunches almost like woodbine or honeysuckle. It is quite ornamental and ~~GIVEN~~ grows to be a large bush of nearly 20 ft. high.

"No. 3 of 11th Oct. 1914". A thorny shrub with a purplish black fruit. It also grows about 20 ft. high and is an impregnable thicket.

"No. 4 of Oct. 11, 1914" Is like a or box. I use these names as the Chinese have no names for their shrubs. They call them all "wild trees" just as we call all herbs that we are ignorant of "weeds".

I am going to introduce these and a number of other shrubs to ornament our University grounds. Later on we shall have quite a collection of native shrubs but it is only after we have protected them for some years that we can see what they look like.

Very truly yours,

NANKING, CHINA. Oct. 13, 1914.

David Fairfield, Esq.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I am sending you today specimens of four shrubs enclosed in bamboo joints, and desire that you give me the names of them with any other information that you can. Please refer to them as "Mountain Tea", "No. 2 of 11th Oct., 1914", "No. 3 of 11th Oct. 1914," and "No. 4 of 11th Oct. 1914".

The berries on the "Mountain Tea" are eaten and the leaves are used for infusion to make tea by the people on the hill. They say it is good but not so good as regular tea. In fact they are quite acceptable when one is thirsty as I can testify.

"No. 2 of 11th Oct. 1914" is a shrub with a profusion of red berries in bunches almost like woodbine or honeysuckle. It is quite ornamental and grows to be a large bush or nearly 20 ft. high.

"No. 3 of 11th Oct. 1914". A thorny shrub with a purplish black fruit. It also grows about 20 ft. high and is an impregnable thicket.

"No. 4 of 11th Oct. 1914" is like a or box. I use these names as the Chinese have no names for their shrubs. They call them all "wild trees" just as we call all herbs that we are ignorant of "weeds".

I am going to introduce these and a number of other shrubs to ornament our University grounds. Later on we shall have quite a collection of native shrubs but it is only after we have protected them for some years that we can see what they look like.

I desire to thank you for sending me regularly "Plant Immigrants". I assure you I appreciate it and am very much interested in a great many things you tell us. Some of these immigrants I am very anxious to try here.

- 1st *Tamoria* sp. (Tamoriaceae) 37483.
- 2d. *Xiziphus jujuba* or large round jujube Ta-yuan-tsao
- 3d. *Crataegus Pinnatifida* (Ta Suan Tsa).

I am very much obliged for your promising to send the seeds of trees mentioned in yours of July 3d 1914. I think I wrote you already that if you send them direct to the American Consul at Nanking that will do away with the risk of having to pay duty and any other inconvenience that might arise.

Will you also kindly send me small quantities of as many as possible of the following:

Leriodendron Tulipifera, Maclura Aurantiaca, Ostrya Virginica,
Tilia Americana, Ulmus Alata, Juglans regia Gibbosa, Gleditschia,
Triacanthos, Hickory, Pecan, Carpinus Americana, Betula Alba,
Alnus Maritima, Alnus incana, Aesculus flava, Acer Saccharinum.

Hoping that you can send me some of those and thanking you for your continued sympathy and substantial help,

Very truly yours,

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Missionary Home, Shanghai, 17th Oct.
1914

Dear Bowen:

Don't call me a rake. You sent me down to arrange for getting Lin into our Forestry Department and here I am head and ears in the Poultry Department. Somehow or other Mr. Zee to whom we wrote re becoming the head of the Poultry Department, and at the same time using his own outfit as laboratory for the University of Nanking, somehow or other he never received our letter. But as you said in packing me off to Shanghai, if you want to do anything you have to go down in person. So I called on Mr. Zee last night and luckily I got him and his son together. So that both could speak up, face to face, as neither would do separately. Well to put the whole of Mr. Zee's scheme before you in a nutshell, it is this. He has already made his fortune and has retired, having transferred his business into the hands of his two sons. He has a love for poultry and has made that his hobby for the past ten years, with the result that he has now a Poultry farm got up on western model and stocked with a great many of our western birds, and several of the Chinese pure breeds. But it was only when I got him and his son together that they began, now one, now the other, to unravel a plan they had, to establish what they call "The China Model Farm". Their model farm, if you please, is to include all the different departments that we look forward to having included in our Agricultural School except Forestry.

As I told you, when we were together, they have 3000 mou of first class land at Quinsan and this in due time they desire to devote to a farm, which shall have Animal Husbandry, as its prominent feature. But you ask me where we come in all this. Mr. Zee himself, on hearing our proposition as stated above, that he use his Poultry Farm as out Laboratory, and of course having heard me exclaim hearing me say that the property was in no way to be taken out of his possession, made only one objection to the property's being used for this purpose, and himself becoming head of the Poultry Department, viz., that tho he had retired from business, still he was in consultation with his sons re their undertakings, and so could not go to Nanking to deliver lectures, but I told them it was not necessary for him to go to Nanking at all, but that his functions as head of the Department, could all be performed right on his own farm. He not only consented to accept the position as head of the department, but began inquiring re the housing and feeding of the students and volunteered to erect quarters on the grounds for the students. Not only so, he desires that the closest relationship possible exist between the University and his whole scheme of developing this model farm, that we supervise and guide that development, and that our students have the full benefit of all the work done, not only in the privilege of using it to learn from, but also as a place where they can earn their support, while they are passing through our department in acquiring their degrees in Agriculture. He said that this whole scheme of the farm was a side issue between both him and his son that the business they were in was rendering all that they indeed desired and the farm was to be considered merely for experimentation purposes, and to assist this country but a better economic standing.

Now Bowen, do you wonder that I am up at 4:00 o'clock this morning writing you this letter. I have just been praising the Lord ever since he and his sons told me all these things. He wants me to draw up a statement regarding the relationship of the University to his whole scheme for he wants to put the whole thing in our hands so far as

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that can be done without interfering with the ownership of the property, and the consequent final say-so as to the uses that it shall be put to. Of course, the final draft ought to be drawn up by a proper legal authority before asking him to sign, so that he and his sons may have their minds at perfect rest from the beginning. This fore, it is possible I may block out before returning to Nanking, in order to strike the iron when it is hot. But he is allowing me to commit him to the Poultry Husbandry arrangement right here and now. I am to go today with a photographer from the BUNN Photo Co. to take pictures of his birds, his outfit and himself, in order that we see about at once the issuing of a bulletin entitled the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the University of Nanking. In this bulletin we are to give a short history of Mr. Zee's development of his present hobby and to show how he is putting the thing at the service of the University of Nanking, and also a statement of the wider scheme of which this is merely a small part. He delegated me last night to arrange for the photographing and he would pay the bill. Unless I am greatly mistaken in the type of men, Mr. Zee and his two sons are, we have got hitched on or rather are being hitched on to a concern that will have far-reaching consequences to our University than anything I have touched yet, even including the scheme of forestation His Excellency Chang Chien is entrusting to us. This will not only be a laboratory but I believe will afford finances not for a farmer but for needy students and will be of such a scale that when we run the whole outfit by our students without any servants, we will be able to put hundreds of worthy young men in a position to help themselves to obtaining that will make them men of value to this whole country. Mr. Zee and his sons distinctly stated two or three times that they don't want to make any money out of the scheme but to allow the proceeds to go along the very line that we desire them to go, viz., to train useful men.

As it is beginning to clear and the coks are raising a chorus of cockle-doodle-does from all the yards surrounding here, as if to say: "You old fool, you are just drawing like the rest of us, I had better get back to bed and have a nap before that ear-piercing electric bell starts that us all in time for breakfast. Cockle- doodle- doo! No, Bowen, don't dub me Mickawber.

Joseph Bailie.

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(copy)

Oct. 24, 1914.

My dear C. T.,

I enclose here two letters from the Director of the Bureau of Forestry of the Philippine Government on the proposition of starting a forestry school in connection with the University of Nanking. Please take up the matter with the National Famine Relief Committee for me and see what they would be willing to do toward the organization of such a school. If any definite understanding can be reached I shall then present the proposition to the Ministers of our Ministry and see what they would be willing to do for the same.

Kindly return the letters to me as soon as possible so that I may give the Director at Manila an early reply.

I am also writing at the same time to the President of the University of Nanking and find out what would they think about the matter.

With best regards I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

N. Han.

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COTTON ANTI-ADULTERATION ASSOCIATION.
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Shanghai 26th Oct., 1914.

Professor Baillie,
Nanking University.

Dear Sir:

This Association altho primarily formed for the purpose of checking the adulteration of raw cotton by water, is keenly interested in promoting the cotton trade in China generally. And it is felt that one of the first things to do is to try to improve the staple by the introduction of superior seed and suitable fertilizers.

Such an object could only be attained with the assistance of the Chinese government, and to secure this it would be necessary in the first place to prove that benefits to the growers and native traders would ensue.

For this purpose my Committee are in favor of starting an Experimental Farm on a small scale with seed from America, but as the supervision of this would be a matter of considerable difficulty, I am at their request approaching you with the object of ascertaining whether we might hope for your cooperation in the matter.

The cotton grown could be disposed of here and this Association would, of course, hold itself responsible for any expenses not covered by such sales.

Should you be prepared to assist us I shall be glad to hear from you and a meeting between your good self and my Committee could doubtless be arranged.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. C. Pearce,
Chairman.

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26th Oct., 1914.

To His Excellency Chang Chien,

Nantungchow.

Dear Sir:-

In your office in Peking you asked me to secure a Christian who was qualified to experiment with and develop the cotton and wheat in the district of Nantungchow and specially at your Experimental Station. As I know no Chinese whom I could recommend for this position, you agreed that it would be all right to secure the services of a Foreigner. At once I wrote to two different men - Dr. Speer who is the secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in New York, and president of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking, and to Mr. Reisner, who was in the postgraduate class in Cornell University and who was preparing to come to work in connection with this work in which I am engaged.

Now Mr. and Mrs. Reisner are here, Mr. Reisner tells me that it is almost impossible to secure the combination that you asked me to secure, viz., a man who was highly qualified in both wheat and cotton, as wheat and cotton are not grown in the same district in the United States of America, wheat being grown in the north and west, while cotton is grown in the south where no wheat or very little is grown. Mr. Reisner took his Master's degree on wheat and knows ~~all~~ that subject well. So I shall make bold to make a proposition to your Excellency which I think will be of advantage to both your work and the work of our University. The proposition is that you secure a man who has taken his Master's degree in cotton and that we work to each other's hands, you lending the services of the cotton expert to our University and we in the University sending Mr. Reisner to Nantungchow to take charge of the wheat development. In this way both your place and ours will be better served than if each had a second rate man who could dabble in both wheat and cotton. Of course whether the work is done in Nantungchow or Nanking it is all done for China.

If this arrangement meets your approval I shall write at once to secure the cotton expert, and in the meantime the services of Mr. Reisner, our wheat expert, are at your disposal, to conduct any experiments you desire at Nantungchow. In that way the wheat experimentation can begin at once, and it is possible the cotton expert could be out before next Spring, tho I cannot guarantee that.

When I wrote the letter requesting your Excellency to stop over and deliver those lectures in Nanking, I was not aware that you had already left Peking and were coming to Nantungchow. We hope that when the opportunity offers when you are passing thro Nanking you will arrange to spend long enough time among us to honor our University by instructing us on Education and on The Hwai River Conservancy Work. Whenever it is convenient for you kindly notify us a couple of days ahead and we shall arrange for having the meetings, and very greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

Joseph Bailie.

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26th Oct. 1914.

Mr. J. C. Robbins,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

During an interview with His Excellency, Chang Chien, the Minister of Agriculture & Commerce, last July, he asked me to secure for him at his private home estate, a Christian who understood how to improve the wheat and cotton of that district. I promised that I would try. I wrote to Dr. Speer, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and to Mr. Reisner, who was then in the postgraduate work at Cornell. Mr. and Mrs. Reisner are now here and have joined our Department of Agriculture. Mr. Reisner tells me that it is difficult to secure a man who is a wheat expert and at the same time an expert in cotton, as wheat and cotton are raised in different parts of the U.S. As Mr. Reisner has taken his Master's Degree in wheat we have written to His Excellency Chang Chien, asking him that he accept an expert in cotton, and that he and our University work into each other's hands, by our allowing Mr. Reisner to spend part of his time on the experimental station at Nantungchow, the home of Chang Chien, while he allows us to have the services his cotton expert to run that part of our work for the University. Tho we have received no answer yet, as the letter has just been sent off I feel quite sure that he will accede to our request. For this reason I now request that you put me in touch with a graduate from one of our Home colleges in Agriculture, who has made cotton a specialty. His Excellency asks me specifically for a Christian. He mentioned no salary, but the salary will be the usual missionary salary, say \$1200. U.S. currency, a year, with a dwelling-house and medical attendance. Of course the expense of the trip out here will be paid. Any other advantages that missionaries usually have will be granted him. There would be no extra salary for seeing after the experiments and work at the University, in addition to those of His Excellency Chang Chien, but all travelling expenses will be defrayed.

Please consider this letter as very urgent. Delay in securing this man may mean the withdrawal of the request, tho a reasonable delay will not likely do any harm. His Excellency Chang has confidence in our methods and has sent his grand-nephew to be student in the field work. Kindly go on with making inquiry and if possible arrange for sending out the proper man. Consult Dr. Speer before finally settling on the man and sending him out. We want to have him here, if possible, in February or March. In case you have the right man it would be all right to wait until next fall, that is, if it were necessary.

Thanking you in advance, and hoping you may succeed in securing the man that we need so urgently, we are,

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

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University of California
College of Agriculture
Agricultural Experimental Station
Berkeley

(Copy)

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Oct. 26, 1914.

Prof. Joseph Bailie,

University of Nanking, China.

Dear Prof. Bailie:

Your letter of Sept. 10th is at hand along with the specimens of a plant from Purple Mountain. This plant is evidently some species of Abutilon, but just what it is no one here is able to say as we do not have the literature on Chinese plants. At the suggestion of Prof. Hall of our Department of Botany, I am sending it on to Prof. Wm. Rader of the Arnold Arboretum who is making a specialty of Chinese botany and will probably be able to locate it for you.

I have taken up the matter of sending you an entomologist with Prof. Woodworth and he thinks that possibly someone of our faculty might go over for a year on his Sabbatical leave. Possibly Prof. Woodworth himself next year. Possibly I might come in about three years from now. In this connection I would like to know if your university would be able to provide for the living expenses of a man while there and for local travelling expenses, or if they would be able to contribute anything towards travelling expenses on the trip over. Also, would not a man who knows nothing about the Chinese language be considerably handicapped in dealing with the native students? What would an entomologist be expected to do? Any further information about your Agricultural Department in the University would be welcome.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Geo. A. Coleman.

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Extract Copy.

Shanghai, Oct. 28, 1914.

Major Geo. P. Ahern,
Director of Forestry,
Manila, P. I.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of October 8th and have presented it to my Committee and they were much interested in it, and thoroughly approve of the ideas there presented.

They have directed me to state that they should be very glad to cooperate to the extent of supporting a certain number of students at Nanking if a class in Forestry be established there.

They believe that the College of Agriculture at Nanking offers a very suitable location for work in forestry, however they do not think that they can take an active part in establishing such a class, but will be very glad to cooperate as above.

We also note what you say in regard to the possibility of a Rockefeller foundation for education in China being established. My Committee thinks that the application of a part of the funds of such a foundation to forestry education and an organization for reforestation in China would be most beneficent and heartily approves of your taking up the matter with President Judson.

We are much interested in the reports of the five students supported on our funds and were glad to learn that Soong Ding Hoo had done such satisfactory work.

I am enclosing Manila exchange for pesos 270, this being the subsistence allowance of Messrs. T'ang, Shi and Ip for the three months from November 1st to February 1st, 1915.

Yours very truly,

S. R. Sheldon.

Secretary Forestry Fund Committee.

U. S. P. O. Box 851
Shanghai, China.

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Shanghai, Oct. 28, 1914.

Major Geo. P. Ahern,
Director of Forestry,
Manila, P. I.

Shan yi Forestry Bureau

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of October 8th and have presented it to my Committee and they were much interested in it, and thoroughly approve of the ideas there presented.

They have directed me to state that they should be very glad to cooperate to the extent of supporting a certain number of students at Hanking if a class in Forestry be established there.

They believe that the College of Agriculture at Hanking offers a very suitable location for work in Forestry, however they do not think that they can take an active part in establishing such a class, but will be very glad to cooperate as above.

We also note what you say in regard to the possibility of a Rockefeller foundation for education in China being established. My Committee thinks that the application of a part of the funds of such a foundation to forestry education and an organization for reforestation in China would be most beneficial and heartily approves of your taking up the matter with President Johnson.

We are much interested in the reports of the five students supported on our funds and were glad to learn that Soon Ding Hoo had done such satisfactory work.

I am enclosing Manila exchange for pesos 270, this being the subsistence allowance of Messrs. Tang, Shi and Ip for the three months from November 1st to February 1st, 1915.

Yours very truly,

A. R. Sheldon.

Secretary Forestry Fund Committee.

U. S. P. O. Box 851
Shanghai, China.

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Plans & Plans

A RECOMMENDATION TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF KIANGSU AS TO
what CHANGES SHOULD BE MADE IN THE PRESENT CANAL SYSTEM OF NANKING.

First: We recommend that large openings be made in the walls at the Dong Shui Men and Shui Si Men and perhaps later at the Han Si Men, doing away with the present complicated openings for water at these gates, and thus connecting the canals inside the city directly with those outside.

Second: As the water in the Yangtse at Nanking not only rises and falls with the tides but is subject at times to leave the city canals high and dry and to be so high at high water as to flood some of the streets at Nanking, we propose:

(1) Low water locks as close to Hsia Kwan as practicable. These locks are to keep the water of the whole system high enough when the Yangtse is low and thus give free passage for boats even as far as Hsia Kwan, without the necessity of passing through any locks. These locks would require to be used only when boats come in from or go out into the Yangtse. As soon as the Yangtse rises to the level of the city canals these locks could be thrown wide open and left so until the Yangtse sank below the level desired to be maintained in the city canals.

(2) High water locks, to be built outside the Han Si Men. These are to keep the Yangtse water from flooding the city at high water. If these could be built where the low water locks are all the better. But that would necessitate high banks on the canal between Han Si Men and Hsia Kwan. That ^{would} ~~will~~ be both very expensive to construct and when constructed make communication in that part of the city suburb more difficult in the low water season, not to

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speak of the danger of breaks and the cost of upkeep and repair.

~~This is~~

The possibility of maintaining the water in the canals of the city at a level above that of the Yangtse is assured by the magnificent ^{system} of reservoirs originally constructed outside the east wall of the city and which even now though in very bad repair make it possible for the canals of the city bottled up as they are to maintain the present unsatisfactory means of communication. These are Lotus Lake and three or more smaller reservoirs south of the Tai Ping Men. These should be cleaned out and the fertile mud in their bottoms used to fertilize some of the barren lands on and about Purple Mountain. The water in these reservoirs is considerably higher than the level of the water in the canal system of the city. There are openings from them under the city wall which allow their waters to flow ^{into} ~~under~~ the city canals. These openings are badly in need of repair and should be repaired and gates put on them so as to regulate the flow of water into the city. During the Yangtse low water season enough water would need to be supplied from these reservoirs to run the locks at Hsia Kwan and other waste such as evaporation, leakage, water used for irrigation etc. During the Yangtse high water season these gates could be shut. The shutting of these gates in conjunction with using the high water locks at Han Si Men would prevent the city's being flooded except in so far as rains fell in the city. During that season the level of the canals could be kept down to the regular level by pumping. As soon as the water supply system is inaugurated whereby the water of the Yangtse will be pumped into Nanking, the same pumps that are used for pumping the water of the Yangtse into

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filter beds could be used for pumping the excess of water out of the canals. Since at high water the Yangtse water will flow into the filter beds or only a small percentage of the power of the pumps would be needed for that purpose, the balance power being available for pumping excess water out of the canals. It is possible that a lock might be needed about the Commercial School, as the maintaining of the water in the canals to the north of that point at a level high enough to make the best use of them might involve raising the level of canals in the south city so high as to flood some of the lower lines. It is also possible that a back water high level canal will be needed to take away the overflow waters of the reservoirs. This would be outside the city from the south end of the most southern of the reservoirs to the southwest corner of the city. We have indicated roughly the course of this canal by the double line of red dots on the map.

Of course, this all supposes that the city canals will be cleaned out.

Alex. G. Small, M. E.
Joseph Barber

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1st Nov. 1914. P. 2

Prof. Geo. P. Ahern,
Director of Forestry,
Manila.

Dear Sir:-

The matter you refer to in your letter of 7th October to Professor Millward, viz., of "starting a course in Forestry in our College of Agriculture" has been referred to me by the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of this University with instructions to correspond both with you and with Mr. Ngan Han, Head of Bureau of Forestry in Peking, with a view to the accomplishment of this object.

To begin with allow me to thank both you and Mr. Sherfesse for the interest you take in this great country and especially in the afforestation of its denuded hills.

Of course, before making any move we desire to have a definite statement of what you are prepared to do and the conditions attached to your carrying out these promises.

In order that you may know how greatly your proposition interests us here I shall let you know something of what we have done and hope to do in the future.

Some four years ago we established a Colonization Association for putting destitute people on the waste lands of China. The Colonization of lowlands and rolling hills is easy work, but the Colonization of the mountains is more difficult as that involves terracing if the steep places are to be broken up. Instead of attempting to cultivate the whole of a mountain as we do level land, we open fire-breaks dividing the face of the hills into patches of 40 or 50 acres of unbroken lands. The unbroken we are trying to afforest and the broken part we give to farmers to cultivate. Wherever the land is good and level we break wider patches. The farmers hold possession of these strips or firebreaks on condition that they cultivate them well to keep down weeds and grass, and that they look after each one a section of the afforested area and prevent fires in the grass and outside people from coming in to destroy the trees. We call these "Forest Sentinel" Colonists.

For so far we have twenty of these farmers or Colonists settled on Purple Mt. where we have had an estate of about 1000 English acres for the past three years. I am sending you some literature which gives some idea of the origin and course of the work.

Latterly we have had the whole of Purple Mt. with the exception of the forts and the temples given to our Association.

In the University we have established a Department of Agriculture. You will see from the notices I sent out to the Press

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that the main object of establishing this Department was to secure trained men to assist in the work of the Colonization, but especially in the work of ~~our~~ the Forest Colony, so that practically all the field work our students have at present is in Forestry.

His Excellency, Chang Chien, Minister of Agriculture, is granting us the whole of Purple Mt. and has also sent an expert to take charge of the nursery work and is giving our Association \$100. a month to help. He has also sent his grand-nephew to study in our Department of Agriculture but specially to learn the practical work in connection with our Forest Colonies.

I hope I don't mix the matter in a tangle. I am connected with two institutions. The University of Nanking and the Colonization Association which are really and financially independent of each other. The University lends me to the Association which pays none of my salary. And the students have the lands of the Association as their laboratory. Though the University has no legal claims on the lands of the Association for its students to use as laboratory still the relation between the University and the Association is so cordial that there is no danger of trouble coming along this line. They also recognize that without the help of the University this work is impossible.

Moreover the fact that H. E. Chang, the Minister of Agriculture, has his grand-nephew as student in Forestry here guarantees that he would listen to any reasonable proposition that makes to the efficiency of the Forestry School in this Department.

We are now negotiating for the services of Mr. Lin who took a postgraduate course in Forestry in Yale and is now engaged on the Lecture Bureau of the Central China Famine Relief Committee. I send you enclosed a copy of the Agreement passed by our Executive Committee at its last meeting together with a copy of another agreement on a Poultry Outfit. So you see that even as things are now we have the prospect of being able to run the forestry work in a very small fashion of course. If arrangements can be made to consummate this co-operation with your Department and that of the Department of Forestry in Peking, we would be placed in a magnificent position of being able to be of service to this great country, and that along the line of greatest need.

In your letter to Mr. Millward you state that you are leaving the Philippines late this month. Is it not possible for your Bureau of Forestry at Manila to delegate you on your home trip to arrange this matter with the Board of Managers of our University and with the Bureau of Forestry at Peking? If this could be done and if your Bureau drew up the stipulations necessary to your co-operation, with power in your hand to modify those stipulations I feel quite sure that you can have this matter satisfactorily arranged before you sail for America. The good you would thus accomplish is in my estimation incalculable, and later on you might see your way clear to come here and take charge of the whole outfit.

To secure the services of strong men like Dr. F. W. Foxworthy and Forester M. D. Knapp to come merely to inspect our

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work, not to mention giving a few lectures would insure the success of the undertaking. Their lectures added will guarantee a rush of well-qualified students from all over China. I do wish that this cooperation can be arranged for as do all of our Board of Managers.

In your letter you speak also of being able to interest those in charge of the Rockefeller Foundation in this matter. Nothing you could do would please all here better.

You recommend highly Soong Ding Moo, and desire to have him appointed here as instructor. We have another student at your School, Hsia Cheh Shih, who is being supported by the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Manila. We have written requesting this man to continue Hsia's support and appoint him to our school as instructor, but since I saw your record of the work of Hsia I'm afraid there is no use in our trying to use him in the capacity of teacher. If you could manage to switch the Chamber of Commerce off from Hsia and on to Soong you would do us a double favor, 1st. relieve us of the risk likely to come in taking on a poor man, and substitute a man that you know will make good.

Thanking you again for your sympathy and offer of cooperation and assuring you that all here are anxious to have this accomplished at the earliest possible hour,

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

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Nanking, 1st. Nov. 1914.

Ngan Han, Esq.,
Head of Bureau of Forestry,
Peking.

Dear Mr. Han:-

At its recent meeting, the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the University of Nanking, referred the matter contained in your letter to Mr. Fowen of 24th October to me, instructing me to correspond with you and Mr. Ahern, Director of Forestry, at Manila, with a view to drawing up some definite proposition in this matter.

The members of the Committee are unanimous in favoring the cooperation both of your Bureau and the Bureau of Manila. I enclose a copy of the letter I am sending to Mr. Ahern. As. C. T. Wang is also on the Board of Managers of this University I shall attempt to see him on this matter when I next go to Shanghai.

The next time you come south, if you inform me where I can meet you, I shall do my best to be present at any time and place you appoint. It is much easier to arrange matters of this sort face to face than by letter.

Hoping you will be able to arrange matters with your Bureau and with the ~~University~~ Minister of Agriculture to have this co-operation assured,

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

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Missionary Home, Shanghai, -----

Nov. 8, 1914.

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

Following up our conversation over the telephone yesterday, I am now writing you as I agreed. As I understood you, you stated that since hearing from Mr. Ahern, Director of Forestry at Manila, re his co-operation with the Bureau of Forestry in Peking in establishing a School of Forestry in connection with the Department of Agriculture of this University, your Committee had had a meeting, and that they had decided at that meeting that when the arrangement above stated had been consummated you were prepared to send three or more students to our Forestry school, to some extent after the same fashion as you are now supporting those sent to Manila.

I tried to describe to you how that we had already had made a beginning in forestry, small, it is true, but still a beginning. How we have been working on nursery work and tree planting for over three years and how the necessity of the case had compelled us to open a school to train men to carry on the work as it grew larger. How our Nanking branch of the Colonization Association had sent Mr. Tao, former member for Parliament for Nanking and myself last July with a petition to H.E. Chang Chien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking, asking for permission to develop the balance of Purple Mt. on the same lines as we were developing the estate that had been in our hands for three years. How the Board of Agriculture and Commerce had granted our petition and had appointed an expert in nursery work to assist us besides granting us \$100. to help. How that H.E. on hearing me describe the methods we were to adopt with our students in the Agricultural Department, viz. divide the class up into two halves and keep one-half in the class-rooms, with the other half paired off, each pair being detailed to do actual work in connection with Colonization work or Forestry and that every two weeks those inside were to take the places of those outside and vice versa - as soon as he heard this he struck the table with his fist and said "that is better than sending them to foreign countries." And how H.E. has acted up to this statement, by taking his grand-nephew, a boy of twenty years of age, from a Chinese School of Agriculture and sending him to our school in order that he learn the practical working of these methods.

I also told you of how we had practically closed our agreement with the Y.M.C.A. if endorsed by your Committee to have Mr. Lin who is lecturing on Conservation make the work that we are doing his laboratory and at the same time to give our students some lectures and practical field work while here. So that even with the outfit that we now have we can do a little in Forestry.

Now if we could secure this co-operation both of the Director of Forestry at Manila and that of the Bureau of Forestry at Peking, we should be in a very favorable position to train young men for this great work of using these unlimited resources for mitigating suffering and advancing civilization.

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I have already sent you a postcard requesting you to send me a copy of Mr. Ahern's letter to you and of the action taken by your Committee at its last meeting re this matter.

I have to return to Shanghai to meet the Committee of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association on next Friday, the 13th inst., at noon. If you could arrange for a meeting either with your good self or with yourself and one or more members of your Committee, I should be very much obliged.

Sincerely yours,

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Missionary Home,

Shanghai. -----

Nov. 8, 1914.

Dear Bowen:

I saw Mr. Pearce, Sec'y of Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association on Friday afternoon. He had written an answer to my letter but it hadn't reached me before I left Nanking. However, their Association is to meet at Mr. Kerfoot's office next Friday at noon in order that they and I can have an opportunity of talking matters over face to face. Kerfoot is in charge of the Cotton Mills. They do not anticipate entering this venture on such a large scale as I had thought from Mr. Pearce's letter. Still I'm of opinion that something will come of it.

Mr. McGregor has been appointed by the Customs to superintend to Cotton testing. I called on him and found out that a great deal is being done to improve the staple. All the cotton purchased by all the spinning mills is tested for quality, dirt, and moisture. A tinfoil of about 1/4 a pound is taken from every 20 bales and this is tested first for moisture, by placing a small quantity in an oven and seeing how much it loses in weight.

There is a cotton expert in charge. Mr. Widler. He knows all about cotton from the manufacture side and has been conducting some experiments in cotton growing, but he has not had much success as he doesn't know much of farming from what he told me. I asked him whether he would object to teaching our students some of the main points in cotton-testing and he said he would be only too glad. I'm sure the Association won't object to our students' making all that outfit their laboratory for this work. The more the boys know of practical work the better. With your permission I shall ask the Committee next Friday for the privilege of having Mr. Widler teach our boys using that place as our laboratory.

Later I saw Cooper and he had already sent a telegram for me to come to Shanghai for a meeting, at 3:00 P.M. today at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building on Honan Road. I'm glad our Association has secured that as our meeting-place. While Cooper was our secretary we always met in the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Board Room. I think I prefer the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. McGregor who is engaged by the Municipal Government to be in charge of the Parks and trees around Shanghai, has agreed to take say two of our students on as workmen among his squads in order that they may learn landscape gardening and hot-house work. It is just as convenient for me as possible at this time that owing to the present rules in force in connection with these gardens that the only Chinese who can enter the gardens are the workmen. So if our boys want to learn that branch they'll have to engage as workmen for the time being, but Mr. McGregor will let them gradually rise just as fast as they are able so as to be as much with him personally as possible. Any one that cannot handle tools needn't try. He'll pay them for their work. This is now the third laboratory for our boys right here in Shanghai. Poultry, the Gardens, and I'm sure the Cotton testing. Of course, the Cotton testing is

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the biggest outfit.

If all these materialize we shall have to make some arrangement with some school to take charge of those of our students that come to Shanghai so that they can be together at night in quarters that we know are respectable. I shall perhaps ask Dr. Parker to put them up with his students.

I have been unable to go any further with the deliberation re the cooperation of the Director of the Forestry Department at Manila with the Bureau of Forestry in Peking in establishing a school of Forestry in connection with our Agricultural Department, owing to the fact that C. T. Wang and others who are concerned in the affair are not now in Shanghai. I have had, however, had a long chat with Mr. S. R. Sheldon, Sec'y of the "Famine Relief Committee". He informed me that his Committee had a meeting since Mr. Ahern, Director of the Bureau of Forestry at Manila wrote him about this matter. They decided that as soon as the co-operation of the Bureau of Forestry at Manila was secured in our Department they would send three students or perhaps more to our School in Forestry. I told him what advances we had already made along the line of establishing this school ourselves and how that His Excellency Chang Chien had given Purple Mt. as a laboratory besides sending down an expert nursery-man, and that later on had sent his grand-nephew to what Forestry school we already had. I also told of our having practically secured the services of Mr. Lin, whereupon he began to enquire whether it might not be possible for boys coming in next term to rank with the students that we already had. I told him that if their College grades came up to the College standing of our best boys we could easily manage that. We had no further communication over the phone, but I agreed to correspond with him as secretary of the Committee on this subject so that we can have definite statements to go by and not merely conversations. I shall therefore write him perhaps today and then get hold of another thread necessary to a final agreement.

I have also seen Mr. Lee again re the Poultry Outfit and told him how our Executive Committee have "accepted with profound thanks" the offer. Nothing now remains in this affair but for him and me to draw up a paper which can be done any time.

As I now see it, it is better for us in making the arrangement with the Bureau of Forestry in Peking, to make a temporary arrangement lasting say for four years whereby the Bureau give certain assistance without implicating our Forestry School in any agreement that would take the full control of that school or the Department of Agriculture out of the hands of the Board of Trustees at home or the present Board of Managers on the field now. But at the same time draw up a statement looking forward to a permanent co-operation whereby the Chinese government would have say the Civil Governor of Kiangsu and the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai and Han An, as head of the Bureau of Forestry appointed as members of a Board of Managers of the Forestry School, any one of whom could appoint a proxy in case he could not attend himself,

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while the University appoint three of its men, two others beside you, to sit with the Chinese appointees, with yourself as President. This Board of Managers to have full power in all relating to the running of the Forestry School, and reporting through you directly to the Board of Trustees in New York.

This might look like a double-headed monstrosity, but so long as you would be President in both instances the general Board of Managers could be kept informed of what was going on the not in the formal manner that would involve the Board of the Forestry school as being placed in a position inferior to the General Board.

This arrangement is not so good in my own estimation as a re-organization of the General Board of Managers and giving men of the type I mention as appointees of the Chinese Government an equal number of seats on the Board with those appointed by the University. But knowing the prejudices we have to contend with in the belief among some of our supporters that only nominal Christians should be on the Board, I suggest the compromise above stated.

I am convinced that we shall finally have to go even to more radical extremes than mentioned in either of above-stated propositions, viz., to reconstruct the Board of Trustees of the whole University giving the Chinese seats on that Board. But to most such a thing now would likely bring down on my head the proverbial "load of brick". The time may not be ready for it yet, but our action in doing the thing would I think make the time ready. Unless we're prepared for the closest co-operation we may just settle in our minds that our Institution will be relegated to a "cul de sac" instead of being on the great thoroughfare. We have now the strongest man in the nation outside of Yuan Shih Kai backing us. If action were taken now everything would be arranged in the most advantageous state for the University, whereas if we fail to see the signs of the time and dilly dally till the most favorable moment passes we may lose our opportunity. I'm fully convinced that we make a mistake if we do not in some way recognize Chang Chien on the Management or Directorate of the Institution. Is it not possible to create a new position corresponding with the Chancellor in English Universities which office could be offered to H.E.

I know with the members of the Board of Trustees so far away, such a proposal to them would seem hare-brained, as they are not in close touch with the work on the field. It is just because they are not in close touch with the field that they are in my estimation unfit to make the best of this institution. They ought to keep one of their members on the field all the time and all come in rotation each spending a year here. Sending a proxy is no good unless the proxy be proxy also on the Board. But the Board should not sit in New York but in Nanking.

Now, Bowen, pardon my audacity in criticising such an august body and in making suggestions. But you know I have if not a right at least an excuse for being "agin the government" in having worn the shamrock when a boy. Oh! for a breath of the whitethorn blossoms of the old country and a chance to brandish a sprig of the blackthorn! Unless we get this we get "spilt for a fight" & must tackle those next us. Still I'm in earnest in what I write above as you well know. Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

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Government Institute of Technology,
18 Sicoawei Road,
Shanghai, China.
Nov. 12th. 1914.

Professor Joseph Baillie,
Missionary Home, Shanghai.
Dear Professor Baillie:-

I have received your letter dated November 8th, 1914, and am glad to give you the information requested

As regards the action taken in regard to cooperation by the Forestry Fund Committee in Forestry work at Nanking, I give the following extract from the minutes of a meeting of our Committee, held on October 8th. 1914.

"The Secretary was directed to assure Major Adhern of the Committee's interest in the work at Nanking and that they should be willing to support a certain number of students at Nanking in a class in Forestry were established. The Committee felt that it would be impossible for them to do anything directly in the way of establishing such a class"

The statement over the telephone that "three or more men" might be supported was the informal sentiment of the Committee that I gathered from the discussion and was my personal opinion of what the probable action might be.

I am enclosing a copy of Major Adhern's letter to our Committee.

I shall take up this matter with some of the Members of our Committee at the first opportunity.

I shall be very glad to meet with you on Friday and could arrange to see you at any time between 4.30 P.M. and 7.00 P.M. If convenient please call me up by telephone between

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12.00 and 1.00 on Friday to arrange a meeting place.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) S. R. Sheldon.

Secretary Forestry Fund Committee.

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Nov. 15th, 1914.

To
His Excellency Chang Ch'ien
Minister of Agriculture & Commerce,
Nantungchow.

Dear Sir:

Immediately on receiving your commands to secure a Christian who could take charge of the improvement of wheat and cotton in your district I wrote to several friends in the United States informing them of that fact requesting them to assist in securing the proper man.

I have already written you stating that Mr. Reisner, one of those to whom I wrote and who was then assistant Professor in Field Crops in Cornell University, has now come to Nanking as Professor in Field Crops in this University and that he has informed me that it isn't possible to secure a man who is an expert in cotton and is also at the same time an expert in wheat, and that therefore if experts were wanted it would be better to secure two men, one an expert in Cotton and one an expert in Wheat.

I also wrote you that I advised you to secure an expert in Cotton only as Mr. Reisner took his Master's degree in Wheat, and that Mr. Reisner could be lent long enough to go and supervise any experiments conducted at Nantungchow on Wheat while at the same time you might generously lend your Cotton expert to us to oversee our experiments in Cotton.

Since writing that letter various events have transpired all of which indicate that the line I have suggested, viz., your securing a Cotton expert, is the right one to follow, two of which I shall now relate.

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First, The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association of Shanghai wrote me about three weeks ago telling me that they intended to conduct some experiments in introducing Foreign Cotton Seeds and fertilizers and requesting me to take charge of the experiments.

I brought the matter before the Executive Committee of our University and they empowered me to come to some agreement with this Association and to go ahead with the work. After some correspondence I met the President, Mr. Pearce, and last Friday, the whole Committee met and finally agreed to allow me Tls.2400 with which to experiment on cotton.

I had told the President of the Cotton- Anti-Adulteration Association that your Excellency had commissioned me to secure a Wheat and Cotton expert, but that owing to the fact that these two qualifications were difficult to be found in one man I had recommended the securing of a Cotton expert. They were all delighted at the prospect of having this man to conduct these experiments. They told me that they would write a letter to Your Excellency which will speak for itself.

Secondly, At the same time that I wrote to Professor Reisner asking him to secure an expert I wrote to several others among them being Dr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking and David Fairchild, head of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. These gentlemen have both looked into the matter very carefully. One point made by both is that men of experience with the qualification necessary for this type of work were in great demand in the United States and commanded a high salary and that except in the case of young men like Professor Reisner who desire to come to China in connection with

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Missionary work the salary would be at least \$3000. U.S. currency per annum besides a house and travelling expenses to China. \$4200. U.S. gold. is an average salary paid such men in U.S.A.

In order that you may have a clear idea of how Mr. Fairchild looks at the matter I enclose a copy of his letter to me.

I would be very much obliged if you would kindly let me know your decision as to what salary you are willing to pay, and I shall at once communicate with all those who are helping me to find the man in U.S.A., and very greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

(Signed) Joseph Bailie.

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THE COTTON ANTI-ADULTERATION ASSOCIATION

(copy)

Shanghai, 18th Nov. 1914.

Professor Bailie:

Nanking University.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the meeting of the Committee of this Association which you were good enough to attend last Friday, I have pleasure in placing on record the following scheme, which was agreed to thereat.

1. The lease of about 100 mow of land to be secured for one year, with the option of a further two; or, if this should prove impossible, for a period not exceeding three years.

2. Cotton seeds and fertilizers to be obtained from America.

3. Cotton to be grown on the land leased, from such seed and with the use of such fertilizers, but otherwise in a manner conforming, as far as possible, to the existing customs in this part of China; that is, so far as rotation of crops and number of crops per year are concerned.

4. The experimental farm to be directly under the control of Professor Bailie and his staff, with the co-operation, if possible, of His Excellency Chang Chien's Cotton expert.

5. Expenses, which should, if possible, not exceed Tls. 2400 per annum, to be borne by this Association, who would, however, be credited with the receipts from the sale of cotton grown.

Should such receipts exceed the expenditure, the surplus to be handed over to the funds for agricultural purposes controlled by the Nanking University.

Yours faithfully,

E. C. Pearce.
Chairman.

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Peking, Nov. 24, 1914.

Prof. J. Bailey,

Nanking.

Dear Mr. Bailey:-

I hereby send you a copy of a letter written by me to Mr. W. P. Sherfesse, director of Forestry, Manila, P.I. If you hear anything from that Bureau, kindly let me know.

I understand that you have written and published something of Forestry of Agricultural work in China. If so, will you kindly send me one copy if have no extra ones to spare.

I would be very grateful to you if you will kindly help me to collect wood samples in Nanking. They may be of any size and shape but each must be furnished with a brief statement as to its common name, scientific name also if possible, uses, market price, and other information that can be furnished. I shall be glad to pay the cost. If the collection is large I shall ask our Ministry to buy it and pay the charge for it.

The next time when I come to Nanking I hope I shall have the opportunity to see you.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Ngan Han.

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Forest School.
Personnel (Chinese Students.)

November 25, 1914.

Mr. Joseph Bailie,
Department of Agriculture,
University of Nanking,
Nanking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 1 last, and in reply will state that I was very much interested in reading your letter and the pamphlets describing the work of the Colonization Society. Apparently good progress has been made in a very short time. Purple Mountain will make a fine laboratory for the forest students and at the same time will show what can be done in waste places in China.

As to the class in forestry, your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of an extract from a letter of Mr. Sheldon, Secretary of Forestry Fund Committee, Shanghai. This committee will, as you see, provide for some of the class and I believe the committee would authorize the continuance of the pension of Mr. Seong after he graduates in March. He could take up postgraduate work and at the same time act as instructor to the class in forestry.

In all probability there will be a number of other students presenting themselves as candidates in addition to those supported by the Shanghai committee. Great care should be exercised in selecting applicants. I believe that the best results could be secured if all should be required to show that they have completed what corresponds to our high school course.

From what Mr. Han writes, I judge that he will be glad to assist you in every way, and no doubt would be willing to give lectures and act in an advisory capacity. Mr. Lin, the Yale graduate, will also be a valuable aid.

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As the organization and maintenance of a forest school or class involves many details, some of which are perplexing and some of which require special training, I would advise you to secure, if possible, for a few weeks at a time one of our instructors at the forest school in the Philippines. We have had our school in operation now for about four years and it is running very smoothly, but it has taken all this time to get the courses thoroughly planned, lectures written and field work properly laid out. Our men, who are thoroughly familiar with this work, would save you much embarrassment by their assistance. These men from our school would, I am sure, be willing also to act as collaborators, especially in assisting in your work in forest botany and wood technology.

I fully realize your difficulties in attempting to organize a class without funds for the work, without students and without instructors and equipment, but I believe that all of these can be provided at a very slight expense if you go at it gradually and not attempt too much at the beginning. I believe that you could secure one of our men from the school to spend a few weeks at Nanking in an advisory capacity and act as lecturer if necessary if his expenses were paid. Incidentally these instructors from the Philippines would become better acquainted with conditions in China, which would enable them to shape the course of instruction for the Chinese students in the Philippines so as to fit them properly for work in China.

The main thing is to get the class started early in 1915. After Mr. Soong's graduation in March I believe one of our men could be spared for a couple of weeks to visit your University. I have discussed this matter with the New Director, Mr. W. F. Sherfese,

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and he is much interested in this project as I am.

Many thanks for your kind invitation to visit you at Nanking, but unfortunately I am leaving on the 28th for Singapore and will go directly to Amritsur in northern India. I should enjoy visiting your University very much, but believe that there are a few men in our force who can do the work required to your satisfaction.

Please direct future correspondence in this matter to Mr. Sherfesse, who will keep me informed of the progress of this very interesting and important project.

I shall be pleased to take up the matter of funds for a forest school at Nanking with President Hudson upon my arrival in the United States in March or April next and will keep you informed of the results of this endeavor.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) George P. Ahern.

Director of Forestry.

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NANKING, CHINA 26th Nov., 1914.

E. C. Pearce, Esq., Chairman,
The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:-

Thank you for promptly attending to the order for Cotton seed and fertilizers contained in my last letter.

Herewith please find another order for a few implements that we need in the cultivation of the cotton.

We send to the Deere Company because they donated three fine plows and all their implements being good, we desire to give them the advantage of whatever advertising our using their implements may mean.

It may seem that we are ordering more implements than are needed in getting two cultivators but together they don't amount so high and with either omitted we would be handicapped. I believe they'll save their cost in labor in one year, besides having the work better done.

We had already two sets of harness, and are adding on the extra in order to save our fine leather traces for wagon work only.

If you approve of the order, kindly enclose money order for \$120. U.S. Currency in enclosed letter to the Deere Implement Company and forward this letter.

After discussing the pros and cons we have decided to begin with securing two horses with which to do the cultivation and easy plowing. For the heavy breaking we can borrow the buffaloes from the Colonization Association. Horses when not needed for plowing are serviceable for wagon or riding.

We have secured the services of Mr. Aberly, a practical farmer from America, so our animals will be looked after and thorough work is being done. He is now with us and knows what he's doing.

If this plan meets your approval, will you kindly send me about \$180. with which to purchase two horses. Mr. Aberly and I would then go to one of the Fairs north of here and select the ones we want. Animals are cheap now and I believe we can get a span of fairly good ponies for this price.

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E.C.P.#2.

Yesterday I saw Mr. Fang, the Kiang Nying Hsien, for the second time respecting the securing of land for this experiment. All he has said is so satisfactory that I have no hesitation in going on with making preparation.

Hoping this plan meets your approval and assuring you that we shall do all we can in this Department to provide against the chance of your Association's spending its money in vain,

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bairie.

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27th Nov., 1914.

Prof. Geo. A. Coleman,
University of California.

Dear Professor Coleman:

Thank you for forwarding that specimen to Prof. W. Rader of Arnold Arboretum to identify.

Thank you also for taking up the matter of securing an Entomologist to help us here. If it were possible for Prof. Woodworth to come next year on his Sabbatical leave, you would certainly do both Prof. Woodworth and all of us a great favor. We are literally eaten up by all manner of insects and this extends to the animal creation as well as the vegetable. Prof. Woodworth would have the time of his life while here, there are so many things different from what you have. Then if you could come, as you say, three years from now, we would be beginning to feel as if our University were in some sort affiliated to your honorable institution.

As concerns our University assisting financially there are no funds available now, I don't know what can be done later. I shall write home and ask for some help. However, when I showed your letter to President Bowen he said that tho' there were no funds for this purpose, he would be delighted to have Professor Woodworth as his guest, in case he were willing to take "pot luck". He told me, however, that during the summer months of July and August, as his family would be in Kuling, he would not like to promise to keep the house running, as the running of two establishments would bankrupt the average missionary. He said, moreover, that Prof. Woodworth would likely not come, if he came, before September. I think, if he comes, he ought to come early in the year, for the months of May, June, July and August are the months for "ch'ung tz" ("ch'ung tz" is the word for insect and the sooner Prof. Woodworth learns it the better). But if he comes in the spring he will need to go to Kuling during the summer as this is very trying during the heat. Still the time on Kuling would be just the thing for Entomology. As concerns the time that Prof. Woodworth would be in Nanking in the absence of the Bowen family, I would be responsible for providing a crust or a bowl of rice, and a place away from the mosquitoes at night, unless Prof. Woodworth prefers not to be separated from his pets even at night, in which case he has a wide field for practical investigation. And, in answer to your question "what would an entomologist be expected to do?" in this case I would say "Scratch"!

As concerns "travelling expenses", I think I can secure free passes on the Railways for Prof. Woodworth. The Railway authorities grant me a pass and I think I won't have any difficulty in securing one for him also. Outside of Railway travelling, I know of no financial provision yet.

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Then again, as concerns travelling expenses on the trip over, at present, I don't know that anything can be done but I shall not give up till I'm beaten.

As concerns being handicapped because of not knowing the Chinese language, one or more of our students, who speak English fairly well, will be only too glad to accompany Dr. Woodworth wherever he wants them and your humble servant will be anxious to do all in my power to accompany him as I want to learn something as well as the students.

Then as to "what an entomologist would be expected to do". The great thing is to give us teachers a few pointers on practical things, and, if possible, to give the Agricultural students some lectures. If Prof. Woodworth thinks of coming I would be much obliged if he would let us know ahead of time whether he can give even a few lectures to our students and what textbook he would like us to put into their hands in preparation for the lectures.

If your Entomology Department made up your minds to take our Entomology under your wings, you could easily supply us with an Entomologist every year by coming here on your Sabbatical leave. You could in this way make up this field thoroughly in a few years besides doing untold good to the Chinese. If some years two come and other years none, that wouldn't matter, I think, as we could arrange for such a case if we only knew in time to arrange classes in this way.

I feel quite sure that if some of the wealthy people of California knew that your Department was desirous to do this the funds for carrying it out would be forthcoming.

As soon as the Catalogue of the Agricultural Department is printed, I shall send you a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Bailie.

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11th Dec., 1914.

Ngan Han Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Forestry,
Peking.

Dear Mr. Han:

Thank you for your very welcome letter of 24th November, which I would have answered sooner had I had the data I now have. We are beginning to make a collection of the woods found in this district and shall be glad to let you have a set just as fast as we can get anything worth while.

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to Mr. Sherfesse and for the hearty invitation you extended therein to Major Ahern to come and lecture on Conservation. I'm sorry his plans prevent the possibility of his coming this way. However, you can see from the copy of his letter, which is enclosed, that the Bureau of Forestry at Manila is going to stand by us. You can see also from the copy of the letter I am sending to Mr. Sheldon that we shall do our utmost this coming Spring to have this class properly started. As far as I can see now all that is needed is to insure the success of this project is your co-operation.

Is it too much, therefore, to request that your Bureau defray the travelling expenses of Dr. Foxworthy and Professor Knapp from Manila to Nanking and back to Manila? If you could do this you would make it possible to go ahead with forming this class and prevent the loss of another valuable year.

I also request that you try to spare as much of your valuable time as will enable you to give a few lectures every year to the students of the Forestry School and that you give us that aid which only your own good self can give as the Head of the Bureau of Forestry.

I have not written anything for so far on Forestry or Agriculture in China. Mr. Yoh Ping An of Shanghai has kindly furnished the funds for translating the section on Cotton in Duggar's "Southern Field Crops" which is now in the Press. As soon as the books reach me I shall be glad to send you a copy. The other little pamphlets that I have for letting people know what I am trying to do I think I have already sent you.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

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NANKING, CHINA. Dec. 11, 1914.

W. F. Sherfesse Esq.,
Director of Forestry,
Manila.

Dear Sir:-

Your predecessor in office wrote to Professor Millward of this University under date October 7th, 1914, in which among other things he proposed the establishment of a school of Forestry in connection with the Agricultural Department of this University, and promised the co-operation of your Bureau.

He also suggested that Mr. Ngan Han, head of Bureau of Forestry in Peking would co-operate.

Since then I have brought the matter before the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of this University and they have endorsed the scheme and appointed me to go on with negotiations looking to the accomplishment of the project. I have written Major Ahern, Mr. Ngan Han and Mr. S. R. Sheldon, all of whom are desirous to further this matter to the best of their ability as you can see from copies of their letters which I enclose herewith. I am also endorsing a copy of my last letter to Mr. S. R. Sheldon, and as soon as I receive an answer from him I shall let you know at once. However, from what he has told me and from the tone of his letter I feel quite sure that his Committee will agree to our request.

Major Ahern in his letter says that you are in full sympathy with our project, for which I tender the thanks of our University. Will you then, as soon as you can, after the receipt of this, cable me at my expense, letting me know whether we can act on the supposition that you will send one or two of your staff to assist us in organizing this school. The cable need not be longer than "Baillie Nanking Yes Sherfesse." By your cabling this it won't mean that the extra expense involved in sending your ~~own~~ ~~own~~ Professors will be paid by you. Tho we haven't the funds for that purpose yet I hope to be able to secure these funds before that time. If we know that we can count upon your co-operation this year we shall go on and invite students specially for the Forestry School and thus be able to start this Spring as Major Ahern recommends.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Baillie.

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Not only would our school be benefited but the efficiency of the school of Forestry at Manila in so far as training our students that go there, would be increased by having their professors know the conditions here. Major Ahern mentions this point in his letter. In this way your Committee now has it in their power to do our Agricultural Department a very friendly and complimentary act, and those of us who are "on the job" will try to prevent the possibility of their being sorry for having placed such confidence in us as is involved in passing the resolution referred to above.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Baillie.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NANKING, CHINA. 13th Dec., 1914.

農科

Dear Dr. Speer:

I am enclosing copies of correspondence up to date on the subject of the cooperation of the Government at Manila, the Government at Peking and Mr. Sheldon, the secretary of Committee on Forestry in Shanghai, with our University in establishing our School of Forestry. Of course, as I have written to you before we have already made some progress in the practical work and it is around this nucleus of actually accomplished results that additions are coming from all sides.

But even with all the help that is coming I am pressed very hard for money. I have been using what I had left over of the Famine Relief Fund to pay for expenses in connection with this forestry work, but that money is now all spent. Still there are bills coming on us. The travelling expenses of these professors from Manila are for so far unprovided. The travelling expenses of the professors from the University of California are also unprovided and I'm sorry to say that the \$50. Mex. that I have made myself personally responsible for to pay Mr. Lin has for the present disappeared as the man who promised me the money on which I reckoned to pay this bill has been called to Peking to give an account of his stewardship. Still that \$600. a year for two years I think I can manage some way. But these travelling expenses added on to all this is too much. Dr. Bowen has promised the Entomologists from the University of California board and lodging while here and I am at present providing board and lodging and travelling expenses for Mr. Aberly and Mr. Worden, two practical farmers from the United States that are here with me now and rendering services of inestimable value both to the Colonization Association and our students in their field work. So that you see I have enough to bear at present, not to speak of what Dr. Bowen is doing. I must therefore appeal to the Board to pay the incidentals above referred to. I suppose it will take about \$250. Mex. each for those gentlemen's trip here exclusive of their travelling expenses while here. But as I think I can secure free tickets on the railroads here and on one of the River Steamers the only expense we need to be provided would be what will cover the trips by horse or chair. These are not at all inexpensive especially as we cannot always reckon on being entertained by missionaries at points we must go to, suppose we say \$150. Mex. cash. So much for Forestry from which we as a University cannot look forward to receiving any direct financial returns. We are now doing our best to establish a dairy. My reason for starting this now is that we have Mr. Aberly with us. He is receiving no salary and gives his services free if we can provide him with a small patch of land of his own on which he can grow vegetables for himself and Mr. Worden and some chickens, and in fine run a small general farm. In this way we can easily make a little money to aid our Agricultural Department. But we need money to purchase the cattle to start with and the dairy utensils and to put up some barns etc. What I want to do is to borrow \$8000 U.S. Currency. With that we can start this work and run it till we begin to have returns. I shall not borrow in silver for silver is so

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low now that by the time we would be able to pay back this money we would the risk of having to pay a bill far in excess of what we borrow. The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank has allowed me before now to overdraw my account as much as \$2000. but I prefer not to get any money from them for the reason stated above and because they demand high interest. Will you, through the treasurer of the Board, try to secure this sum for me? The responsibility of making a success of the Dairy I shall assume. The Dairy will be run in the name of the Department of Agriculture and in this way the University will not be responsible for any loss but still the Dairy will be theirs free of any charge. I make this offer because I know what we can do now that we have a practical man who understands all about Dairy management, and we have a magnificent place for the cattle.

I think I wrote you of our Agreement with the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association whereby they provide two thousand four hundred taels this year for cotton experimentation which will likely be continued for several years. The land we are getting will give room for that work as well and we shall work this in conjunction with the Dairy. Thus the cultivation and fertilization involved in the experiments in cotton will enrich our lands permanently. Besides this securing of the Dairy we shall thus provide work for all of our Agricultural students and maybe some of those in the High School and Middle School who look forward to taking a course in Agriculture.

Of course, if you knew someone who wished to make us a donation of some money for this purpose we shall be glad, but I do not ask for this now as I think I can manage this affair very easily and pay back this loan in say nine years. I say nine years so as to give us an opportunity of enlarging a few years before paying back.

If you succeed in securing this loan please cable \$1000 U.S. gold at once for purchasing stock. Mr. Aberly and myself intend to go to Japan and select what we want from some of the herds around Yokohama where he knows exactly where he can find what we need. It is just possible that after we secure the land we shall not wait for any further formalities but proceed to get some stock by the quickest method we know how, so long as we pay no more than the proper price.

Several of the missionaries who have been keeping cattle in Nanking have asked me on more than one occasion to take up the Dairy Industry and so relieve them of the necessity of keeping their herds of native cattle, ten of which do not give as much as one fairly good milch cow. I have refused to handle cattle of the type that is now used and would not dare to commit good foreign stock to the tender mercies of these cow-men. Now that Mr. Aberly will take personal charge of the herd I'm not afraid, though of course we must expect some losses until we have learned more of the conditions here for cattle. Some of the missionaries will contribute shares in the Dairy, but as you know missionaries do not generally have much money to spare. If we could take on the stock of cattle that is here in these herds we would have enough but it is of no use for dairy purposes. So we shall have to purchase to begin with.

Very truly yours,

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NANKING, CHINA. 15th Dec 1914.

Mrs Mary Ware Bennett
New York.

Dear Mrs Bennett

I have just sent a budget of letters to Dr Speer and it struck me that I hadn't let you know anything of what I had been doing. So I am now sending you a copy of what I sent him also copies of some other letters that I had not sent in the previous budget that I forwarded you about 2 months ago. I'm afraid you won't have time to wade through so much matter that this extremely interesting to me, cannot but be wearisome to a person whose time is so fully occupied as yours is. I am enclosing the correspondence re the visit to Peking to H. E. Chong Chien minister of Agriculture when we obtained the whole of Purple Mt. to afford. Also my letter to H. E. reporting his grandnephew.

I do hope you will pardon my delay in forwarding what I now send. The truth is I have kept your letter lying on my desk waiting time to answer it but the actual running of things here keeps me so busy that I'm a long way behind in my correspondence. I do need some one to help me in my correspondence but haven't the funds to pay any one. Still that isn't so bad as to have a Secretary & try to keep him going when

these, isn't enough to write about. As you will see from copies of
some of my letters the pressing matter now is the Dairy. Of course
we must have money for the travelling expenses of the Manila
Professors to assist in our Forestry School and for the travelling
expenses of Dr Woodworth University of California + one or two
Entomologists that may come. If we had about \$1,000 good
it would put the Forestry School on its feet. That is money
that I would not promise to return as I would the money for
the Dairy.

There are some letters omitted from this Budget of
which I have not copies. As soon as I get copies I shall send them
also. I am also sending to Barr + Co Shanghai to forward
you a copy of all our pictures.

Very truly yours

Joseph Barber.

Please keep all my letters except those marked "to be returned". I have not had time
to write a connected ac. of the development of the whole affair + you might be able to get
some one to put the letters together + give that ac. later in case I was called off before
I got to it. i.e. if my mail here got destroyed. J.B.

30th Dec. 1914.

My dear Dr. Speer:

I thank you for your good letter of 24th November and for the copies of the other letters sent along. After receiving your letter I received one from Mr. Griffing and one from Mr. League. I enclose a copy of Mr. Griffing's letter. Dr. Bowen and Mr. Reisner and myself are of one opinion viz. that Mr. Griffing is the man for the place at Nantungchow with the Minister of Agriculture. The only point that we cannot make out from his letter is whether he is all right for "team" work. He has given us some references and we shall write to the following on this matter and shall ask them to write to you on this one matter and if Mr. Griffing is a man who gets on well with his colleagues we desire you to appoint him, but before making the appointment please wait for a letter or cable from me to the effect that the Minister of Agriculture has accepted Mr. Griffing. I shall write H.E. and send a copy of Mr. Griffing's letter and recommend that he appoint him to this position. It is likely that before the appointment is made, I shall have to pay a visit to Peking to have the matter and some others settled. So that you need not expect the cablegram for some days after this letter reaches you.

The names of those to whom I am writing for credentials are:

You will see from the list of qualifications that accompanies Mr. Griffing's letter that he is well equipped for the work. All of his qualifications, including information gained in Union Theological Seminary and in Columbia University will be of service in the work at Tungchow. The organization of elementary schools is one of the items that H.E. wants a man to undertake and there is no reason why a cotton expert shouldn't get all these things going.

If Mr. Griffing is appointed it is a pity that he could not be here in time to take charge of this year's planting of cotton, but better take our time in the appointment rather than make a mistake. Besides Mr. Griffing may find it impossible to leave his present post before June. I shall use the following code if I cable. "Inculcate Griffing" which will mean that the whole of Mr. Griffing's expenses are assured by H.E. Chang including his travelling expenses. In case Mr. Griffing could leave his present post at once and come out here and in case he needed to borrow money for his passage we would refund you any you advanced him. But the likelihood is that we won't be able to have the matter settled at this end and in time to make it worth while to cable as there would be no use in adding on expense unless he could be out here in time to take charge this spring.

As concerns Mr. League, none of us think that his scientific qualifications justify us in recommending him for the position.

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Again as concerns Prof. Gardner's letter re Harold R. Austin and J. H. Mandenhall, please keep in touch with them because I believe we shall have finances later on at this end for some more men, not to speak of the possibility of getting some that might come out on their own expense. It is possible one or both of these men may write me and later on I shall write them any way.

I hope you will pardon me if in my last letter I seemed to want to rush things. We here on the field may sometimes make the mistake of thinking our work the most important in the universe. Any way we are anxious that no great opportunity for helping China be let slip through any delinquency of ours.

You will be glad to hear that our Agricultural students are doing well and command the respect of all the students and professors. We have just a dozen now after those who were unable to stick to the hard field work have dropped out. Of the dozen six have already applied for admission to the Church one of whom is the grand-nephew of His Excellency Chang Chien. So that our Agricultural Department not only look after turnips and cattle, but also consider the man as the most important product.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

P.S.

Since writing this letter I have had the opportunity of talking with Miss Taylor, sister of Mrs. Sarvis, about Mr. and Mrs. Griffing. Miss Taylor was classmate with both of them and has nothing but good to relate of either. She does not know Mr. Griffing very well but speaks of him as an intelligent earnest man and as having no abnormal traits. Mrs. Griffing she speaks of as being a very acceptable woman among her classmates and an excellent student. She believes they would be all right for the position.

Another point which I missed in my letter is that the Griffings having been educated at Drake will be more at home with the missionaries of the Christian Church who have Mantungohow as their exclusive field. They may be of that Church but whether or not, their sympathies go that way from having been in Drake.

J.B.

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Dec. 31, 1914.

To His Excellency Chang Chien,
Minister of Agriculture & Commerce,
Peking.

Dear Sir:-

The Director of Forestry at Manila has been in correspondence with our University for sometime regarding the opening of a school of Forestry in connection with this Department of Agriculture. Please find enclosed a copy of Major Ahern's last letter to me together with a copy of my last letter to Mr. Sheldon, Secretary of Forestry Fund Committee, Shanghai, on this subject.

You will see from Major Ahern's letter that the Bureau of Forestry at Manila offers to send two of their best men to come here and open our school of Forestry and spend sometime in giving lectures to our students and in travelling through the country investigating questions on Forestry. The conditions of their coming are 1st that the Committee in Shanghai co-operate by supporting some students here and second, that the travelling expenses of these foresters from Manila be paid by us as they have no funds in their Bureau for that purpose. From what Mr. Sheldon has already told me I feel quite certain that his committee which is now supporting six Chinese students at Manila will do us the honor of appointing three students at least this coming Spring to our school of Forestry. so that all now that is necessary in order to secure the co-operation of the United States in the establishment and running of our school of Forestry is that these travelling expenses above referred to be paid. This means a matter of say \$700. Mex. Other incidentals will bring the whole expense of the trip of these two gentlemen up to about \$1000. Mex. I now request that your Ministry of Agriculture grant this amount. By your granting this amount you will secure the services of the two best foresters the U.S.A. has sent to Manila, for perhaps a month or even more, and I believe that if your Ministry made the grant permanent there would be arrangements made at Manila for sending these men every year. The advantage to China would be double, 1st in being of help to establish a good school of Forestry here for the benefit of this country and 2d, in giving the professors at Manila a thorough knowledge of the needs of this country and thus better preparing them to train men to help us, while at the same time we can rest sure that students who go to Manila will be surrounded by influences friendly to the establishment of stable government in China, which would not be so certain were the students sent to some of the other neighboring countries.

The second matter that I request your Excellency to help us in is of the same character as that which I have explained above. In the United States of America, the universities have a custom of allowing their professors a vacation of one year in seven. I have had a great deal of correspondence with Professor Coleman, Curator of the Museum of the University of California to whom I have sent several specimens of insects in order to find out how to prevent their injuring our trees and crops. He has given me quite a good deal of information on these subjects. Some months ago I wrote asking information about the locusts. Your Excellency ~~knows that we have had a dreadful scourge of locusts in the north~~

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knows that we have had a dreadful scourge of locusts in the north of this province and in the north of Anhwei. In that letter I requested that the Department of Entomology of the University of California consider the feasibility of sending out their professors during their sabbatical year (Sabbatical year is the name of the 7th year's vacation granted the professors) to Nanking. To my great delight I have received an answer that this coming year is the Sabbatical year for Dr. Woodworth, the head of the Department of Entomology himself, and that he promised Professor Coleman that if we could promise him his travelling expenses from the United States and back besides his expenses while here he would gladly come and spend a year with us both lecturing and going on tour of investigation. President Bowen has offered to give him board and lodging while in Nanking, so that all we need is his travelling expenses. This amounts to about \$500. U.S. currency or say \$1250. Mex. We appeal for assistance here again to your Ministry.

In order to cover travelling expenses in China together with other incidentals if your Ministry could see its way clear to make our University a grant of \$3000 Mex. yearly you would secure the services of some of the ablest scientists in the United States to assist us in the great work of Forestry.

Were it not that the war has disorganized things in the West it might not be necessary to apply to you for this money at this time, but as it is Mission Societies now in China are finding it difficult to continue the work already begun not to speak of starting new work.

Mr. Ngan Han, Head of the Bureau of Forestry, has written in answer to our request for his assistance, that he is willing to do all in his power, but that permission must first be obtained from Your Excellency and the Ministry of Agriculture. Now we further request that this permission be given to Mr. Han and that he be allowed to come and advise us what to do as your Ministry may see fit and that he be allowed also to deliver a few lectures every term.

You can see from the copy of Major Ahern's letter that he is anxious to have the school of Forestry at Nanking formally opened this coming Spring. If it were possible for your Ministry to take action on this matter in time to allow us to notify intending students before the end of January you would do us a very great favor besides the honor.

For any one to argue that this request should be refused by the Ministry on the grounds that our school is in Kiangsu province is not good reasoning, because our twelve students this year are from Honan, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Canton, Chekiang, Fuchien and Kiangsu.

Hoping you will honor us by making this grant,

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

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