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Nanking
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Silk Association of America 1918-1925
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Silk Association of America

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(COPY)

Samuel K. Jacobs

Walter Emmerich

Carl A. Jacobs

WALTER EMMERICH & CO.

Manufacturers of Silk Ribbons

428 Fourth Avenue, at 29th St.

New York

Sept. 3, 1918.

The University of Nanking,
Nanking, China.

Gentlemen:

We read with great interest the enclosed newspaper clipping showing the splendid constructive work that your worthy institution is directing for the study of silkworm culture.

May we take the liberty of calling your attention to the fact, that to our modest way of thinking, the greatest drawback to the fulfillment of the real mission of your wonderful product lies principally in the imperfection in the quality of reeling the silk.

Not that other improvements are not much to be desired but it is the poor reeling of the silk that is handicapping your product most, hence we take the liberty of suggesting that this phase of production receive at your hands, the intense study which your wonderful institution is so able to give it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Walter Emmerich.

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November 2, 1918.

Mr. Walter Emmerich,
428 Fourth Avenue, at 29th St.,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

We are much interested in your letter of September 3 and quite agree with you that one of the serious handicaps that the Chinese are laboring with now is the one that you mention. We are not indifferent to that necessary improvement but that is, of course, primarily a problem of the manufacture and handling of silk after it is produced. We are working, at least for the time being, on the improvement of the quality and yield, but we shall keep the matter of reeling more clearly in mind because of your letter.

I am enclosing a copy of recommendations which Dr. Woodworth has made and which we are carrying out. You will note on the last page, under item 14, that he has mentioned this very problem that you speak of, but of course with us for the time being, at least, it is a minor problem.

I am taking the liberty of showing your letter to Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attaché of the United States Government, with headquarters in Shanghai, as he is in Nanking to-morrow; and as he is interested in these problems and in close touch with silk manufacturers and merchants in Shanghai, I believe you can count on his taking the matter up with them.

If you have any definite suggestions and plans for the improvement of reeling or any machinery that might be duplicated and used here in China, if you will be so good as to write us the suggestions and plans or send us samples of the machinery, we will do our best to take these up with manufacturers and weavers here in Nanking and, perhaps, in Shanghai also. The University is trying to help China solve some of these practical problems in the improvement of silk and the improvement of cotton, wheat and other products, as well as in the improvement of men.

Dr. Williams, Vice-President of this Institution, is now in New York and I am taking the liberty of giving him your name and address. You will be interested, I think, in meeting him and you may be able to go over some of these matters personally in such a way as to be more profitable to us and to yourselves in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

0272

OFFICERS
E. J. STEHLI, PRESIDENT ✓
R. VON BRIESEN, VICE PRESIDENT ✓
RAMSAY PEUGNET, SECRETARY & TREASURER ✓
354 FOURTH AVENUE, N. Y.

D. E. Douty
D. E. DOUTY
GENERAL MANAGER

~~EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE~~
~~E. J. STEHLI~~
~~R. VON BRIESEN~~
~~GEO. A. POST~~ 1919
~~CARL SCHOEN~~
~~H. B. CHASE~~
~~TREAS. DEPT~~

United States Conditioning and Testing Company

NEW YORK CONDITIONING HOUSE
340 HUDSON STREET

PHILADELPHIA CONDITIONING HOUSE
207 CHESTNUT STREET

PATERSON CONDITIONING HOUSE
220 ELLISON STREET

General Offices

340 Hudson Street

New York City

Spung 8751

DIRECTORS

MORACE B. CHENEY	JEROME C. READ ✓
M. W. DIPPEN	CARL SCHOEN
WM. HAND	KONOSUKE SEKO
AUGUST HUNZIKER	WILLIAM SKINNER
ALBERT M. PATTERSON	E. J. STEHLI
GEORGE A. POST	R. VON BRIESEN
MALCOLM D. WHITMAN	WM. M. FOLWELL
FRANCIS T. MAXWELL	

ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO THE COMPANY
NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

RECEIVED

SEP 27 1919

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sept. 26, 1919.

Mr. J. E. Williams,

156 Fifth Ave.,

New York City.

My dear Mr. Williams;

Upon returning from Boston I find your letter of Sept. 24th stating that you will be in New York during this week. Unfortunately I shall be unable to make an appointment for to-day or to-morrow. If you will be in New York on Monday I should like very much that you will lunch with me at the Manhattan Club, corner of 26th St. and Madison Ave., just across 26th st., from Madison Square Garden, Monday, Sept. 29th at 12:30. It will give us an opportunity to discuss the sericulture work in China, and I may be able to introduce to you a number of the gentlemen who have been interested in subscribing funds for the support of the work of the International Committee. We would like to learn something from you directly regarding the work of the University of Nanking. I believe that you could talk with some of the men interested it would be of advantage to the University.

Kindly inform me either by letter or telephone message to my office if you will be able to meet me at the Manhattan Club.

Respectfully,

D. E. Douty
Manager.

D.P.

0273

~~NOV 24 1919~~

W-C

November 15th, 1919.

Mr. D. E. Douty,
340 Hudson St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Douty:-

I am just starting back to China, Mrs. Williams and our little laddie Dickie returning with me.

Mr. Julian Arnold is back in this country at this time, the Commercial Attache of the Legation in Peking, the most active and probably the best informed man on commercial conditions and on problems of development in China. He is also very deeply interested in all the work we are doing at Nanking and is giving most effective encouragement and co-operation. He could do more for the project you have in mind of having your own representative on our Faculty and undertaking a building if you had him speak to all of the silk interests. He is a rattling good speaker. He is a real friend of China as well as deeply interested in the promotion of the American legitimate commercial interests.

I am sending you under separate cover the "Call of China", a little booklet prepared by our friends, the Disciples Mission, who are partners in the University. You could get some of those cuts, I think, if you desire them, from the Editor, Dr. C. T. Paul, Bible School, Indianapolis, Ind.

I hope you will not fail to let us know if you are coming to China that we may have the pleasure of entertaining you in our home.

Very sincerely yours,

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United States Testing Company, Inc.
General Offices 340 Hudson Street

New York
February 23, 1922

~~Silk Association of America~~
354 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Gentlemen:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a report made by the University of Nanking to the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China upon the Sericultural Work at the University for the season 1921 and an outline and budget prepared at my suggestion for some extension work among the farmers.

This work at Nanking University is supported very largely by funds supplied by the Committee. I have visited the University several times and have had conferences with the men in charge of the work. They are producing surprising results with the limited funds at their command and I wish to commend the work to the most serious consideration of the Board of Managers of your Association.

This work is of vital importance to the improvement of quality and increase in quantity of the raw silk production in the Yangste Valley. The increasing demands of the domestic weavers in China for the hand reeled raw silk (Tsatlee) is advancing the price of cocoons to the steam filatures at a dangerous rate and unless an increased cocoon production can be obtained the price of steam filature silk must continue to advance or the quantity decrease, and it is going to be difficult to secure an expansion in the steam filature industry.

I would therefore urgently recommend to the Board of Managers, the organization in the Association of a Special Committee for devising ways and means of securing and transmitting to Nanking University a special fund for the equipment and maintenance of this Sericultural Work.

It is not a philanthropy but good business and will return to the American manufacturers many times over. It is poor business to allow the energy, enthusiasm, and devotion of these men to be handicapped by the lack of a comparatively small amount of money.

The time is ripe for real material assistance of this work in an American Institution of Learning devoting itself to an enterprise which will assist not only the Chinese but the American silk industry.

Respectfully.

(Signed) D. E. Douty
General Manager

DED:AB

0275

May 12th, 1922.

Mr. H. Schniewind, Jr.,
Susquehanna Silk Mills,
149 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Schniewind:

I want to express my hearty appreciation
of the letter received from your firm this morning enclosing
check for \$1,000.00 covering contribution to the University
of Hanking for their work in improving raw silk production in
China.

Thanking you for this very generous
contribution, I am,

Very truly yours,

Dean of the College of
Agriculture and Forestry

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May 12th, 1922.

Mr. Frank G. Barry.
Silk Association of America,
354 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

At the request of Mr. John H. Reiser, I am enclosing herewith a check for \$1,000.00 payable to the order of the University of Nanking, received from the Susquehanna Silk Mills, as their subscription toward the furtherance of the Sericultural Work in the University of Nanking, and as a subscription to the Sericulture Building which is being contributed to the University thru the Silk Association of America.

We appreciate very much the interest which the Silk Association is taking in helping develop the work which the University is doing for the improvement of the production of raw silk in China.

Kindly acknowledge receipt and oblige.

Very truly yours,

RUSSELL CARTER, Treasurer

By *G. P. Scott*

0277

SCOTT REC'D

Frank G. Barry

ORGANIZED 1872

MAY 17 1922

FRANK G. BARRY
SECRETARY

Ans'd
CABLE ADDRESS
"SILKASAM" NEW YORK
TELEPHONE
MADISON SQUARE 8983

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

354 Fourth Avenue

New York

OF AMERICA

Carter

May 16, 1922

Mr. Russell Carter, Treasurer
University of Nanking
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Attention Mr. G. T. Scott:

Thank you for sending us in your letter of May 12, the check from the Susquehanna Silk Mills for \$1,000, to be applied to the subscription for the Sericultural Building for the University of Nanking.

Our Secretary, Mr. Frank G. Barry, is out of town at the present time, but we shall bring this to his attention upon his return.

Yours very truly

J. B. Blunt

For the Secretary

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August 3, 1922.

Mr. Frank G. Barry, Secretary-Treasurer,
Silk Association of America,
354 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Barry,

Following our conversation of this afternoon, we should appreciate very much if the Silk Association would approve of Mr. F. E. Douty, General Manager of the Silk Testing House in Shanghai, Mr. E. A. Ericson, Shanghai representative of A. P. Villa Brothers, and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the "International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China", to act in an advisory capacity in connection with the final plans and construction of the Sericultural Building which has been given by the Silk Association. We shall ask Mr. Douty and Mr. Ericson to act in this capacity just as soon as I return to Nanking, and I am sure that they will be glad to help in this as they have always been interested in helping in our work at Nanking. I feel, however, that they would appreciate having the approval of the Silk Association in this capacity.

Will you please send the check to Mr. George T. Scott, Acting Treasurer of the University of Nanking, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City? I would like to suggest that if there is some delay in collecting the subscriptions which have been made that you send the first check as soon as possible, in order to take advantage of the present favorable exchange, and that the check covering the balance of the \$21,000. gold be sent when the Association has finished collecting the subscriptions.

It has been indeed a very great pleasure for me to have been associated with you in securing funds for this building. I appreciate very much the help which has been extended to me by you personally and also by others connected with the Association.

Again thanking you and assuring you of our desire to be of whatever help and assistance we can to the Association in improving China's raw silk, I am

Yours very sincerely,

JHR:LB

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RECEIVED
SEP 24 1922
SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

September 8, 1922.

Mr. Frank G. Barry,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Silk Association of America,
354 Fourth Ave., New York City.

My dear Mr. Barry:

I appreciate that these are vacation days but Mr. Reiser before he left on August 2nd, advised us that "within a short time, possibly ten days, Mr. Barry will send you a check for \$21,000., being a contribution from the Silk Association of America to the University for the erection of a Sericultural Building on the University grounds. Will you please cable this amount immediately to Mr. Myers?" and I am afraid that Mr. Reiser will perhaps think that we have been a little negligent if we allow this to run on indefinitely without getting in touch with you.

If this money is now in your hands and it is convenient to you to turn it over to me as Treasurer, I shall be glad indeed to immediately cable this out to the field through our Board's Treasurer in Shanghai.

Mr. Reiser has spoken from time to time most appreciatively of the fine cooperation and help you have given him in the raising of the money for this proposed building. You have seen from your relations with Mr. Reiser that he is a man of exceptional ability and culture and we can assure you from our knowledge of the administrative work of the University that he has been equally successful as Head of his Department in the University.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

RO-KC.

Treasurer.

0280

Frank G. Barry

ORGANIZED 1872

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

354 Fourth Avenue
New York



FRANK G. BARRY
SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS
"SILKASAM" NEW YORK
TELEPHONE
MADISON SQUARE 6983

September 11, 1922

Mr. Russell Carter, Treasurer
University of Nanking
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My dear Mr. Carter:

Thank you for reminding me in your letter of September 8,
of the check for our subscription for \$21,000 toward the
sericultural building of the University of Nanking.

The delay in sending this to you has been occasioned by the
fact that two of our subscribers have not yet sent us their
checks but I hope to receive them within the next few days.
We shall then forward the total amount to you.

Cordially yours

Frank G. Barry

Secretary

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICES

SECRETARY, 150 FIFTH AVENUE

TREASURER, 156 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ROBERT E. SPEER, PRESIDENT
J. H. FRANKLIN, VICE-PRESIDENT
A. E. CORY, CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMM.
ERIC M. NORTH, SECRETARY
RUSSELL CARTER, TREASURER

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

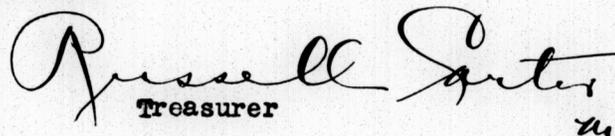
Sept. 29th, 1922.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. North:

The Silk Association has just submitted the enclosed agreement. They have their \$21,000. ready to turn over the first of the week when the agreement is signed. Reisner knew nothing of the wish of the Association to have such an agreement. Have asked Dr. Williams as to whether the terms were such as we could surely meet. I understand that the agreement is practically the same as the one executed by the Silk Association with Canton Christian College. Will you kindly read and see if you think it is in order to execute this.

Sincerely yours,


Treasurer

RC:M

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The Board of Foreign Missions
of the
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York

DWIGHT H. DAY TREASURER
RUSSELL CARTER
ASSISTANT TREASURER

October 6th, 1922.

Dr. Eric M. North
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. North,

Since writing you regarding the Silk Association Agreement, Dr. Williams has talked the matter over with Miss Birmingham and she has agreed to certain modifications in the original Agreement. My understanding is that the Silk Association will not pay over to us the twenty-one thousand dollars (\$21,000.00) until our Trustees have approved of the Agreement.

If there is to be a meeting of the Trustees shortly, this will answer I suppose, but if not, would it not be in order to submit this by letter to the Trustees indicating that the Agreement has the approval of Dr. Williams, Mr. Speer and yourself.

Thanking you,

Yours very sincerely

Russell Carter
Associate Treasurer.

RECEIVED BY	
ERIC M. NORTH ()	
(DATE)	
10/7/22	
TO REFERRED DATE	
BY ANSWERED DATE	
BY PASSED TO FILE DATE	
RC-JJ	
BY FILED DATE	

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

OFFICERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ROBERT E. SPEER, PRESIDENT
J. H. FRANKLIN, VICE-PRESIDENT
A. E. CORY, CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMM.
ERIC M. NORTH, SECRETARY
RUSSELL CARTER, TREASURER

NEW YORK OFFICES
SECRETARY, 150 FIFTH AVENUE
TREASURER, 156 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

TRANSFER

October 20th, 1922.

Dr. Eric M. North,
Mr. Robert E. Speer

Dear Friends:

Dr. Williams took up with the Silk Association certain items in the original agreement which they submitted to us, which he thought should be modified, and we have just received the new agreement. I am attaching copy of the original agreement, on which you will find in pencil the changes noted, together with a copy of the new agreement. This delay is holding up the transmission of these funds to the field, and, as you know, they were anxious to begin building this Fall. Is there any way in which authorization can be secured for the execution of this agreement so that we may claim the \$21,000?

Very sincerely yours,

Russell Carter

Treasurer

RM:M

Encl.

SEARCHED BY	
INDEXED BY	
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DATE	10/21/22
TIME	
OFFICE	
AGENCY	
REMARKS	

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A G R E E M E N T

ARTICLE I

Section 1. This agreement entered into this day of
nineteen hundred and twenty-two, between The Silk Association of
America, New York City, through its Secretary and Treasurer, Frank G.
Barry, and the Trustees of the University of Nanking, with offices at
156, Fifth Avenue, New York City, through Russell Carter its Treasurer,
is made for the purpose of securing the erection at the University of
Nanking, located *near the city of Nanking in the province of Kiangsu,*
a building devoted to experimentation in sericulture, the production
of ~~disease-free silkworm eggs~~ ^{*the best*} ~~for distribution to Chinese farmers, the~~ ^{*and in promoting the advancement of the*}
~~Chinese silk industry and its adaptation to the requirements of the~~
~~reeling, for demonstration purposes, of silk cocoons into American~~
~~standard skeins of raw silk, the teaching of modern scientific methods~~
~~of sericulture and such other purposes as may assist in advancing~~
~~sericulture, extending production and improving the quality of the raw~~
~~silk in China.~~ ^{*American silk manufacturing industry.*}

ARTICLE II

Section 1. To accomplish the purpose of this agreement, The Silk
Association of America will place to the credit of the University of
Nanking at the offices of the Treasurer in New York City,
the sum of \$21,000 in United States currency to be applied to the cost
of constructing ^{*and equipping*} said building upon conditions that the Trustees of the
University of Nanking will cause said building to be erected, equipped,
utilized and maintained as hereinafter set forth, ^{*but the Silk Assn*}
^{*of America has no further obligation hereunder.*}

ARTICLE III

Section 1. In accepting this fund the Trustees of the University of
Nanking agree to furnish the necessary ground for said building,
suitably located upon the present site of the University of Nanking,
free from any claims for graves or other reimbursement and to provide
the necessary roadways, side walks, approaches, and grading ~~(exclusive~~
~~of foundation excavation), without charge against this fund.~~

Section 2. The Trustees of the University of Nanking agree to utilize
devote and maintain the building exclusively for the purposes enumerated

in Article I, and after the completion and acceptance of said building and its equipment, approved by an advisory committee, to keep the same in a condition of proper repair and insured without further obligation on the part of The Silk Association of America.

Section 3. The Trustees of the University of Nanking agree to provide instruction in sericulture and related subjects as a part of the regular curriculum of study and to supplement the instruction with such practical laboratory work as will give an intimate working knowledge of modern sericulture and prepare the students taking the course to become teachers. And the Trustees further agree to endeavor to provide during the breeding season a course, (of at least one silkworm cycle) of demonstration and instruction for the growers of cocoons; said course to involve no previous educational requirements, age limit, ~~sex distinction~~, the purpose being to make the course available to the rural inhabitants. It is understood that the Trustees shall have full power to require the payment of such tuition, laboratory fees, board, lodging, etc., as shall cover the actual cost of the above instruction and to secure from Chinese silk interests or Provincial government agencies, the establishment of such scholarships for these courses as may be to the best interest of the work.

Section 4. The Trustees of the University of Nanking agree to begin construction as soon as the necessary plans can be prepared and the building arrangement completed, and to prosecute the work with such speed that if possible, the building shall be available for use at the beginning of the breeding season of 1923.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. It is mutually agreed that the ~~Comite Internationale de~~ ^{International Committee} ~~for the improvement of~~ Sericulture in China, on which the Silk Association of America is represented by Mr. E. A. Ericson, shall be invited ^{to continue} to furnish without charge to the University of Nanking or the building fund, the advice of its sericultural expert, it being understood that the Bursar or designated officer shall exercise due caution and assure himself that ^{such advice} ~~the~~ ~~said plans~~ can be executed and the necessary equipment installed as a working unit for service without further call upon The Silk Association of America, for funds.

Section 2. It is further understood that an Advisory Committee consisting of Mr. D. E. Douty, Vice President and General Manager of the United States Testing Company, and Mr. E. A. Ericson, ~~Secretary and Treasurer~~ of the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, is to act in advisory capacity, representing The Silk Association of America, during the erection of the building and will be available for general consultation in regard to questions which may arise in connection with the construction ^{equipment} and final plans.

Section 3. It is also understood that a tablet ^{twelve by eighteen inches} bearing the inscription "Erected by the members of The Silk Association of America" is to be placed prominently on the outside wall of the building, as near the main entrance as possible, the exact location of the tablet to be determined by the Advisory Committee.

Section 4. It is further understood that in addition to providing the University of Nanking with this building to enable it to extend its industrial education of the Chinese to the raw silk industry, the building is intended by The Silk Association of America to provide the University with the necessary facilities for ^{continued} cooperating with the ^{International} ~~Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China~~ ~~in its work for the improvement of sericulture in China.~~ ^{International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China} ^{toward improving and increasing the raw silk production of}

Section 5. In case it is found advisable to replace the said building by a similar building on another site, or to erect a larger building in order to increase the efficiency of the silk culture experiment station by combining the housing of said silk culture in a larger building, including possibly some other similar line of work, then the Trustees will be free to exercise their discretion by transferring the cost of this first building ^{subject to such depreciation or increase in value as may have taken place in the interval, to any future building} to any future building so erected providing that the silk culture will have equal or better facilities for the objects outlined. ^{erected providing that the silk culture will have equal or better facilities for the objects outlined.}

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

By

Witness

Secretary and Treasurer

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

By

Witness

Secretary and Treasurer

A G R E E M E N T

TRANSFER

ARTICLE I

Section 1. This agreement entered into this 28th day of October nineteen hundred and twenty-two, between The Silk Association of America, New York City, through its Secretary and Treasurer, Frank G. Barry, and the Trustees of the University of Nanking, with offices at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, through Russell Carter its Treasurer, is made for the purpose of securing the erection at the University of Nanking, located near the city of Nanking in the province of Kiangsu, a building devoted to experimentation in sericulture, in the production of the best silk worm eggs and in promoting the advancement of the Chinese silk industry and its adaptation to the requirements of the American silk manufacturing industry.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. To accomplish the purpose of this agreement, The Silk Association of America will place to the credit of the University of Nanking at the offices of the Treasurer in New York City, the sum of \$21,000 in United States currency to be applied to the cost of constructing and equipping said building upon conditions that the Trustees of the University of Nanking will cause said building to be erected, equipped, utilized and maintained as hereinafter set forth, but The Silk Association of America has no further obligation hereunder.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. In accepting this fund the Trustees of the University of Nanking agree to furnish the necessary ground for said building, suitably located upon the present site of the University of Nanking, free from any claims for graves or other reimbursement and to provide the necessary roadways, side walks, approaches and grading.

Section 2. The Trustees of the University of Nanking agree to utilize, devote and maintain the building exclusively for the purposes enumerated in Article I, and after the completion and acceptance of said building and its equipment, approved by an advisory committee, to keep the same in a condition of proper repair and insured without further obligation on the part of The Silk Association of America.

0288

Section 3. The Trustees of the University of Nanking agree to provide instruction in sericulture and related subjects as a part of the regular curriculum of study and to supplement the instruction with such practical laboratory work as will give an intimate working knowledge of modern sericulture and prepare the students taking the course to become teachers. And the Trustees further agree to endeavor to provide during the breeding season a course, (of at least one silkworm cycle), of demonstration and instruction for the growers of cocoons; said course to involve no previous educational requirements, age limit, the purpose being to make the course available to the rural inhabitants. It is understood that the Trustees shall have full power to require the payment of such tuition, laboratory fees, board, lodging, etc., as shall cover the actual cost of the above instruction and to secure from Chinese silk interests or Provincial government agencies, the establishment of such scholarships for these courses as may be to the best interest of the work.

Section 4. The Trustees of the University of Nanking agree to begin construction as soon as the necessary plans can be prepared and the building arrangement completed, and to prosecute the work with such speed that if possible, the building shall be available for use at the beginning of the breeding season of 1923.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. It is mutually agreed that the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, on which The Silk Association of America is represented by Mr. E. A. Ericson, shall be invited to continue to furnish without charge to the University of Nanking or the building fund, the advice of its sericultural expert, it being understood that the Bursar or designated officer shall exercise due caution and assure himself that such advice can be executed and the necessary equipment installed as a working unit for service without farther call upon The Silk Association of America for funds.

Section 2. It is further understood that an Advisory Committee consisting of Mr. D. E. Douty, Vice President and General Manager of the United States Testing Company, and Mr. E. A. Ericson of the International

Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, is to act in advisory capacity, representing The Silk Association of America, during the erection of the building and will be available for general consultation in regard to questions which may arise in connection with its construction, equipment, and final plans.

Section 3. It is also understood that a tablet, twelve by eighteen inches, bearing the inscription "Erected by the members of The Silk Association of America" is to be placed prominently on the outside wall of the building, as near the main entrance as possible, the exact location of the tablet to be determined by the Advisory Committee.

Section 4. It is further understood that in addition to providing the University of Nanking with this building to enable it to extend its industrial education of the Chinese to the raw silk industry, the building is intended by The Silk Association of America to provide the University with the necessary facilities for continued cooperation with the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China toward improving and increasing the raw silk production of China.

Section 5. In case it is found advisable to replace the said building by a similar building on another site, or to erect a larger building in order to increase the efficiency of the silk culture experiment station by combining the housing of said silk culture in a larger building, including possibly some other similar line of work, then the Trustees will be free to exercise their discretion by transferring the cost of this first building subject to such depreciation or increase in value as may have taken place in the interval, to any future building so erected providing that the silk culture will have equal or better facilities for the objects outlined.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

By *Frank G. Barry*

Margaret A. Birmingham Secretary and Treasurer
Witness

TRUSTEES, UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

By *Russell Carter*

Witness *Jessie M. McKens*

Treasurer

October 26, 1922.

Mr. Frank G. Barry, Treasurer,
Silk Association of America,
354 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have pleasure in enclosing herewith three copies, all executed, covering the agreement between the Silk Association of America and the Trustees of the University of Nanking, relative to the sum of \$21,000 to be applied to the cost of constructing and equipping a building in Nanking, China, devoted to experimentation in seri-culture.

I would have come over today personally with these papers but learned that you were to be away from the city until Saturday morning. If you will advise me Saturday morning as arranged with Miss Birmingham, I will be glad to send a messenger over for your check in order that I may bank it Saturday morning and cable to Nanking that this amount is now available for building purposes. They have specially requested that we send advice at the earliest possible moment in order that they may take advantage of these fall months for building.

Thanking you in behalf of our Board of Trustees and the University for the part that you personally have taken in securing these funds for this building, we remain

Yours very sincerely,

Associate Treasurer.

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October 30th, 1922.

The Silk Association,
354 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

It is a very real pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the Agreement, between the Silk Association and the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking covering the very generous gift of your Association of \$21,000.00 for a building for the work of sericulture at Nanking.

This will acknowledge also the receipt Saturday, October 28th, of your check in the amount of \$21,000.00. This was cabled that morning to Nanking through our Treasurer's office at Shanghai, making immediately available this sum of \$21,000.00. This is simply a Treasurer's acknowledgment and a more formal acknowledgment will be made by the Board of Trustees following their next meeting, but it is a great pleasure to thank you now in behalf of the University and of Mr. Reiser personally, who did so much when he was home on furlough in the interest of this work.

Very sincerely yours,

Treasurer.

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ORGANIZED 1872

Rec'd Nov. 6

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

354 Fourth Avenue
New York



FRANK G. BARRY
SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS
"SILKASAM" NEW YORK
TELEPHONE
MADISON SQUARE 8983

November 4, 1922

University of Nanking
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Gentlemen:

There are enclosed copies of a circular letter recently sent out to all subscribers to the funds for the University of Nanking and Canton Christian College.

It is our intention to keep all the supporters of the movement for the improvement of Chinese sericulture informed of current developments in the field. In this way their interest will be continued.

Yours very truly

PUBLICITY BUREAU

By *C. Hendee*

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Enclosures

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THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

354 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

October 28, 1922

To the Subscribers to the Fund for the
Improvement of Sericulture in China:

As a subscriber to the funds for sericultural education in China, you will be interested in recent reports of progress at Canton and Nanking.

AT CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

The distribution of disease-free silkworm eggs to the Chinese farmers is making notable progress. Mr. James M. Henry, Executive Secretary of Canton Christian College, reports "a perfectly incredible demand" for the egg sheets prepared by the College. They regularly command, he says, "twice the ordinary rate for sheets locally produced".

Mr. C. W. Howard, head of the Department of Sericulture of the College, is now in the United States to study silk manufacture, testing raw silk requirements and etc. Canton reelers, he says, are genuinely interested and open minded on the subject of improvement in raw silk qualities. They are, however, in need of greater and more detailed understanding of the processes through which their silk goes after it reaches the American manufacturer. Mr. Howard hopes to secure a number of photographs and exhibits for demonstration purposes.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Mr. D. E. Douty, now on his way to the United States from the Orient, reports in a letter recently received that plans are under way for the erection of the sericultural building at the University of Nanking, for which funds were secured this year. Mr. Douty, and Mr. E. A. Ericson of A. P. Villa and Brothers, Inc., Shanghai, China, have been appointed an Advisory Committee to work with the University of Nanking in connection with the erection of the building. Mr. Douty's work is well known. Mr. Ericson is our representative on the International Committee for the Improvement of Silk in China, for which he is secretary and treasurer.

Yours faithfully

FRANK G. BARRY

Secretary

FGB:EHS

INTERNATIONAL SILK EXPOSITION

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE NEW YORK CITY FEBRUARY 5-15, 1923

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November 13, 1922.

Mr. Frank G. Barry, Secretary,
The Silk Association of America,
354 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Barry,

I appreciate very much copy of information sent out by the Publicity Bureau in regard to Canton Christian College and the University of Nanking.

The \$21,000 was cabled out the day we received it and they will get busy on that building very rapidly. Mr. Reissner will undoubtedly get in touch with Mr. Douty but I believe it would be well for you to cable Mr. Douty if he is not already on his way back to U.S.A. I should like to have any word or circulars you are sending out in regard to this matter and shall appreciate it very greatly if you could at the same time put Mr. J. H. Reissner, University of Nanking, Nanking, China, on your mailing list, too.

I am confident that the relationship established by friends in the Silk Association of America with the University of Nanking, in contributing the Sericultural Building, will be one of increasing interest and profit for the Silk Business.

When Mr. D. R. Douty was in Nanking we were being entertained at a Dinner by the Military General at the time of the visit of the Silk Commission when the Cheney Brothers and other leading men in silk interests of America were present. The Dean of the Agricultural Department of Southeastern University asked one of the men where Chinese students could go for the best instruction in sericulture. We referred such questions to our expert, Mr. Douty. Mr. Douty replied that they might go to Italy but they would be under old Professors in a waning enterprise; the conditions would be a little better in France; in Japan they would be under younger Professors in a growing enterprise but there would be no study of Chinese problems and conditions; the best school in the world for the study of sericulture is here in Nanking in the University of Nanking. This was naturally a great surprise and gratification to us at the University. Through Mr. C. L. Chien, we were confident that we were doing a high grade of work but were not aware that it was so highly rated by Mr. Douty who is in the best position to know.

I shall report to you the progress on the building as the reports come to me.

Yours faithfully,

JW.22

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November 15, 1922.

Miss E. Hendee,
Publicity Bureau,
The Silk Association of America,
354 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Hendee,

The enclosed slip, "What the College of Agriculture and Forestry Can Do For You", which is being printed in the seed catalogue of the University, will be of interest to readers of the Sericultural Magazine. Of a total list of 35 special publications on agriculture and forestry issued by the University of Nanking, I find the enclosed list especially dealing with sericulture.

I hope this information will help you in your publicity work. We shall be glad to supply you at any time with interesting information that comes to our desk.

Very sincerely yours,

JW:LB
Encls.

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ORGANIZED 1872

Rec'd Nov. 18

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

354 Fourth Avenue

NEW YORK

OF AMERICA

FRANK G. BARRY
SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS
"SILKASAM" NEW YORK
TELEPHONE
MADISON SQUARE 6963

November 16, 1922

Dr. J. E. Williams
University of Nanking
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of a news item released to the press from this office. It has been sent to the leading New York papers, as well as to trade journals, etc.

Your cooperation in giving us information is much appreciated. If there is any service we can render you, do not hesitate to call upon us.

Yours very truly

PUBLICITY BUREAU

By *E. Hendee*

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FROM: The Silk Association of America
354 Fourth Avenue
New York City

RELEASE DATE: Friday, November 17

The Silk Association of America has announced that a special advisory committee has been appointed to work with the University of Nanking, in China, on plans for the erection of the new sericultural building for which funds have been contributed by members of the Silk Association. The Committee is composed of D. E. Douty of the United States Testing Company, Inc., and E. A. Ericson of A. P. Villa and Brothers, Inc.

Mr. Douty, now on his way to the United States, has been in the Orient as special commissioner for the Second International Silk Exposition.

Mr. Ericson, whose office is in Shanghai, is a member of the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, for which he acts as secretary and treasurer.

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SILK WORM INCUBATOR

An American egg incubator has been adapted to the hatching of silk worm eggs. There is a big need for such a machine and active steps will be taken to make it a commercial success, adapted both to the needs of schools and farmers. The present commonly used method of hatching out the silk worms by wearing the egg card next to the body is undesirable because of the irregularity of temperature and poor ventilation.

SHORT COURSES IN SERICULTURE

Forty-two students from seven Provinces were enrolled in the 1920 three-months short course in sericulture. Thirteen students were sent by District Magistrates, thirteen came of their own will, eight were sent by agricultural schools, five by agricultural societies and three by experiment stations, thus showing the important sources from which these students are gathered and the opportunity for influence that a short course enjoys. Out of thirty-seven replies received from our eighty Short Course graduates twenty-four were sericulture teachers.

MULBERRY PRODUCTION

During the Spring of 1920 76,000 mulberry seedlings were grafted with improved stock and 250,000 seedlings were transplanted for grafting in the Spring of 1921. The purpose of our mulberry production is to produce good trees and distribute them at cost price, thus stimulating the planting of mulberries, the supply of the leaves of which determines the quantity of silk that can be produced.

EXPERIMENTS IN MULBERRY CUTTINGS

The 1920 experiment in producing mulberry trees from cuttings has been a success and we are hoping to commercialize this form of production which will mean a saving in time of a year and a half and of the labor of transplanting and grafting. In the silk regions of the Yangtze valley the practice of growing mulberry trees by cuttings is not used.

MULBERRY COLLECTION

The University has the finest collection of mulberries to be found in China. The collection now represents the work of three years, comprising over two hundred different lots of mulberries collected from five Provinces and contains about 1200 trees, covering fifteen mo of land.

RAISING WORMS FROM COLD STORAGE EGGS.

Through the utilization of cold storage facilities silk worm seeds was kept until the middle of May when it was incubated. Young worms were hatched after one week and developed a fine crop. The cocoons produced were just as hard but slightly smaller than the Spring crop, and the result was decidedly better than the Summer and Fall crops. This method for delaying the hatching of the silk worms is not used at all and has great possibilities of development.

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PURIFYING THE SILK WORM VARIETIES

Before any valuable experimental or hybridization work with the various varieties of silk worms can be undertaken, the purification of the varieties is an essential step. By another season the university will have a large number of pure varieties with which to carry on extensive experiments with pure lines of silk worms. A number of interesting experiments have already been carried on in the hybridization of silk worms with particular reference to the study of

A NEW METHOD OF SILK WORM EGG PRODUCTION.

Neither the Japanese method of individual egg production, nor the Continental method are wholly adapted to conditions in China because of the very high incidence of disease and the egg card method used by the Chinese. The University has worked out an individual laying box as shown in the cut, which conserves the card feature of the Japanese and the individual feature of the Continental method. This new method of egg production will mean much in the elimination of the pybriene from Chinese silk worms.

STUDIES IN PYBRIENE

Investigation in the problems of pybriene which does so much damage every year to the silk industry, shows an incidence of 79% diseased or slightly diseased out of fifteen varieties under investigation. The elimination of pybriene is one of the most important needs in the improvement of China's silk industry. The University is now producing silk worm eggs that are disease free for distribution to the farmers.

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THE UNIVERSITY MULBERRY ORCHARD

The University now has about sixty mo (ten English acres) in mulberries, the leaves of which will be used in feeding the silk worms, for their experimental work and in producing large quantities of certified silk worm eggs.

SILK PRODUCED PER UNIT OF FOOD CONSUMED.

An interesting experiment carried on by the University in 1920 to determine the relative benefits with which different varieties of silk worms utilized their food in the production of raw silk showed a variation of 42 grams to 135 grams of silk per kilogram of leaves. This indicates a wide field for investigation and the determination of those varieties that produced the most silk for the amount of the food that they consumed.

SILK YIELDS FROM DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF SILK WORMS

Experiments carried on with twenty-nine varieties of silk worms showed that the amount of silk reeled from different varieties of cocoons varied from 16.66 grams to 28.74 grams, which indicates the possibilities for selection for high yields of silk.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The University of Nanking acknowledges its appreciation and indebtedness to the China Silk Mission for caring for its exhibit at the International Silk Exposition.

The University of Nanking is a Union Christian educational institution of six leading denominations doing mission work in China. Through its college of Agriculture and Forestry it is trying to help solve some of China's more outstanding economic and social problems. The work of the Department of Sericulture in part outlined above, is in charge of Mr. Chien Tien-ho, a graduate of the New York State Agricultural College, Cornell University.

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WORK IN SERICULTURE TO
BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF NANKING.

Professor C. W. Woodworth.

In the matter of continuing the work in silk culture at the University of Nanking I would like to make the following suggestions and recommendations.

1st. As to the importance of the industry, it is well to point out not only (a) that silk is at present China's most important export but that (b) it is the most suitable for export of all crops that can be grown in China because it occupies the least shipping space in proportion to its value and because (c) finally, unlike many agricultural crops its shipment does not tend to impoverish the soil; it will not enrich this generation at the expense of the future.

2nd. Silk culture can be improved. The silk worm has been grown in China for many centuries without attempting to improve either the breed or the methods. The countries of southern Europe are successfully competing with China in silk production because they have made the raising of the insect more profitable. Europe's success has been secured by avoiding in a larger measure the losses due to diseases, particularly pebrine, and in the use of improved races.

3rd. Silk culture has been improved in the neighboring country, Japan, which under less favorable conditions has in the last few years exceeded China in silk exports, and this has all been due to Japan's enterprise in adopting European methods. These interested in the advancement of China should endeavor to awaken the silk growers in China to the advantage of such progress.

4th. The fact that the government silk schools are attempting to introduce these methods does not relieve the Agricultural Department of the University of Nanking from also exerting itself in this direction. The difficulties of overcoming the inertia are so great that the combined effort of all forces is necessary to bring the much needed improvement about within a reasonable time.

5th. The University of Nanking should consider that it had a peculiar service to perform in applying the scientific knowledge which has not yet reached and affected the silk world in any country, and in investigating the principles underlying the industry according to the methods developed in the American Experiment Stations. As far I can learn none of the silk schools are attempting anything of this kind and have not and are not liable to obtain men specially qualified for work of this character.

6th. I would urge that funds be secured to hold Mr. Ch'ien as a permanent member of the staff of the University. He has interpreted for me during the progress of the two courses which I held the past summer and therefore is the man most fully acquainted with the facts I was able to bring to the study of the silk cultural problems of China. He is also specially qualified by his ~~training~~ previous training to carry on some of the investigations which need to be undertaken.

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7th. I would suggest also that provision be made to secure the services of one or two of the best students in the silk course to assist Mr. Ch'ien, each for one or more seasons, whereby these young men may become by further study competent to go to other schools as instructors to extend in the widest manner possible the teachings which will be developed through the work conducted at Nanking.

8th. The continuation of the silk course as started this spring would seem very desirable. Mr. Ch'ien with the assistants just suggested could easily care for these courses. They could easily begin about two weeks later than this year, since the weather was too cold this season to begin rearing at once. The plan of having each student raise a crop of silk worms should be by all means continued and if the numbers taking the course permit, the quantity raised by each should be larger.

9th. Another school beginning in September should also be organized particularly to demonstrate the utilization of the fall crop of leaves. This I am convinced will result in the greatest advance in the amount of production of anything that can be done at present. These leaves serve no purpose as they are about to ripen and fall and can be removed while still good and fed to the worms without loss or injury to the tree. Thus with the present trees nearly twice as much silk could be produced and the proceeds from the trees twice as much as at present.

10th. The experimental work Mr. Ch'ien is particularly competent to carry on is the breeding of new races in accordance with the recently developed science of Genetics. I would particularly urge that we do not simply introduce the European races of silk worms, but that we make the best possible use of the hereditary qualities of the Chinese races of worms. The quality of fiber and hardiness of these races can be combined under skillful breeding with the desired qualities of the imported ^{race} particular races, size and quality of silk, and we can have every reason to expect better results than if we discard native races for the foreign.

11th. All experimental work like that just referred to requires a long period of settled policy, and in arranging for Mr. Ch'ien's salary and expenses, this rather permanent character of the arrangement should be kept in mind. Some valuable results may come right away, but the full fruits of the work cannot be expected except after long-continued labor.

12th. I would recommend that either now or later provision be made for the employment of another man for the study of silk-worm diseases in the same continuous and intensive way that is suggested for Mr. Ch'ien's study of breeding. The man should be selected who is thoroughly equipped by acquaintance with the latest knowledge of the physiology and pathology of animals and of animal parasites. No one since Pasteur has made any notable progress in the study of diseases, and knowledge is urgently needed in the non-parasitic diseases because such knowledge may materially affect our rearing practice and reduce the early mortality of the worms.

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13th. I will not include in these suggestions the work you are doing with races of mulberries, which is certainly very important and promising of large returns, but should not neglect to urge that some attention be paid to substitute foods, which may be used in seasons of food shortage, and therefore the loss of large quantities of fine vigorous worms which now have to starve to death in seasons when the silkworm diseases are less prevalent.

14th. Finally the plan should be considered to ultimately add to the staff a man competent to undertake research work upon the quality of fiber and its manipulation through the processes of reeling, dyeing, and weaving. If such a man could be secured right away he could work with Mr. Ch'ien in his breeding work, enabling a more intelligent selection of the quality of the worms in the matter of fiber production.

These suggestions, if carried out, would lay the foundation upon which might ultimately develop a great silk school worthy of the great industry of this great country.

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SERICULTURAL AND MULBERRY WORK.

It is impossible to give in my report here a complete account of the sericultural and mulberry work, because of the detail that would be necessary. The time has come when this report should be gotten out separately, setting forth fully the results of our work along these lines. The following, however, will outline briefly the main developments and results of the past year.

Our report to the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture, submitted early last December, was approved by them, as well as the enlarged budget asked for the work for the present year. The total amount requested (which has already been received) was \$2,820 as against \$2,683 for the preceding year. In addition two payments of \$600 and \$750, total \$1,350, have been received as capital on mulberry production. The total capital guaranteed for this purpose was \$2,700, all but \$750 of which has been paid. In addition to the grants made by the International Committee, the University has invested, in buildings and mulberry orchard, \$1,749.56. For our sericultural work as it should be developed, we should have an annual income of \$10,000, to be used on salaries, egg production, extension work, investigations, and publications.

The annual report, illustrated, was published in Millard's Review, Shanghai, and The American Silk Journal, New York City.

Sericultural Investigations

Prevalence of Pebrine. Mr. Ch'ien utilized the opportunity afforded by the short course, to which students had brought eggs from their won districts for their rearing work, to make a study of the prevalence of pebrine. The results of his investigations with twenty-eight different lots of silkworms from widely separated sections of the country showed an average incidence of disease of sixty-two per cent. This is probably the most reliable and inclusive information that has been secured in China, showing as it does the general prevalence of the disease and suggesting the tremendous problem involved in eradicating it from the industry.

Yield of Silk. The opportunity presented by the short course for gathering information about the relative yields of silk from different varieties of silkworms was taken, with the result that in twenty-eight different lots, the quantity of silk reeled from two hundred selected cocoons of each variety showed a range of from .93 oz. to 1.99 oz. The best was more than twice as good as the worst, and this indicates the range for improvement which can be made by careful selection and propagation only of the best.

Silkworm Incubator. Mr. Ch'ien has adapted an American egg incubator for use in hatching silkworm seed. The matter of the temperature regulator has given greatest concern, but tests being made at

this writing are sufficiently good to call it successful. There is a big need for such a machine, and active steps will be taken to make it a commercial success, adapted to both the need of schools and farmers. The present commonly used method of hatching out the seed by rearing the egg card next to the body is undesirable because of the irregularities of the temperature and poor ventilation.

New Method of Individual Egg Production. There are two commonly used methods of certified egg production, the European and the Japanese, by which individual layings of the moth are obtained, and the individual moths segregated until they can be tested under the microscope. The European method, which has a small paper bag in which the moth is placed to deposit her eggs, and kept until microscopic examination has taken place, is better adapted to present conditions in China than the Japanese method, but it has the serious objection of making the eggs difficult to handle. The bags must be cut open and pasted on cardboard, or they must be removed from the paper and kept loose. The Japanese method is too complicated and allows room for too many errors to be well adapted where the incidence of disease is as high as it is in China.

Mr. Ch'ien has worked out a combination of features of both methods, that maintains the card feature of the Japanese and conserves the individual features of the European method. A small cardboard box, ventilated, with an easily removable ring inside, holding a removable piece of paper on which the eggs are deposited, and a box lid, constitute the necessary equipment. The amount of labor involved is possibly more than by the bag method, not more than by the Japanese method. The amount of space needed is somewhat larger. The cost is not greater than either, and the best features of both are conserved. We are experimenting with 7,000 of these boxes this year, but the present outlook is most hopeful that they will succeed. It will be one of the greatest contributions yet made to the work of certified egg production in China.

Hybridization. A number of crosses were made last year, the results of which will not be available until after the present cocoon season is over.

Purifying of varieties. Much work is being done on the purifying of strains for future crosses, and for a more careful study of silk yields. This work is absolutely fundamental and necessary.

Underscribed diseases. Two underscribed protozoa have just been discovered by Mr. Ch'ien. The symptoms of the diseases are distinct from the commonly found pebrine. Tests will be made to determine whether or not the diseases are hereditary. An unnamed and undescribed bacteria has also just been found, on which more work will be carried on. The study of silkworm diseases in China by a high expert is a pressing need.

Other investigations being carried on are comparison of food consumed by different varieties of silkworms, variation in time required from hatching to spinning, raising worms from cold storage eggs rearing of summer and autumn crops, etc.

Egg Production

The arrangement which was entered into with the International Committee last year concerning certified silkworm egg production, but which could not be carried out because of the loss of the crop when our sericultural building burned, has been carried forward to this year. At the writing of this report, the rearing season is about half over, and conditions are favourable for a good crop of cocoons, from which, after careful selection, seed will be produced.

Short Course in Sericulture

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

The type of short course student appears to be changing somewhat, more coming from the teaching or prospective teaching class than direct from the farm. Mr. Ch'ien's suggestion that a change be made in the course, making it six months in duration, and adapting its content to the preparation of teachers and extension workers in sericulture, is a good one and should be put into force as soon as possible. This immediately raises the question of a short course for farmers, the practicableness of which at the present time in comparison with extension work reaching him directly in his village and home, is questionable. The silk season is the farmer's busy time, when he cannot drop his work for six weeks or longer, or at least he will not until he has more preliminary information about its value than he has now. Extension work would open the way to persuade him to come to a short course session, and in the meantime be serving a much larger number of people.

Mulberry Collection

The mulberry collection work was continued this year, principally in the province of Kiangsu, and somewhat in Hupeh. About sixty different lots were secured, from all sources, probably including a number of duplicates. The mulberry collection now represents the work of three years, covering the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Hupeh. It contains about twelve hundred trees covering fifteen mow of land.

Mulberry Production

The mulberry production is going along successfully, although the past season has not been particularly favourable. This spring we grafted 76,000 mulberries, and indications are now that there will not be much over a seventy per cent take, whereas normally we would expect at least ninety per cent.

Two hundred and fifty thousand seedlings were transplanted this spring, for grafting next spring and for sale and distribution in the spring of 1922. This is a hundred thousand more than the original plans called for, but we feel justified in doing it, because of the small cost of production, and because of the fact that we shall not have ready for sale the amount originally expected from first-year work. It is too early to estimate cost of production, but indications are that we can produce much cheaper than estimate originally accepted.

Mulberry Experiment

Our mulberry experiment with cuttings last year was not successful, due first to too little callousing and, second, unfavourable weather conditions in early stages of growth. With a longer time for callousing, the appearance of the cuttings at this time is good and they appear to be taking root in good shape.

Cooperation with Chinese Customs, Chefoo

We have cooperated with Mr. A. Sugden, Commissioner of Customs, Chefoo, in the work of his committee formed to improve the silk industry of Shantung. We have furnished considerable information, seed for starting an oak nursery, oak trees for transplanting, and have recommended several Shantung men, who attended the short course in Sericulture last year.

Visit of American Silk Mission.

On April 9 and 10, the members of the American Silk Mission visited Nanking, and the work in Sericulture and mulberry being carried on at the University. It is hoped that their visit will mean the establishment of some basis of cooperation between the American Silk Association, and the University. The Mission included Mr. Charles Cheney, President, and Mr. Ramsay Penguet, Secretary-Treasurer, both of the American Silk Association and the United States Conditioning and Testing Company; Mr. D. E. Douty, General Manager, United States Conditioning and Testing Company; and Messrs. E. J. Stehli, J. D. Dunlop, and W. C. Cheney.

COTTON IMPROVEMENT

Space will not permit a detailed account of our cotton improvement work during the past year, and hereafter it is hoped that this report can be made separately, and fully, by Mr. Griffing. The year's work centers about the cooperative experiment with foreign introductions carried on in seven provinces with twenty-five cooperators; the visit of Mr. O. F. Cook, head of the Office of Crop Breeding and Acclimatization, United States Department of Agriculture; the securing of the services of Mr. J. B. Griffing through the generous cooperation of the Cotton Mill Owners' Association of Shanghai, and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-adulteration Association. The expenses of our work last year were guaranteed by the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association.

Resumé of last season's cooperative experiment. Name and location of cooperators.

Below are given the names and locations of those who took part in the experiments. It should be noted that the locations include widely varying climatic conditions and offered excellent opportunity for studying the behavior of these standard test sets under different conditions.

<u>Province</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Cooperators</u>
Honan	Kaifeng	Bishop W. C. White
"	Chengchow	Mr. W. W. Lawton
"	Hsuehchow	Mr. C. C. Forsberg
"	Kioshan	Dr. C. C. Behrens
Hupeh	Hankow	Bishop L. E. Roots
"	Anlu	Dr. Ed. Cundall
Hunan	Yochow City	Mr. George Bachman
"	Hengchow	Mr. C. H. Derr
"	Chengchow	Mr. P. H. Dowling
Kiangsi	Nanchang	Dr. Alie Gale
"	An I Hsien	Mr. H. Lamb
Anhwei	Anking	Bishop Huntington
"	Luchowfu	Mr. Justin E. Brown
"	Chuchow	Dr. E. I. Osgood
"	Nanhsuehchow	Mr. J. L. Buck
"	Pochow	Mr. Wade Bostick
Kiangsu	Nanking	University of Nanking
"	Wusih	Mr. T. K. Yung
"	Nantungchow	Mr. S. Z. Kwauk (Agricultural School)
"	Shanghai	Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association
Chekiang	Kashing	Mr. S. C. Parrior
"	Ningpo	Mr. C. B. Day

Standard Test Set of Cotton Seeds

This list of eight varieties has been carefully made out by the United States Department of Agriculture, after years of experimenting and experience and is known as a standard test set. It

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includes varieties adapted to wide variations in climatic conditions, and varying among themselves as to type of plant, length of lint, etc. It contained the following eight named varieties:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. King | 5. Lone Star |
| 2. Acala | 6. Trice |
| 3. Durango | 7. Egyptian |
| 4. Columbia | 8. Sea Island. |

Descriptions of the more important of these eight varieties are given as follows in seed distribution pamphlet No. 40, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A.

Acala is a large-bolled variety, introduced into the United States from Mexico in 1907; with ling $1 \frac{1}{16}$ to $1 \frac{3}{16}$ in., usually $1 \frac{1}{8}$ full, with good drag and extra strong; clear white without creamy tint; percentage of lint, 32% to 35%. It matures earlier than Lone Star or other big boll cottons.

Durango is a long-staple cotton introduced and acclimatized by the U. S. D. A. The lint is of excellent quality and attains a length of $1 \frac{1}{4}$ in. under favorable conditions. Lint percentage, 32% to 34%. It is earlier than Columbia.

Columbia is an early long staple, big boll variety, originating from a simple plant found in the Russell Big Boll variety in 1903. The lint is very strong, from $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{7}{16}$ in. in length, fine, silky, and very uniform in length; percentage of lint, 29% to 33%; season early in comparison with the older long-staple varieties.

Lone Star belongs to the Texas Big Boll type and was bred in Texas by the U. S. D. A. as Columbia, developed from a single plant found in a field of Jackson cotton in 1905. The lint is 1 to $1 \frac{1}{8}$ in. in length, very strong and of uniform length of fiber, 38% to 40%. The Lone Star is undoubtedly the best variety now available for general planting in the Texas blackland belt and adjacent regions. The variety is being grown extensively in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Trice is an early maturing, short-staple variety, with fine ling $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 in. long, percentage of lint, 28% to 33%; season early.

King is an early maturing, short-staple variety, its earliness being one of the best features, but generally considered inferior to Trice.

No description is given of Egyptian and Sea Island. Because of their lateness of maturity, they showed no promise whatever at any of the stations. Both are long staples, being the longest staples under cultivation.

Results of Experiments

The experiments were carried on as uniformly as possible at all the experiment stations, the same sets being used and planted in the same order, so as to give a uniform basis of comparison. In general Trice proved most satisfactory. In no case did Egyptian or Sea Island show any signs of promise, though at the station in Nanking a number of the bolls opened. It was evident that the season was too short and not dry enough. After Trice, which was much more

promising than any of the other tested varieties, Acala and Lone Star were the most promising, and certainly at the station visited, and the results examined, it would not appear necessary or advisable to experiment further with any other than these three varieties, the others all being discarded. No attempt was made to get quantitative comparison, because of the relatively little value they would have on the basis of the extent of the individual experiments.

A So-called English Cotton

At Tangshan, in North China, and near Tientsin, large areas of foreign cotton were found cultivated under the name of "English cotton." It was said to have been cultivated about thirty years. The staple is known in the market as "Tung Ho" and commands a high price. This cotton has become thoroughly acclimatized, and though very uniform at the present time, careful selection would doubtless not good results. The improvement of the cotton should probably receive as much attention as the introduction and acclimatization of Trice. It is not impossible that there is a close relation between this cotton and the foreign cotton of Shensi, and that grown about Laohokou, Hupeh, in increasing amounts, and that demands highest market prices.

Insects and Diseases

As a result of numerous observations, it would appear that the seriousness of cotton insect pests and diseases is not fully realized, and that more vigorous steps should be taken towards a thorough study of the problems involved. The situation is serious enough to warrant the securing of the best ability that can be found. It is an experienced expert's, not an amateur's, job.

The pink boll-worm, so destructive in Egypt, was found in every station or place visited north of the Yangtze River, and in Yochow, Changsha, Wuchang, Nanchang, and Anking. It was not found in Nanking nor was it found in the East China section. It was found in Nanchang in the foreign cotton which was being grown on land that probably had not been grown to cotton for many years past. It is inconceivable that it could have been introduced with the cotton seed, as the insect is not found in the United States. In Chengchow, Honan, it was found in seeds found in ginned and baled cotton shipped from Shensi. It was abundant in the fields of Chinese cotton about Changteho.

The leaf-hopped insect and disease were found everywhere, more damaging in some places than in others, and varying in intensity locally. It was found in Shanghai, Nantungchow, Kashing, but probably not causing damage of economic importance. At Wusih, it undoubtedly was of economic importance. It could be seen in cotton fields as we passed them on the train. The cotton at the government station at Wuchang was very badly damaged by them. Both Chinese and foreign cotton were attacked. At Changsha, the disease was also very bad. It was found in Nanchang, where cotton had not been grown for many years, as noted above. It was serious in Anking. It had done considerable

damage in fields of Chinese cotton in and about Nanking. It also attacked the foreign cotton in Nanking. A factor that makes the leaf hopper insect and disease so baffling, is the fact that it undoubtedly has other host plants, having been found on soy beans, on "wu tung" seedlings, and on peach trees.

Other diseases and insects found were angular leaf spot and the red spider, but their economic importance was not nearly so great as the two above named.

Mr. Cook's Visit to China

On August 10, Mr. O. M. Cook, cotton expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, came to China and made his headquarters at the University. About September 1, Mr. J. B. Griffing arrived and remained for about a month. Mr. Cook left November 1. An itinerary was arranged for Mr. Cook, and besides representatives from the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association being invited to accompany Mr. Cook on his trip, representatives were also invited from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking. Mr. C. C. Nieh was along part of the trip, particularly the trip to Nantungchow, and Mr. Yeh made the whole trip, so that brief mention will only be necessary here.

The itinerary included Wusih, Shanghai, Nantungchow, Chuchow, Nanhsuchow, Tientsin, Peking, Paotingfu, Changteho, Chengchow, Hankow, Wuchang, Yochow, Changsha, Nanchang, Anking, and back to Nanking, thus allowing a good view of the more important cotton areas in China. Among the more important matters developing from this trip are the following:

Pure Seed. Before Mr. Cook's arrival, it is safe to say no one in China fully realized the important relation between successful cotton culture and pure seed. (Mr. Swingle the year before had emphasized the fact also.) From the standpoint of pure seed production, it is safe to say that not a single individual or experiment station has so far been successful, in developing pure stands of uniform character of any foreign staple. The experiments of the University of Nanking had in mind the determining of varieties for different sections, to be followed by development of pure seed farms the following year or as soon as the best variety for a region could be determined. (This will be possible this year, on a limited scale. Lack of trained personnel is the greatest problem in this connection.)

Constant selection and roguing on seed farms for foreign cotton will be essential and necessary. It must not be understood that pure seed from the United States will give uniform plants in China, that produce pure seed. This is because of the variation that is induced by change in climatic conditions. Constant selection is necessary in the United States to keep out all variations from a given type, and if this is true of seed planted year after year under similar soil and climatic conditions, how much greater care in selection is necessary when the factor of acclimatization is introduced.

The introduction of large quantities of foreign cotton at this time is undoubtedly a very questionable policy, and the general

distribution of foreign seeds, unacclimatized, will doubtless prove of no avail or benefit to the cotton cultural interests. China is already more or less polluted with upland (foreign) staples, and the greater the amount of introduction without scientific selection in China first, the more difficult it will make successful foreign cotton culture.

Plans for 1920 Season

The work of the present year will be chiefly along two lines, the acclimatization and establishment of pure seed farms of certain foreign varieties, particularly Trice, and the careful testing out of a number of individual selections of Chinese cotton made during Mr. Griffing's trip last autumn. This line of work particularly shows signs of great promise, more probably than the introduction of foreign staples. There are ten cotton stations, as follows:

Hanhsuchow, in Anhwei, where we are cooperating with Mr. J. L. Buck, agriculturist of the Presbyterian Mission.

Tungko, Kiangsu, north of the river, where we are cooperating with Mr. T. S. Kuo, formerly head of the First Provincial Agricultural School, Nanking.

Nanking, Kiangsu, four stations, one in cooperation with the Government Teachers' College.

Tanyang.

Shanghai, where we are cooperating with the Shanghai Baptist College and St. John's University, and

Nantungchow, where we are cooperating with Mr. Chang Chien.

The working budget for the year, excluding Mr. Griffing's salary expense account, is \$4,903, which includes one item of \$2,700 for salaries of assistants, and item of \$800 for travel, and an item of \$300 for printing and propaganda.

The total budget for the year generously guaranteed by the Cotton Millowners' Association of China (largely British) and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-adulteration Association is \$8,903. A word of appreciation is due for the fine way in which they are supporting us in our plans.

Work in Botany

In addition to the teaching of Botany, much emphasis is being placed on the building up of a large herbarium. To this end, two collectors have been secured, who are devoting full time to collecting and caring for herbarium specimens. There are now in the herbarium about 1,500 mounted specimens, including around four hundred named species. The year's objective is to increase the mounted specimens to at least 4,000, and to name them as rapidly as possible.

Mr. E. D. Merrill, of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands is cooperating with us in the identification of specimens ~~is cooperating with us in the~~ which are sent to him. Plans are under way in cooperation with Mr. W. T. Swingle, of the United States Department of Agriculture, whereby Mr. Merrill may be able to spend a definite time at Nanking. Duplicate specimens of all collections are being made with the idea of supplying them for a small monetary

consideration to other institutions or in exchange for specimens desired for our own herbarium. In all of this work we have the cooperation of Mr. Swingle.

We are cooperating in a botany exploration along with twelve colleges and forty-eight high schools (all Chinese), to be made under the direction of Mr. S. S. Hu, of the Government Teachers' college, in the province of Hunan, Kweichow, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Yunnan. Our obligations entail four semi-annual payments of \$250 each, in return for which we receive a definite amount of herbarium material. Mr. S. S. Ch'ien will be cooperating actively in the exploration and identification work, the details of which are not fully worked out.

Our botany work should be developed into one of the most important things we have undertaken.

FOREST DENDROLOGY

The lack of suitable text-books - or in fact any textbook on Chinese forest dendrology has been a serious handicap in our forestry teaching. To help fill this need Mr. Sample in cooperation with his students has been working on a compilation of descriptions of important Chinese timber trees and shrubs. About 250 species have been so treated. The following books have been used as reference:

1. *Plantae Wilsonianae*.
2. *Flora of Kwangtung and Hongkong* (Kew Gardens misc. bulletin)
3. *Icones of the Forest Trees of Japan*. By Shirasawa.
4. *Chinese Forest Trees and Timber Supply*. By Shaw.
5. *Cyclopedia of Horticulture*. By Bailey
6. *Shrubs of the United States*. By Apgar.

AGRICULTURAL GARDENS

As noted in last year's report, this is the organization under which all our field work is carried on and the products sold. These products include nursery stock; vegetables; fruits; flowers; tree, flower and vegetable seeds; and spraying materials. The Agricultural Gardens are maintained wholly through the sale of these products. The proceeds for the past year were over \$7,000,000 as compared with \$4,100 for 1918-1919, and \$2,400, for 1917-1918. Several items need special attention.

1. **Seed sales and distribution.** The number of people who have been served through our seed distribution and sales is conservatively estimated at over thirteen hundred. Seeds were sent to every province in China. Over nine hundred orders have been filled this spring from Nanking. Seeds are also on sale in Shanghai, and during the summer at Kuling and Mokanshan. Most of the seeds are

raised by us, and the rest are bought in quantity from seed firms in the United States and repacketed. Our seed sales to other countries, principally to the United States, increased five hundred per cent, while our sales to Chinese, both in numbers and value, increased three hundred per cent during the past year.

2. Tree seed collections. Last year our tree seed collections and purchases totaled about six tons, practically all of which were resold. The collection included more than forty principal species, among them *Pyrus calleryana*, the wild pear, which is being used as a stock for grafting against the pear blight, the purest supply of which has evidently been located by us. Last year seeds were collected from six provinces.

3. Buildings. In addition to the field house, 25 ft. x 80 ft., built last year, we have had to build adjoining thereto another house, 25 ft. x 60 ft., to be used as a storage and seed room. It is hoped that this will be the last building necessary before we move to our permanent quarters. The rapidly developing activities of the Agricultural Gardens made the building a pressing need. By using material from several old Chinese houses, the cost was only about \$200.

4. Administration. A superintendent for our field work, or a manager for the Agricultural Gardens must be secured at once. The work will occupy his entire time, and require several high-grade assistants. At present the administration of the Agricultural Gardens is a big task, and must be sandwiched in with the many other duties of not only the Dean, but of other members of our faculty, including the University Treasurer, who has collected all accounts. Mr. Sie and Mr. Ritchey have also given much time. With the advent of Mr. Li Tai-fang and Mr. Hwang Chung, two of our graduates, more responsibility has been allocated, but there is much that can not be turned over.

Because of the way in which our land is scattered over a mile from north to south, and a half-mile from east to west, the cost of the item of labor alone is increased at least a twenty-five percent. The administration of it is also very much more difficult. The problem of housing and feeding the workmen is constantly with us. We shall always be confronted with these problems until we move over to our permanent land and into our new buildings.

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WORK OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION

It has seemed best not to undertake further organization of the experiment station until the writer's return from furlough, when the matter will have to be taken up and detailed organization and relationships worked out. The outstanding work, which naturally comes under the experiment station, is our work in sericulture and mulberry, and cotton, which have all been treated separately. In addition the following experimental work should be noted:

Wheat. Variety tests for yield are being continued with about a hundred varieties of native and foreign wheat. The rod row method is being used.

Corn. Ear to row tests are being continued with selection of native corn. The yield from our selected seed was double that of neighbouring fields last autumn. There has been a big demand for the improved seed.

Rice. It seems impracticable to continue much further on rice experiments until better rice land is obtained and some one secured who can devote full time to the work.

Fruits. This spring, through the courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture, nineteen varieties were added to our already large collection of grapes. Many plants of several of the Muscadines and both purple and white Concords were distributed this last spring. Out of a large orchard of seedlings peaches a half-dozen have been found of particular promise. In all about a hundred varieties of fruits are under observation and experimentation. Dr. Macklin is largely responsible for the large collection of grapes and native peaches.

Sugar Beets. Cultural experiments with sugar beets in Kiangsu, Anhwei and Shantung provinces were made last year and a much more extensive experiment is under way this year.

MISSIONARY INTEREST IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

No part of our work has a more hopeful outlook than our relation to the development of Agricultural work in some of its many phases by missionaries throughout China. Missionary interest in agricultural education has increased greatly during the past year as evidenced by the actions of all the local Christian educational associations of China, as well as by the Central Association, by the programme laid out by the Methodist Quadrennial Programme Statement Conference held in Peking in February, and by the action of the Nanking Theological Seminary. Recently the "International Association of Agricultural Missions," promoted by missionaries interested in mission agricultural work throughout the world, has been organized in New York City with an executive secretary, which should do much to awaken and quicken interest both on the home side and on the mission field in this new and rapidly developing mission activity.

The China Christian Educational Association through its executive committee, and on the basis of the very favourable action taken by the provincial Christian associations passed the following resolutions:

1. That it is our conviction that the time has come to make agriculture a part of our educational activities and that it is desirable to prepare a suitable program for the carrying out of same, to be included in the Interchurch World Movement.
2. That the Executive Committee of the China Christian Educational Association be empowered to appoint a committee on Agricultural education, whose duty it shall be to prepare an "All China" program looking toward the introduction of agriculture into our mission schools through the development of provincial normal training centers for the suitable preparation of teachers. This committee shall also prepare a list of factors that shall be used in determining the location and establishment of such training centers.
3. That the Executive Committee of the China Christian Educational Association be empowered to act on the findings of the Agricultural Committee and present the matter to the China Continuation Committee for their approval and recommendation for inclusion in the Interchurch World Movement.

In accordance therewith an Agricultural Committee has been appointed which will meet shortly to plan out an "All China" program. Mr. Buck is a member of this Committee, of which I have the pleasure of being chairman. A budget of \$728,000, for the "establishment of four provincial training centers in agriculture for the preparation of teachers of agriculture and extension workers," has already been approved by the C.C.E.A., and recommended to the Interchurch World Movement.

One of the most interesting and outstanding developments has been the inclusion of agriculture in the curriculum of the Nanking Theological Seminary, as a required course. A teacher to take care of this work will be secured as soon as possible. Funds are already available. This is the most direct recognition ever made by Missions in China, that the rural church worker, whether evangelist or preacher, should have a particular training that would better fit him for service among the rural people.

The seven Methodist Conference of the Methodist Church (North), at their Quadrennial Program Statement meeting held in Peking in February, formulated the most comprehensive programme for linking up, through agriculture, the various phases of mission work to the life of the people among whom they are working, that has ever been formulated by any large missionary society anywhere in the world.

Three of their actions are given below. The first, dealing with theological education, is possibly the pioneer resolution of its kind in China. The second and third actions should do much to clarify the problems of mission industrial and vocational work, for which there is a great need indeed but in which missions have never been very successful. The actions are:

"That special efforts be made to prepare ministers for country as well as for city churches. We urge that in connection with each school of religion a specialist in agriculture offer such courses as deal with agricultural production, rural economics, rural sociology, and that the vital relationship between these courses and practical evangelism be kept constantly before the minds of the students."

"We recommend the importance of emphasizing agricultural work in our various missionary enterprises, because agriculture represents China's preeminent industry and because of its educational, vocational and self-help features."

"We recommend that industrial education, so far as the Church is concerned should be built upon a background of agriculture, and that other useful arts entering into agriculture, such as bamboo work, masonry, blacksmithing, etc., should be taught in the proportion of the relative importance of these arts. Industrial work, specialized in character and requiring large capital with restricted opportunity for service, should be discouraged."

Our services are being called for by more and more missionaries. We have requests for more trained teachers than we can supply. More missionaries are sending students to be trained. During the last month, we have had requests from the large missionary societies to send teachers to their annual summer conference of paid workers to awaken interest in agriculture and Forestry.

Out responsibility to this whole movement is very great, for it seems evident that this is to be the only College of Agriculture and Forestry north of the Kwantung border, under missionary support. We shall have to serve, for geographical if for no other reasons, at least 80% of the missionary body, and more than this per cent of China's population.

SUPPORT FROM COOPERATING MISSION BOARDS

The recommendation of the Board of Managers at their fall meeting, 1919, that the cooperating boards increase their quota in the University by one man, the extra man to be designated to the College of Agriculture and Forestry, was approved by the Board of Trustees. Mr. Ritchey was appointed immediately by the Christian Mission, and either Mr. Buck is, or I am being supported by the Presbyterian Board. There has been some delay in final action by the Baptist Board, but the way now seems clear for the appointment of a man. The writer hopes to be able to find some one acceptable to the Methodist and Baptist Boards during furlough, for immediate appointment.

This action on the part of the boards is most gratifying to one who has waited five years for it.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SCHOOLS

There should be a place in this report for the actions taken at the meeting of the East China Association of Colleges and Universities in the form of a Report of Committee on Agricultural and Forestry Schools, held in Shanghai last autumn, because of its bearing on the College of Agriculture and Forestry. It should be said that the actions have not met with the approval of the Canton Christian College, and the University is in agreement with them, that a careful survey should be made with reference to agricultural education in China. This will in large part be fulfilled by the present Committee on Agricultural Education, appointed by the China Christian Educational Association. I should like to point out, however, that for geographical reasons, and adopted mission policy with reference to development of our higher institutions of learning, the College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking will have to serve at least 80% of the missionaries, and 75% of the population of China. The report follows:

Report of Committee on Agricultural and Forestry Schools.

A. REQUIREMENTS OF AN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN CHINA.- It is obviously impossible for your committee, without expert knowledge and without time to consult authorities on the subject, to arrive at definite conclusions in this matter, but certain facts throwing light on the question may be cited.

It is believed that the estimates of the University of Nanking for staff and funds needed to carry out its plan of development during the next five years are at least not excessive. The present staff and maintenance cost of the college of agriculture

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and forestry, with proposed additions, are as follows:

<u>Staff:</u>	<u>Present</u>		<u>Proposed Additions</u>		<u>Total after 5 yrs.</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Foreign	5	\$5,573	11	\$44,000	16	\$49,000
Chinese	8	2,622	3	6,400	11	9,022
Total	<u>13</u>	<u>\$8,195</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>\$50,400</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>\$58,022</u>
Sundry expenses,		<u>14,569</u>		<u>55,000</u>		<u>69,569</u>
Total		<u>\$22,764</u>		<u>\$105,400</u>		<u>\$127,591</u>

That this is probably a modest estimate is confirmed by consideration of the costs of agricultural schools in the United States. The Massachusetts Agricultural College, not one of the largest institutions in the United States, had in the year ending June 30, 1916, an income of \$503,125, besides \$116,000 for experiment station and extension work. Its staff for the college along was 61 men and 1 woman, and including experimental station and extension work, 98 men and 5 women. Considering that at present rates of exchange missionary salaries average considerably higher than college salaries in the United States, even a severely restricted programme on a missionary basis must cover over \$100,000 per annum, and with normal growth should soon require two or three times that figure.

B. ONLY SCHOOLS OF HIGH STANDARD DESIRABLE.- It is believed that any school representing the Christian Church should have the highest possible standards, certainly not lower than those planned for by the University of Nanking. This is particularly true of institutions in such important centers as Peking, where the government schools have the largest measure of support, and where there are also experiment stations and technical bureaus of the different ministries, employing highly trained Chinese and foreigners.

C. ONLY ONE COMPLETE SCHOOL RECOMMENDED.- The cost of a high-grade school being so high as indicated in the above figures, and considering the limited funds available for Christian educational work in this country, as well as the difficulty of securing large numbers of experts willing to serve on a missionary basis, your committee feels that it would not be wise to recommend the establishment of more than one agricultural or forestry school of college grade under mission auspices in China.

D. UNIVERSITY OF NANKING.- As the University of Nanking has already organized a college of agriculture and forestry, and by its successful work hitherto has secured a remarkable degree of recognition from Chinese provincial government, as well as from manufacturers and farmers, your committee recommends that its application for additional staff, maintenance allowances and equipment be heartily endorsed. Nanking has the additional advantages of central location, being within easy reach of the wealthy cities and farming districts of the lower Yangtze region, and accessible by an easy journey

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of only a little over a day from such northern centers as Peking and Tientsin, with Tsinanfu still nearer. It is near and in close touch with one of the most, perhaps the most, influential and enterprising industrial communities in China. The university possesses a large area of available land, and can easily secure more when required.

E. CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE. - The committee doubts whether it would be wise to develop a complete agricultural school at Canton. Since agricultural courses have already been successfully started in the college, it would seem appropriate that a certain amount of junior college work should be offered in agricultural subjects, but that students should be encouraged to go to Nanking for their strictly professional course. It is believed that it would be desirable to establish some relationship between the agricultural school at Nanking and the agricultural department of such a school as Canton, with a view to fuller cooperation in scientific work and teaching.

F. OTHER COLLEGES. - In those colleges which have not already organized agricultural or forestry courses, it is recommended that no steps be taken to establish them in the near future, but that students interested in agriculture be advised to go to Nanking. The needs of the general arts and science courses, as well as those of the professional schools to which the other universities are already committed, are so great that it seems important to attempt at present such a new department as agriculture, which is already being undertaken elsewhere. This recommendation is not intended to limit or discourage the giving of such instruction on agricultural subjects as might reasonably be regarded as part of a general education.

Roger S. Greene,
Warren H. Stuart,
Committee.

Shanghai, October 24, 1919.

COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

During the past year the College of Agriculture and Forestry has cooperated in a number of ways with the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the late summer and autumn, during Mr. Cook's visit to China to look into the matter of Chinese cotton culture, we looked after all matters of itinerary, arrangements, etc., and the writer accompanied them on all their travels while in China. Seeds of *Ulmus pumila*, *Pyrus calleryana*, *Gingko-biloba* have been secured for them. We are now trying to locate a supply of *Amygdalus davidiana* seed for them. They have sent us during the year nineteen varieties of grapes, sugar beet seed, a grafted pistach nut (*Pistachia vera*) tree - likely the first to get to China, etc.

In March the writer received cable instructions, through the American Consul at Nanking, to secure for the United States Department of Agriculture cuttings and bud wood of the Changsha October Mandarin orange, and of the wild Ichang lemon, all of which was done.

In late April, too late to be carried out, the writer received an authorization from the Bureau of Crop Physiology, United States Department of Agriculture, to proceed into Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuen provinces to collect "buds, seeds, nursery stock, and other propagating material of early ripening orange of the Satsuma type, the wild Ichang lemon, and other promising citrus fruits, for trial in those regions of the United States formerly infested or now infested with Citrus canker."

It would be mutually helpful to both the United States Department of Agriculture and ourselves if some permanent and official basis of cooperation could be worked out. Steps are now being taken with Mr. Swingle and Mr. Merrill, of the Philippine Bureau of Science, whereby Mr. Merrill can spend regular periods at Nanking assisting in the development of our botany work. Acknowledgment is made of the very great help Messrs. Swingle, Cook and Fairchild, of the United States Department of Agriculture, have at various times been to us.

COOPERATION WITH THE GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG IN ESTABLISHING A FOREST SERVICE

Early in January the Civil Governor of Shantung extended an invitation asking us to help him forward his plans for the development of forestry work in his province. The invitation was accepted and Mr. D. Y. Lin was released to go up for a few months. When Mr. Lin arrived at Tsinanfu, he immediately went ahead and selected a large tract of land, about 120 li south of Tsinanfu, and began his planting operations there. During this spring more than 500,000 trees were planted and as many as 3,000 mow of land were employed daily. Three forest stations have been established and two more will be added. To carry on the work at these stations Mr. Lin is employing at present twelve technical men, three of whom are graduates of our Forestry Department. Plans for three large provincial nurseries are already under way and it is expected that these three nurseries will be able to take care of the province-wide reforestation program which Mr. Lin has prepared to be submitted to the Provincial Parliament. The Shantung Forest Service is now established. It has for its headquarters a good-sized temple specially set aside by the Civil Governor for the purpose. Judging from the support it has and the progress it has made during the past a few months, the Service ought to be on a permanent and effective basis soon. This is the largest piece of extension work in forestry yet undertaken, and Mr. Lin is to be congratulated on the splendid way he has secured interest and support.

GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

The cordial relations which we have had with several of the provincial governments have been maintained, and in several instances cooperation has increased. The five forestry scholarships maintained by the Anhwei government have been increased to ten, and there is now pending an increase of from three to five forestry scholarships from Shantung. There are thirteen students, eleven in Agriculture and two in Forestry, on scholarships from Shansi; one student from Kiangsi province on agricultural scholarship; and one on forestry scholarship from Kansu. Thirteen of the forty-two short course students in Sericulture were sent by magistrates of districts, and five from the semi-official agricultural associations.

We have sent three of our forestry graduates to Shansi where all have responsible positions. Three of our graduates hold good positions in the newly organized Forestry Service of Shantung (see page). Our relations with the Peking government still stand as per my annual report; that is, they still owe a balance of \$5,000 on the original agreement, plus student fees, which were advanced by the University.

FORESTRY FUND COMMITTEE

In addition to the grant of \$5,000 a year for the support of teachers for three years, the Forestry Fund Committee maintain two full scholarships and a loan fund of \$5,000, established last year, \$1,000 becoming available each year for five years.

CONTRIBUTIONS

In September 1919, His Excellency Li Shun, Military Governor, and His Excellency Chi Yao-ling, Civil Governor of Kiangsu province, each contributed \$3,000 Mexican to the work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. This is the largest contribution ever received from Chinese sources by the University.

Through Mr. Thomas H. McConnell, Special Factory Representative of the Ford Motor Company, a Fordson Tractor outfit has been presented to the College of Agriculture and Forestry through the firm of Dodge and Seymour, Ford agents, Shanghai.

A gift of one hundred gold dollars has been received from Mr. C. Osmond Bullis, of El. Centro, California, for the purchase of agricultural books for the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

The American Trading Company presented three "Mow Sung" plows for demonstration and use.

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The Eastern International Corporation, through Mr. E. C. Hawley, now of Rogers, Brown & Co., presented two "Kentucky Pony" plows for demonstration and use.

The Bean Spray Pump Company of San. Jose, California, has sent us for use and demonstration two power spray pumps. They have already been used to advantage on the University grounds.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of these important contributions to our work.

PROFESSOR WOODWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS

The Professor Woodworth scholarships have been established by Mr. E. E. Luther, secretary of the California Spray Chemical Company, in honor of Professor Charles W. Woodworth, who was in 1918 special investigator and lecturer in Entomology in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The payment of such scholarships is to be made from the sales of spray chemical materials which they are sending to the University on consignment for sale. (See Sprays and Spraying Materials, page .) These scholarships are to extend for five years, not to exceed a total of \$200 per year, thereafter on renewal of the arrangement by the California Spray Company.

Mr. Luther was one of Professor Woodworth's students in the University of California, and this is one more of the many good things that Professor Woodworth has brought to the student company here, who held him in such high regard. We are under many obligations to Mr. Luther for his generosity in establishing the scholarships.

SCHOOL NURSERIES AND ARBOR DAY

A movement to popularize Arbor Day and to give it a greater significance was started through the publication and distribution of "School Nurseries," a bulletin in both English and Chinese. This is the first bulletin covering the subject to be issued in China in either English or Chinese. The bulletin contains detailed information for the starting and maintaining of small forest nurseries as part of the school work. Lists of species of trees for South, Central and North China were made out and seeds supplied for one-half and one row nurseries capable of producing about 15,000 and 30,000 seedlings, at the rate of \$1.50 and \$3.00 respectively. Although the bulletin was issued rather late, seed sets were sent into every province, except Kwangsi and Kansu. The Commissioner of Education of Shantung Province put his stamp of approval on the plan by ordering and paying for 500 copies for distribution to the schools under his jurisdiction. We have already supplied many schools with seeds, and are planning to push the "School Nursery" idea next season, until, we hope, thousands of schools are enrolled. The Chinese edition was prepared by Mr. Li Tai-fang, one of our graduates in Forestry.

PLANS FOR EXTENSION WORK

We have secured the services of Mr. Hwa Peh-hsiung, one of our 1920 graduates in Agriculture, for extension work in the country round about Nanking and extending to Chinkiang. We hope to cooperate very closely with the various missions in this territory and have them utilize our services as fully as possible. The plan of the extension work will be similar to that used in the States; a limited programme, which we have suited to local conditions, will be carried out. This will include plow demonstrations for deeper plowing, extension of the sericultural industry, including mulberry plantings, school nurseries for all the primary and middle schools, extending the fruit & industry, etc.

DEMONSTRATION OF AMERICAN PLOWS

A demonstration of two types of an American-made, one-handed, Chinese-fashioned plow was held last December on the University farm. Both plows were one handled, the one with a wooden beam, and the other steel throughout. The former was donated to us by the Eastern International Corporation, and the latter by the American Trading Company - both firms of Shanghai. These plows were evidently the first of their kind demonstrated in North China. The general verdict was strongly in favor of the foreign-made plows, which are compared in a plowing demonstration with the Chinese locally used plows. They are better constructed, more usable and more efficient than the native implement.

Much can be done in the way of demonstrating American-made machinery, and while some of that commonly employed on farms in the West can not be used, there are many implements which with slight adjustments or changes could be adapted to meet great needs and great markets. The introduction of better machinery into use by the Chinese farmers can not be looked upon other than as a very important step in the improvement of their agriculture.

SPRAYS AND SPRAY MATERIALS

In order to be of more practical service to the many people who send us specimens of injurious insects and diseases, and ask for information concerning their control, we are stocking in connection with the Agricultural Gardens seed service spray pumps and spray materials. A spraying chart is being compiled, as well as methods of mixing the various sprays recommended. It has never been very satisfactory, either to ourselves or those who need help, to be compelled to tell them to use a certain one. By having the necessary parts on hand, we shall be able to do a good piece of service, not only to our foreign friends but to an increasing number of Chinese who are becoming interested in scientific control of insect pests and plant diseases.

LAND

Good progress is being made in securing land for the permanent farm and experiment station. Since January 1 about forty mow of land have been bought, ranging in price from \$32 to \$75 per mow. There are at least six more deals "hanging fire," including about 100 mow of land, the purchase price of about all of which is in hand. We have proceeded slowly with the idea of keeping down the price and establishing precedents for more active buying in the future.

With the securing of about 150 mow more of land, we shall be in a position to proceed with the improvements on the land, such as drainage and roads, and with the building of our permanent buildings.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration duties devolving upon the Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry are more than can at present be properly cared for without much more assistance, particularly secretarial. During the year the writer has had to be absent from Nanking over four months, which included over 10,000 miles of travel, innine provinces. He has been responsible for the administration of the Agricultural Gardens, including all field and experimental work, except sericultural. The income from the Agricultural Gardens, as noted in another place, amounting to over \$7,000, necessarily entails a tremendous amount of detail, as everything that comes in goes out in expenditures. Between Mr. Chao's office and the Dean's Office, often working together, 10,322 pieces of second-class mail were sent out, 2370 pieces of first-class mail (letters) and about 1,000 registered parcels. How much more went out we cannot say. Miss Purcell generously wrote all of the more important letters, of which carbon copies were wanted, and has taken care of all the copying work, which was much. In fact, without Miss Purcell's help it would have been utterly impossible to have done what has been necessary to do, to keep up. In addition, we have been called on for reports, plans, etc., to say nothing of committee and other general work that has to be done where there is a student population who have to be taken care of in class as well as out. The taking over by Mr. Moss of all registration work and centering it in the College registrar's office has been more than appreciated.

During my absence in September and October, Mr. Sie very efficiently and well looked after the administration of my duties. Too much cannot be said of the capable way Mr. Chao Tsungting has taken care of the rapidly increasing Chinese part of our work. These duties have never before been handled with the attention they are now getting, and it is with a very deep sense of appreciation that I say this. Mr. Chao, since September, has sent out some 1,300 odd Chinese letters, which gives an idea of the volume to which this phase of our administrative duties has grown during the year.

The point I want to make is, we need more administrative help. I hope we shall always need more. The need for a secretary is urgent, and of an associate dean, just as urgent.

I hope the recommendation that I made in April, regarding an associate dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, who must be Chinese, whose authority shall be similar to that of the Dean and whose duties shall be those pertaining particularly to our Chinese constituency, will receive the support of the Board of Managers, and be acted upon promptly and favourably.

FACULTY AND TEACHING

Our faculty is larger and stronger than it has ever been before. There are now nine foreign trained men, four Chinese and five American, devoting full time to the College of Agriculture and Forestry, either teaching or carrying on special investigations, as in sericulture and cotton. There are four associates in Agriculture and Forestry, and four assistants. In addition, the entire faculty of the Junior College is devoting part of its time to junior college agricultural and forestry students.

Mr. J. L. Buck, B. S. 1914, New York State College of Agriculture, came in February to take up the duties of acting dean during the furlough of the writer. He is also teaching Farm Management and Farm Engineering.

Mr. George E. Ritchey, B. S., Iowa State College of Agriculture, arrived in January with Mrs. Ritchey, and is teaching Agronomy. Mr. Ritchey has had two years' experience in the Philippines, and came directly from Cornell College, Iowa, where he had been teaching.

Mr. Ch'ien Sung-shu, B. A., University of Illinois, came in February. He is teaching Botany and developing the herbarium. Mr. Ch'ien spent one and a half years in the University of Chicago, and one-half year at Harvard studying Botany. For the previous three years he had been teaching in the First Provincial Agricultural School of Kiangsu.

Mr. John B. Griffing, B. S. 1904, Kansas State Agricultural College, M. A. 1913, Columbia University, arrived in February with his family, to take up the work of cotton improvement. Mr. Griffing made a preliminary trip to China last fall. From 1913 to 1918 he was head of the Department of Agriculture, Tempe Normal School, Tempe, Arizona, and from 1917 to 1919, manager of the Griffing Cotton Company and special investigator for the Firestone Tire Company.

Shao Teh-hsing (ex-1918) began work February 1, as associate in cotton improvement.

Feng Rui, 1920, began work in April as associate in cotton improvement.

Ran Ying-hwa, a graduate of our first short course in sericulture 1918, began work in February, as assistant in sericulture.

Ts'ü Liang-fu, a graduate of the First Provincial Agricultural School, Nanking, began work in February, as assistant in botany.

During the year Li Chuin-kang, B. S. 1919, and Shen I-chen, B. S., were both forced to resign on account of ill health.

Mr. Sample, after three years of faithful and earnest work in forestry, upon fulfilment of his term of service after the present semester, returns to his home in Indiana.

STUDENTS

There are 37 students enrolled in Junior College Agriculture, 20 in Junior College Forestry, 21 in Senior College Agriculture, and 4 in Senior College Forestry, making a total of 82 students. During the autumn semester there was a total of 92 students enrolled. Of the total number, 26 are on government scholarship, or 32%. There are 41 students enrolled in the first year Junior College, the largest beginning class we have had since the College of Agriculture and Forestry was started in 1914. This, compared with the enrolment of 44 students, first year Junior College of Arts, indicates the rapid growth of students.

GRADUATES

Eleven students in Agriculture and ten students in Forestry graduate in June, making a total for three years of twenty-one graduates in Agriculture and twenty-three in Forestry.

THE FACULTY IN PRINT

The following articles written by members of the faculty have appeared from time to time during the year, since the last report was written.

By D. Y. Lin

- "Wood Oil." China Bureau of Public Information, August 1919.
- "Wood Oil." Far Eastern Review, September 1919.
- "Forestry and the Great European War" (in Chinese, reprinted in many Chinese papers).
- "China and Forestry" (a small illustrated book).

By John H. Reisner

- "The Place of Practical Agricultural Education in our Middle and Lower Schools." The Educational Review, July 1919.
- "Missions Plus Agriculture in China." The Trans-Pacific, December 1919.
- "Methodism and Agriculture." China Christian Advocate, May 1920.
- "Recent Developments in Agricultural Education under Missionary Auspices." China Mission Year Book 1919.
- "Some Problems of Commercial Fertilizers in China." Millard's Review, September, 1919.
- "Progress of Forestry in China in 1919." Millard's Review, 1919.
- "Cotton Seed and Cotton Improvement in China." Millard's Review, January 31, 1920

By J. Lossing Buck,

- "Agricultural Class at Nanhsuchow after 4000 Years." The China Press, January 22, 1920.

By Ch'ien Tien-ho

- "A Study of the Chinese Silk Industry." Science, October 1919.
- "A New Theory of Organic Evolution" (translation). Science, November 1919.
- "A Condemnation of the Premium Bonds." The People's Heart, April 1920.
- "How to Promote the Silk Industry of China." The People's Heart, April 1920.

By Ch'ien Sung-shu

- "Evolution of Plants." Science, November 1919.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPRINTS

During the year the following publications have been issued by the College of Agriculture and Forestry:-

- 1920 Nursery Stock and Seed List, in English, 20 pages, 4000 copies.
1920 Nursery Stock and Seed List, in Chinese, 12 pages, 2000 copies.
Practical Guide for Forest Nurseries, in Chinese, 20 pages, 3000 copies.
School Nurseries, in English, 22 pages, 1000 copies.
School Nurseries, in Chinese, 22 pages, 2000 copies.
The Jenschow (Szechuen) Industrial School, in English, 2 pages, 3000 copies
(reprinted from the Chinese Recorder).
A Rural Work in India and a Suggestion for Christian Workers in Rural
China, in English, 2 pages, 3000 copies
(reprinted from The Chinese Recorder).
Practical Demonstration of a Sino-American Plow, in English, 4 pages,
3000 copies.
Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, 1918-1919, in
English, 34 pages, 800 copies (reprinted from the
President's Report, University of Nanking).
Cotton Seed and Cotton Improvement in China, in Chinese, 6 pages,
1000 copies (translated from Millard's Review).
Cotton Seed and Cotton Improvement in China, in English, 11 pages,
500 copies (reprinted from Millard's Review).
Announcement. Short Course in Sericulture, including Short Report
on Mulberry and Sericultural Work, in Chinese,
pages, 3000 copies.
Recent Developments in Agricultural Education under Missionary Auspices,
in English, 15 pages, 500 copies (reprinted from the
China Mission Year Book 1919).
Methodism and Agriculture, in English, 4 pages, 5000 copies (reprinted
from ~~The China Christian Advocate~~ The China Christian
Advocate).
Foreign Missions and Agriculture, in English, 4 pages, 5000 copies
(reprinted from the Chinese Recorder).

The above publications or reprints have had a wide circulation. Several of the Chinese pamphlets were reprinted in full, in the vernacular press. Many acknowledgments have been made of them, particularly from Chinese sources.

A publication fund is fast becoming a necessity, if not a condition of any greater publishing activity than was attempted this year. The Agricultural Gardens has carried the greater part of it, because there were no other funds available.

Five hundred copies of the "School Nursery" bulletin, in Chinese, were requested by the Commissioner of Education of Shantung Province, who also paid for them.

The Nursery Stock and Seed List, in English, was sent out to about 3000 missionaries and 600 community people. The pamphlets on "Rural Work in India and a Suggestion for Christian Workers in Rural China," the Jenschow Industrial School, and Sino-American Plow, were enclosed in the Nursery Stock and Seed Lists sent to the missionaries. The Nursery Stock and Seed List, in Chinese, with the "practical directions for forest nurseries" and the sericultural announcement enclosed, were sent to all the forest nurseries, magistrates and agricultural societies in the ten provinces closest to Nanking. The bulletin on forest nurseries has been very widely called for.

NEEDS

Because of the writer's early departure for furlough he can not go into the details of our needs!!. There are several, however, which should be called to your special attention.

1. A permanent building for the College of Agriculture and Forestry for administrative, laboratory and teaching work, is a pressing necessity. Our present quarters are hopelessly inadequate. The fact that at present writing the Dean's office is being used by six of us as an office ~~might~~ ought to be sufficient evidence of the need. For a building corresponding to Swasey Hall, equipped, \$80,000 Mexican is required at the present rates of construction.

2. A sericultural building, to house our sericultural work, is needed at once. Mr. Ch'ien is much hampered without it, in his important experimental work. Such a building, 43 ft. x 126 ft., two and a half stories, will cost about \$25,000 Mexican. A building 43 ft. x 86 ft., as above, will cost about \$18,000.

3. Houses for the faculty must be secured at the earliest possible date. Not a single family in the College of Agriculture and Forestry has its own house. There are now four families on the field, with two more promised by the cooperating boards, so that for the faculty definitely in sight, we need six houses.

4. Land is being secured slowly but surely (see under Land for Permanent Farm, etc., page). About 1,000 mow is needed, which will cost approximately \$60,000 to \$70,000, and \$25,000 to \$30,000 additional will be needed for improvements and permanent buildings.

5. The need for faculty will be somewhat relieved when the men available from the boards and the Methodist Centennial Fund are on the field. They should be appointed in the order designated in the last annual report.

6. Administrative help, as indicated in the section under Administration, should be forthcoming this present year.

7. A Publication Fund, whether as endowment or pledged annual grant, should become available as early as possible.

8. An emergency grant of \$3,000 is needed for equipment in Botany, Soils, Forestry, Farm Engineering, Reference Library, etc., until we can get into our permanent building.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It gives me real pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to all my colleagues who have shared the year's work . It is indeed a very great privilege for me to be thus associated. That we have carried on as far and, if I may say, as well as we have has been due to the hearty support and cooperation which has always been forthcoming and which is the surest assurance that we are all working together with a common purpose and ideal. I bespeak for Mr. Buck the same help and support which I am sure will be forthcoming from us all.

Special acknowledgment is made to our rapidly increasing number of friends outside the University for their encouragement and help, and in many cases to a large share of cooperation which has so readily been given.

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January 18, 1923.

Mr. Frank G. Barry, Secretary,
The Silk Association of America,
354 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Barry,

I sent for copies of the supplement of the Boston Transcript on sericulture, and read with very keen interest the article you published with its informing news about the work of the University of Nanking and at Canton.

You and Miss Birmingham will be deeply interested in the developments at Nanking. I received word from Dr. Bowen that they are able to carry out the building as outlined, within the sum and to complete it satisfactorily in every respect. They are expecting to have the building completed by April. Dr. Bowen has written that they are pushing the work as rapidly as possible.

We have the very best contractor and builder in that part of China on the job and the man who has put through the main buildings of the University, - Mr. Chen Ah-ming. Mr. Alexander Small, Superintendent of Construction, for the University, who received his architectural degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his degree for mechanical engineering from Lehigh University, has over sight of the construction. He had the over sight of the building of the University group. No where in China have they been able to achieve larger and better results in building for the cost than has been achieved in Nanking.

Would you not like to put into the magazine one of the panoramic views of the University? It would give to your patrons an idea of the type of buildings and the scope of the University.

I am sure your readers will be very much interested in the grant recently made by the President's Committee of the left-over funds for indirect famine relief through the development of the Agricultural and Forestry Departments of the University, in research and study for famine prevention and famine relief. I am enclosing herewith letterhead with the personnel of the Committee. The Chairman, T. W. Lamont, wrote, "You will be glad to know that every member of the Executive Committee (with the exception of one member who is absent from the United States) has approved of the proposed plan for the disposition of the China Famine Fund. Consequently, an appropriate

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2 - Mr. Frank G. Barry

January 18, 1923.

public announcement of its adoption will be given promptly to the press." The vote of the Committee was to assign three-fourths of \$900,000 to the University of Nanking for the purpose above outlined, and one-fourth to Peking University. No stronger endorsement could be given by outstanding leaders, after careful study, of the work that the University of Nanking is doing in agriculture.

I shall be very pleased to provide you with a panoramic picture which would give the best idea of the University group of buildings.

Very sincerely yours,

JEW:LB
Encl.

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February 20, 1923.

Mr. Frank G. Barry,
The Silk Association of America,
354 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Barry,

I saw you at the China Dinner the other night and hoped to meet you personally with Mr. Pagnet, but did not have the opportunity.

I was deeply interested in the Silk Exhibit at the Central Palace. I went through the exhibit with Mr. James K. Warnock, President of the Robert Aiken Company. It was a splendid exhibit and will certainly do very much to advance the silk interests of America, and your Association certainly deserves the highest credit.

I was surprised and delighted to find an exhibit of the University of Nanking. I did not suppose it was available. We are deeply grateful to those who had that matter in charge and displayed it so well. We should have had one of our students in America at the booth to keep the people interested.

A letter received from President Bowen today, dated Nanking, January 22, says,—" We have had such a mild and delightful winter that Ah Ming (contractor) has been able to go right straight ahead every day with rushing the sericulture building. The first floor was put in a couple weeks ago, reinforced concrete, and in another week or so, unless it gets cold, they will be up to the second floor. They are making very fine progress." By this time probably the building is already under roof so there will be no trouble of any further delay owing to inclement weather; and everything will probably be well in shape by the time the Silk Commission arrives. It will be our responsibility and pleasure to see to it that the Silk Association of America will find in the building they have given to the University one of the best investments they have ever made for their own interests.

Very sincerely yours,

JEW:LB

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ORGANIZED 1872

FEB 23 1923

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

354 Fourth Avenue

NEW YORK

OF AMERICA

FRANK G. BARRY
SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS
"SILKASAM" NEW YORK
TELEPHONE
MADISON SQUARE 6983

February 21, 1923

Mr. J. E. Williams
University of Nanking
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Williams:

It is a great pleasure to learn from your letter of February 20,
that you found our Silk Exposition of such deep interest.

I am also very glad to know that the work on the sericultural
building at Nanking is going on so well and I know that our Mission
will be very pleased with the progress made at the time they reach
Nanking on their journey.

Cordially yours

Frank G. Barry
Secretary

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March 12, 1923.

Mr. Frank G. Barry,
The Silk Association of America,
354 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Barry,

In visiting the Silk Exhibits I was surprised and delighted to find a display of the sericultural work at Nanking. I did not know that this exhibit was here and available. Do you know where it is kept and who had it in charge? We should like to supplement it with things more up-to-date and some things more effective, and exhibit what we are really doing now.

Yours very sincerely,

JEW:LB

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THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

35 FIFTH AVENUE



RAMSAY PEUGNET
SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS
"SILKASAM" NEW YORK
TELEPHONE
MADISON SQUARE 8983

May 5, 1924

Trustees of Nanking University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Our Executive Committee has asked me to send you these few additional comments regarding the \$3,000 contribution which was sent to you on April 30 to cover the salary of an American professor to serve in connection with the sericultural work at the University in the college year of 1923-1924.

The Second American Silk Mission while they hope that it has been possible to arrange for the additional professor, is perfectly willing to have the money used, if he cannot be secured, for the general sericultural work.

We look forward to the fact that the Nanking University will make a strenuous endeavor to have the sericultural work self-sustaining at as early a date as possible. While, of course, our Association has been very glad to do everything possible in furthering the activities of the college up to this time, we trust that the University will be able to restore its cooperative arrangement with the International Committee of sericulture so that the deficit beyond the return of the sale of eggs may be made by funds furnished by the Chinese government.

Our Executive Committee is also anxious that the University make a vigorous effort to secure financial support from the silk interests and leading citizens of China who, perhaps, receive more direct benefits from the improvement of the Chinese raw silk industry.

May we, therefore, repeat again that it is expected and hoped that a strenuous effort will be made by the officials in charge of the sericultural work at Nanking to secure at least an equal amount of assistance directly from the Chinese so that we may not feel that future demands of such large character will be made upon our Association.

We wish to assure you, however, of our earnest desire for the greatest success of your wonderful organization in the industrial uplift movement which you have undertaken for the Chinese and our sympathy with your endeavors.

Yours very truly

Ramsay Peugnet
Secretary

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ORGANIZED 1872

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

354 Fifth Avenue



RAMSAY PEUGNET
SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS
"SILKASAM" NEW YORK
TELEPHONE
MADISON SQUARE 8983

TRANSFER

July 28, 1924

Mr. Leslie B. Moss, Assistant Secretary
University of Nanking
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Moss:

For your information there is enclosed a copy of a letter that
has been sent to Professor Reisner at Nanking.

Yours very truly

D. H. Bunt

Correspondent

EB.AA
Enclosure

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July 25, 1924

Professor John H. Reimer
University of Nanking
Nanking, China.

My dear Professor Reimer:

Thank you very much for your interesting letter of June 5 giving us detailed information of the relation between Nanking University and the International Committee for the improvement of Sericulture in China.

From your statement it would appear that you have made sincere efforts to establish and maintain proper relations with the International Committee, and surely any group of men truly interested in sericulture in China should respond to your efforts and cooperate with you.

We are informed that the new president of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Paul Page Whitman, is closely in touch and sympathy with the situation and will make an endeavor to see that our interests have proper representation upon the Committee.

The officers of this Association feel that the sericultural improvement work in China should be unified and carried on in a harmonious way rather than by a number of independent agencies.

Referring more directly to your own conditions at Nanking University I note that you asked the authority of the Association to apply the \$3,000.00 gold which was forwarded you on April 30, 1924, towards the salary of a foreign professor of sericulture to your current expenses.

Mr. Goldsmith, President of this Association and a member of the Second American Silk Mission, understood from your correspondence, and following the conference which the Mission had on your work during its visit to Nanking in May, 1923, that you would make an endeavor to secure the services of a well-trained American scientist to take charge of the sericultural work and devote his entire time to it.

We understood later through Mr. Douty, however, that you had secured in connection with your Famine Relief Fund, the services of a Mr. Porter. In fact, we were led to believe from correspondence we had with Mr. Huber and Mr. Douty that Mr. Porter was now devoting himself to the sericulture work. And that was our reason for sending to the University the \$3,000.00 gold to apply towards the salary of a foreign professor.

From your letter of June 5, it would appear that you have abandoned this program of having a foreigner in charge of the sericultural work and that it is being carried on by a Chinese. This apparently is returning to your former system which in the opinion of the Second American Silk Mission and the representatives of the U.S. Testing Company, Inc., who have visited your institution, is not the most effective way and has probably resulted, in a measure, in the lack of confidence imposed in your work by the International Committee.

The president and faculty of Nanking University are undoubtedly in a better position to determine the details of their policy and we have no desire to interfere with the plans which you consider the most effective. However, the gentlemen, with whom I have conferred, are still of the opinion that it is important that a foreign professor, devoting his entire time to sericulture, should be in charge of this work, under your personal supervision.

I regret exceedingly that we cannot guarantee to you funds to pay for a professorship over a period of years, but as you know the funds which we are furnishing for this improvement work in China must be secured through subscription from our members and we are dependent upon their generosity.

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The American manufacturers are keenly interested in your work, are very appreciative of your devotion and the endeavors which you are making to improve conditions in China, and are confident of successful results to the American silk industry. It is, however, difficult to interpret these benefits in the terms of the individuals and that largely influences the willingness to contribute toward the extension of the work.

Inasmuch as no financial obligations have been incurred in the salary of the foreign professor you are authorized to devote the \$3,000.00 gold already furnished by the Association to your current expenses.

We have a report from Mr. Huber indicating that according to estimates you will have an operating loss up to December 31 of approximately Max. \$6233.99. If your deficit does not exceed this amount, I think we can assure you that the Silk Association will supply the \$117.00 gold representing the difference between it and the \$3,000.00 already furnished.

We also understand from Mr. Huber that your production of cocoons has exceeded your estimates by nearly twenty per cent. If this results in the production of an increased quantity of disease-free eggs, it may add some to your prospective income.

We would like to have, at your earliest convenience, a complete statement figured as accurately as possible of the state of your needs up to and including the 31st of December, 1924, which is the close of our fiscal year upon which our subscriptions are based.

We are certainly very much pleased with the report made by Mr. Huber in his letter of May 23 and glad to know that the new building has apparently proven itself so admirably adapted to your needs. We shall be very glad to hear from you frequently as to the progress which you are making. Any material which you can furnish us suitable for release for publication will be very gratefully received as it will assist us in our publicity and educational campaign and may contribute to the securing of further support.

Please be assured of our continued and enthusiastic interest in your good work.

Sincerely yours

RP:GF

Secretary

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA

TRANSFER

July 7, 1925

Mr. Ramsey Peugnet, Secretary
Silk Association of America
355 - 4th Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Peugnet:

I arrived in Mr. Huber's office in Shanghai about ten minutes after he had received your cablegram reading: "Notify Nanking not exceed forty five hundred gold dollars appropriated to purchase land" and needless to say we appreciate very greatly, indeed, this very generous contribution from the Silk Association. As we have written you before there is nothing that will so strengthen our silk work in its present state of development as adequate mulberry supplies and this contribution for land now guarantees this supply to us. We are reopening negotiations for the land at once, and hope that we may be able to close the deal at an early date.

Mr. Huber and I discussed how the money could best be transmitted to Nanking. He felt that the transaction should go through our New York office and inasmuch as the appropriation is available, we hope that our suggestion will be acceptable, as contained in my letter to Dr. North, a copy of which is enclosed, namely, that any time after August 15th, we draw on our New York office at three-days' sight for such sum as may be necessary to purchase the land but not to exceed \$4,500 gold, and that the details of transfer be left to you and him.

We have just finished a most successful rearing season, producing a supply of ninety piculs of green cocoons, 75 piculs of which were used in egg production, giving us a gross total of 1,124,400 layings of eggs. This should very easily give us between 800,000 and 900,000 saleable layings of disease-free eggs. We have made some preliminary tests for pebrine and find that it is running about ten per cent. To rear the crop required 112 tons of mulberry leaves. We started with 35 ounces of the silk worms, the weight on the day on which they were hatched, and finished with the ninety piculs of cocoons as stated above. In the 28 to 30 days necessary to rear these 35 ounces, the worms consumed the 112 tons of food. All in all I feel sure that we have made the lowest record on egg production cost for the Yangtze Valley, which will compare very favorably with the price of eggs from Italy and France which the International Committee has been using in such large quantities.

0344

Thanking you again for this very generous contribution from the Association and for the further evidence which it gives us of its helpful interest in the work we are trying to do to improve sericulture in China, and with kind regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

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Thanking you again for this very generous contribu-
tion from the Association and for the further evidence which
it gives us of its helpful interest in the work we are trying
to do to improve agriculture in China, and with kind regards,
I am

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Kester.

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UNIVERSITIES
JUL 31 1925
JOINT OFFICE

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TRANSFER

Nanking University.

August 4, 1925.

Mr. Ramsay Peugnet, Secretary,
Silk Association of America,
355 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Peugnet:

I presume that you have had a letter under date of July 7th from Dean John H. Reisner from the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking.

We are very appreciative of the interest and aid which the Silk Association of America has already given to the University's effort to improve the culture of silk in China and the appropriation of forty-five hundred dollars (\$4500.) for the purchase of land for a mulberry orchard is a further generous evidence of your cooperation.

I note that Dean Reisner is not sure of the exact amount that will be required. I therefore suggest that within the next two or three weeks you send us your check for four thousand dollars (\$4000.) so that we may be prepared to meet the draft when it arrives and we will then notify you of whatever additional amount beyond the four thousand dollars (\$4000.) the draft is for and you can send us your check at that time. Will this be convenient for you?

Cordially yours,

EMN:K

0347

ORGANIZED 1872

Nanking

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

35 FIFTH AVENUE



RAMSAY PEUGNET
SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS
"SILKASAM" NEW YORK
TELEPHONE
MADISON SQUARE 6983

TRANSFER

August 13, 1925

Mr. Eric M. North, Assistant Treasurer
University of Nanking
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. North:

It gives us pleasure to send you herewith, in compliance with your request of August 4, our check to the order of the University of Nanking for \$4,000 dated August 13.

This is the payment on the appropriation which the Association made to the University toward the purchase of a mulberry orchard, which you feel that you will require at this time to meet the draft from China.

Please be good enough to acknowledge receipt of this remittance, which we trust you will find satisfactory.

Yours very truly

Ramsay Peugnet
Secretary

ACB.AA
Enclosure

ck. for \$4,000 enc.

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THE SICK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

385 EAST 74TH AVENUE

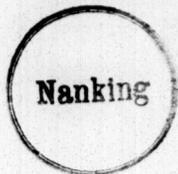
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ORGANIZED 1872



THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

35 Fifth Avenue



TRANSFER

RAMSAY PEUGNET
SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS
"SILKASAM" NEW YORK
TELEPHONE
MADISON SQUARE 8983

September 19, 1925

Mr. Eric M. North, Assistant Treasurer
University of Nanking
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. North:

It gives us pleasure to send you herewith our check to the order of the University of Nanking for \$4,000.

This amount has been appropriated by the Executive Committee from our Sericulture Fund toward the egg production season of 1925, as we understand that the University has been counting on the grant as part of their estimated receipts for this year.

In view of the fact that we sent you a check recently for \$4,000 toward the purchase of the mulberry orchard that the University was anxious to secure, we did not anticipate making a further contribution.

Please be good enough, therefore, to notify the University of this appropriation, at the same time advising them that we will not be in a position to meet any further requests for funds. We regret to take this position as we realize fully that the work which you are doing is most excellent and the staff should be encouraged in every way possible. It is hoped, however, that from now on the work will become self-supporting.

Yours sincerely

Ramsay Peugnet

Secretary

RP.AB
Enclosure

ck. for \$4,000 enc.

Dep. 9/21/25

THE SICK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

225 Fifth Avenue
New York

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SEP 21 1935

Faint, illegible text, likely the body of a letter or document.

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Lemuel Skidmore

1910-1912

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LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
69 WALL STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPT.
REC'D MAR 23 1910

TELEPHONE, 2940 BROAD.

CABLE ADDRESS, "LEMMORE."

ANS'D.....NEW YORK,

Mch. 22^d 1910.

Mr. Ralph E. Diefendorfer.

156 Fifth Ave. N.Y.

Nanking

Dear Sir:

I have examined the Constitution of the University of Nanking which you left with me and I see nothing objectionable on the score of legality and so far as I can judge, the provisions are wisely designed.

With regard to the points to which you particularly called my attention, I would say:

1st: Art. II. (property) provides in effect that the Co-operative Missions may loan to the University lands, buildings, etc., which shall be controlled and administered by the Trustees or their representatives; but that each Society Co-operating to loan such property shall

0353

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
69 WALL STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

2
TELEPHONE, 2940 BROAD.
CABLE ADDRESS, "LEMMORE."

NEW YORK,19

retain its title thereto as long as it shall desire. I suppose the scheme of this provision is to furnish the University with buildings, furniture, etc, to start its work without surrendering the ownership, and this either for the purpose of trial of the success of the institution or to give time for its acquiring more suitable property. I see no objection to this provision on any legal ground. It would be easy to give the University a lease of ground and buildings; also of chattels and furniture for a limited period, at a nominal rent, and this could be done as a practical arrangement without altering the Article of the Constitution. That would be in no wise inconsistent with the University's acquiring and owning other property in its own right.

0354

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
69 WALL STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

TELEPHONE, 2940 BROAD.
CABLE ADDRESS, "LEMMORE."

NEW YORK, 19

2^d: Sec. 2 (Unification of property) is not quite so clear in meaning, but I understand it to mean that the present properties occupied and used by the Yonkers University and the Union Christian College, which are owned by the Foreign Christian and Presbyterian Missions shall be 'loaned' to the University in accordance with Sec. 1 of the Article. What is not quite clear is the proviso that either of those Missions "may retain its property for other uses and place its value in money into the Union".

I presume this means, that the money shall be 'loaned' to the University; but if so, I think it should be made clearer by adding after 'Union' the clause "to be loaned to the Institution upon terms satisfactory to such Mission".

4
LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
69 WALL STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

TELEPHONE, 2940 BROAD.
CABLE ADDRESS, "LEMMORE."

NEW YORK,19

3^d: Art. III provides, that the Trustees shall incorporate under the laws of New York, or some other State.

I am quite sure that there is no general incorporation law in the State of New York, under which the Trustees could be incorporated to conduct a University in China.

The incorporation would have to be by Special Act of Legislature. I believe this will be found also to be the case in the other States.

It probably would not be difficult to obtain a Special Act in New York, but it would have to be applied for speedily if it were to be done in this calendar year.

Yours very truly
Lemuel Skidmore

0356

TRANSFER

April eighth,
1912.

Nanking

Mr. Lemuel Skidmore,
69 Wall Street,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Skidmore:-

The next regular meeting of our Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking occurs to-morrow, Tuesday, afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Home Board Room on the Seventh Floor of the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

One of the early items on the docket is the matter of the status of the Titles of Property in Nanking now being used by this Union University. The Board would appreciate it if you could be present in this discussion. Mr. Williams is anxious that the matter be settled at the earliest possible moment.

I appreciate that I am late in getting the invitation to you and on the other hand I know that you will give consideration to our invitation if it is at all possible for you to be present.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

D/GW.

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2253805

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPT.
69 WALL STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

TELEPHONE, 2940 BROAD.
CABLE ADDRESS, "LEMMORE."

REC'D APR 11 1912

ANS'D.....NEW YORK, Apr. 10th 1912

Mr. R. E. Diefendorfer. Secy -

Dear Sir,

I did not receive your letter of Apr. 8th inst, notifying me of meeting of Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking until late in the afternoon of yesterday; so that I was unable to attend the meeting.

I have no personal knowledge of the condition of the title of property of the Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church in Nanking now being used by the Union University.

I requested our Secretary to have the matter looked up and he

0358

LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
69 WALL STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

TELEPHONE, 2940 BROAD.
CABLE ADDRESS, "LEMMORE."

NEW YORK, 191

informed me that he had been
obliged to write to China for the
information and had not yet re-
ceived a reply.

Yours very truly
Lemuel Skidmore

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TRANSFER

Nanking

December 7, 1912

My dear Mr. Skidmore:

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking let me thank you for the work you have done in preparing and executing the form of agreement for the three cooperating mission boards that have organized, and are now conducting, the University of Nanking.

No doubt this will be an historic document. In our study of this question we do not know of any other union work in the mission field which has proceeded in exactly the same careful and wise way with reference to legal matters.

Sincerely yours

Lemuel Skidmore, Esq.

67 Wall Street

This letter sent to Mr. Banton also

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